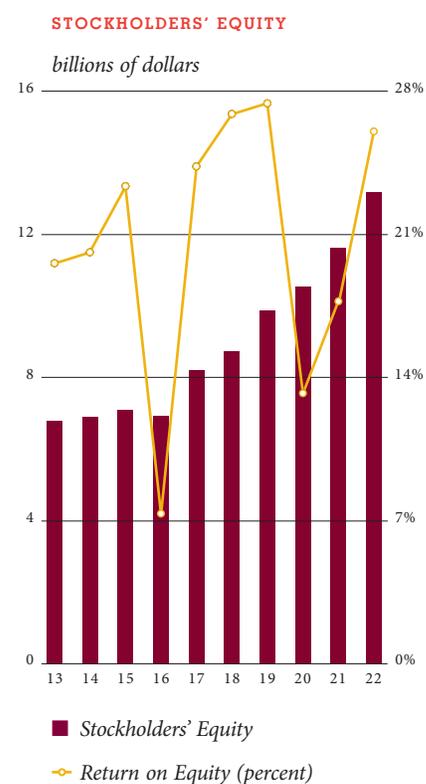
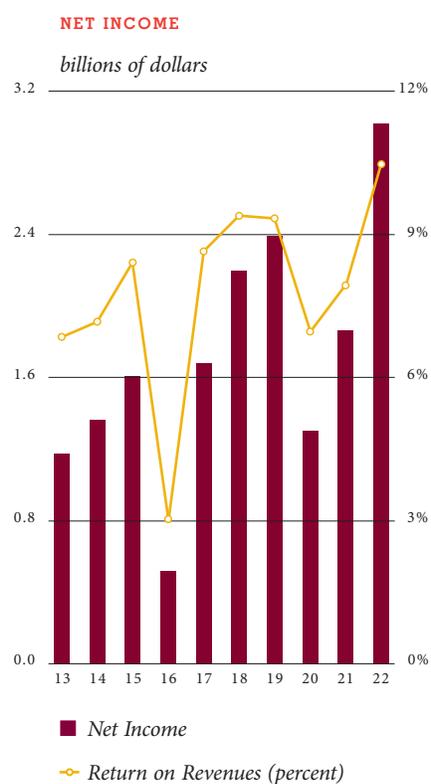
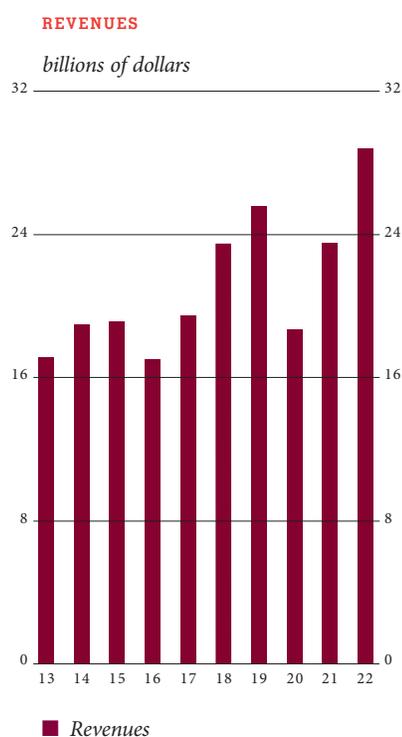


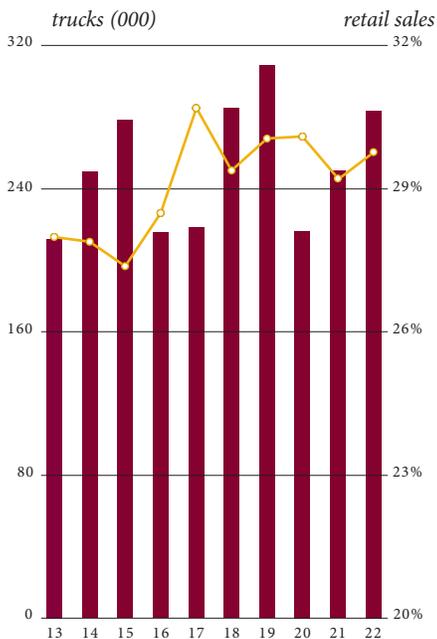
FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

	2022	2021
	<i>(millions, except per share data)</i>	
Truck, Parts and Other Net Sales and Revenues	\$ 27,314.3	\$ 21,834.5
Financial Services Revenues	1,505.4	1,687.8
Total Revenues	28,819.7	23,522.3
Net Income	3,011.6	1,865.5
Total Assets:		
Truck, Parts and Other	16,095.9	14,090.5
Financial Services	17,179.6	15,418.9
Financial Services Debt	11,471.6	10,431.8
Stockholders' Equity	13,167.1	11,594.0
Per Common Share:		
Net Income:		
Basic	\$ 5.76	\$ 3.58
Diluted	5.75	3.57
Cash Dividends Declared Per Share	2.80	1.89

All per share amounts have been restated to give effect to a 50% stock dividend in February 2023.



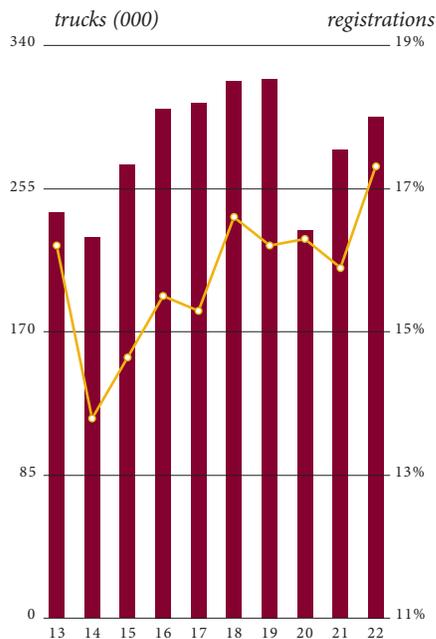
U.S. AND CANADA CLASS 8 MARKET SHARE



■ Total U.S. and Canada Class 8 Units

○ PACCAR Market Share (percent)

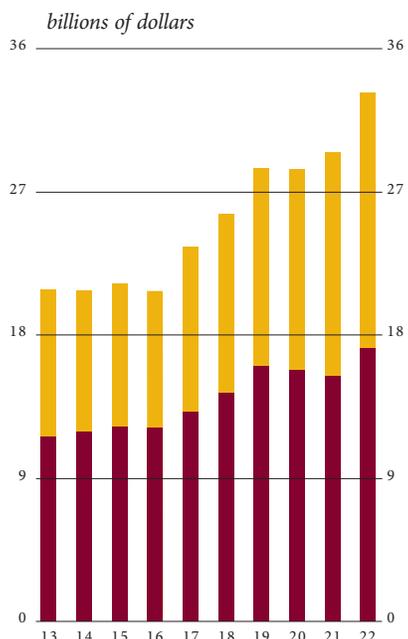
WESTERN AND CENTRAL EUROPE 16+ TONNE MARKET SHARE



■ Total Western and Central Europe 16+ Tonne Units

○ PACCAR Market Share (percent)

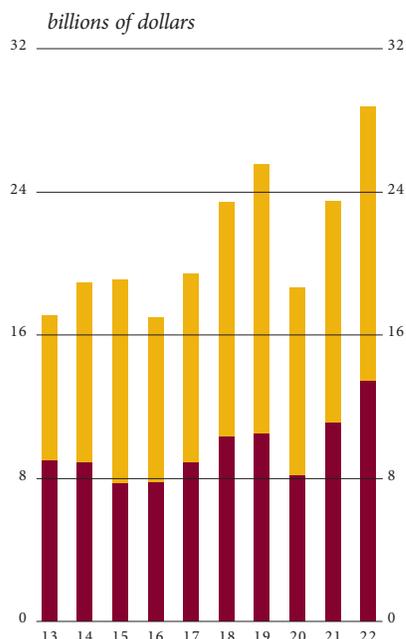
TOTAL ASSETS



■ Truck, Parts and Other

■ Financial Services

GEOGRAPHIC REVENUE

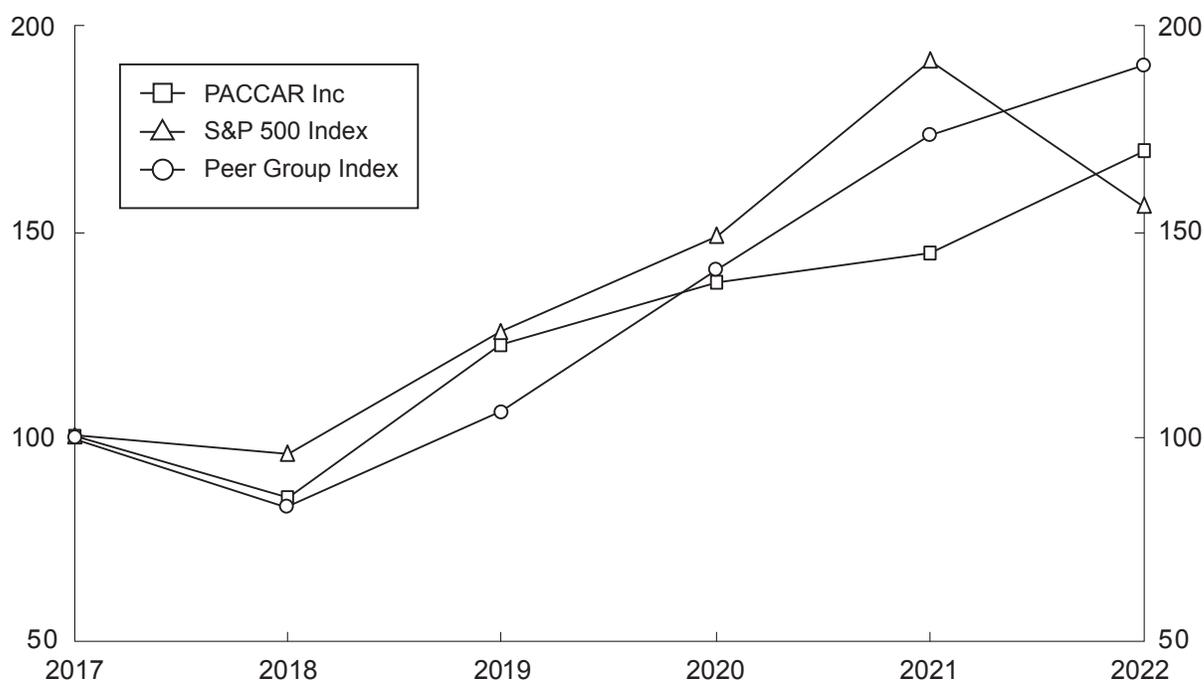


■ United States

■ Rest of World

STOCKHOLDER RETURN PERFORMANCE GRAPH

The following line graph compares the yearly percentage change in the cumulative total stockholder return on the Company's common stock, to the cumulative total return of the Standard & Poor's Composite 500 Stock Index and the return of the industry peer group of companies identified in the graph (the "Peer Group Index") for the last five fiscal years ended December 31, 2022. Standard & Poor's has calculated a return for each company in the Peer Group Index weighted according to its respective capitalization at the beginning of each period with dividends reinvested on a monthly basis. Management believes that the identified companies and methodology used in the graph for the Peer Group Index provide a better comparison than other indices available. The Peer Group Index consists of AGCO Corporation, Caterpillar Inc., CNH Industrial N.V., Cummins Inc., Dana Incorporated, Deere & Company, Eaton Corporation, Navistar International Corporation (from 2017 through 2020), Oshkosh Corporation, TRATON SE (effective January 1, 2021) and AB Volvo. TRATON SE acquired Navistar International Corporation in 2021. Meritor Inc. is no longer included in the Peer Group Index of the performance graph due to its acquisition by Cummins Inc. in 2022. The comparison assumes that \$100 was invested December 31, 2017, in the Company's common stock and in the stated indices and assumes reinvestment of dividends.



	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
PACCAR Inc	100	84.68	122.83	137.25	144.97	169.61
S&P 500 Index	100	95.62	125.72	148.85	191.58	156.88
Peer Group Index	100	82.72	106.15	140.73	173.49	190.49

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

28

OVERVIEW:

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

On December 6, 2022, the Board of Directors declared a 50% common stock dividend payable on February 7, 2023. For all years presented, all per share data and dividends have been restated for the effect of the 50% dividend.

2022 Financial Highlights

- Worldwide net sales and revenues were \$28.82 billion in 2022 compared to \$23.52 billion in 2021, primarily due to higher truck and parts revenues.
- Truck sales were \$21.49 billion in 2022 compared to \$16.80 billion in 2021, primarily due to higher truck deliveries and price realization in all markets.
- Parts sales were \$5.76 billion in 2022 compared to \$4.94 billion in 2021 reflecting higher demand and price realization in all markets.
- Financial Services revenues were \$1.51 billion in 2022 compared to \$1.69 billion in 2021, primarily due to lower used truck sales.
- In 2022, PACCAR earned net income for the 84th consecutive year. Net income was \$3.01 billion (\$5.75 per diluted share) in 2022 compared to \$1.87 billion (\$3.57 per diluted share) in 2021 reflecting higher Truck, Parts and Financial Services operating results.
- Capital investments were \$505.0 million in 2022 compared to \$511.8 million in 2021.
- After-tax return on beginning equity (ROE) was 26.0% in 2022 compared to 17.7% in 2021.
- Research and development (R&D) expenses were \$341.2 million in 2022 compared to \$324.1 million in 2021.

The new DAF XD truck was named *International Truck of the Year 2023* at the IAA truck show in Hannover, Germany in the third quarter of 2022. The DAF XD truck represents a new generation of distribution and vocational vehicles. The DAF XD shares many features and design elements with the new DAF XF, XG, and XG+ trucks, which were named *International Truck of the Year 2022*.

PACCAR Parts opened a new 260,000 square foot PDC in Louisville, Kentucky in 2022 to further enhance parts availability for customers and dealers.

The PACCAR Financial Services (PFS) group of companies has operations covering four continents and 26 countries. The global breadth of PFS and its rigorous credit application process support a portfolio of loans and leases with total assets of \$17.18 billion. PFS issued \$3.05 billion in medium-term notes during 2022 to support new business volume and repay maturing debt.

Truck Outlook

Heavy-duty truck industry retail sales in the U.S. and Canada in 2023 are expected to be 270,000 to 310,000 units compared to 283,500 in 2022. In Europe, the 2023 truck industry registrations for over 16-tonne vehicles are expected to be 270,000 to 310,000 units compared to 297,500 in 2022. In South America, heavy-duty truck industry registrations in 2023 are projected to be 125,000 to 135,000 compared to 138,300 in 2022.

The Company has been affected by an industry-wide undersupply of component parts and anticipates the shortage may continue to affect deliveries in 2023.

Parts Outlook

In 2023, PACCAR Parts sales are expected to increase 8-11% compared to 2022 levels reflecting strong freight demand. If economic conditions were to worsen, lower freight volumes could reduce the demand for replacement parts, resulting in lower parts revenues and operating results.

Financial Services Outlook

In 2023, average earning assets are expected to increase 4-7% compared to 2022. If current freight transportation conditions decline due to weaker economic conditions, then past due accounts, truck repossessions and credit losses would likely increase from the current low levels and new business volume would likely decline.

Capital Spending and R&D Outlook

Capital investments in 2023 are expected to be \$525 to \$575 million, and R&D is expected to be \$360 to \$410 million. The Company is increasing its investment in next generation clean diesel and electric powertrain technologies, autonomous driving systems, connected vehicle services, advanced manufacturing and enhanced distribution capabilities.

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

RESULTS OF OPERATIONS:

The Company's results of operations for the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021 are presented below. For information on the year ended December 31, 2020, refer to Part II, Item 7 in the 2021 Annual Report on Form 10-K.

(\$ in millions, except per share amounts)

<i>Year Ended December 31,</i>	2022	2021
Net sales and revenues:		
Truck	\$ 21,486.2	\$ 16,799.7
Parts	5,764.3	4,944.3
Other	63.8	90.5
Truck, Parts and Other	27,314.3	21,834.5
Financial Services	1,505.4	1,687.8
	<u>\$ 28,819.7</u>	<u>\$ 23,522.3</u>
Income before income taxes:		
Truck	\$ 1,753.3	\$ 804.9
Parts	1,446.6	1,110.0
Other	(1.1)	28.3
Truck, Parts and Other	3,198.8	1,943.2
Financial Services	588.9	437.6
Investment income	61.0	15.5
Income taxes	(837.1)	(530.8)
Net Income	<u>\$ 3,011.6</u>	<u>\$ 1,865.5</u>
Diluted earnings per share	<u>\$ 5.75</u>	<u>\$ 3.57</u>
After-tax return on revenues	10.4%	7.9%

The following provides an analysis of the results of operations for the Company's three reportable segments - Truck, Parts and Financial Services. Where possible, the Company has quantified the impact of factors identified in the following discussion and analysis. In cases where it is not possible to quantify the impact of factors, the Company lists them in estimated order of importance. Factors for which the Company is unable to specifically quantify the impact include market demand, fuel prices, freight tonnage, economic conditions and COVID-19 related factors affecting the Company's results of operations.

2022 Compared to 2021:

Truck

The Company's Truck segment accounted for 75% of revenues in 2022 compared to 71% in 2021.

The Company's new truck deliveries are summarized below:

<i>Year Ended December 31,</i>	2022	2021	% CHANGE
U.S. and Canada	95,600	86,300	11
Europe	62,400	53,200	17
Mexico, South America, Australia and other	27,900	23,200	20
Total units	185,900	162,700	14

The increase in new truck deliveries worldwide in 2022 compared to 2021 was driven by higher build rates and increased demand in all markets. The industry-wide undersupply of component products had an impact on deliveries.

Market share data discussed below is provided by third-party sources and is measured by either registrations or retail sales for the Company's dealer network as a percentage of total registrations or retail sales depending on the geographic market. In the U.S. and Canada, market share is based on retail sales. In Europe, market share is based primarily on registrations.

In 2022, industry retail sales in the heavy-duty market in the U.S. and Canada increased to 283,500 units from 249,900 units in 2021. The Company's heavy-duty truck retail market share was 29.8% in 2022 compared to 29.2% in 2021. The medium-duty market was 88,300 units in 2022 compared to 83,700 units in 2021. The Company's medium-duty market share was 10.9% in 2022 compared to 19.8% in 2021.

The over 16-tonne truck market in Europe in 2022 increased to 297,500 units from 278,000 units in 2021, and DAF's market share was 17.3% in 2022 compared to 15.9% in 2021. The 6 to 16-tonne market was 38,800 units in 2022 and 41,400 units in 2021. DAF's market share in the 6 to 16-tonne market in 2022 was 9.7% compared to 10.1% in 2021.

The Company's worldwide truck net sales and revenues are summarized below:

<i>Year Ended December 31,</i>	2022	2021	% CHANGE
(\$ in millions)			
Truck net sales and revenues:			
U.S. and Canada	\$ 12,521.8	\$ 9,877.6	27
Europe	5,866.5	4,489.8	31
Mexico, South America, Australia and other	3,097.9	2,432.3	27
	\$ 21,486.2	\$ 16,799.7	28
Truck income before income taxes	\$ 1,753.3	\$ 804.9	118

Pre-tax return on revenues	8.2%	4.8%
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The Company's worldwide truck net sales and revenues increased to \$21.49 billion in 2022 from \$16.80 billion in 2021 due to higher truck deliveries and improved price realization in all markets, partially offset by unfavorable currency translation effects. Truck segment income before income taxes and pretax return on revenues reflect higher truck unit deliveries and improved price realization in all markets. In 2021, Truck segment income before taxes and pretax return on revenues reflect the tempering of truck unit deliveries due to the global semiconductor and component supply shortages.

The major factors for the Truck segment changes in net sales and revenues, cost of sales and revenues and gross margin between 2022 and 2021 are as follows:

(\$ in millions)	NET SALES AND REVENUES	COST OF SALES AND REVENUES	GROSS MARGIN
2021	\$ 16,799.7	\$ 15,485.4	\$ 1,314.3
Increase (decrease)			
Truck sales volume	3,052.7	2,557.3	495.4
Average truck sales prices	2,380.8		2,380.8
Average per truck material, labor and other direct costs		1,658.2	(1,658.2)
Factory overhead and other indirect costs		176.8	(176.8)
Extended warranties, operating leases and other	98.9	106.0	(7.1)
Currency translation	(845.9)	(778.3)	(67.6)
Total increase	4,686.5	3,720.0	966.5
2022	\$ 21,486.2	\$ 19,205.4	\$ 2,280.8

- Truck sales volume reflects higher heavy-duty truck deliveries in all major markets.
- Average truck sales prices increased sales by \$2.38 billion, primarily due to higher price realization worldwide reflecting inflationary cost increases and the positive effect of new truck models.
- Average cost per truck increased cost of sales by \$1.66 billion, primarily reflecting higher raw material, freight, labor and product support costs.
- Factory overhead and other indirect costs increased \$176.8 million, primarily due to higher labor costs, materials, utilities and depreciation.
- Extended warranties, operating leases and other revenues increased by \$98.9 million and cost of sales by \$106.0 million, primarily due to higher revenues and associated costs from repairs and maintenance, service contracts and operating leases. In addition, the increase in cost of sales and revenues was partially offset by gains on sales of used trucks and lower impairments in Europe due to an improved used truck market.
- The currency translation effect on sales and cost of sales primarily reflects a decline in the value of the euro relative to the U.S. dollar.
- Truck gross margin was 10.6% in 2022 compared to 7.8% in 2021 due to the factors noted above.

