

BORGWARNER INC
Form 10-Q
July 25, 2013
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UNITED STATES SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
Washington D.C. 20549
FORM 10-Q
QUARTERLY REPORT
(Mark One)

Quarterly Report Pursuant to Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934
For the quarterly period ended June 30, 2013

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

Commission file number: 1-12162
BORGWARNER INC.

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Delaware 13-3404508
State or other jurisdiction of (I.R.S. Employer
Incorporation or organization Identification No.)

3850 Hamlin Road, Auburn Hills, Michigan 48326
(Address of principal executive offices) (Zip Code)

Registrant's telephone number, including area code: (248) 754-9200

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant (1) has filed all reports required to be filed by Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to file such reports), and (2) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days.

YES NO

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has submitted electronically and posted on its corporate Web site, if any, every Interactive Data File required to be submitted and posted pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to submit and post such files).

YES NO

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

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

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a shell company (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act).

YES NO

As of July 19, 2013, the registrant had 114,476,769 shares of voting common stock outstanding.

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PART I. FINANCIAL INFORMATION

Item 1. Financial Statements

BORGWARNER INC. AND CONSOLIDATED SUBSIDIARIES
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS (UNAUDITED)

(millions of dollars)	June 30, 2013	December 31, 2012
ASSETS		
Cash	\$817.0	\$715.7
Receivables, net	1,339.7	1,147.3
Inventories, net	439.2	447.6
Deferred income taxes	58.1	94.7
Prepayments and other current assets	82.9	67.5
Total current assets	2,736.9	2,472.8
Property, plant and equipment, net	1,796.3	1,788.0
Investments and advances	392.2	382.7
Goodwill	1,172.2	1,181.4
Other non-current assets	607.8	575.9
Total assets	\$6,705.4	\$6,400.8
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY		
Notes payable and other short-term debt	\$316.8	\$243.4
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	1,359.1	1,287.2
Income taxes payable	40.7	72.5
Total current liabilities	1,716.6	1,603.1
Long-term debt	913.3	823.8
Other non-current liabilities:		
Retirement-related liabilities	502.6	509.7
Other	316.9	318.1
Total other non-current liabilities	819.5	827.8
Common stock	1.2	1.2
Capital in excess of par value	1,129.3	1,160.7
Retained earnings	2,927.3	2,611.2
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	(187.8	) (121.3
Common stock held in treasury	(674.9	) (569.2
Total BorgWarner Inc. stockholders' equity	3,195.1	3,082.6
Noncontrolling interest	60.9	63.5
Total equity	3,256.0	3,146.1
Total liabilities and equity	\$6,705.4	\$6,400.8

See accompanying Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements.

Table of ContentsBORGWARNER INC. AND CONSOLIDATED SUBSIDIARIES
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS (UNAUDITED)

(in millions, except per share amounts)	Three Months Ended		Six Months Ended	
	June 30,		June 30,	
	2013	2012	2013	2012
Net sales	\$1,893.9	\$1,856.4	\$3,745.0	\$3,768.9
Cost of sales	1,497.3	1,473.2	2,973.7	2,989.9
Gross profit	396.6	383.2	771.3	779.0
Selling, general and administrative expenses	155.6	153.1	314.9	322.1
Other (income) expense	(2.4)	36.6	14.5	37.7
Operating income	243.4	193.5	441.9	419.2
Equity in affiliates' earnings, net of tax	(11.1)	(12.5)	(20.8)	(21.7)
Interest income	(1.0)	(1.3)	(2.0)	(2.7)
Interest expense and finance charges	8.8	12.6	18.5	27.7
Earnings before income taxes and noncontrolling interest	246.7	194.7	446.2	415.9
Provision for income taxes	66.6	68.5	117.5	126.0
Net earnings	180.1	126.2	328.7	289.9
Net earnings attributable to the noncontrolling interest, net of tax	6.0	5.6	12.6	11.3
Net earnings attributable to BorgWarner Inc.	\$174.1	\$120.6	\$316.1	\$278.6
Earnings per share — basic	\$1.52	\$1.08	\$2.75	\$2.53
Earnings per share — diluted	\$1.50	\$1.00	\$2.72	\$2.28
Weighted average shares outstanding:				
Basic	114.748	112.139	114.967	110.280
Diluted	116.101	121.473	116.333	124.608

See accompanying Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements.

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BORGWARNER INC. AND CONSOLIDATED SUBSIDIARIES
 CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
 (UNAUDITED)

(millions of dollars)	Three Months Ended		Six Months Ended	
	June 30,		June 30,	
	2013	2012	2013	2012
Net earnings attributable to BorgWarner Inc.	\$174.1	\$120.6	\$316.1	\$278.6
Other comprehensive income				
Foreign currency translation adjustments	(5.0	) (90.7	) (89.8	) (45.9
Hedge instruments	2.5	1.4	13.6	11.0
Defined benefit postretirement plans	3.4	1.0	9.2	2.6
Other	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
Total other comprehensive income (loss) attributable to BorgWarner Inc.	1.4	(87.8	) (66.5	) (31.8
Comprehensive income attributable to BorgWarner Inc.	175.5	32.8	249.6	246.8
Comprehensive (loss) income attributable to the noncontrolling interest	(1.1	) (0.8	) (2.3	) 0.1
Comprehensive income	\$174.4	\$32.0	\$247.3	\$246.9

See accompanying Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements.