Truck selling, general and administrative expenses (SG&A) in 2022 increased to \$280.0 million from \$267.9 million in 2021. The increase was primarily due to higher professional expenses, higher salaries and related expenses and travel costs, partially offset by currency translation effects. As a percentage of sales, Truck SG&A was 1.3% in 2022 and 1.6% in 2021.

Parts

The Company's Parts segment accounted for 20% of revenues in 2022 compared to 21% in 2021.

(\$ in millions)	2022	2021	% CHANGE
Year Ended December 31,			
Parts net sales and revenues:			
U.S. and Canada	\$ 4,087.5	\$ 3,312.4	23
Europe	1,141.1	1,164.6	(2)
Mexico, South America, Australia and other	535.7	467.3	15
	\$ 5,764.3	\$ 4,944.3	17
Parts income before income taxes	\$ 1,446.6	\$ 1,110.0	30
Pre-tax return on revenues	25.1%	22.5%	

The worldwide parts net sales and revenues increased to \$5.76 billion in 2022 from \$4.94 billion in 2021 primarily due to higher demand in all markets and higher price realization, partially offset by unfavorable currency translation effects. The increase in Parts segment income before income taxes and pre-tax return on revenues was primarily due to higher sales volume and higher margins, partially offset by unfavorable currency translation effects.

The major factors for the Parts segment changes in net sales and revenues, cost of sales and revenues and gross margin between 2022 and 2021 are as follows:

(\$ in millions)	NET SALES AND REVENUES	COST OF SALES AND REVENUES	GROSS MARGIN
2021	\$ 4,944.3	\$ 3,530.4	\$ 1,413.9
Increase (decrease)			
Aftermarket parts volume	375.9	238.7	137.2
Average aftermarket parts sales prices	609.4		609.4
Average aftermarket parts direct costs		286.5	(286.5)
Warehouse and other indirect costs		52.6	(52.6)
Currency translation	(165.3)	(98.6)	(66.7)
Total increase	820.0	479.2	340.8
2022	\$ 5,764.3	\$ 4,009.6	\$ 1,754.7

- Aftermarket parts sales volume increased by \$375.9 million and related cost of sales increased by \$238.7 million primarily due to higher demand in all markets.
- Average aftermarket parts sales prices increased sales by \$609.4 million primarily due to higher price realization in North America and Europe.
- Average aftermarket parts direct costs increased \$286.5 million due to higher material and freight costs.
- Warehouse and other indirect costs increased \$52.6 million primarily due to higher salaries and related expenses, costs of supplies and higher shipping costs.
- The currency translation effect on sales and cost of sales primarily reflects a decline in the value of the euro relative to the U.S. dollar.
- Parts gross margin was 30.4% in 2022 compared to 28.6% in 2021 due to the factors noted above.

Parts SG&A expense in 2022 increased to \$216.3 million from \$210.3 million in 2021. The increase was primarily due to higher salaries and related expenses, and higher travel expenses, partially offset by lower sales and marketing costs and currency translation effects. As a percentage of sales, Parts SG&A was 3.8% in 2022 and 4.3% in 2021.

Financial Services

The Company's Financial Services segment accounted for 5% of revenues in 2022 compared to 7% in 2021.

(\$ in millions) Year Ended December 31,	2022	2021	% CHANGE
New loan and lease volume:			
U.S. and Canada	\$ 3,376.5	\$ 3,338.9	1
Europe	1,483.4	1,316.2	13
Mexico, Australia, Brasil and other	1,355.8	1,016.6	33
	\$ 6,215.7	\$ 5,671.7	10
New loan and lease volume by product:			
Loans and finance leases	\$ 5,209.6	\$ 4,683.7	11
Equipment on operating lease	1,006.1	988.0	2
	\$ 6,215.7	\$ 5,671.7	10
New loan and lease unit volume:			
Loans and finance leases	42,100	39,100	8
Equipment on operating lease	11,600	11,000	5
	53,700	50,100	7
Average earning assets:			
U.S. and Canada	\$ 8,647.4	\$ 8,635.2	
Europe	3,810.0	3,787.1	1
Mexico, Australia, Brasil and other	2,544.0	2,107.6	21
	\$ 15,001.4	\$ 14,529.9	3
Average earning assets by product:			
Loans and finance leases	\$ 10,279.4	\$ 9,952.1	3
Dealer wholesale financing	1,933.9	1,472.6	31
Equipment on lease and other	2,788.1	3,105.2	(10)
	\$ 15,001.4	\$ 14,529.9	3
Revenues:			
U.S. and Canada	\$ 684.3	\$ 759.9	(10)
Europe	498.3	676.8	(26)
Mexico, Australia, Brasil and other	322.8	251.1	29
	\$ 1,505.4	\$ 1,687.8	(11)
Revenues by product:			
Loans and finance leases	\$ 532.0	\$ 481.9	10
Dealer wholesale financing	96.7	42.5	128
Equipment on lease and other	876.7	1,163.4	(25)
	\$ 1,505.4	\$ 1,687.8	(11)
Income before income taxes	\$ 588.9	\$ 437.6	35

New loan and lease volume increased to \$6.22 billion in 2022 from \$5.67 billion in 2021, primarily reflecting higher truck new loan and lease volume in Europe and Brasil. The effect of currency translation decreased new loan and lease volume by \$209.3 million, primarily due to the lower euro relative to the U.S. dollar. PFS finance market share of new PACCAR truck sales was 25.6% in 2022 compared to 26.6% in 2021.

PFS revenues decreased to \$1.51 billion in 2022 from \$1.69 billion in 2021. The decrease was primarily due to lower unit volume of used truck sales in Europe and the U.S., partially offset by higher interest and fee income driven by portfolio growth and higher portfolio yields. The effects of currency translation decreased PFS revenues by \$63.0 million in 2022, primarily due to a lower euro relative to the U.S. dollar.

PFS income before income taxes increased to \$588.9 million in 2022 from \$437.6 million in 2021, primarily due to improved used truck results and higher finance and lease margins driven by portfolio growth, partially offset by weaker foreign currencies. The effect of currency translation decreased PFS income before income taxes by \$20.1 million in 2022, primarily due to a lower euro relative to the U.S. dollar.

Included in Financial Services “Other Assets” on the Company’s Consolidated Balance Sheets are used trucks held for sale, net of impairments, of \$141.7 million at December 31, 2022 and \$92.1 million at December 31, 2021. These trucks are primarily units returned from matured operating leases in the ordinary course of business, and also include trucks acquired from repossessions, through acquisitions of used trucks in trades related to new truck sales and trucks returned from residual value guarantees (RVGs).

The Company recognized gains on used trucks, excluding repossessions, of \$140.1 million in 2022 compared to \$30.3 million in 2021, including losses on multiple unit transactions of \$.8 million in 2022 compared to \$17.7 million in 2021. Used truck gains in 2022 and 2021 related to repossessions, which are recognized as credit recoveries, were insignificant.

The major factors for the changes in interest and fees, interest and other borrowing expenses and finance margin between 2022 and 2021 are outlined below:

(\$ in millions)	INTEREST AND FEES	INTEREST AND OTHER BORROWING EXPENSES	FINANCE MARGIN
2021	\$ 524.4	\$ 150.9	\$ 373.5
Increase (decrease)			
Average finance receivables	61.5		61.5
Average debt balances		13.0	(13.0)
Yields	56.1		56.1
Borrowing rates		55.0	(55.0)
Currency translation and other	(13.3)	(2.6)	(10.7)
Total increase	104.3	65.4	38.9
2022	\$ 628.7	\$ 216.3	\$ 412.4

- Average finance receivables increased \$1.17 billion (excluding foreign exchange effects) in 2022 primarily due to higher average loan and dealer wholesale balances.
- Average debt balances increased \$568.7 million (excluding foreign exchange effects) in 2022, reflecting higher funding requirements for the portfolio which includes loans, finance leases, dealer wholesale financing and equipment on operating leases.
- Higher portfolio yields (5.1% in 2022 compared to 4.6% in 2021) increased interest and fees by \$56.1 million. The higher portfolio yields were primarily due to higher market rates in Europe, North America and Brasil.
- Higher borrowing rates (2.0% in 2022 compared to 1.4% in 2021) were primarily due to higher debt market rates.
- The currency translation effects reflect a decrease in the value of foreign currencies relative to the U.S. dollar, primarily the euro.

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

(\$ in millions) Year Ended December 31,	2022	2021
Operating lease and rental revenues	\$ 807.2	\$ 860.5
Used truck sales	50.5	284.2
Insurance, franchise and other revenues	19.1	18.7
Operating lease, rental and other revenues	\$ 876.8	\$ 1,163.4
Depreciation of operating lease equipment	\$ 474.9	\$ 597.8
Vehicle operating expenses	33.9	87.2
Cost of used truck sales	49.3	280.5
Insurance, franchise and other expenses	2.7	3.9
Depreciation and other expenses	\$ 560.8	\$ 969.4

The major factors for the changes in operating lease, rental and other revenues, depreciation and other expenses and lease margin between 2022 and 2021 are outlined below:

(\$ in millions)	OPERATING LEASE, RENTAL AND OTHER REVENUES	DEPRECIATION AND OTHER EXPENSES	LEASE MARGIN
2021	\$ 1,163.4	\$ 969.4	\$ 194.0
(Decrease) increase			
Used truck sales	(228.8)	(226.3)	(2.5)
Results on returned lease assets		(130.4)	130.4
Average operating lease assets	(39.0)	(31.6)	(7.4)
Revenue and cost per asset	30.3	16.3	14.0
Currency translation and other	(49.2)	(36.6)	(12.6)
Total (decrease) increase	(286.7)	(408.6)	121.9
2022	\$ 876.7	\$ 560.8	\$ 315.9

- Lower sales volume of used trucks in Europe and the U.S. decreased revenues by \$228.8 million and related depreciation and other expenses by \$226.3 million.
- Results on returned lease assets decreased depreciation and other expenses by \$130.4 million primarily due to higher gains on sales of returned lease units as a result of higher used truck market values.
- Average operating lease assets decreased \$137.8 million (excluding foreign exchange effects), which decreased revenues by \$39.0 million and related depreciation and other expenses by \$31.6 million.
- Revenue per asset increased \$30.3 million primarily due to higher rental utilization. Cost per asset increased \$16.3 million due to higher operating expenses.
- The currency translation effects reflect a decrease in the value of foreign currencies relative to the U.S. dollar, primarily the euro.

Financial Services SG&A expense increased to \$133.9 million in 2022 from \$129.4 million in 2021. The increase was primarily due to higher salaries and related expenses, partially offset by decreases in the value of foreign currencies relative to the U.S. dollar, primarily the euro. As a percentage of average earning assets, Financial Services SG&A was .9% in both 2022 and 2021.

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

(\$ in millions)	2022		2021	
	PROVISION FOR LOSSES ON RECEIVABLES	NET CHARGE-OFFS	PROVISION FOR LOSSES ON RECEIVABLES	NET CHARGE-OFFS
U.S. and Canada	\$ (5.1)	\$ (.9)	\$ (2.2)	\$ 1.0
Europe	.8	.6	(1.7)	2.6
Mexico, Australia, Brasil and other	9.8	(.4)	4.4	4.7
	\$ 5.5	\$ (.7)	\$.5	\$ 8.3

The provision for losses on receivables increased to \$5.5 million in 2022 from \$.5 million in 2021, mainly driven by portfolio growth and higher past due balances in Brasil, partially offset by improved portfolio performance in North America and Europe.

The Company modifies loans and finance leases as a normal part of its Financial Services operations. The Company may modify loans and finance leases for commercial reasons or for credit reasons. Modifications for commercial reasons are changes to contract terms for customers that are not considered to be in financial difficulty. Insignificant delays are modifications extending terms up to three months for customers experiencing some short-term financial stress, but not considered to be in financial difficulty. Modifications for credit reasons are changes to contract terms for customers considered to be in financial difficulty. The Company's modifications typically result in granting more time to pay the contractual amounts owed and charging a fee and interest for the term of the modification. When considering whether to modify customer accounts for credit reasons, the Company evaluates the creditworthiness of the customers and modifies those accounts that the Company considers likely to perform under the modified terms. When the Company modifies a loan or finance lease for credit reasons and grants a concession, the modification is classified as a troubled debt restructuring (TDR).

The post-modification balances of accounts modified during the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021 are summarized below:

(\$ in millions)	2022		2021	
	AMORTIZED COST BASIS	% OF TOTAL PORTFOLIO*	AMORTIZED COST BASIS	% OF TOTAL PORTFOLIO*
Commercial	\$ 225.4	2.0%	\$ 484.2	4.8%
Insignificant delay	79.3	.7%	63.8	.6%
Credit - no concession	48.1	.4%	52.3	.5%
Credit - TDR	11.7	.1%	8.0	.1%
	\$ 364.5	3.2%	\$ 608.3	6.0%

* Amortized cost basis immediately after modification as a percentage of the year-end retail portfolio balance.

Modification activity decreased to \$364.5 in 2022 from \$608.3 in 2021. The decrease in modifications for commercial reasons primarily reflects lower volumes of refinancing. The increase in Insignificant Delay reflects an increase in customers requesting payment relief for up to three months. The increase in Credit modifications reflects higher volumes of contract modifications and requests for payment relief primarily in Brasil.

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

<i>At December 31,</i>	2022	2021
Percentage of retail loan and lease accounts 30+ days past due:		
U.S. and Canada	.1%	
Europe	.2%	.4%
Mexico, Australia, Brasil and other	1.6%	1.2%
Worldwide	.4%	.3%

Accounts 30+ days past due increased to .4% at December 31, 2022 from .3% at December 31, 2021. The Company continues to focus on maintaining low past due balances.

When the Company modifies a 30+ days past due account, the customer is then generally considered current under the revised contractual terms. The Company modified \$8.9 million and \$.4 million of accounts worldwide during the fourth quarter of 2022 and the fourth quarter of 2021, respectively, which were 30+ days past due and became current at the time of modification. Had these accounts not been modified and continued to not make payments, the pro forma percentage of retail loan and lease accounts 30+ days past due would have been as follows:

<i>At December 31,</i>	2022	2021
Pro forma percentage of retail loan and lease accounts 30+ days past due:		
U.S. and Canada	.1%	
Europe	.2%	.4%
Mexico, Australia, Brasil and other	2.0%	1.2%
Worldwide	.5%	.3%

Modifications of accounts in prior quarters that were more than 30 days past due at the time of modification are included in past dues if they were not performing under the modified terms at December 31, 2022 and 2021. The effect on the allowance for credit losses from such modifications was not significant at December 31, 2022 and 2021.

The Company's annualized pre-tax return on average total assets for Financial Services increased to 3.7% in 2022 from 2.8% in 2021, primarily driven by improved used truck results and higher finance and lease margins.

Other

Other includes the winch business as well as sales, income and expenses not attributable to a reportable segment. Other also includes non-service cost components of pension expense and a portion of corporate expense. Other sales represent less than 1% of consolidated net sales and revenues for 2022 and 2021. Other SG&A increased to \$96.1 million in 2022 from \$69.2 million in 2021 primarily due to higher salaries and related expenses.

Other (loss) income before tax was (\$1.1) million in 2022 compared to \$28.3 million in 2021. The decrease was primarily due to higher salaries and related expenses, partially offset by lower non-service pension expenses.

Investment income increased to \$61.0 million in 2022 from \$15.5 million in 2021, primarily driven by higher yields on investments due to higher market interest rates in all regions as well as higher investment balances.

Income Taxes

In 2022, the effective tax rate was 21.8% compared to 22.2% in 2021. The lower effective tax rate in 2022 was primarily due to the change in mix of income generated in jurisdictions with lower tax rates in 2022 as compared to 2021.

(\$ in millions) Year Ended December 31,	2022	2021
Domestic income before taxes	\$ 2,322.9	\$ 1,391.4
Foreign income before taxes	1,525.8	1,004.9
Total income before taxes	\$ 3,848.7	\$ 2,396.3
Domestic pre-tax return on revenues	14.7%	11.1%
Foreign pre-tax return on revenues	11.7%	9.2%
Total pre-tax return on revenues	13.4%	10.2%

In 2022, both domestic and foreign income before income taxes and pre-tax return on revenues increased primarily due to the improved results from Truck, Parts and Financial Services operations.

LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES:

(\$ in millions) At December 31,	2022	2021
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 4,690.9	\$ 3,428.3
Marketable securities	1,614.2	1,559.4
	\$ 6,305.1	\$ 4,987.7

The Company's total cash and marketable securities at December 31, 2022, increased \$1.32 billion from the balances at December 31, 2021. Total cash and marketable securities are primarily intended to provide liquidity while preserving capital.

The change in cash and cash equivalents is summarized below:

(\$ in millions) Year Ended December 31,	2022	2021
Operating activities:		
Net income	\$ 3,011.6	\$ 1,865.5
Net income items not affecting cash	601.6	715.5
Pension contributions	(39.1)	(25.1)
Changes in operating assets and liabilities, net	(547.1)	(369.2)
Net cash provided by operating activities	3,027.0	2,186.7
Net cash used in investing activities	(2,033.0)	(1,362.7)
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities	304.9	(882.9)
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash	(36.3)	(52.4)
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	1,262.6	(111.3)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the year	3,428.3	3,539.6
Cash and cash equivalents at end of the year	\$ 4,690.9	\$ 3,428.3

Operating activities: Cash provided by operations increased by \$840.3 million to \$3.03 billion in 2022 from \$2.19 billion in 2021. Higher operating cash flows reflect higher net income of \$1.15 billion, lower cash usage of \$355.3 million for inventories, and \$269.9 million of higher deferrals of revenues from extended warranty contracts and accruals for product support primarily due to higher truck deliveries. Additionally, higher operating cash flows reflect lower cash outflow of \$146.9 million for accounts payable and accrued expenses as purchases of goods and services exceeded payments. These higher operating cash flows were partially offset by \$1.03 billion higher cash used for wholesale receivables.

Investing activities: Cash used in investing activities increased by \$670.3 million to \$2.03 billion in 2022 from \$1.36 billion in 2021. Higher net cash used in investing activities primarily reflects higher net originations for retail loans and financing leases of \$713.4 million and lower proceeds from asset disposals of \$216.4 million. The higher net cash usage was partially offset by fewer acquisitions of equipment for operating leases of \$208.2 million.

Financing activities: Cash provided by financing activities was \$304.9 million in 2022 compared to cash used in financing activities of \$882.9 million in 2021. Cash provided by net borrowing activities in 2022 of \$1.28 billion was \$1.49 billion higher than the cash used for borrowing activities of \$210.9 million in 2021 reflecting higher funding to support financial services portfolio growth. The Company paid \$1.00 billion in dividends in 2022 compared to \$708.0 million in 2021 primarily due to a higher extra dividend paid in January 2022.

The Company expects to continue paying dividends, although there is no assurance as to future dividends because they are dependent upon future earnings, capital requirements and financial conditions. Cash dividends declared for the last two years were as follows:

QUARTER	2022	2021
First	\$.23	\$.21
Second	.23	.23
Third	.23	.23
Fourth	.25	.23
Year-End Extra (paid in January of the following year)	1.87	1.00
Total dividends declared per share*	\$ 2.80	\$ 1.89

* The sum of quarterly per share amounts do not equal per share amounts reported for the full year due to rounding.

Credit Lines and Other:

The Company has line of credit arrangements of \$3.70 billion, of which \$3.36 billion were unused at December 31, 2022. Included in these arrangements are \$3.00 billion of committed bank facilities, of which \$1.00 billion expires in June 2023, \$1.00 billion expires in June 2025 and \$1.00 billion expires in June 2027. The Company intends to extend or replace these credit facilities on or before expiration to maintain facilities of similar amounts and duration. These credit facilities are maintained primarily to provide backup liquidity for commercial paper borrowings and maturing medium-term notes. There were no borrowings under the committed bank facilities for the year ended December 31, 2022.

On December 4, 2018, PACCAR's Board of Directors approved the repurchase of up to \$500.0 million of the Company's outstanding common stock. As of December 31, 2022, the Company has repurchased \$110.0 million of shares under this plan. There were no repurchases made under this plan during the year ended December 31, 2022.

Truck, Parts and Other

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

Investments for manufacturing property, plant and equipment in 2022 were \$491.2 million compared to \$495.6 million in 2021. Over the past decade, the Company's combined investments in worldwide capital projects and R&D totaled \$7.25 billion and have significantly increased the operating capacity and efficiency of its facilities and enhanced the quality and operating efficiency of the Company's premium products.

Capital investments in 2023 are expected to be \$525 to \$575 million, and R&D is expected to be \$360 to \$410 million. The Company is increasing its investment in next generation clean diesel and electric powertrain technologies, autonomous driving systems, connected vehicle services, advanced manufacturing and distribution capabilities.

Financial Services

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

In November 2021, the Company's U.S. finance subsidiary, PACCAR Financial Corp. (PFC), filed a shelf registration under the Securities Act of 1933. The total amount of medium-term notes outstanding for PFC as of December 31, 2022 was \$5.85 billion. In January 2023, PFC issued \$300.0 million of medium-term notes under this registration. The registration expires in November 2024 and does not limit the principal amount of debt securities that may be issued during that period.

As of December 31, 2022, the Company's European finance subsidiary, PACCAR Financial Europe, had €1.12 billion available for issuance under a €2.50 billion medium-term note program listed on the Euro MTF Market of the Luxembourg Stock Exchange. This program renews annually and expires in July 2023.

In August 2021, PACCAR Financial Mexico registered a 10.00 billion Mexican peso program with the Comision Nacional Bancaria y de Valores to issue medium-term notes and commercial paper. The registration expires in August 2026 and limits the amount of Commercial paper (up to one year) to 5.00 billion Mexican pesos. At December 31, 2022, 9.08 billion Mexican pesos were available for issuance.

In August 2018, the Company's Australian subsidiary, PACCAR Financial Pty. Ltd. (PFPL Australia), registered a medium-term note program. The program does not limit the principal amount of debt securities that may be issued under the program. The total amount of medium-term notes outstanding for PFPL Australia as of December 31, 2022 was 700.0 million Australian dollars.

In May 2021, the Company's Canadian subsidiary, PACCAR Financial Ltd. (PFL Canada), established a medium-term note program. The program does not limit the principal amount of debt securities that may be issued under the program. The total amount of medium-term notes outstanding for PFL Canada as of December 31, 2022 was 150.0 million Canadian dollars.

The Company believes its cash balances and investments, collections on existing finance receivables, committed bank facilities, and current investment-grade credit ratings of A+/A1 will continue to provide it with sufficient resources and access to capital markets at competitive interest rates and therefore contribute to the Company maintaining its liquidity and financial stability. In the event of a decrease in the Company's credit ratings or a disruption in the financial markets, the Company may not be able to refinance its maturing debt in the financial markets. In such circumstances, the Company would be exposed to liquidity risk to the degree that the timing of debt maturities differs from the timing of receivable collections from customers. The Company believes its various sources of liquidity, including committed bank facilities, would continue to provide it with sufficient funding resources to service its maturing debt obligations.

Commitments

The following summarizes the Company's contractual cash commitments at December 31, 2022:

(\$ in millions)	MATURITY				TOTAL
	WITHIN 1 YEAR	1-3 YEARS	3-5 YEARS	MORE THAN 5 YEARS	
Borrowings*	\$ 5,539.9	\$ 5,001.9	\$ 985.6		\$ 11,527.4
Purchase obligations	14.7	22.3	2.3	\$.5	39.8
Interest on debt**	152.0	186.8	14.3		353.1
Lease liabilities	13.8	18.5	9.9	4.7	46.9
Other obligations	69.2	1.0	.7		70.9
	\$ 5,789.6	\$ 5,230.5	\$ 1,012.8	\$ 5.2	\$ 12,038.1

* Commercial paper included in borrowings is at par value.

** Interest on floating-rate debt is based on the applicable market rates at December 31, 2022.

Total cash commitments for borrowings and interest on term debt were \$11.88 billion and were related to the Financial Services segment. As described in Note J of the consolidated financial statements, borrowings consist primarily of term notes and commercial paper issued by the Financial Services segment. The Company expects to fund its maturing Financial Services debt obligations principally from funds provided by collections from customers on loans and lease contracts, as well as from the proceeds of commercial paper and medium-term note borrowings. Purchase obligations are the Company's contractual commitments to acquire future production inventory and capital equipment. Other obligations primarily include commitments to purchase energy.

The Company's other commitments include the following at December 31, 2022:

(\$ in millions)	COMMITMENT EXPIRATION				TOTAL
	WITHIN 1 YEAR	1-3 YEARS	3-5 YEARS	MORE THAN 5 YEARS	
Loan and lease commitments	\$ 1,363.3				\$ 1,363.3
Residual value guarantees	674.6	\$ 384.6	\$ 63.5	\$ 11.6	1,134.3
Letters of credit	22.1	.2		.9	23.2
	\$ 2,060.0	\$ 384.8	\$ 63.5	\$ 12.5	\$ 2,520.8

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

IMPACT OF ENVIRONMENTAL MATTERS:

The Company, its competitors and industry in general are subject to various domestic and foreign requirements relating to the environment and greenhouse gases. The statutory and regulatory requirements governing greenhouse gas and non-greenhouse gas emissions are included in Item 1A, Risk Factors — Emissions Requirements and Reduction Targets in the 2022 Form 10-K. The Company believes its policies, practices and procedures are designed to prevent unreasonable risk of environmental damage and that its handling, use and disposal of hazardous or toxic substances have been in accordance with environmental laws and regulations in effect at the time such use and disposal occurred.

The Company is involved in various stages of investigations and cleanup actions in different countries related to environmental matters. In certain of these matters, the Company has been designated as a "potentially responsible party" by domestic and foreign environmental agencies. The Company has accrued the estimated costs to investigate and complete cleanup actions where it is probable that the Company will incur such costs in the future. Expenditures related to environmental activities in the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021 were \$4.6 million and \$4.0 million, respectively. While the timing and amount of the ultimate costs associated with future environmental cleanup cannot be determined, management expects that these matters will not have a significant effect on the Company's consolidated cash flow, liquidity or financial condition.

CRITICAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES:

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

Operating Leases

Trucks sold pursuant to agreements accounted for as operating leases are disclosed in Note F of the consolidated financial statements. In determining its estimate of the residual value of such vehicles, the Company considers the length of the lease term, the truck model, the expected usage of the truck and anticipated market demand. Operating lease terms generally range from three to five years. The resulting residual values on operating leases generally range between 30% and 70% of the original equipment cost. If the sales price of a truck at the end of the term of the agreement differs from the Company's estimated residual value, a gain or loss will result.

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

During 2022, market values on equipment returning upon operating lease maturity were generally higher than the residual values on the equipment, resulting in a decrease in depreciation expense of \$173.2 million.

At December 31, 2022, the aggregate residual value of equipment on operating leases in the Financial Services segment and residual value guarantee on trucks accounted for as operating leases in the Truck segment was \$1.74 billion. A 10% decrease in used truck values worldwide, if expected to persist over the remaining maturities of the Company's operating leases, would reduce residual value estimates and result in the Company recording additional depreciation expense of approximately \$69.1 million in 2023, \$55.8 in 2024, \$33.4 in 2025, \$12.1 in 2026, \$3.8 in 2027 and thereafter.

Allowance for Credit Losses

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

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

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

The Company evaluates finance receivables that are not individually impaired and share similar risk characteristics on a collective basis and determines the general allowance for credit losses for both retail and wholesale receivables based on historical loss information, using past due account data, current market conditions, and expected changes in future macroeconomic conditions that affect collectability. Historical credit loss information provides relevant information of expected credit losses. The historical information used includes assumptions regarding the likelihood of collecting current and past due accounts, repossession rates, and the recovery rate on the underlying collateral based on used truck values and other pledged collateral or recourse.

The Company has developed a range of loss estimates for each of its country portfolios based on historical experience, taking into account loss frequency and severity in both strong and weak truck market conditions. A projection is made of the range of estimated credit losses inherent in the portfolio from which an amount is determined based on current market conditions and other factors impacting the creditworthiness of the Company's borrowers and their ability to repay. Adjustments to historical loss information are made for changes in forecasted economic conditions that are specific to the industry and markets in which the Company conducts business. The Company utilizes economic forecasts from third party sources and determines expected losses based on historical experience under similar market conditions. After determining the appropriate level of the allowance for credit losses, a provision for losses on finance receivables is charged to income as necessary to reflect management's estimate of expected credit losses, net of recoveries, inherent in the portfolio.

The adequacy of the allowance is evaluated quarterly based on the most recent past due account information and current and future market conditions. As accounts become past due, the likelihood that they will not be fully collected increases. The Company's experience indicates the probability of not fully collecting past due accounts ranges between 15% and 70%. Over the past two years, the Company's year-end 30+ days past due accounts have ranged between .3% and .4% of loan and lease receivables. Historically, a 100 basis point increase in the 30+ days past due percentage has resulted in an increase in credit losses of 2 to 40 basis points of receivables. At December 31, 2022, 30+ days past dues were .4%. If past dues were 100 basis points higher or 1.4% as of December 31, 2022, the Company's estimate of credit losses would likely have increased by a range of \$2 to \$44 million depending on the extent of the past dues, the estimated value of the collateral as compared to amounts owed and general economic factors.

Product Warranty

Product warranty, including changes in estimates for pre-existing warranties, is disclosed in Note I of the consolidated financial statements. The expenses related to product warranty are estimated and recorded at the time products are sold based on historical and current data and reasonable expectations for the future regarding the frequency and cost of warranty claims, net of recoveries. Estimates consider product type, geographical differences, labor rates, and any other known factors affecting the number or amount of expected claim payments. For new products with no historical experience, reference to similar products is utilized. Management takes actions to minimize warranty costs through quality-improvement programs; however, actual claim costs incurred could materially differ from the estimated amounts and require adjustments to the reserve. Historically those adjustments have not been material. Over the past two years, warranty expense as a percentage of Truck, Parts and Other net sales and revenues has ranged between 1.6% and 1.9%. If the 2022 warranty expense had been .2% higher as a percentage of net sales and revenues in 2022, warranty expense would have increased by approximately \$55 million.

FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS:

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

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF INCOME

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Year Ended December 31,	2022	2021	2020
	<i>(millions, except per share data)</i>		
TRUCK, PARTS AND OTHER:			
Net sales and revenues	\$ 27,314.3	\$ 21,834.5	\$ 17,154.3
Cost of sales and revenues	23,291.0	19,092.4	15,072.7
Research and development	341.2	324.1	273.9
Selling, general and administrative	592.4	547.4	459.2
Interest and other (income), net	(109.1)	(72.6)	(54.1)
	24,115.5	19,891.3	15,751.7
<i>Truck, Parts and Other Income Before Income Taxes</i>	3,198.8	1,943.2	1,402.6
FINANCIAL SERVICES:			
Interest and fees	628.7	524.4	527.4
Operating lease, rental and other revenues	876.7	1,163.4	1,046.8
Revenues	1,505.4	1,687.8	1,574.2
Interest and other borrowing expenses	216.3	150.9	192.1
Depreciation and other expenses	560.8	969.4	1,008.0
Selling, general and administrative	133.9	129.4	122.2
Provision for losses on receivables	5.5	.5	28.8
	916.5	1,250.2	1,351.1
<i>Financial Services Income Before Income Taxes</i>	588.9	437.6	223.1
Investment income	61.0	15.5	35.9
<i>Total Income Before Income Taxes</i>	3,848.7	2,396.3	1,661.6
Income taxes	837.1	530.8	360.4
<i>Net Income</i>	\$ 3,011.6	\$ 1,865.5	\$ 1,301.2
Net Income Per Share			
Basic	\$ 5.76	\$ 3.58	\$ 2.50
Diluted	\$ 5.75	\$ 3.57	\$ 2.50
Weighted Average Number of Common Shares Outstanding			
Basic	522.6	521.7	520.2
Diluted	523.4	522.7	521.2

See notes to consolidated financial statements.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

<i>Year Ended December 31,</i>	2022	2021	2020
		<i>(millions)</i>	
Net income	\$ 3,011.6	\$ 1,865.5	\$ 1,301.2
Other comprehensive income:			
Unrealized gains (losses) on derivative contracts			
Net gain (loss) arising during the period	17.7	54.2	(105.3)
Tax effect	(9.1)	(14.3)	26.9
Reclassification adjustment	48.0	(33.7)	87.6
Tax effect	(8.0)	9.5	(23.1)
	48.6	15.7	(13.9)
Unrealized (losses) gains on marketable debt securities			
Net holding (loss) gain	(54.9)	(18.8)	13.6
Tax effect	13.6	4.7	(3.3)
Reclassification adjustment	(1.6)	(2.1)	(2.4)
Tax effect	.4	.5	.6
	(42.5)	(15.7)	8.5
Pension plans			
Net gain (loss) arising during the period	170.5	343.2	(132.4)
Tax effect	(34.1)	(80.3)	28.4
Reclassification adjustment	29.6	59.5	57.3
Tax effect	(7.1)	(14.1)	(13.7)
	158.9	308.3	(60.4)
Foreign currency translation (loss) gain	(197.3)	(179.1)	115.6
Net other comprehensive (loss) income	(32.3)	129.2	49.8
<i>Comprehensive Income</i>	\$ 2,979.3	\$ 1,994.7	\$ 1,351.0

See notes to consolidated financial statements.

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS

ASSETS

December 31,	2022	2021
		(millions)
TRUCK, PARTS AND OTHER:		
<i>Current Assets</i>		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 4,544.7	\$ 3,253.6
Trade and other receivables, net (allowance for losses: 2022 - \$.6, 2021 - \$.6)	1,919.8	1,575.1
Marketable securities	1,614.2	1,559.4
Inventories, net	2,198.8	1,976.0
Other current assets	682.0	732.9
<i>Total Truck, Parts and Other Current Assets</i>	10,959.5	9,097.0
Equipment on operating leases, net	190.8	302.4
Property, plant and equipment, net	3,468.4	3,398.1
Other noncurrent assets, net	1,477.2	1,293.0
<i>Total Truck, Parts and Other Assets</i>	16,095.9	14,090.5
 FINANCIAL SERVICES:		
Cash and cash equivalents	146.2	174.7
Finance and other receivables, net (allowance for losses: 2022 - \$121.1, 2021 - \$116.9)	13,791.9	11,920.8
Equipment on operating leases, net	2,612.5	2,886.5
Other assets	629.0	436.9
<i>Total Financial Services Assets</i>	17,179.6	15,418.9
	\$ 33,275.5	\$ 29,509.4

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS

LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY

December 31,	2022	2021
	<i>(millions)</i>	
TRUCK, PARTS AND OTHER:		
<i>Current Liabilities</i>		
Accounts payable, accrued expenses and other	\$ 4,511.7	\$ 3,930.9
Dividend payable	974.6	521.1
<i>Total Truck, Parts and Other Current Liabilities</i>	5,486.3	4,452.0
Residual value guarantees and deferred revenues	209.2	329.1
Other liabilities	1,490.1	1,487.6
<i>Total Truck, Parts and Other Liabilities</i>	7,185.6	6,268.7
FINANCIAL SERVICES:		
Accounts payable, accrued expenses and other	826.8	624.5
Commercial paper and bank loans	3,604.9	3,303.0
Term notes	7,866.7	7,128.8
Deferred taxes and other liabilities	624.4	590.4
<i>Total Financial Services Liabilities</i>	12,922.8	11,646.7
STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY:		
Preferred stock, no par value - authorized 1.0 million shares, none issued		
Common stock, \$1 par value - authorized 1.2 billion shares; issued 522.0 million and 347.3 million shares	522.0	347.3
Additional paid-in capital	196.1	142.0
Retained earnings	13,402.4	12,025.8
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	(953.4)	(921.1)
<i>Total Stockholders' Equity</i>	13,167.1	11,594.0
	\$ 33,275.5	\$ 29,509.4

See notes to consolidated financial statements.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

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Year Ended December 31,	2022	2021	2020
		(millions)	
OPERATING ACTIVITIES:			
Net Income	\$ 3,011.6	\$ 1,865.5	\$ 1,301.2
<i>Adjustments to reconcile net income to cash provided by operations:</i>			
Depreciation and amortization:			
Property, plant and equipment	332.2	270.0	249.6
Equipment on operating leases and other	458.0	633.3	799.4
Provision for losses on financial services receivables	5.5	.5	28.8
Deferred taxes	(208.0)	(208.6)	.4
Other, net	13.9	20.3	20.4
Pension contributions	(39.1)	(25.1)	(184.9)
<i>Change in operating assets and liabilities:</i>			
<i>(Increase) decrease in assets other than cash and cash equivalents:</i>			
Receivables:			
Trade and other receivables	(441.7)	(412.9)	121.8
Wholesale receivables on new trucks	(935.4)	90.8	871.2
Inventories	(272.7)	(628.0)	(51.9)
Other assets, net	(31.9)	(129.8)	(133.8)
Increase (decrease) in liabilities:			
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	840.3	693.4	(53.6)
Residual value guarantees and deferred revenues	(44.3)	(82.4)	(127.8)
Other liabilities, net	338.6	99.7	146.4
<i>Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities</i>	3,027.0	2,186.7	2,987.2
INVESTING ACTIVITIES:			
Originations of retail loans and finance leases	(5,058.7)	(4,570.6)	(3,917.3)
Collections on retail loans and finance leases	3,888.0	4,113.3	3,252.0
Net (increase) decrease in wholesale receivables on used equipment	(15.9)	12.2	53.3
Purchases of marketable debt securities	(888.4)	(903.1)	(842.4)
Proceeds from sales and maturities of marketable debt securities	718.1	727.0	597.8
Payments for property, plant and equipment	(525.0)	(559.1)	(550.4)
Acquisitions of equipment for operating leases	(865.5)	(1,073.7)	(1,088.0)
Proceeds from asset disposals	687.7	904.1	601.9
Other, net	26.7	(12.8)	17.3
<i>Net Cash Used in Investing Activities</i>	(2,033.0)	(1,362.7)	(1,875.8)
FINANCING ACTIVITIES:			
Payments of cash dividends	(1,004.7)	(708.0)	(1,239.8)
Purchases of treasury stock	(2.1)	(1.5)	(42.1)
Proceeds from stock compensation transactions	35.7	37.5	53.7
Net increase (decrease) in commercial paper, short-term bank loans and other	370.1	24.7	(831.9)
Proceeds from term debt	3,171.7	2,101.1	2,150.1
Payments on term debt	(2,265.8)	(2,336.7)	(1,898.5)
<i>Net Cash Provided by (Used in) Financing Activities</i>	304.9	(882.9)	(1,808.5)
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash	(36.3)	(52.4)	61.6
<i>Net Increase (Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents</i>	1,262.6	(111.3)	(635.5)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	3,428.3	3,539.6	4,175.1
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	\$ 4,690.9	\$ 3,428.3	\$ 3,539.6

See notes to consolidated financial statements.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY

<i>December 31,</i>	2022	2021	2020
	<i>(millions, except per share data)</i>		
COMMON STOCK, \$1 PAR VALUE:			
Balance at beginning of year	\$ 347.3	\$ 346.6	\$ 346.3
Treasury stock retirement			(.7)
50% stock dividend	174.0		
Stock compensation	.7	.7	1.0
Balance at end of year	522.0	347.3	346.6
ADDITIONAL PAID-IN CAPITAL:			
Balance at beginning of year	142.0	88.5	61.4
Treasury stock retirement	(2.1)	(1.5)	(41.4)
Stock compensation	56.2	55.0	68.5
Balance at end of year	196.1	142.0	88.5
TREASURY STOCK, AT COST:			
Balance at beginning of year			
Purchases, shares: 2022 - .04; 2021 - .02; 2020 - .71	(2.1)	(1.5)	(42.1)
Retirements	2.1	1.5	42.1
Balance at end of year			
RETAINED EARNINGS:			
Balance at beginning of year	12,025.8	11,148.5	10,539.0
Net income	3,011.6	1,865.5	1,301.2
Cash dividends declared on common stock, per share: 2022 - \$2.80; 2021 - \$1.89; 2020 - \$1.32	(1,461.0)	(988.2)	(687.1)
50% stock dividend	(174.0)		
Cumulative effect of change in accounting principles			(4.6)
Balance at end of year	13,402.4	12,025.8	11,148.5
ACCUMULATED OTHER COMPREHENSIVE LOSS:			
Balance at beginning of year	(921.1)	(1,050.3)	(1,100.1)
Other comprehensive (loss) income	(32.3)	129.2	49.8
Balance at end of year	(953.4)	(921.1)	(1,050.3)
<i>Total Stockholders' Equity</i>	\$ 13,167.1	\$ 11,594.0	\$ 10,533.3

See notes to consolidated financial statements.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

December 31, 2022, 2021 and 2020 (currencies in millions)

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A. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

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

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

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

Revenue Recognition:

Truck, Parts and Other: The Company enters into sales contracts with customers associated with purchases of the Company's products and services including trucks, parts, product support, and other related services. Generally, the Company recognizes revenue for the amount of consideration it will receive for delivering a product or service to a customer. Revenue is recognized when the customer obtains control of the product or receives benefits of the service. The Company excludes sales taxes, value added taxes and other related taxes assessed by government agencies from revenue. There are no significant financing components included in product or services revenue since generally customers pay shortly after the products or services are transferred. In the Truck and Parts segment, when the Company grants extended payment terms on selected receivables and charges interest, interest income is recognized when earned.

The Company recognizes truck and parts sales as revenues when control of the products is transferred to customers which generally occurs upon shipment, except for certain truck sales which are subject to a residual value guarantee (RVG) by the Company. The standard payment term for trucks and aftermarket parts is typically within 30 days, but the Company may grant extended payment terms on selected receivables. The Company recognizes revenue for the invoice amount adjusted for estimated sales incentives and returns. Sales incentives and returns are estimated based on historical experience and are adjusted to current period revenue when the most likely amount of consideration the Company expects to receive changes or becomes fixed. Truck and parts sales include a standard product warranty which is included in cost of sales. The Company has elected to treat delivery services as a fulfillment activity with revenues recognized when the customer obtains control of the product. Delivery revenue is included in revenues and the related costs are included in cost of sales. The Company is not disclosing truck order backlog, as a significant majority of the backlog has a duration of less than one year.

Truck sales with RVGs that allow customers the option to return their truck are accounted for as a sale when the customer does not have an economic incentive to return the truck to the Company, or as an operating lease when the customer does have an economic incentive to return the truck. The estimate of customers' economic incentive to return the trucks is based on an analysis of historical guaranteed buyback value and estimated market value. When truck sales with RVGs are accounted for as a sale, revenue is recognized when the truck is transferred to the customer less an amount for expected returns. Expected return rates are estimated by using a historical return rate over a nine-year period.

Aftermarket parts sales allow for returns which are estimated at the time of sale based on historical data. Parts dealer services and other revenues are recognized as services are performed.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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The following table presents the balance sheet classification of the estimated value of the returned goods assets and the related return liabilities:

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At December 31,	2022		2021	
	ASSETS	LIABILITIES	ASSETS	LIABILITIES
Trucks:				
Other current assets	\$ 183.0		\$ 255.7	
Accounts payable, accrued expenses and other		\$ 185.0		\$ 264.0
Other noncurrent assets, net	284.6		403.6	
Other liabilities		298.9		423.9
	\$ 467.6	\$ 483.9	\$ 659.3	\$ 687.9
Parts:				
Other current assets	\$ 77.7		\$ 72.9	
Accounts payable, accrued expenses and other		\$ 181.4		\$ 172.1
	\$ 77.7	\$ 181.4	\$ 72.9	\$ 172.1

The Company's total commitment to acquire trucks at a guaranteed value for contracts accounted for as a sale was \$971.9 at December 31, 2022.

Revenues from extended warranties, operating leases and other include optional extended warranty and repair and maintenance (R&M) service contracts which can be purchased for periods generally ranging up to five years. The Company defers revenue based on stand-alone observable selling prices when it receives payments in advance and generally recognizes the revenue on a straight-line basis over the warranty or R&M contract periods. See Note I, Product Support Liabilities, in the Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements for further information. Also included are truck sales with an RVG accounted for as an operating lease. A liability is created for the residual value obligation with the remainder of the proceeds recorded as deferred revenue. The deferred revenue is recognized on a straight-line basis over the guarantee period, which typically ranges from three to five years. Total operating lease revenue from truck sales with RVGs for the years ended December 31, 2022, 2021 and 2020 was \$105.9, \$113.8 and \$104.2, respectively.

Revenue from winch sales and other is primarily derived from the industrial winch business. Winch sales are recognized when the product is transferred to a customer, which generally occurs upon shipment. Also within this category are other revenues not attributable to a reportable segment.

Financial Services: The Company's Financial Services segment products include loans to customers collateralized by the vehicles being financed, finance leases for retail customers and dealers, dealer wholesale financing which includes floating-rate wholesale loans to PACCAR dealers for new and used trucks, and operating leases which include rentals on Company owned equipment. Interest income from finance and other receivables is recognized using the interest method. Certain loan origination costs are deferred and amortized to interest income over the expected life of the contracts using the straight-line method which approximates the interest method.

Operating lease rental revenue is recognized on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease. Customer contracts may include additional services such as excess mileage, repair and maintenance and other services on which revenue is recognized when earned. The Company's full-service lease arrangements bundle these additional services. Rents for full-service lease contracts are allocated between lease and non-lease components based on the relative stand-alone price of each component. Taxes, such as sales and use and value added, which are collected by the Company from a customer, are excluded from the measurement of lease income and expenses. Rental revenues for the years ended December 31, 2022, 2021 and 2020 were \$788.8, \$831.6 and \$802.3, respectively. Depreciation and related leased unit operating expenses were \$490.0, \$665.7 and \$776.5 for the years ended December 31, 2022, 2021 and 2020, respectively.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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Recognition of interest income and rental revenue is suspended (put on non-accrual status) when the receivable becomes more than 90 days past the contractual due date or earlier if some other event causes the Company to determine that collection is not probable. Accordingly, no finance receivables more than 90 days past due were accruing interest at December 31, 2022 or December 31, 2021. Recognition is resumed if the receivable becomes current by the payment of all amounts due under the terms of the existing contract and collection of remaining amounts is considered probable (if not contractually modified) or if the customer makes scheduled payments for three months and collection of remaining amounts is considered probable (if contractually modified). Payments received while the finance receivable is on non-accrual status are applied to interest and principal in accordance with the contractual terms.

Finance leases are secured by the trucks and related equipment being leased and the lease terms generally range from three to five years depending on the type and use of the equipment. The lessee is required to either purchase the equipment or guarantee to the Company a stated residual value upon the disposition of the equipment at the end of the finance lease term.

Operating lease terms generally range from three to five years. At the end of the operating lease term, the lessee has the option to return the equipment to the Company or purchase the equipment at its fair market value.

The Company determines its estimate of the residual value of leased vehicles by considering the length of the lease term, the truck model, the expected usage of the truck and anticipated market demand. If the sales price of the truck at the end of the agreement differs from the Company's estimated residual value, a gain or loss will result. Future market conditions, changes in government regulations and other factors outside the Company's control could impact the ultimate sales price of trucks returned under these contracts. Residual values are reviewed regularly and adjusted if market conditions warrant.

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

Investments in Marketable Securities:

Debt Securities: The Company's investments in marketable debt securities are classified as available-for-sale. These investments are stated at fair value and may include an allowance for credit losses. Changes in the allowance for credit losses are recognized in the current period earnings and any unrealized gains or losses, net of tax, are included as a component of accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) (AOCI).

The Company utilizes third-party pricing services for all of its marketable debt security valuations. The Company reviews the pricing methodology used by the third-party pricing services, including the manner employed to collect market information. On a quarterly basis, the Company also performs review and validation procedures on the pricing information received from the third-party providers. These procedures help ensure the fair value information used by the Company is determined in accordance with applicable accounting guidance.

The Company evaluates its investment in marketable debt securities at the end of each reporting period to determine if a decline in fair value is the result of credit losses or unrealized losses. In assessing credit losses, the Company considers the collectability of principal and interest payments by monitoring changes to issuers' credit ratings, specific credit events associated with individual issuers as well as the credit ratings of any financial guarantor. The Company considers its intent for selling the security and whether it is more likely than not the Company will be able to hold the security until the recovery of any credit losses and unrealized losses. Charges against the allowance for credit losses occur when a security with credit losses is sold or the Company no longer intends to hold that security.

Equity Securities: Marketable equity securities are traded on active exchanges and are measured at fair value. The realized and unrealized gains (losses) are recognized in investment income.

Receivables:

Trade and Other Receivables: The Company's trade and other receivables are recorded at cost, net of allowances. At December 31, 2022 and 2021, respectively, trade and other receivables included trade receivables from dealers and customers of \$1,600.1 and \$1,276.4 and other receivables of \$319.7 and \$298.7 relating primarily to value added tax receivables and supplier allowances and rebates.

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Finance and Other Receivables:

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

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

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

Operating lease receivables and other – Operating lease receivables and other include monthly rentals due on operating leases, unamortized loan and lease origination costs, interest on loans and other amounts due within one year in the normal course of business.

Allowance for Credit Losses:

Truck, Parts and Other: The Company historically has not experienced significant losses or past due amounts on trade and other receivables in its Truck, Parts and Other businesses. Accounts are considered past due once the unpaid balance is over 30 days outstanding based on contractual payment terms. Accounts are charged off against the allowance for credit losses when, in the judgment of management, they are considered uncollectible. The allowance for credit losses for Truck, Parts and Other were \$.6 for the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021. Net charge-offs were \$.2 for the year ended December 31, 2022 and nil for the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020.

Financial Services: The Company continuously monitors the payment performance of its finance receivables. For large retail finance customers and dealers with wholesale financing, the Company regularly reviews their financial statements and makes site visits and phone contact as appropriate. If the Company becomes aware of circumstances that could cause those customers or dealers to face financial difficulty, whether or not they are past due, the customers are placed on a watch list.

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

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

On average, modifications extended contractual terms by approximately three months in 2022 and eight months in 2021 and did not have a significant effect on the weighted average term or interest rate of the total portfolio at December 31, 2022 and 2021.

The Company has developed a systematic methodology for determining the allowance for credit losses for its two portfolio segments, retail and wholesale. The retail segment consists of retail loans and sales-type finance leases, net of unearned interest. The wholesale segment consists of truck inventory financing loans to dealers that are collateralized by trucks and other collateral. The wholesale segment generally has less risk than the retail segment. Wholesale receivables generally are shorter in duration than retail receivables, and the Company requires periodic reporting of the wholesale dealer's financial condition, conducts periodic audits of the trucks being financed and in many cases, obtains guarantees or other security such as dealership assets. In determining the allowance for credit losses, retail

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loans and finance leases are evaluated together since they relate to a similar customer base, their contractual terms require regular payment of principal and interest, generally over three to five years, and they are secured by the same type of collateral. The allowance for credit losses consists of both specific and general reserves.

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

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

The Company evaluates finance receivables that are not individually impaired and share similar risk characteristics on a collective basis and determines the general allowance for credit losses for both retail and wholesale receivables based on historical loss information, using past due account data, current market conditions, and expected changes in future macroeconomic conditions that affect collectability. Historical credit loss data provides relevant information of expected credit losses. The historical information used includes assumptions regarding the likelihood of collecting current and past due accounts, repossession rates, and the recovery rate on the underlying collateral based on used truck values and other pledged collateral or recourse.

The Company has developed a range of loss estimates for each of its country portfolios based on historical experience, taking into account loss frequency and severity in both strong and weak truck market conditions. A projection is made of the range of estimated credit losses inherent in the portfolio from which an amount is determined based on current market conditions and other factors impacting the creditworthiness of the Company's borrowers and their ability to repay. Adjustments to historical loss information are made for changes in forecasted economic conditions that are specific to the industry and markets in which the Company conducts business. The Company utilizes economic forecasts from third party sources and determines expected losses based on historical experience under similar market conditions. After determining the appropriate level of the allowance for credit losses, a provision for losses on finance receivables is charged to income as necessary to reflect management's estimate of expected credit losses, net of recoveries, inherent in the portfolio.

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

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

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

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

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

Long-lived Assets and Goodwill: The Company evaluates the carrying value of property, plant and equipment when events and circumstances warrant a review. Goodwill is tested for impairment at least on an annual basis. There were no significant impairment charges for the three years ended December 31, 2022. Goodwill was \$104.1 and \$110.6 at December 31, 2022 and 2021, respectively. The decrease in value was due to currency translation.

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

Derivative Financial Instruments: As part of its risk management strategy, the Company enters into derivative contracts to hedge against the risks of interest rates, foreign currency rates and commodity prices. Certain derivative instruments designated as fair value hedges, cash flow hedges or net investment hedges are subject to hedge accounting. Derivative instruments that are not subject to hedge accounting are held as derivatives not designated as hedged instruments. The Company's policies prohibit the use of derivatives for speculation or trading. At the inception of each hedge relationship, the Company documents its risk management objectives, procedures and accounting treatment. All of the Company's interest-rate, commodity as well as certain foreign-exchange contracts are transacted under International Swaps and Derivatives Association (ISDA) master agreements. Each agreement permits the net settlement of amounts owed in the event of default and certain other termination events. For derivative financial instruments, the Company has elected not to offset derivative positions in the balance sheet with the same counterparty under the same agreements and is not required to post or receive collateral.

Exposure limits and minimum credit ratings are used to minimize the risks of counterparty default. The Company's maximum exposure to potential default of its derivative counterparties is limited to the asset position of its derivative portfolio. The asset position of the Company's derivative portfolio was \$119.4 at December 31, 2022.

The Company assesses hedges at inception and on an ongoing basis to determine the designated derivatives are highly effective in offsetting changes in fair values or cash flow of the hedged items. Hedge accounting is discontinued prospectively when the Company determines a derivative financial instrument has ceased to be a highly effective hedge. Cash flows from derivative instruments are included in operating activities in the Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows.

Government Grants: The Company receives incentives from U.S. and non-U.S. governmental entities in the form of tax rebates or credits, grants, and loans. The benefit is generally recorded when all conditions attached to the incentive have been met and there is reasonable assurance of the receipt. Government incentives are recorded in accordance with their purpose as a reduction of expense, a reduction of the cost of the capital investment, or other income. The amount of government incentives recorded as a reduction of expenses and the amount of grants receivable for the years ended December 31, 2022, 2021 and 2020 are immaterial.

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

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

On December 6, 2022, the Board of Directors declared a 50% common stock dividend payable on February 7, 2023, to stockholders of record on January 17, 2023, with fractional shares to be paid in cash. This resulted in the issuance of 174,035,361 additional shares and 411 fractional shares paid in cash. For all years presented, net income per share, weighted average number of common shares outstanding and cash dividends declared per share on common stock have been restated for the effect of the 50% dividend.

Change in Accounting:

In the first quarter of 2022, the Company changed the method of accounting for its U.S. inventories from last-in-first-out (LIFO) to first-in-first-out (FIFO). Inventories valued using the LIFO method comprised 41% of consolidated inventories before deducting the LIFO reserve at December 31, 2021. The Company believes the FIFO method is preferable because it better matches cost with revenues, it results in a more consistent method to value inventory with its foreign subsidiaries and it improves comparability with industry peers. This change increased Retained Earnings by \$140.5 to \$10,539.0 at January 1, 2020. The effects of the change in accounting principle have been retrospectively applied to all periods presented:

The effect of the changes made to the Company's Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income was as follows:

<i>Year Ended December 31, 2021</i>	AS ORIGINALLY REPORTED	EFFECT OF CHANGE	AS ADJUSTED
TRUCK, PARTS AND OTHER:			
Cost of sales and revenues	\$ 19,110.1	\$ (17.7)	\$ 19,092.4
Income Taxes	526.5	4.3	530.8
Net Income	1,852.1	13.4	1,865.5
<i>Year Ended December 31, 2020</i>	AS ORIGINALLY REPORTED	EFFECT OF CHANGE	AS ADJUSTED
TRUCK, PARTS AND OTHER:			
Cost of sales and revenues	\$ 15,076.4	\$ (3.7)	\$ 15,072.7
Income Taxes	359.5	.9	360.4
Net Income	1,298.4	2.8	1,301.2

The cumulative effect of the changes made to the Company's Consolidated Balance Sheet was as follows:

<i>December 31, 2021</i>	AS ORIGINALLY REPORTED	EFFECT OF CHANGE	AS ADJUSTED
TRUCK, PARTS AND OTHER:			
Inventories, net	\$ 1,768.3	\$ 207.7	\$ 1,976.0
Other liabilities	1,436.5	51.1	1,487.6
Retained earnings	11,869.2	156.6	12,025.8

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The change in accounting policy did not materially affect basic or diluted net income per share or income before income taxes within the Truck, Parts and Other segments for the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020. There was no impact on total net cash provided by operating activities.

The following table compares the amounts currently reported to amounts that would have been reported under LIFO in the Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income.

Year Ended December 31, 2022	AS REPORTED	PRO FORMA UNDER LIFO	EFFECT OF CHANGE
TRUCK, PARTS AND OTHER:			
Cost of sales and revenues	\$ 23,291.0	\$ 23,340.4	\$ (49.4)
Income Taxes	837.1	824.9	12.2
Net Income	3,011.6	2,974.4	37.2
Net Income Per Share			
Basic	\$ 5.76	\$ 5.69	\$.07
Diluted	\$ 5.75	\$ 5.68	\$.07

The effect of the change to income before income taxes within the Truck, Parts and Other segments for the year ended December 31, 2022 would not be material. In addition, there would be no material effect on the Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows.

The following table compares the amounts currently reported to amounts that would have been reported under LIFO in the Consolidated Balance Sheet.

December 31, 2022	AS REPORTED	PRO FORMA UNDER LIFO	EFFECT OF CHANGE
TRUCK, PARTS AND OTHER:			
Inventories, net	\$ 2,198.8	\$ 1,941.7	\$ 257.1
Accounts payable, accrued expenses and other	4,511.7	4,448.4	63.3
Retained earnings	13,402.4	13,208.6	193.8

New Accounting Pronouncements:

The Company adopted the following standards on January 1, 2022, which had no material impact on the Company's consolidated financial statements.

STANDARD	DESCRIPTION
2021-05	<i>Leases (Topic 842) - Lessors - Certain Leases with Variable Lease Payments</i>
2021-10	<i>Government Assistance (Topic 832) - Disclosures by Business Entities about Government Assistance</i>

The Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) also issued the following standards, which are not expected to have a material impact on the Company's consolidated financial statements.

STANDARD	DESCRIPTION	EFFECTIVE DATE
2022-02*	<i>Financial Instruments - Credit Losses (Topic 326): Troubled Debt Restructurings and Vintage Disclosures</i>	January 1, 2023
2022-03*	<i>Fair Value Measurement (Topic 820): Fair Value Measurement of Equity Securities Subject to Contractual Sale Restrictions</i>	January 1, 2024

* The Company will adopt on the effective date.

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B. SALES AND REVENUES

The following table disaggregates Truck, Parts and Other revenues by major sources:

Year Ended December 31,	2022	2021	2020
<i>Truck</i>			
Truck sales	\$ 20,644.8	\$ 15,989.7	\$ 12,466.9
Revenues from extended warranties, operating leases and other	841.4	810.0	697.9
	21,486.2	16,799.7	13,164.8
<i>Parts</i>			
Parts sales	5,596.8	4,809.7	3,803.3
Revenues from dealer services and other	167.5	134.6	109.6
	5,764.3	4,944.3	3,912.9
<i>Winch sales and other</i>	63.8	90.5	76.6
Truck, Parts and Other sales and revenues	\$ 27,314.3	\$ 21,834.5	\$ 17,154.3

The following table summarizes Financial Services lease revenues by lease type:

Year Ended December 31,	2022	2021	2020
Finance lease revenues	\$ 184.1	\$ 187.0	\$ 189.2
Operating lease revenues	788.8	831.6	802.3
Total lease revenues	\$ 972.9	\$ 1,018.6	\$ 991.5

C. INVESTMENTS IN MARKETABLE SECURITIES

Marketable securities consisted of the following at December 31:

2022	COST	UNREALIZED GAINS	UNREALIZED LOSSES	FAIR VALUE
Marketable debt securities				
U.S. tax-exempt securities	\$ 452.8	\$.5	\$ 8.2	\$ 445.1
U.S. taxable municipal / non-U.S. provincial bonds	191.6		10.8	180.8
U.S. corporate securities	262.5	.1	11.6	251.0
U.S. government and agency securities	118.0	.1	3.1	115.0
Non-U.S. corporate securities	467.9		17.9	450.0
Non-U.S. government securities	78.9	.2	2.7	76.4
Other debt securities	99.4		4.7	94.7
Marketable equity securities	10.0		8.8	1.2
Total marketable securities	\$ 1,681.1	\$.9	\$ 67.8	\$ 1,614.2

2021	COST	UNREALIZED GAINS	UNREALIZED LOSSES	FAIR VALUE
Marketable debt securities				
U.S. tax-exempt securities	\$ 431.4	\$ 1.5	\$.4	\$ 432.5
U.S. taxable municipal / non-U.S. provincial bonds	192.2	.6	1.2	191.6
U.S. corporate securities	208.3	.6	1.5	207.4
U.S. government and agency securities	95.9	.6	.1	96.4
Non-U.S. corporate securities	443.9	1.4	2.5	442.8
Non-U.S. government securities	75.2	.1	.3	75.0
Other debt securities	100.4	.3	.7	100.0
Marketable equity securities	15.4	1.3	3.0	13.7
Total marketable securities	\$ 1,562.7	\$ 6.4	\$ 9.7	\$ 1,559.4

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The cost of marketable debt securities is adjusted for amortization of premiums and accretion of discounts to maturity. Amortization, accretion, interest and dividend income and realized gains and losses are included in investment income. The cost of securities sold is based on the specific identification method. Gross realized gains were \$.5, \$2.1 and \$2.7, and gross realized losses were \$2.3, \$.4 and \$.3 for the years ended December 31, 2022, 2021 and 2020, respectively.

Net realized losses on marketable equity securities were \$5.2 for the year ended December 31, 2022 and nil for 2021.

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

At December 31,	2022		2021	
	LESS THAN TWELVE MONTHS	TWELVE MONTHS OR GREATER	LESS THAN TWELVE MONTHS	TWELVE MONTHS OR GREATER
Fair value	\$ 889.2	\$ 608.4	\$ 911.2	\$ 1.3
Unrealized losses	21.5	37.5	6.7	

The unrealized losses on marketable debt securities above were due to higher yields on certain securities. The Company did not identify any indicators of a credit loss in its assessments. Accordingly, no allowance for credit losses was recorded at December 31, 2022 and December 31, 2021. The Company does not currently intend, and it is more likely than not that it will not be required to sell the investment securities before recovery of the unrealized losses. The Company expects the contractual principal and interest will be received on the investment securities.

Contractual maturities on marketable debt securities at December 31, 2022 were as follows:

Maturities:	AMORTIZED COST	FAIR VALUE
Within one year	\$ 447.5	\$ 442.4
One to five years	1,207.2	1,155.8
Six to ten years	3.3	3.3
More than ten years	13.1	11.5
	\$ 1,671.1	\$ 1,613.0

D. INVENTORIES

Inventories include the following:

At December 31,	2022	2021
Finished products	\$ 871.8	\$ 676.0
Work in process and raw materials	1,327.0	1,300.0
	\$ 2,198.8	\$ 1,976.0

In the first quarter of 2022, the Company changed the method of accounting for its U.S. inventories from last-in-first-out (LIFO) to first-in-first-out (FIFO) and all prior periods have been restated.

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E. FINANCE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES

Finance and other receivables include the following:

<i>At December 31,</i>	2022	2021
Loans	\$ 7,229.1	\$ 6,424.7
Finance leases	3,786.4	3,620.6
Dealer wholesale financing	2,772.1	1,865.8
Operating lease receivables and other	125.4	126.6
	\$ 13,913.0	\$ 12,037.7
Less allowance for losses:		
Loans and leases	(114.8)	(111.5)
Dealer wholesale financing	(3.4)	(3.3)
Operating lease receivables and other	(2.9)	(2.1)
	\$ 13,791.9	\$ 11,920.8

Included in Finance and other receivables, net on the Consolidated Balance Sheets is accrued interest receivable (net of allowance for credit losses) of \$44.1 and \$27.7 as of December 31, 2022 and December 31, 2021, respectively. The net activity of dealer direct loans and dealer wholesale financing on new trucks is shown in the operating section of the Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows since those receivables finance the sale of Company inventory.

Annual minimum payments due on loans are as follows:

<i>Beginning January 1,</i>	LOANS
2023	\$ 2,482.8
2024	1,799.7
2025	1,390.9
2026	946.3
2027	527.2
Thereafter	82.2
	\$ 7,229.1

Annual minimum payments due on finance lease receivables and a reconciliation of the undiscounted cash flows to the net investment in finance leases are as follows:

<i>Beginning January 1,</i>	FINANCE LEASES
2023	\$ 1,427.8
2024	994.7
2025	764.0
2026	438.4
2027	248.6
Thereafter	84.5
	\$ 3,958.0
Unguaranteed residual values	258.0
Unearned interest on finance leases	(429.6)
Net investment in finance leases	\$ 3,786.4

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Experience indicates substantially all of dealer wholesale financing will be repaid within one year. In addition, repayment experience indicates that some loans, leases and other finance receivables will be paid prior to contract maturity, while others may be extended or modified.

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

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

	2022					
	DEALER		CUSTOMER			TOTAL
	WHOLESALE	RETAIL	RETAIL	OTHER*		
Balance at January 1	\$ 3.3	\$ 7.1	\$ 104.4	\$ 2.1	\$ 116.9	
Provision for losses	.1	(4.9)	12.0	(1.7)	5.5	
Charge-offs			(8.5)	(.5)	(9.0)	
Recoveries			7.5	2.2	9.7	
Currency translation and other			(2.8)	.8	(2.0)	
Balance at December 31	\$ 3.4	\$ 2.2	\$ 112.6	\$ 2.9	\$ 121.1	

	2021					
	DEALER		CUSTOMER			TOTAL
	WHOLESALE	RETAIL	RETAIL	OTHER*		
Balance at January 1	\$ 3.4	\$ 8.4	\$ 112.0	\$ 3.2	\$ 127.0	
Provision for losses		(1.3)	.6	1.2	.5	
Charge-offs			(12.3)	(2.5)	(14.8)	
Recoveries			6.2	.3	6.5	
Currency translation and other	(.1)		(2.1)	(.1)	(2.3)	
Balance at December 31	\$ 3.3	\$ 7.1	\$ 104.4	\$ 2.1	\$ 116.9	

	2020					
	DEALER		CUSTOMER			TOTAL
	WHOLESALE	RETAIL	RETAIL	OTHER*		
Balance at January 1**	\$ 4.3	\$ 9.2	\$ 101.4	\$ 3.7	\$ 118.6	
Provision for losses	(1.0)	(.8)	30.1	.5	28.8	
Charge-offs			(26.6)	(1.4)	(28.0)	
Recoveries			5.3	.4	5.7	
Currency translation and other	.1		1.8		1.9	
Balance at December 31	\$ 3.4	\$ 8.4	\$ 112.0	\$ 3.2	\$ 127.0	

* Operating lease and other trade receivables.

** The beginning balance has been adjusted for the adoption of ASU 2016-13.

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Credit Quality: The Company's customers are principally concentrated in the transportation industry in North America, Europe, Australia and Brasil. The Company's portfolio assets are diversified over a large number of customers and dealers with no single customer or dealer balances representing over 5% of the total portfolio assets. The Company retains as collateral a security interest in the related equipment.

At the inception of each contract, the Company considers the credit risk based on a variety of credit quality factors including prior payment experience, customer financial information, credit-rating agency ratings, loan-to-value ratios and other internal metrics. On an ongoing basis, the Company monitors credit quality based on past due status and collection experience as there is a meaningful correlation between the past due status of customers and the risk of loss.

The Company has three credit quality indicators: performing, watch and at-risk. Performing accounts pay in accordance with the contractual terms and are not considered high-risk. Watch accounts include accounts 31 to 90 days past due and large accounts that are performing but are considered to be high-risk. Watch accounts are not impaired. At-risk accounts are accounts that are impaired, including TDRs, accounts over 90 days past due and other accounts on non-accrual status.

The table below summarizes the amortized cost basis of the Company's finance receivables within each credit quality indicator by year of origination and portfolio class.

At December 31, 2022	REVOLVING LOANS	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	PRIOR	TOTAL
Dealer:								
Wholesale:								
Performing	\$ 2,766.0							\$ 2,766.0
Watch	6.1							6.1
	\$ 2,772.1							\$ 2,772.1
Retail:								
Performing	\$ 206.2	\$ 609.7	\$ 348.6	\$ 223.1	\$ 241.7	\$ 120.8	\$ 121.1	\$ 1,871.2
At-risk							.7	.7
	\$ 206.2	\$ 609.7	\$ 348.6	\$ 223.1	\$ 241.7	\$ 120.8	\$ 121.8	\$ 1,871.9
Total dealer	\$ 2,978.3	\$ 609.7	\$ 348.6	\$ 223.1	\$ 241.7	\$ 120.8	\$ 121.8	\$ 4,644.0
Customer retail:								
Fleet:								
Performing		\$ 3,558.0	\$ 1,981.9	\$ 1,306.5	\$ 603.7	\$ 203.4	\$ 65.6	\$ 7,719.1
Watch		7.5	7.3	1.8	3.4	2.4	.5	22.9
At-risk		6.7	17.7	18.8	17.2	5.9	.5	66.8
		\$ 3,572.2	\$ 2,006.9	\$ 1,327.1	\$ 624.3	\$ 211.7	\$ 66.6	\$ 7,808.8
Owner/operator:								
Performing		\$ 478.2	\$ 425.9	\$ 251.2	\$ 120.9	\$ 45.3	\$ 6.0	\$ 1,327.5
Watch		1.8	.9	.4	.3		.1	3.5
At-risk		.4	.8	1.1	.8	.7		3.8
		\$ 480.4	\$ 427.6	\$ 252.7	\$ 122.0	\$ 46.0	\$ 6.1	\$ 1,334.8
Total customer retail		\$ 4,052.6	\$ 2,434.5	\$ 1,579.8	\$ 746.3	\$ 257.7	\$ 72.7	\$ 9,143.6
Total	\$ 2,978.3	\$ 4,662.3	\$ 2,783.1	\$ 1,802.9	\$ 988.0	\$ 378.5	\$ 194.5	\$ 13,787.6

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At December 31, 2021	REVOLVING LOANS	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	PRIOR	TOTAL
Dealer:								
Wholesale:								
Performing	\$ 1,859.7							\$ 1,859.7
Watch	6.1							6.1
	\$ 1,865.8							\$ 1,865.8
Retail:								
Performing	\$ 201.9	\$ 434.4	\$ 315.4	\$ 311.7	\$ 176.0	\$ 118.2	\$ 96.9	\$ 1,654.5
Watch		7.0	3.6	9.1	4.6	1.1		25.4
At-risk							1.1	1.1
	\$ 201.9	\$ 441.4	\$ 319.0	\$ 320.8	\$ 180.6	\$ 119.3	\$ 98.0	\$ 1,681.0
Total dealer	\$ 2,067.7	\$ 441.4	\$ 319.0	\$ 320.8	\$ 180.6	\$ 119.3	\$ 98.0	\$ 3,546.8
Customer retail:								
Fleet:								
Performing		\$ 2,851.7	\$ 1,913.3	\$ 1,227.0	\$ 608.4	\$ 220.4	\$ 66.5	\$ 6,887.3
Watch		2.6	6.5	4.3	5.3	.6	.2	19.5
At-risk		6.0	8.5	26.0	10.6	3.3	.4	54.8
		\$ 2,860.3	\$ 1,928.3	\$ 1,257.3	\$ 624.3	\$ 224.3	\$ 67.1	\$ 6,961.6
Owner/operator:								
Performing		\$ 611.9	\$ 389.9	\$ 228.1	\$ 116.0	\$ 38.6	\$ 10.1	\$ 1,394.6
Watch		.7	.5	.7	.4	.1		2.4
At-risk		.2	1.3	1.5	2.0	.5	.2	5.7
		\$ 612.8	\$ 391.7	\$ 230.3	\$ 118.4	\$ 39.2	\$ 10.3	\$ 1,402.7
Total customer retail		\$ 3,473.1	\$ 2,320.0	\$ 1,487.6	\$ 742.7	\$ 263.5	\$ 77.4	\$ 8,364.3
Total	\$ 2,067.7	\$ 3,914.5	\$ 2,639.0	\$ 1,808.4	\$ 923.3	\$ 382.8	\$ 175.4	\$11,911.1

The tables below summarize the Company's finance receivables by aging category. In determining past due status, the Company considers the entire contractual account balance past due when any installment is over 30 days past due. Substantially all customer accounts that were greater than 30 days past due prior to credit modification became current upon modification for aging purposes.

At December 31, 2022	DEALER		CUSTOMER RETAIL		TOTAL
	WHOLESALE	RETAIL	FLEET	OWNER/ OPERATOR	
Current and up to 30 days past due	\$ 2,772.1	\$ 1,871.9	\$ 7,768.5	\$ 1,329.1	\$13,741.6
31 – 60 days past due			14.7	3.1	17.8
Greater than 60 days past due			25.6	2.6	28.2
	\$ 2,772.1	\$ 1,871.9	\$ 7,808.8	\$ 1,334.8	\$13,787.6
At December 31, 2021	DEALER		CUSTOMER RETAIL		TOTAL
	WHOLESALE	RETAIL	FLEET	OWNER/ OPERATOR	
Current and up to 30 days past due	\$ 1,865.4	\$ 1,681.0	\$ 6,939.7	\$ 1,396.4	\$11,882.5
31 – 60 days past due		.4	9.3	1.8	11.5
Greater than 60 days past due			12.6	4.5	17.1
	\$ 1,865.8	\$ 1,681.0	\$ 6,961.6	\$ 1,402.7	\$11,911.1

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The amortized cost basis of finance receivables that are on non-accrual status was as follows:

	DEALER		CUSTOMER RETAIL		TOTAL
	WHOLESALE	RETAIL	FLEET	OWNER/ OPERATOR	
<i>At December 31, 2022</i>					
Amortized cost basis with a specific reserve			\$ 33.9	\$ 3.6	\$ 37.5
Amortized cost basis with no specific reserve		\$.7	16.2		16.9
Total		\$.7	\$ 50.1	\$ 3.6	\$ 54.4

	DEALER		CUSTOMER RETAIL		TOTAL
	WHOLESALE	RETAIL	FLEET	OWNER/ OPERATOR	
<i>At December 31, 2021</i>					
Amortized cost basis with a specific reserve			\$ 40.3	\$ 5.7	\$ 46.0
Amortized cost basis with no specific reserve		\$ 1.1	4.7		5.8
Total		\$ 1.1	\$ 45.0	\$ 5.7	\$ 51.8

Interest income recognized on a cash basis for finance receivables that are on non-accrual status was as follows:

<i>Year Ended December 31,</i>	2022	2021	2020
Dealer:			
Retail	\$.1	\$.2	\$.2
Customer retail:			
Fleet	2.5	3.1	1.6
Owner/operator	.2	.5	.2
	\$ 2.8	\$ 3.8	\$ 2.0

Troubled Debt Restructurings: The balance of TDRs was \$31.1 and \$41.6 at December 31, 2022 and 2021, respectively. At modification date, the pre-modification and post-modification amortized cost basis balances for finance receivables modified during the period by portfolio class were as follows:

	2022		2021	
	AMORTIZED COST BASIS		AMORTIZED COST BASIS	
	PRE-MODIFICATION	POST-MODIFICATION	PRE-MODIFICATION	POST-MODIFICATION
Fleet	\$ 11.7	\$ 11.7	\$ 7.1	\$ 7.0
Owner/operator			1.0	1.0
	\$ 11.7	\$ 11.7	\$ 8.1	\$ 8.0

The effect on the allowance for credit losses from such modifications was not significant at December 31, 2022 and 2021.

TDRs modified during the previous twelve months that subsequently defaulted (i.e., became more than 30 days past due) in the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021 were nil.

There were no finance receivables modified as TDRs during the previous twelve months that subsequently defaulted and were charged off for the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021, respectively.

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Repossessions: When the Company determines a customer is not likely to meet its contractual commitments, the Company repossesses the vehicles which serve as collateral for the loans, finance leases and equipment under operating leases. The Company records the vehicles as used truck inventory included in Financial Services Other assets on the Consolidated Balance Sheets. The balance of repossessed inventory at December 31, 2022 and 2021 was \$9.2 and \$4.7, respectively. Proceeds from the sales of repossessed assets were \$20.8, \$45.3 and \$85.6 for the years ended December 31, 2022, 2021 and 2020, respectively. These amounts are included in Proceeds from asset disposals in the Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows. Write-downs of repossessed equipment on operating leases are recorded as impairments and included in Financial Services Depreciation and other expenses on the Consolidated Statements of Income.

F. EQUIPMENT ON OPERATING LEASES

A summary of equipment on operating leases for Truck, Parts and Other and for the Financial Services segment is presented below.

At December 31,	TRUCK, PARTS AND OTHER		FINANCIAL SERVICES	
	2022	2021	2022	2021
Equipment on operating leases	\$ 251.7	\$ 400.9	\$ 3,974.8	\$ 4,285.6
Less allowance for depreciation	(60.9)	(98.5)	(1,362.3)	(1,399.1)
	\$ 190.8	\$ 302.4	\$ 2,612.5	\$ 2,886.5

Annual minimum lease payments due on Financial Services operating leases beginning January 1, 2023 are \$571.6, \$363.3, \$196.2, \$85.7, \$26.8 and \$4.9 thereafter.

When the equipment is sold subject to an RVG, the full sales price is received from the customer. A liability is established for the residual value obligation with the remainder of the proceeds recorded as deferred lease revenue. These amounts are summarized below:

At December 31,	TRUCK, PARTS AND OTHER	
	2022	2021
Residual value guarantees	\$ 162.3	\$ 247.0
Deferred lease revenues	46.9	82.1
	\$ 209.2	\$ 329.1

Annual maturities of the RVGs beginning January 1, 2023 are \$58.2, \$81.7, \$15.3, \$6.1, \$1.0 and nil thereafter. The deferred lease revenue is amortized on a straight-line basis over the RVG contract period. At December 31, 2022, the annual amortization of deferred revenues beginning January 1, 2023 are \$26.2, \$13.5, \$4.2, \$3.0 and nil thereafter.

G. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

Property, plant and equipment included the following:

At December 31,	USEFUL LIVES	2022	2021
		\$ 269.9	\$ 277.6
Land		1,608.6	1,596.8
Buildings and improvements	10 - 40 years	5,086.6	5,076.0
Machinery, equipment and production tooling	3 - 20 years	424.1	313.9
Construction in progress		7,389.2	7,264.3
Less allowance for depreciation		(3,920.8)	(3,866.2)
		\$ 3,468.4	\$ 3,398.1

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H. ACCOUNTS PAYABLE, ACCRUED EXPENSES AND OTHER

Accounts payable, accrued expenses and other include the following:

<i>At December 31,</i>	2022	2021
<i>Truck, Parts and Other:</i>		
Accounts payable	\$ 1,665.1	\$ 1,393.5
Product support liabilities	542.9	475.0
Accrued expenses	808.4	611.5
Right-of-return liabilities	366.4	436.1
Accrued capital expenditures	221.2	242.2
Salaries and wages	351.8	310.4
Other	555.9	462.2
	\$ 4,511.7	\$ 3,930.9

I. PRODUCT SUPPORT LIABILITIES

Changes in product support liabilities are summarized as follows:

WARRANTY RESERVES	2022	2021	2020
Balance at January 1	\$ 344.3	\$ 389.7	\$ 440.0
Cost accruals	386.1	298.2	295.0
Payments	(398.7)	(396.3)	(437.2)
Change in estimates for pre-existing warranties	111.5	58.3	84.1
Currency translation and other	(5.5)	(5.6)	7.8
Balance at December 31	\$ 437.7	\$ 344.3	\$ 389.7

DEFERRED REVENUES ON EXTENDED WARRANTIES AND R&M CONTRACTS	2022	2021	2020
Balance at January 1	\$ 775.2	\$ 795.8	\$ 801.4
Deferred revenues	629.1	487.1	409.9
Revenues recognized	(476.1)	(487.8)	(438.9)
Currency translation	(23.3)	(19.9)	23.4
Balance at December 31	\$ 904.9	\$ 775.2	\$ 795.8

The Company expects to recognize approximately \$272.7 of the remaining deferred revenues on extended warranties and R&M contracts in 2023, \$273.5 in 2024, \$199.6 in 2025, \$101.7 in 2026, \$38.6 in 2027 and \$18.8 thereafter.

Product support liabilities are included in the accompanying Consolidated Balance Sheets as follows:

<i>At December 31,</i>	WARRANTY RESERVES		DEFERRED REVENUES	
	2022	2021	2022	2021
<i>Truck, Parts and Other:</i>				
Accounts payable, accrued expenses and other	\$ 279.2	\$ 215.5	\$ 263.7	\$ 259.5
Other liabilities	158.5	128.8	628.8	503.2
<i>Financial Services:</i>				
Accounts payable, accrued expenses and other			4.9	4.6
Deferred taxes and other liabilities			7.5	7.9
	\$ 437.7	\$ 344.3	\$ 904.9	\$ 775.2

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I. BORROWINGS AND CREDIT ARRANGEMENTS

Financial Services borrowings include the following:

At December 31,	2022		2021	
	EFFECTIVE RATE	BORROWINGS	EFFECTIVE RATE	BORROWINGS
Commercial paper	3.7%	\$ 3,265.5	.2%	\$ 3,025.1
Bank loans	6.7%	339.4	4.1%	277.9
		3,604.9		3,303.0
Term notes	2.2%	7,866.7	1.5%	7,128.8
	2.7%	\$ 11,471.6	1.2%	\$ 10,431.8

Commercial paper and term notes borrowings were \$11,132.2 and \$10,153.9 at December 31, 2022 and 2021, respectively. Unamortized debt issuance costs, unamortized discounts and the net effect of fair value hedges were \$(55.8) and \$(21.6) at December 31, 2022 and 2021, respectively. The effective rate is the weighted average rate as of December 31, 2022 and 2021 and includes the effects of interest-rate contracts.

The annual maturities of the Financial Services borrowings are as follows:

Beginning January 1,	COMMERCIAL PAPER	BANK LOANS	TERM NOTES	TOTAL
2023	\$ 3,270.8	\$ 95.8	\$ 2,173.3	\$ 5,539.9
2024		36.1	2,072.5	2,108.6
2025		143.1	2,750.2	2,893.3
2026		54.1	621.2	675.3
2027		10.3	300.0	310.3
	\$ 3,270.8	\$ 339.4	\$ 7,917.2	\$ 11,527.4

Interest paid on borrowings was \$169.1, \$104.8 and \$164.5 in 2022, 2021 and 2020, respectively.

The primary sources of borrowings in the capital markets are commercial paper and medium-term notes issued in the public markets, and to a lesser extent, bank loans. The medium-term notes are issued by PACCAR Financial Corp. (PFC), PACCAR Financial Europe (PFE), PACCAR Financial Mexico (PFM), PACCAR Financial Pty. Ltd. (PFPL Australia) and PACCAR Financial Ltd. (PFL Canada).

In November 2021, the Company's U.S. finance subsidiary, PFC, filed a shelf registration under the Securities Act of 1933. The total amount of medium-term notes outstanding for PFC as of December 31, 2022 was \$5,850.0. In January 2023, PFC issued \$300.0 of medium-term notes under this registration. The registration expires in November 2024 and does not limit the principal amount of debt securities that may be issued during that period.

As of December 31, 2022, the Company's European finance subsidiary, PFE, had €1,117.8 available for issuance under a €2,500.0 medium-term note program listed on the Euro MTF Market of the Luxembourg Stock Exchange. This program renews annually and expires in July 2023.

In August 2021, PFM registered a 10,000.0 Mexican pesos medium-term note and commercial paper program with the Comision Nacional Bancaria y de Valores. The registration expires in August 2026 and limits the amount of commercial paper (up to one year) to 5,000.0 Mexican pesos. At December 31, 2022, 9,079.0 Mexican pesos were available for issuance.

In August 2018, the Company's Australian subsidiary, PFPL Australia, established a medium-term note program. The program does not limit the principal amount of debt securities that may be issued under the program. The total amount of medium-term notes outstanding for PFPL Australia as of December 31, 2022 was 700.0 Australian dollars.

In May 2021, the Company's Canadian subsidiary, PFL Canada, established a medium-term note program. The program does not limit the principal amount of debt securities that may be issued under the program. The total amount of medium-term notes outstanding for PFL Canada as of December 31, 2022 was 150.0 Canadian dollars.

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The Company has line of credit arrangements of \$3,698.0, of which \$3,358.6 were unused at December 31, 2022. Included in these arrangements are \$3,000.0 of committed bank facilities, of which \$1,000.0 expires in June 2023, \$1,000.0 expires in June 2025 and \$1,000.0 expires in June 2027. The Company intends to replace these credit facilities on or before expiration with facilities of similar amounts and duration. These credit facilities are maintained primarily to provide backup liquidity for commercial paper borrowings and maturing medium-term notes. There were no borrowings under the committed bank facilities for the year ended December 31, 2022.

K. LEASES

The Company leases certain facilities and equipment. The Company determines whether an arrangement is or contains a lease at inception. The Company accounts for lease and non-lease components separately. The consideration in the contract is allocated to each separate lease and non-lease component of the contract generally based on the relative stand-alone price of the components. The lease component is accounted for in accordance with the lease standard and the non-lease component is accounted for in accordance with other standards. The Company uses its incremental borrowing rate in determining the present value of lease payments unless the rate implicit in the lease is available. The lease term may include options to extend or terminate the lease if it is reasonably certain that the Company will exercise that option. Leases that have a term of 12 months or less at the commencement date (“short-term leases”) are not included in the right-of-use assets and the lease liabilities. Lease expense for the short-term leases are recognized on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

The components of lease expense were as follows:

Year Ended December 31,	2022	2021	2020
Finance lease cost			
Amortization of right-of-use assets	\$.9	\$.6	\$.9
Interest on lease liabilities			.1
Operating lease cost	15.5	16.3	16.6
Short-term lease cost	2.4	3.0	.8
Variable lease cost	1.2	1.5	1.7
Total lease cost	\$ 20.0	\$ 21.4	\$ 20.1

For the years ended December 31, 2022, 2021 and 2020, total rental expenses for all leases were \$20.0, \$21.4 and \$20.1, respectively.

Balance sheet information related to leases was as follows:

At December 31,	2022		2021	
	OPERATING LEASES	FINANCE LEASES	OPERATING LEASES	FINANCE LEASES
TRUCK, PARTS AND OTHER:				
Other noncurrent assets	\$ 36.9	\$ 2.7	\$ 29.8	\$.9
FINANCIAL SERVICES:				
Other assets	6.0		6.0	
Total right-of-use assets	\$ 42.9	\$ 2.7	\$ 35.8	\$.9

TRUCK, PARTS AND OTHER:

Accounts payable, accrued expenses and other	\$ 11.3	\$.8	\$ 12.8	\$.4
Other liabilities	25.8	1.8	17.6	.5

FINANCIAL SERVICES:

Accounts payable, accrued expenses and other	1.4		1.5	
Deferred taxes and other liabilities	4.4		4.2	
Total lease liabilities	\$ 42.9	\$ 2.6	\$ 36.1	\$.9

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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The weighted-average remaining lease term and discount rate were as follows at December 31:

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	2022		2021	
	OPERATING LEASES	FINANCE LEASES	OPERATING LEASES	FINANCE LEASES
Weighted-average remaining lease term	4.8 years	3.8 years	4.6 years	2.2 years
Weighted-average discount rate	1.6%	1.7%	1.1%	2.0%

Maturities of lease liabilities are as follows:

<i>Beginning January 1,</i>	OPERATING LEASES	FINANCE LEASES
2023	\$ 13.0	\$.8
2024	9.6	.7
2025	7.6	.6
2026	5.5	.6
2027	3.8	
Thereafter	4.7	
Total lease payments	44.2	2.7
Less: interest	(1.3)	(.1)
Total lease liabilities	\$ 42.9	\$ 2.6

Cash flow information related to leases was as follows:

<i>Year Ended December 31,</i>	2022	2021	2020
Cash paid for amounts included in the measurement of lease liabilities			
Operating cash flows from operating leases	\$ 15.9	\$ 16.7	\$ 17.2
Operating cash flows from finance leases			.1
Financing cash flows from finance leases	1.0	.6	.9
Right-of-use assets obtained in exchange for lease liabilities			
Operating leases	17.0	8.1	19.9
Finance leases	2.9	.4	.5

L. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

At December 31, 2022, PACCAR had standby letters of credit and surety bonds totaling \$32.5, from third-party financial institutions, in the normal course of business, which guarantee various insurance, financing and other activities. At December 31, 2022, PACCAR's financial services companies, in the normal course of business, had outstanding commitments to fund new loan and lease transactions amounting to \$1,363.3. The commitments generally expire in 90 days. The Company had other commitments, primarily to purchase production inventory, equipment and energy amounting to \$83.2, \$17.4, \$4.9, \$2.2, \$.1 and \$.5 for 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027 and beyond, respectively.

The Company is involved in various stages of investigations and cleanup actions in different countries related to environmental matters. In certain of these matters, the Company has been designated as a "potentially responsible party" by domestic and foreign environmental agencies. The Company has accrued the estimated costs to investigate and complete cleanup actions where it is probable that the Company will incur such costs in the future. Expenditures related to environmental activities for the years ended December 31, 2022, 2021 and 2020 were \$4.6, \$4.0 and \$1.9, respectively.

While the timing and amount of the ultimate costs associated with future environmental cleanup cannot be determined, management expects that these matters will not have a significant effect on the Company's consolidated financial position.

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On July 19, 2016, the European Commission (EC) concluded its investigation of all major European truck manufacturers and reached a settlement with DAF Trucks N.V., DAF Trucks Deutschland GmbH and PACCAR Inc (collectively “the Company”). Following the settlement, certain EC-related claims and lawsuits have been filed in various jurisdictions primarily in Europe against all major European truck manufacturers including the Company and certain subsidiaries. These claims and lawsuits include a number of collective proceedings, including a class action in the United Kingdom, alleging EC-related claims and seeking monetary damages. In certain jurisdictions, the limitations period has not yet expired and additional claimants may bring EC-related claims and lawsuits against the Company or its subsidiaries.

The legal proceedings are continuing to move through the court systems in the various jurisdictions with some larger cases awaiting judgement in 2023 and others scheduled for trial in upcoming years. On February 7, 2023, the Competition Appeal Tribunal in the U.K. issued a judgment awarding the claimants monetary damages. The amount of the judgment is not material to the Company’s business, financial condition or results of operations. The Company is evaluating its options, including an appeal. While the Company believes it has meritorious defenses to all EC-related claims and lawsuits, the final disposition of all such claims and lawsuits will likely take a significant period of time to resolve and the final outcomes are highly uncertain. Considering the complexity of the claims and the different stages of the proceedings in a variety of jurisdictions, including the recent judgment in the U.K., the Company cannot at this time reasonably estimate a range of loss that may result. Adverse final decisions involving significant numbers of DAF truck sales could have a material impact on the Company’s results of operations and cash flows.

PACCAR is also a defendant in various other legal proceedings and, in addition, there are various other contingent liabilities arising in the normal course of business. After consultation with legal counsel, management does not anticipate that disposition of these various other proceedings and contingent liabilities will have a material effect on the consolidated financial statements.

M. EMPLOYEE BENEFITS

Severance Costs: The Company incurred severance expense in 2022, 2021 and 2020 of \$6, \$2.6 and \$6.1 respectively.

Defined Benefit Pension Plans: The Company has several defined benefit pension plans, which cover a majority of its employees. The Company evaluates its actuarial assumptions on an annual basis and considers changes based upon market conditions and other factors.

The expected return on plan assets is determined by using a market-related value of assets, which is calculated based on an average of the previous five years of asset gains and losses.

Generally, accumulated unrecognized actuarial gains and losses are amortized using the 10% corridor approach. The corridor is defined as the greater of either 10% of the projected benefit obligation or the market-related value of plan assets. The amortization amount is the excess beyond the corridor divided by the average remaining estimated service life of participants on a straight-line basis.

The Company funds its pensions in accordance with applicable employee benefit and tax laws. The Company contributed \$39.1 to its pension plans in 2022 and \$25.1 in 2021. The Company expects to contribute in the range of \$25 to \$75 to its pension plans in 2023, of which \$20.5 is estimated to satisfy minimum funding requirements. Annual benefits expected to be paid beginning January 1, 2023 are \$120.3, \$120.3, \$123.5, \$129.3, \$131.9 and a total of \$783.0 for the five years thereafter.

Plan assets are invested in global equity and debt securities through professional investment managers with the objective to achieve targeted risk adjusted returns and maintain liquidity sufficient to fund current benefit payments. Typically, each defined benefit plan has an investment policy that includes a target for asset mix, including maximum and minimum ranges for allocation percentages by investment category. The actual allocation of assets may vary at times based upon rebalancing policies and other factors. The Company periodically assesses the target asset mix by evaluating external sources of information regarding the long-term historical return, volatilities and expected future returns for each investment category. In addition, the long-term rates of return assumptions for pension accounting are reviewed annually to ensure they are appropriate. Target asset mix and forecast long-term returns by asset category are considered in determining the assumed long-term rates of return, although historical returns realized are given some consideration.

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The fair value of mutual funds, common stocks and U.S. treasuries is determined using the market approach and is based on the quoted prices in active markets. These securities are categorized as Level 1. The fair value of debt securities is determined using the market approach and is based on the quoted market prices of the securities or other observable inputs. These securities are categorized as Level 2.

The fair value of commingled and pooled trust funds is determined using the market approach and is based on the unadjusted net asset value (NAV) per unit as determined by the sponsor of the fund based on the fair values of underlying investments. These assets are collective investment trusts and pooled funds, and substantially all of these investments have no redemption restrictions or unfunded commitments. Securities measured at NAV per unit as a practical expedient are not classified in the fair value hierarchy.

The following information details the allocation of plan assets by investment type. See Note Q for definitions of fair value levels.

At December 31, 2022	FAIR VALUE HIERARCHY				MEASURED	
	TARGET	LEVEL 1	LEVEL 2	TOTAL	AT NAV	TOTAL
<i>Equities:</i>						
U.S. equities					\$ 830.9	\$ 830.9
Global equities					795.9	795.9
Total equities	45 - 65%				\$ 1,626.8	\$ 1,626.8
<i>Fixed income:</i>						
U.S. fixed income		\$ 82.2	\$ 258.0	\$ 340.2	\$ 605.2	\$ 945.4
Non-U.S. fixed income			31.4	31.4	419.4	450.8
Total fixed income	35 - 55%	\$ 82.2	\$ 289.4	\$ 371.6	\$ 1,024.6	\$ 1,396.2
Cash and other		5.8	86.1	91.9	.3	92.2
Total plan assets		\$ 88.0	\$ 375.5	\$ 463.5	\$ 2,651.7	\$ 3,115.2

At December 31, 2021	FAIR VALUE HIERARCHY				MEASURED	
	TARGET	LEVEL 1	LEVEL 2	TOTAL	AT NAV	TOTAL
<i>Equities:</i>						
U.S. equities					\$ 1,125.7	\$ 1,125.7
Global equities					1,240.8	1,240.8
Total equities	50 - 70%				\$ 2,366.5	\$ 2,366.5
<i>Fixed income:</i>						
U.S. fixed income		\$ 75.9	\$ 303.0	\$ 378.9	\$ 803.9	\$ 1,182.8
Non-U.S. fixed income			35.1	35.1	412.2	447.3
Total fixed income	30 - 50%	\$ 75.9	\$ 338.1	\$ 414.0	\$ 1,216.1	\$ 1,630.1
Cash and other		7.1	89.7	96.8	1.1	97.9
Total plan assets		\$ 83.0	\$ 427.8	\$ 510.8	\$ 3,583.7	\$ 4,094.5

The following weighted-average assumptions relate to all pension plans of the Company:

At December 31,	2022	2021
Discount rate	5.0%	2.6%
Rate of increase in future compensation levels	3.9%	3.8%
Assumed long-term rate of return on plan assets	6.0%	5.9%

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The components of the change in projected benefit obligation and change in plan assets are as follows:

<i>At December 31,</i>	2022	2021
<i>Change in projected benefit obligation:</i>		
Benefit obligation at January 1	\$ 3,709.6	\$ 3,761.9
Service cost	148.5	148.4
Interest cost	84.9	65.3
Benefits paid	(107.7)	(102.0)
Actuarial (gain) loss	(1,190.4)	(146.9)
Currency translation and other	(78.3)	(17.6)
Participant contributions	.4	.5
Projected benefit obligation at December 31	\$ 2,567.0	\$ 3,709.6

<i>Change in plan assets:</i>		
Fair value of plan assets at January 1	\$ 4,094.5	\$ 3,793.4
Employer contributions	39.1	25.1
Actual (loss) gain on plan assets	(809.6)	395.8
Benefits paid	(107.7)	(102.0)
Currency translation and other	(101.5)	(18.3)
Participant contributions	.4	.5
Fair value of plan assets at December 31	\$ 3,115.2	\$ 4,094.5
Funded status at December 31	\$ 548.2	\$ 384.9

<i>At December 31,</i>	2022	2021
<i>Amounts recorded on Balance Sheet:</i>		
Other noncurrent assets	\$ 671.2	\$ 553.2
Account payable, accrued expenses and other	18.0	19.6
Other liabilities	105.0	148.7
Accumulated other comprehensive loss:		
Actuarial loss	97.9	264.0
Prior service cost	13.0	5.8

Of the December 31, 2022 amounts in accumulated other comprehensive loss, \$2.7 of unrecognized actuarial loss and \$1.4 of unrecognized prior service cost are expected to be amortized into net pension expense in 2023.

The accumulated benefit obligation for all pension plans of the Company was \$2,265.1 and \$3,276.0 at December 31, 2022 and 2021, respectively.

Information for all plans with an accumulated benefit obligation in excess of plan assets is as follows:

<i>At December 31,</i>	2022	2021
Projected benefit obligation	\$ 126.7	\$ 171.5
Accumulated benefit obligation	113.7	153.3
Fair value of plan assets	6.8	13.3

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The components of pension expense are as follows:

Year Ended December 31,	2022	2021	2020
Service cost	\$ 148.5	\$ 148.4	\$ 130.4
Interest on projected benefit obligation	84.9	65.3	83.0
Expected return on assets	(215.1)	(203.3)	(190.6)
Amortization of prior service costs	.7	.8	1.5
Recognized actuarial loss	28.9	58.7	44.2
Settlement loss			11.6
Net pension expense	\$ 47.9	\$ 69.9	\$ 80.1

The components of net pension expense other than service cost are included in Interest and other (income), net on the Consolidated Statements of Income.

Multi-employer Plans: The Company participates in multi-employer plans in the U.S. and Europe. These are typically under collective bargaining agreements and cover its union-represented employees. The Company's participation in the following multi-employer plans for the years ended December 31 are as follows:

PENSION PLAN	EIN	PENSION PLAN		COMPANY CONTRIBUTIONS		
		NUMBER	SURCHARGE	2022	2021	2020
Metal and Electrical Engineering						
Industry Pension Fund		135668	Yes	\$ 37.1	\$ 38.1	\$ 33.9
Western Metal Industry Pension Plan	91-6033499	001	Yes	4.0	4.0	3.0
Other plans				1.0	1.1	.9
				\$ 42.1	\$ 43.2	\$ 37.8

The Company contributions shown in the table above approximate the multi-employer pension expense for each of the years ended December 31, 2022, 2021 and 2020, respectively.

Metal and Electrical Engineering Industry Pension Fund is a multi-employer union plan incorporating all DAF employees in the Netherlands and is covered by a collective bargaining agreement that will expire on May 31, 2024. The Company's contributions were less than 5% of the total contributions to the plan for the last two reporting periods ending December 2022. The plan is required by law (the Netherlands Pension Act) to have a minimum coverage ratio in excess of 104.3% and a policy coverage ratio in excess of 118.1% (weighted coverage ratio of the last 12 months). Because the policy coverage ratio of 110.4% at December 31, 2022 is below the required threshold, a funding improvement plan remains in place. Based on the funding improvement plan, the required coverage of 118.1% should be reached by the end of 2026. The funding improvement plan includes a possible reduction in pension benefits and delays in future benefit increases.

The Western Metal Industry Pension Plan is located in the U.S. and is covered by a collective bargaining agreement that will expire on November 2, 2025. In accordance with the U.S. Pension Protection Act of 2006, the plan continued to be certified as critical (red) status as of December 31, 2022, and a funding improvement plan has been implemented requiring additional contributions through 2022 as long as the plan remains in critical status. Contributions by the Company were 25% and 20% of the total contributions to the plan for the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021, respectively.

Other plans are principally located in the U.S. and the Company's contributions to these plans for the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021 were less than 5% of each plan's total contributions. As of December 31, 2022, one of the other plans was under a funding rehabilitation plan requiring an increase to the mandated employer surcharge from 5% to 10%, which will be applicable for each succeeding year in which the plan remains in a critical status.

There were no significant changes for the multi-employer plans in the periods presented that affected comparability between periods.

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Defined Contribution Plans: The Company maintains several defined contribution benefit plans whereby it contributes designated amounts on behalf of participant employees. The largest plan is for U.S. salaried employees where the Company matches a percentage of employee contributions up to an annual limit. The match was 5% of eligible pay in 2022, 2021 and 2020. Other plans are located in Australia, the Netherlands, Canada, United Kingdom and Germany. Expenses for these plans were \$56.3, \$50.0 and \$42.5 in 2022, 2021 and 2020, respectively.

N. INCOME TAXES

The Company's tax rate is based on income and statutory tax rates in the various jurisdictions in which the Company operates. Tax law requires certain items to be included in the Company's tax returns at different times than the items reflected in the Company's financial statements. As a result, the Company's annual tax rate reflected in its financial statements is different than that reported in its tax returns. Some of these differences are permanent, such as expenses that are not deductible in the Company's tax return, and some differences reverse over time, such as depreciation expense. These temporary differences create deferred tax assets and liabilities. The Company establishes valuation allowances for its deferred tax assets if, based on the available evidence, it is more likely than not that some portion or all of the deferred tax assets will not be realized.

The components of the Company's income before income taxes include the following:

Year Ended December 31,	2022	2021	2020
Domestic	\$ 2,322.9	\$ 1,391.4	\$ 1,126.5
Foreign	1,525.8	1,004.9	535.1
	\$ 3,848.7	\$ 2,396.3	\$ 1,661.6

The components of the Company's provision for income taxes include the following:

Year Ended December 31,	2022	2021	2020
Current provision:			
Federal	\$ 567.0	\$ 410.0	\$ 182.5
State	143.1	85.9	44.9
Foreign	335.0	243.5	132.6
	1,045.1	739.4	360.0
Deferred (benefit) provision:			
Federal	(173.2)	(176.0)	(10.5)
State	(42.0)	(29.6)	1.9
Foreign	7.2	(3.0)	9.0
	(208.0)	(208.6)	.4
	\$ 837.1	\$ 530.8	\$ 360.4

Tax benefits recognized for net operating loss carryforwards were \$3.9, \$5.1 and \$17.8 for the years ended 2022, 2021 and 2020, respectively.

A reconciliation of the statutory U.S. federal tax rate to the effective income tax rate is as follows:

	2022	2021	2020
Statutory rate	21.0%	21.0%	21.0%
Effect of:			
State	2.1	2.0	2.3
Research and development tax credit	(1.0)	(1.2)	(1.4)
Tax on foreign earnings	.5	1.1	.8
Other, net	(.8)	(.7)	(1.0)
	21.8%	22.2%	21.7%

Based on the Company's current operations, the Company does not expect that the repatriation of future foreign earnings will be subject to significant income tax as a result of the U.S. modified territorial system.

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At December 31, 2022, the Company had net operating loss carryforwards of \$404.6, of which \$352.5 related to foreign subsidiaries and \$52.1 related to states in the U.S. The related deferred tax asset was \$119.2, for which a \$102.3 valuation allowance has been provided. The carryforward periods range from four years to indefinite, subject to certain limitations under applicable laws. The future tax benefits of net operating loss carryforwards are evaluated on a regular basis, including a review of historical and projected operating results.

The tax effects of temporary differences representing deferred tax assets and liabilities are as follows:

At December 31,	2022	2021
<i>Assets:</i>		
Accrued liabilities	\$ 252.2	\$ 210.9
R&D expense capitalization	153.6	
Net operating loss and tax credit carryforwards	128.0	124.9
Inventory adjustments	59.5	
Allowance for losses on receivables	43.8	36.5
Unrealized investment loss	16.5	.8
Other	79.1	71.1
	732.7	444.2
Valuation allowance	(116.2)	(109.3)
	616.5	334.9
<i>Liabilities:</i>		
Financial Services leasing depreciation	(558.9)	(547.1)
Depreciation and amortization	(227.3)	(166.8)
Postretirement benefit plans	(120.5)	(86.5)
Inventory adjustments		(11.5)
Other	(59.2)	(33.2)
	(965.9)	(845.1)
Net deferred tax liability	\$ (349.4)	\$ (510.2)

The balance sheet classifications of the Company's deferred tax assets and liabilities are as follows:

At December 31,	2022	2021
<i>Truck, Parts and Other:</i>		
Other noncurrent assets, net	\$ 199.0	\$ 51.5
Other liabilities	(75.5)	(91.5)
<i>Financial Services:</i>		
Other assets	51.0	48.4
Deferred taxes and other liabilities	(523.9)	(518.6)
Net deferred tax liability	\$ (349.4)	\$ (510.2)

Cash paid for income taxes was \$932.1, \$761.1 and \$374.0 in 2022, 2021 and 2020, respectively.

A reconciliation of the beginning and ending amounts of unrecognized tax benefits is as follows:

	2022	2021	2020
Balance at January 1	\$ 26.0	\$ 24.5	\$ 30.7
Additions for tax positions related to the current year	7.4	6.1	5.5
Additions for tax positions related to prior years	1.8	.8	.3
Reductions for tax positions related to prior years	(1.6)		(4.2)
Lapse of statute of limitations	(5.8)	(5.4)	(7.8)
Balance at December 31	\$ 27.8	\$ 26.0	\$ 24.5

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The Company had \$27.8, \$26.0 and \$24.5 of unrecognized tax benefits, of which \$27.8, \$25.3 and \$23.2 would impact the effective tax rate, if recognized, as of December 31, 2022, 2021 and 2020, respectively.

The Company recognized \$.1, \$(.4) and \$(.7) of expense (income) related to interest in 2022, 2021 and 2020, respectively. Accrued interest expense and penalties were \$.9, \$.8 and \$1.2 as of December 31, 2022, 2021 and 2020, respectively. Interest and penalties are classified as income taxes in the Consolidated Statements of Income.

The Company believes it is reasonably possible that approximately \$5.7 of unrecognized tax benefits, resulting primarily from research and development tax credits, will be resolved within the next 12 months. As of December 31, 2022, the United States Internal Revenue Service has completed examinations of the Company's tax returns for all years through 2014. The Company's tax returns for other major jurisdictions remain subject to examination for the years ranging from 2012 through 2022.

O. STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY

Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss): The components of AOCI and the changes in AOCI, net of tax, included in the Consolidated Balance Sheets and the Consolidated Statements of Stockholders' Equity, consisted of the following:

	DERIVATIVE CONTRACTS	MARKETABLE DEBT SECURITIES	PENSION PLANS	FOREIGN CURRENCY TRANSLATION	TOTAL
Balance at January 1, 2022	\$ (13.5)	\$ (1.1)	\$ (269.8)	\$ (636.7)	\$ (921.1)
Recorded into AOCI	8.6	(41.3)	136.4	(197.3)	(93.6)
Reclassified out of AOCI	40.0	(1.2)	22.5		61.3
Net other comprehensive income (loss)	48.6	(42.5)	158.9	(197.3)	(32.3)
Balance at December 31, 2022	\$ 35.1	\$ (43.6)	\$ (110.9)	\$ (834.0)	\$ (953.4)

	DERIVATIVE CONTRACTS	MARKETABLE DEBT SECURITIES	PENSION PLANS	FOREIGN CURRENCY TRANSLATION	TOTAL
Balance at January 1, 2021	\$ (29.2)	\$ 14.6	\$ (578.1)	\$ (457.6)	\$ (1,050.3)
Recorded into AOCI	39.9	(14.1)	262.9	(179.1)	109.6
Reclassified out of AOCI	(24.2)	(1.6)	45.4		19.6
Net other comprehensive income (loss)	15.7	(15.7)	308.3	(179.1)	129.2
Balance at December 31, 2021	\$ (13.5)	\$ (1.1)	\$ (269.8)	\$ (636.7)	\$ (921.1)

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	DERIVATIVE CONTRACTS	MARKETABLE DEBT SECURITIES	PENSION PLANS	FOREIGN CURRENCY TRANSLATION	TOTAL
Balance at January 1, 2020	\$ (15.3)	\$ 6.1	\$ (517.7)	\$ (573.2)	\$ (1,100.1)
Recorded into AOCI	(78.4)	10.3	(104.0)	115.6	(56.5)
Reclassified out of AOCI	64.5	(1.8)	43.6		106.3
Net other comprehensive (loss) income	(13.9)	8.5	(60.4)	115.6	49.8
Balance at December 31, 2020	\$ (29.2)	\$ 14.6	\$ (578.1)	\$ (457.6)	\$ (1,050.3)

Reclassifications out of AOCI during the years ended December 31, 2022, 2021 and 2020 were as follows:

AOCI COMPONENTS	LINE ITEM IN THE CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF INCOME	AMOUNT RECLASSIFIED OUT OF AOCI		
		2022	2021	2020
Unrealized losses and (gains) on derivative contracts:				
<i>Truck, Parts and Other</i>				
Foreign-exchange contracts	Net sales and revenues	\$ 19.3	\$ 16.6	\$ (4.0)
	Cost of sales and revenues	(15.3)	(1.0)	1.7
	Interest and other (income), net	(1.4)	(.1)	(4.6)
Commodity contracts	Cost of sales and revenues	32.0	.6	
	<i>Financial Services</i>			
Foreign-exchange contracts	Interest and other borrowing expenses	7.3		
Interest-rate contracts	Interest and other borrowing expenses	6.1	(49.8)	94.5
	Pre-tax expense increase (reduction)	48.0	(33.7)	87.6
	Tax (benefit) expense	(8.0)	9.5	(23.1)
	After-tax expense increase (reduction)	40.0	(24.2)	64.5
Unrealized gains on marketable debt securities:				
Marketable debt securities	Investment income	(1.6)	(2.1)	(2.4)
	Tax expense	.4	.5	.6
	After-tax income increase	(1.2)	(1.6)	(1.8)
Unrealized losses on pension plans:				
<i>Truck, Parts and Other</i>				
Actuarial loss	Interest and other (income), net	28.9	58.7	44.2
	Prior service costs	.7	.8	1.5
Settlement loss	Interest and other (income), net			11.6
	Pre-tax expense increase	29.6	59.5	57.3
	Tax benefit	(7.1)	(14.1)	(13.7)
	After-tax expense increase	22.5	45.4	43.6
Total reclassifications out of AOCI		\$ 61.3	\$ 19.6	\$ 106.3

Other Capital Stock Changes: The Company purchased and retired treasury shares of nil in 2022 and 2021, and .7 million in 2020.

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P. DERIVATIVE FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

As part of its risk management strategy, the Company enters into derivative contracts to hedge against the risk of interest rates, foreign currency rates, and commodity prices.

Interest-Rate Contracts: The Company enters into various interest-rate contracts, including interest-rate swaps and cross currency interest-rate swaps. Interest-rate swaps involve the exchange of fixed for floating rate or floating for fixed rate interest payments based on the contractual notional amounts in a single currency. Cross currency interest-rate swaps involve the exchange of notional amounts and interest payments in different currencies. The Company is exposed to interest-rate and exchange-rate risk caused by market volatility as a result of its borrowing activities. The objective of these contracts is to mitigate the fluctuations on earnings, cash flows and fair value of borrowings. Net amounts paid or received are reflected as adjustments to interest expense.

At December 31, 2022, the notional amount of the Company's interest-rate contracts was \$3,023.1. Notional maturities for all interest-rate contracts are \$679.3 for 2023, \$604.4 for 2024, \$1,039.3 for 2025, \$409.1 for 2026, \$176.1 for 2027 and \$114.9 thereafter.

Foreign-Exchange Contracts: The Company enters into foreign-exchange contracts to hedge certain anticipated transactions and assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies, particularly the Canadian dollar, the euro, the British pound, the Australian dollar, the Brazilian real and the Mexican peso. The objective is to reduce fluctuations in earnings and cash flows associated with changes in foreign currency exchange rates. The Company enters into foreign-exchange contracts as net investment hedges to reduce the foreign currency exposure from its investments in foreign subsidiaries. At December 31, 2022, the notional amount of the outstanding foreign-exchange contracts was \$2,250.8. Foreign-exchange contracts typically mature within one year.

Commodity Contracts: The Company enters into commodity forward contracts to hedge the prices of certain commodities used in the production of trucks. The objective is to reduce the fluctuation in earnings and cash flows associated with adverse movement in commodity prices. At December 31, 2022, the notional amount of the outstanding commodity contracts was \$32.3. Commodity contracts mature within one year.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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The following table presents the balance sheet classification, fair value, gross and pro forma net amounts of derivative financial instruments:

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At December 31,	2022		2021	
	ASSETS	LIABILITIES	ASSETS	LIABILITIES
Derivatives designated under hedge accounting:				
<i>Interest-rate contracts:</i>				
Financial Services:				
Other assets	\$ 58.0		\$ 30.8	
Deferred taxes and other liabilities		\$ 82.6		\$ 54.4
<i>Foreign-exchange contracts:</i>				
Truck, Parts and Other:				
Other current assets	57.3		25.3	
Accounts payable, accrued expenses and other		9.5		15.8
Financial Services:				
Other current assets	1.6		2.5	
Deferred taxes and other liabilities		5.1		.1
<i>Commodity contracts:</i>				
Truck, Parts and Other:				
Other current assets	1.5			
Accounts payable, accrued expenses and other		.6		16.9
	<u>\$ 118.4</u>	<u>\$ 97.8</u>	<u>\$ 58.6</u>	<u>\$ 87.2</u>
Derivatives not designated as hedging instruments:				
<i>Foreign-exchange contracts:</i>				
Truck, Parts and Other:				
Other current assets	\$ 1.0		\$ 1.0	
Accounts payable, accrued expenses and other		\$.1		\$ 1.1
Financial Services:				
Other assets			.1	
Deferred taxes and other liabilities		.1		.2
<i>Commodity contracts:</i>				
Truck, Parts and Other:				
Accounts payable, accrued expenses and other		.2		
	<u>\$ 1.0</u>	<u>\$.4</u>	<u>\$ 1.1</u>	<u>\$ 1.3</u>
Gross amounts recognized in Balance Sheet	<u>\$ 119.4</u>	<u>\$ 98.2</u>	<u>\$ 59.7</u>	<u>\$ 88.5</u>
Less amounts not offset in financial instruments:				
Truck, Parts and Other:				
Foreign-exchange contracts	\$ (.1)	\$ (.1)	\$ (2.7)	\$ (2.7)
Commodity contracts	(.5)	(.5)		
Financial Services:				
Foreign-exchange contracts	(1.8)	(1.8)	(.2)	(.2)
Interest-rate contracts	(21.5)	(21.5)	(12.8)	(12.8)
Pro forma net amount	<u>\$ 95.5</u>	<u>\$ 74.3</u>	<u>\$ 44.0</u>	<u>\$ 72.8</u>

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The following table presents the amount of loss (gain) from derivative financial instruments recorded in the Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income:

Year Ended December 31,	2022		2021		2020	
	INTEREST- RATE	FOREIGN- EXCHANGE	INTEREST- RATE	FOREIGN- EXCHANGE	INTEREST- RATE	FOREIGN- EXCHANGE
Truck, Parts and Other:						
Net sales and revenues						
Cash flow hedges		\$ 19.3		\$ 16.6		\$ (4.0)
Cost of sales and revenues						
Cash flow hedges		(15.3)		(1.0)		1.7
Derivatives not designated as hedging instruments		(1.7)		8.9		.7
Interest and other (income), net						
Cash flow hedges		(1.4)		(.1)		(4.6)
Net investment hedges		(5.8)		(3.2)		(5.6)
Derivatives not designated as hedging instruments		.8		1.9		2.3
		\$ (4.1)		\$ 23.1		\$ (9.5)
Financial Services:						
Interest and other borrowing expenses						
Cash flow hedges	\$ 6.1	\$ 7.3	\$ (49.8)		\$ 94.5	
Fair value hedges	1.0		.4		1.1	
Derivatives not designated as hedging instruments		(8.1)		\$ (.5)		\$ 9.4
Selling, general and administrative						
Derivatives not designated as hedging instruments						.8
	\$ 7.1	\$ (.8)	\$ (49.4)	\$ (.5)	\$ 95.6	\$ 10.2
Total	\$ 7.1	\$ (4.9)	\$ (49.4)	\$ 22.6	\$ 95.6	\$.7

The Company began commodity hedging in 2021. The loss from commodity contracts recorded in cost of sales and revenue was \$31.8 and \$.6 for the year ended 2022 and 2021, respectively.

Fair Value Hedges

Changes in the fair value of derivatives designated as fair value hedges are recorded in earnings together with the changes in fair value of the hedged item attributable to the risk being hedged. The following table presents the amounts recorded on the Consolidated Balance Sheets related to cumulative basis adjustments for fair value hedges:

At December 31,	2022	2021
Financial Services		
Term notes:		
Carrying amount of hedged liabilities	\$ 319.8	\$ 472.0
Cumulative basis adjustment included in the carrying amount	27.7	8.7

The above table excludes the cumulative basis adjustments on discontinued hedge relationships of \$7.1 and \$.1 as of December 31, 2022 and 2021, respectively.

Cash Flow Hedges

Substantially all of the Company's interest-rate contracts and some foreign-exchange contracts have been designated as cash flow hedges. Changes in the fair value of derivatives designated as cash flow hedges are recorded in AOCI. Amounts

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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in AOCI are reclassified into net income in the same period in which the hedged transaction affects earnings. The maximum length of time over which the Company is hedging its exposure to the variability in future cash flows is 9.9 years.

The following table presents the pre-tax effects of gain (loss) on cash flow hedges recognized in other comprehensive income (loss) (OCI):

Year Ended December 31,	2022		2021		2020	
	INTEREST- RATE	FOREIGN- EXCHANGE	INTEREST- RATE	FOREIGN- EXCHANGE	INTEREST- RATE	FOREIGN- EXCHANGE
Gain (loss) recognized in OCI:						
Truck, Parts and Other		\$ 41.2		\$ (18.5)		\$ 2.8
Financial Services	\$ 19.1	(25.5)	\$ 83.2	(1.9)	\$ (107.3)	(.8)
	\$ 19.1	\$ 15.7	\$ 83.2	\$ (20.4)	\$ (107.3)	\$ 2.0

The pre-tax effects of loss on commodity hedges recognized in other comprehensive income (loss) (OCI) for Truck, Parts and Other was \$17.1 and \$8.6 in 2022 and 2021, respectively.

The amount of gain recorded in AOCI at December 31, 2022 that is estimated to be reclassified into earnings in the following 12 months if interest rates and exchange rates remain unchanged is approximately \$18.3, net of taxes. The fixed interest earned on finance receivables will offset the amount recognized in interest expense, resulting in a stable interest margin consistent with the Company's risk management strategy.

The amount of gains (losses) reclassified out of AOCI into net income based on the probability that the original forecasted transactions would not occur was \$1.0 for the year ended December 31, 2022, \$.1 for the year ended December 31, 2021 and nil for year ended December 31, 2020.

Net Investment Hedges

Changes in the fair value of derivatives designated as net investment hedges are recorded in AOCI as an adjustment to the Cumulative Translation Adjustment (CTA). The notional amount of the outstanding net investment hedge was \$347.0 and \$360.7 at December 31, 2022 and 2021, respectively. The pre-tax gain recognized in OCI for the net investment hedges was \$28.8 and \$26.6 at December 31, 2022 and 2021, respectively.

Q. FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENTS

Fair value represents the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. Inputs to valuation techniques used to measure fair value are either observable or unobservable. These inputs have been categorized into the fair value hierarchy described below.

Level 1 – Valuations are based on quoted prices that the Company has the ability to obtain in actively traded markets for identical assets or liabilities. Since valuations are based on quoted prices that are readily and regularly available in an active market or exchange traded market, valuation of these instruments does not require a significant degree of judgment.

Level 2 – Valuations are based on quoted prices for similar instruments in active markets, quoted prices for identical or similar instruments in markets that are not active and model-based valuation techniques for which all significant assumptions are observable in the market.

Level 3 – Valuations are based on model-based techniques for which some or all of the assumptions are obtained from indirect market information that is significant to the overall fair value measurement and which require a significant degree of management judgment.

There were no transfer of assets or liabilities between Level 1 and Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy during the year ended December 31, 2022. The Company's policy is to recognize transfers between levels at the end of the reporting period.

The Company uses the following methods and assumptions to measure fair value for assets and liabilities subject to recurring fair value measurements.

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Marketable Debt Securities: The Company's marketable debt securities consist of municipal bonds, government obligations, investment-grade corporate obligations, commercial paper, asset-backed securities and term deposits. The fair value of U.S. government obligations is determined using the market approach and is based on quoted prices in active markets and are categorized as Level 1.

The fair value of U.S. government agency obligations, non-U.S. government bonds, municipal bonds, corporate bonds, asset-backed securities, commercial paper and term deposits is determined using the market approach and is primarily based on matrix pricing as a practical expedient which does not rely exclusively on quoted prices for a specific security. Significant inputs used to determine fair value include interest rates, yield curves, credit rating of the security and other observable market information and are categorized as Level 2.

Marketable Equity Securities: The Company's equity securities are traded on active exchanges and are classified as Level 1.

Derivative Financial Instruments: The Company's derivative contracts consist of interest-rate swaps, cross currency swaps, foreign currency exchange and commodity contracts. These derivative contracts are traded over the counter and their fair value is determined using industry standard valuation models, which are based on the income approach (i.e., discounted cash flows). The significant observable inputs into the valuation models include interest rates, yield curves, currency exchange rates, credit default swap spreads, forward rates and commodity prices and are categorized as Level 2.

Assets and Liabilities Subject to Recurring Fair Value Measurement

The Company's assets and liabilities subject to recurring fair value measurements are either Level 1 or Level 2 as follows:

At December 31, 2022	LEVEL 1	LEVEL 2	TOTAL
Assets:			
Marketable debt securities			
U.S. tax-exempt securities		\$ 445.1	\$ 445.1
U.S. taxable municipal / non-U.S. provincial bonds		180.8	180.8
U.S. corporate securities		251.0	251.0
U.S. government and agency securities	\$ 115.0		115.0
Non-U.S. corporate securities		450.0	450.0
Non-U.S. government securities		76.4	76.4
Other debt securities		94.7	94.7
Total marketable debt securities	\$ 115.0	\$ 1,498.0	\$ 1,613.0
Marketable equity securities	\$ 1.2		\$ 1.2
Total marketable securities	\$ 116.2	\$ 1,498.0	\$ 1,614.2
Derivatives			
Cross currency swaps		\$ 49.1	\$ 49.1
Interest-rate swaps		8.9	8.9
Foreign-exchange contracts		59.9	59.9
Commodity swaps		1.5	1.5
Total derivative assets		\$ 119.4	\$ 119.4
Liabilities:			
Derivatives			
Cross currency swaps		\$ 52.0	\$ 52.0
Interest-rate swaps		30.6	30.6
Foreign-exchange contracts		14.8	14.8
Commodity contracts		.8	.8
Total derivative liabilities		\$ 98.2	\$ 98.2

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At December 31, 2021	LEVEL 1	LEVEL 2	TOTAL
Assets:			
Marketable debt securities			
U.S. tax-exempt securities		\$ 432.5	\$ 432.5
U.S. taxable municipal / non-U.S. provincial bonds		191.6	191.6
U.S. corporate securities		207.4	207.4
U.S. government and agency securities	\$ 96.4		96.4
Non-U.S. corporate securities		442.8	442.8
Non-U.S. government securities		75.0	75.0
Other debt securities		100.0	100.0
Total marketable debt securities	\$ 96.4	\$ 1,449.3	\$ 1,545.7
Marketable equity securities	\$ 13.7		\$ 13.7
Total marketable securities	\$ 110.1	\$ 1,449.3	\$ 1,559.4
Derivatives			
Cross currency swaps		\$ 18.2	\$ 18.2
Interest-rate swaps		12.6	12.6
Foreign-exchange contracts		28.9	28.9
Total derivative assets		\$ 59.7	\$ 59.7
Liabilities:			
Derivatives			
Cross currency swaps		\$ 33.1	\$ 33.1
Interest-rate swaps		21.3	21.3
Foreign-exchange contracts		17.2	17.2
Commodity contracts		16.9	16.9
Total derivative liabilities		\$ 88.5	\$ 88.5

Fair Value Disclosure of Other Financial Instruments

For financial instruments that are not recognized at fair value, the Company uses the following methods and assumptions to determine the fair value. These instruments are categorized as Level 2, except cash which is categorized as Level 1 and fixed rate loans which are categorized as Level 3.

Cash and Cash Equivalents: Carrying amounts approximate fair value.

Financial Services Net Receivables: For floating-rate loans, wholesale financing, and operating lease and other trade receivables, carrying values approximate fair values. For fixed rate loans, fair values are estimated using the income approach by discounting cash flows to their present value based on assumptions regarding the credit and market risks to approximate current rates for comparable loans. Finance lease receivables and related allowance for credit losses have been excluded from the accompanying table.

Debt: The carrying amounts of Financial Services commercial paper, variable rate bank loans and variable rate term notes approximate fair value. For fixed rate debt, fair values are estimated using the income approach by discounting cash flows to their present value based on current rates for comparable debt.

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The Company's estimate of fair value for fixed rate loans and debt that are not carried at fair value was as follows:

At December 31,	2022		2021	
	CARRYING AMOUNT	FAIR VALUE	CARRYING AMOUNT	FAIR VALUE
<i>Assets:</i>				
Financial Services fixed rate loans	\$ 6,859.1	\$ 6,582.0	\$ 6,011.7	\$ 6,018.2
<i>Liabilities:</i>				
Financial Services fixed rate debt	8,070.5	7,715.9	6,905.7	6,935.1

R. STOCK COMPENSATION PLANS

PACCAR has certain plans under which officers and key employees may be granted options to purchase shares of the Company's authorized but unissued common stock under plans approved by stockholders. Non-employee directors and certain officers may be granted restricted shares of the Company's common stock under plans approved by stockholders. Options outstanding under these plans were granted with exercise prices equal to the fair market value of the Company's common stock at the date of grant. Options expire no later than ten years from the grant date and generally vest after three years. Restricted stock awards generally vest over three years or earlier upon meeting certain age and service requirements.

The Company recognizes compensation cost on these options and restricted stock awards on a straight-line basis over the requisite period the employee is required to render service less estimated forfeitures based on historical experience. The plans contain antidilution provisions. Consequently, the following data has been restated to reflect the Company's 50% stock dividend in February 2023. The maximum number of shares of the Company's common stock authorized for issuance under these plans is 70.0 million shares, and as of December 31, 2022, the maximum number of shares available for future grants was 16.0 million.

The assumptions used in determining the fair value of the option awards for each of the grant years are as follows:

	2022	2021	2020
Risk-free interest rate	1.86%	.71%	1.54%
Expected volatility	26%	26%	23%
Expected dividend yield	4.3%	3.6%	4.1%
Expected term	6 years	6 years	6 years
Weighted average grant date fair value of options per share	\$ 9.70	\$ 9.48	\$ 6.68

The estimated fair value of each option award is determined on the date of grant using the Black-Scholes-Merton option pricing model that uses assumptions noted in the table above. The risk-free interest rate is based on the U.S. Treasury yield curve in effect at the time of grant. Expected volatility is based on historical volatility. The dividend yield is based on an estimated future dividend yield using projected net income for the next five years, implied dividends and Company stock price. The expected term is based on the period of time that options granted are expected to be outstanding based on historical experience.

The fair value of options granted was \$8.3, \$8.1 and \$6.4 for the years ended December 31, 2022, 2021 and 2020, respectively. The fair value of options vested was \$5.6 during the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021, and was \$5.0 during the year ended December 31, 2020.

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A summary of activity under the Company's stock plans is presented below:

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	2022	2021	2020
Intrinsic value of options exercised	\$ 17.8	\$ 25.4	\$ 26.9
Cash received from stock option exercises	35.8	38.4	53.8
Tax benefit related to stock award exercises	2.6	4.9	3.8
Stock-based compensation	17.1	14.7	13.0
Tax benefit related to stock-based compensation	1.7	1.6	1.6

The summary of options as of December 31, 2022 and changes during the year then ended are presented below:

	NUMBER OF SHARES	PER SHARE EXERCISE PRICE*	REMAINING CONTRACTUAL LIFE IN YEARS*	AGGREGATE INTRINSIC VALUE
Options outstanding at January 1	4,316,800	\$ 47.27		
Granted	858,000	62.75		
Exercised	(846,700)	42.31		
Cancelled	(122,900)	58.15		
Options outstanding at December 31	4,205,200	\$ 51.10	6.37	\$ 62.6
Vested and expected to vest	4,094,000	\$ 50.79	6.30	\$ 62.2
Exercisable	1,843,200	\$ 42.01	4.13	\$ 44.2

* Weighted Average

The fair value of restricted shares is determined based upon the stock price on the date of grant. The summary of nonvested restricted shares as of December 31, 2022 and changes during the year then ended is presented below:

NONVESTED SHARES	NUMBER OF SHARES	GRANT DATE FAIR VALUE*
Nonvested awards outstanding at January 1	231,800	\$ 53.44
Granted	162,800	62.27
Vested	(153,100)	52.97
Nonvested awards outstanding at December 31	241,500	\$ 59.69

* Weighted Average

As of December 31, 2022, there was \$6.7 of total unrecognized compensation cost related to nonvested stock options, which is recognized over a remaining weighted average vesting period of 1.54 years. Unrecognized compensation cost related to nonvested restricted stock awards of \$2.4 is expected to be recognized over a remaining weighted average vesting period of 1.28 years.

The dilutive and antidilutive options are shown separately in the table below:

Year Ended December 31,	2022	2021	2020
Additional shares	769,100	973,300	911,700
Antidilutive options	1,653,600	883,800	1,029,200

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S. SEGMENT AND RELATED INFORMATION

PACCAR operates in three principal segments: Truck, Parts and Financial Services. The Company evaluates the performance of its Truck and Parts segments based on operating profits, which excludes investment income, other income and expense, and income taxes. The Financial Services segment's performance is evaluated based on income before income taxes. Geographic revenues from external customers are presented based on the country of the customer. The accounting policies of the reportable segments are the same as those applied in the consolidated financial statements as described in Note A.

Truck and Parts: The Truck segment includes the design and manufacture of high-quality, light-, medium- and heavy-duty commercial trucks and the Parts segment includes the distribution of aftermarket parts for trucks and related commercial vehicles, both of which are sold through the same network of independent dealers. These segments derive a large proportion of their revenues and operating profits from operations in North America and Europe. The Truck segment incurs substantial costs to design, manufacture and sell trucks to its customers. The sale of new trucks provides the Parts segment with the basis for parts sales that may continue over the life of the truck, but are generally concentrated in the first five years after truck delivery. To reflect the benefit the Parts segment receives from costs incurred by the Truck segment, certain expenses are allocated from the Truck segment to the Parts segment. The expenses allocated are based on a percentage of the average annual expenses for factory overhead, engineering, research and development and SG&A expenses for the preceding five years. The allocation is based on the ratio of the average parts direct margin dollars (net sales less material and labor costs) to the total truck and parts direct margin dollars for the previous five years. The Company believes such expenses have been allocated on a reasonable basis. Truck segment assets related to the indirect expense allocation are not allocated to the Parts segment.

Financial Services: The Financial Services segment derives its earnings primarily from financing or leasing of PACCAR products and services provided to truck customers and dealers. Revenues are primarily generated from operations in North America and Europe.

In Europe, the marketing of used trucks, including those units sold by the Truck segment subject to an RVG, is performed by the Financial Services Segment. When a customer returns the truck at the end of the RVG contract, the Company's Truck segment records a reduction in an RVG liability and the Company's Financial Services segment records a used truck asset and revenue from the subsequent sale. Certain gains and losses from the sale of these used trucks are shared with the Truck segment.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

December 31, 2022, 2021 and 2020 (currencies in millions)

Other: Included in Other is the Company's industrial winch manufacturing business as well as sales, income and expenses not attributable to a reportable segment. Other also includes non-service cost components of pension expense and a portion of corporate expenses. Intercompany interest income (expense) on cash advances with the financial services companies is included in Other and was \$(1.9), \$.4 and \$1.4 for 2022, 2021 and 2020, respectively.

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<i>Geographic Area Data</i>	2022	2021	2020
Net sales and revenues:			
United States	\$ 15,379.2	\$ 12,388.8	\$ 10,526.6
Europe	7,486.5	6,325.4	4,871.2
Other	5,954.0	4,808.1	3,330.7
	\$ 28,819.7	\$ 23,522.3	\$ 18,728.5
Property, plant and equipment, net:			
United States	\$ 1,831.7	\$ 1,718.5	\$ 1,633.0
Belgium	572.8	620.5	596.2
The Netherlands	534.1	516.1	499.0
Other	529.8	543.0	542.2
	\$ 3,468.4	\$ 3,398.1	\$ 3,270.4
Equipment on operating leases, net:			
United States	\$ 846.9	\$ 1,003.0	\$ 1,219.0
Spain	316.3	291.8	310.8
Mexico	314.5	285.7	302.3
Germany	280.9	307.1	346.4
France	260.7	299.7	349.7
Poland	245.8	337.9	359.4
United Kingdom	87.1	113.7	125.4
Other	451.1	550.0	571.7
	\$ 2,803.3	\$ 3,188.9	\$ 3,584.7

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

December 31, 2022, 2021 and 2020 (currencies in millions)

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<i>Business Segment Data</i>	2022	2021	2020
Net sales and revenues:			
Truck	\$ 22,005.5	\$ 17,379.0	\$ 13,643.0
Less intersegment	(519.3)	(579.3)	(478.2)
External customers	21,486.2	16,799.7	13,164.8
Parts	5,829.4	5,004.8	3,962.7
Less intersegment	(65.1)	(60.5)	(49.8)
External customers	5,764.3	4,944.3	3,912.9
Other	63.8	90.5	76.6
	27,314.3	21,834.5	17,154.3
Financial Services	1,505.4	1,687.8	1,574.2
	\$ 28,819.7	\$ 23,522.3	\$ 18,728.5
Income (loss) before income taxes:			
Truck	\$ 1,753.3	\$ 804.9	\$ 578.2
Parts	1,446.6	1,110.0	802.0
Other	(1.1)	28.3	22.4
	3,198.8	1,943.2	1,402.6
Financial Services	588.9	437.6	223.1
Investment income	61.0	15.5	35.9
	\$ 3,848.7	\$ 2,396.3	\$ 1,661.6
Depreciation and amortization:			
Truck	\$ 324.9	\$ 277.6	\$ 292.2
Parts	14.0	12.0	10.8
Other	23.9	21.9	20.8
	362.8	311.5	323.8
Financial Services	427.4	591.8	725.2
	\$ 790.2	\$ 903.3	\$ 1,049.0
Expenditures for long-lived assets:			
Truck	\$ 466.0	\$ 547.2	\$ 556.0
Parts	21.1	29.4	18.4
Other	28.6	24.1	36.4
	515.7	600.7	610.8
Financial Services	854.8	984.8	1,046.7
	\$ 1,370.5	\$ 1,585.5	\$ 1,657.5
Segment assets:			
Truck	\$ 7,218.1	\$ 6,912.1	\$ 5,971.9
Parts	1,742.1	1,505.1	1,255.6
Other	976.8	860.3	588.7
Cash and marketable securities	6,158.9	4,813.0	4,834.0
	16,095.9	14,090.5	12,650.2
Financial Services	17,179.6	15,418.9	15,799.8
	\$ 33,275.5	\$ 29,509.4	\$ 28,450.0

MANAGEMENT'S REPORT ON INTERNAL CONTROL OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING

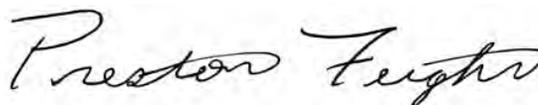
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The management of PACCAR Inc (the Company) is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting. Internal control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles.

Internal control over financial reporting may not prevent or detect misstatements because of its inherent limitations. 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 and procedures may deteriorate.

Management assessed the Company's internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2022, based on criteria for effective internal control over financial reporting described in Internal Control—Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (2013 framework). Based on this assessment, management concluded that the Company maintained effective internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2022.

Ernst & Young LLP, the Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm that audited the financial statements included in this Annual Report, has issued an attestation report on the Company's internal control over financial reporting. The attestation report is included on page 93.



R. Preston Feight
Chief Executive Officer

REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

To the Stockholders and the Board of Directors of PACCAR Inc

Opinion on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of PACCAR Inc (the Company) as of December 31, 2022 and 2021, the related consolidated statements of income, comprehensive income, stockholders' equity and cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2022, and the related notes (collectively referred to as the "consolidated financial statements"). In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company at December 31, 2022 and 2021, and the results of its operations and its cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2022, in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles.

We also have audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States) (PCAOB), the Company's internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2022, based on criteria established in Internal Control—Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (2013 framework) and our report dated February 22, 2023, expressed an unqualified opinion thereon.

Basis for Opinion

These financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's financial statements based on our audits. We are a public accounting firm registered with the PCAOB and are required to be independent with respect to the Company in accordance with the U.S. federal securities laws and the applicable rules and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission and the PCAOB.

We conducted our audits in accordance with the standards of the PCAOB. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement, whether due to error or fraud. Our audits included performing procedures to assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to error or fraud, and performing procedures that respond to those risks. Such procedures included examining, on a test basis, evidence regarding the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. Our audits also included evaluating the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

Critical Audit Matter

The critical audit matter communicated below is a matter arising from the current period audit of the financial statements that was communicated or required to be communicated to the audit committee and that: (1) relates to accounts or disclosures that are material to the financial statements and (2) involved our especially challenging, subjective or complex judgments. The communication of the critical audit matter does not alter in any way our opinion on the consolidated financial statements, taken as a whole, and we are not, by communicating the critical audit matter below, providing a separate opinion on the critical audit matter or on the accounts or disclosures to which it relates.

Product Warranty

Description of the Matter

The Company’s liability for product warranty totaled \$438 million at December 31, 2022. As discussed in Note A of the consolidated financial statements, the Company’s liability for product warranty is estimated and recorded at the time products are sold based on historical and current data and reasonable expectations for the future regarding the frequency and cost of warranty claims, net of recoveries. The Company periodically assesses the adequacy of its recorded liabilities and adjusts them as appropriate to reflect actual experience.

Auditing the Company’s liability for product warranty is complex due to the significant measurement uncertainty associated with the estimate and the application of significant management judgment, including the inputs used to estimate the number of and cost of future warranty claims. In addition, management formulates an estimate of recoveries from suppliers.

How We Addressed the Matter in Our Audit

We evaluated and tested the design and operating effectiveness of internal controls over the warranty reserve process, including management’s assessment of the assumptions and data underlying the reserve.

To evaluate the liability for product warranty, our audit procedures included, among others, testing the completeness and accuracy of the underlying claims, supplier recovery data and evaluating the methodologies and assumptions used in the warranty accrual calculation. We also assessed the historical accuracy of management’s estimates through a hindsight analysis.

We have served as the Company’s auditor since 1945
 Seattle, Washington
 February 22, 2023



To the Stockholders and the Board of Directors of PACCAR Inc

Opinion on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

We have audited PACCAR Inc's internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2022, based on criteria established in Internal Control-Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (2013 framework) (the COSO criteria). In our opinion, PACCAR Inc (the Company) maintained, in all material respects, effective internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2022, based on the COSO criteria.

We also have audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States) (PCAOB), the consolidated balance sheets of the Company as of December 31, 2022 and 2021, the related consolidated statements of income, comprehensive income, stockholders' equity and cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2022, and the related notes and our report dated February 22, 2023, expressed an unqualified opinion thereon.

Basis for Opinion

The 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 Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal control over financial reporting based on our audit. We are a public accounting firm registered with the PCAOB and are required to be independent with respect to the Company in accordance with the U.S. federal securities laws and the applicable rules and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission and the PCAOB.

We conducted our audit in accordance with the standards of the PCAOB. 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.

Definition and Limitations of Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

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.

Seattle, Washington
February 22, 2023

Ernst & Young LLP

MARKET RISKS AND DERIVATIVE INSTRUMENTS

(currencies in millions)

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

Fair Value (Losses) Gains	2022	2021
CONSOLIDATED:		
<i>Assets</i>		
Cash equivalents and marketable debt securities	\$ (26.7)	\$ (26.7)
FINANCIAL SERVICES:		
<i>Assets</i>		
Fixed rate loans	(117.4)	(110.5)
<i>Liabilities</i>		
Fixed rate term debt	136.6	127.6
Interest-rate swaps	6.4	4.5
Total	\$ (1.1)	\$ (5.1)

Currency Risks - The Company enters into foreign currency exchange contracts to hedge its exposure to exchange rate fluctuations of foreign currencies, particularly the Canadian dollar, the euro, the British pound, the Australian dollar, the Brazilian real and the Mexican peso (see Note P for additional information concerning these hedges). Based on the Company's sensitivity analysis, the potential loss in fair value for such financial instruments from a 10% unfavorable change in quoted foreign currency exchange rates would be a loss of \$216.6 related to contracts outstanding at December 31, 2022, compared to a loss of \$210.8 at December 31, 2021. These amounts would be largely offset by changes in the values of the underlying hedged exposures.

Commodity Price Risks - The Company enters into commodity forward contracts to hedge the prices of certain commodities used in the production of trucks (see Note P for additional information concerning these hedges). The objective is to reduce the fluctuation in earnings and cash flows associated with adverse movement in commodity prices. Based on the Company's sensitivity analysis, the potential loss in fair value for such financial instruments from a 10% unfavorable change in quoted commodity prices would be a loss of \$2.5 related to contracts outstanding at December 31, 2022, compared to a loss of \$18.4 at December 31, 2021. These amounts would be largely offset by changes in the values of the underlying hedged exposures.