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CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS (UNAUDITED)

(millions of dollars)	Six Months Ended	
	June 30,	2012
	2013	2012
OPERATING		
Net earnings	\$328.7	\$289.9
Adjustments to reconcile net earnings to net cash flows from operations:		
Non-cash charges (credits) to operations:		
Depreciation and tooling amortization	137.5	126.8
Amortization of intangible assets and other	13.4	14.7
Loss from disposal activities, net of cash paid	—	34.8
Bond amortization	—	5.3
Stock-based compensation expense	22.4	31.1
Deferred income tax benefit	(10.3	) (5.6
Equity in affiliates' earnings, net of dividends received, and other	(26.0	) (7.9
Net earnings adjusted for non-cash charges to operations	465.7	489.1
Changes in assets and liabilities:		
Receivables	(220.7	) (162.2
Inventories	(8.9	) (27.3
Prepayments and other current assets	(26.7	) (15.2
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	102.6	25.9
Income taxes payable	(27.5	) 8.3
Other non-current assets and liabilities	15.5	(8.5
Net cash provided by operating activities	300.0	310.1
INVESTING		
Capital expenditures, including tooling outlays	(194.8	) (188.4
Net proceeds from asset disposals	15.7	2.5
Net proceeds from sale of business	—	1.6
Net cash used in investing activities	(179.1	) (184.3
FINANCING		
Net increase (decrease) in notes payable	77.4	(9.4
Additions to long-term debt, net of debt issuance costs	165.7	300.0
Repayments of long-term debt, including current portion	(76.8	) (96.2
Payments for purchase of treasury stock	(150.5	) (200.3
Proceeds from stock options exercised, including the tax benefit	20.0	48.2
Taxes paid on employees' restricted stock award vestings	(29.0	) (17.6
Dividends paid to noncontrolling stockholders	(9.0	) (14.4
Net cash (used in) provided by financing activities	(2.2	) 10.3
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash	(17.4	) (13.8
Net increase in cash	101.3	122.3
Cash at beginning of year	715.7	359.6
Cash at end of period	\$817.0	\$481.9
SUPPLEMENTAL CASH FLOW INFORMATION		
Net cash paid during the period for:		
Interest	\$24.9	\$31.9

Income taxes	\$142.8	\$87.3
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See accompanying Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements.

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BORGWARNER INC. AND CONSOLIDATED SUBSIDIARIES
 NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
 (UNAUDITED)

(1) Basis of Presentation

The accompanying unaudited Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements of BorgWarner Inc. and Consolidated Subsidiaries (the "Company") have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America ("GAAP") for interim financial information and with the instructions to Form 10-Q and Rule 10-01 of Regulation S-X. Accordingly, they do not include all of the information and footnotes necessary for a comprehensive presentation of financial position, results of operations and cash flow activity required by GAAP for complete financial statements. In the opinion of management, all normal recurring adjustments necessary for a fair presentation of results have been included. Operating results for the three and six months ended June 30, 2013 are not necessarily indicative of the results that may be expected for the year ending December 31, 2013. The balance sheet as of December 31, 2012 was derived from the audited financial statements as of that date. For further information, refer to the Consolidated Financial Statements and Footnotes thereto included in the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2012.

Management makes estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities as of the date of the financial statements and accompanying notes, as well as, the amounts of revenues and expenses reported during the periods covered by those financial statements and accompanying notes. Actual results could differ from these estimates.

(2) Research and Development Expenditures

The Company's net Research & Development ("R&D") expenditures are included in selling, general and administrative expenses of the Condensed Consolidated Statements of Operations. Customer reimbursements are netted against gross R&D expenditures as they are considered a recovery of cost. Customer reimbursements for prototypes are recorded net of prototype costs based on customer contracts, typically either when the prototype is shipped or when it is accepted by the customer. Customer reimbursements for engineering services are recorded when performance obligations are satisfied in accordance with the contract and accepted by the customer. Financial risks and rewards transfer upon shipment, acceptance of a prototype component by the customer or upon completion of the performance obligation as stated in the respective customer agreement.

The following table presents the Company's gross and net expenditures on R&D activities:

(millions of dollars)	Three Months Ended		Six Months Ended	
	June 30,		June 30,	
	2013	2012	2013	2012
Gross R&D expenditures	\$84.0	\$76.7	\$166.2	\$152.9
Customer reimbursements	(11.4)	(10.1)	(21.8)	(18.6)
Net R&D expenditures	\$72.6	\$66.6	\$144.4	\$134.3

The Company has contracts with several customers at the Company's various R&D locations. No such contract exceeded 5% of annual net R&D expenditures in any of the periods presented.

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(3) Other (Income) Expense

Items included in other (income) expense consist of:

(millions of dollars)	Three Months Ended		Six Months Ended	
	June 30,		June 30,	
	2013	2012	2013	2012
Program termination agreement	\$—	\$—	\$11.3	\$—
Retirement related obligations	—	—	5.9	—
Loss from disposal activities	—	37.9	—	37.9
Other	(2.4	) (1.3	) (2.7	) (0.2
Other (income) expense	\$(2.4	) \$36.6	\$14.5	\$37.7

During the first quarter of 2013, the Company recorded an \$11.3 million expense related to a program termination agreement, which was paid in the second and third quarters of 2013.

During the fourth quarter of 2012, the Company waived the forfeiture provision associated with future restricted stock grants made to certain retiring Named Executive Officers. The Company recorded a \$5.9 million retirement related obligation primarily related to a first quarter 2013 grant of restricted stock awards to these Named Executive Officers.

During the second quarter of 2012, the Company signed a Master Purchase Agreement to sell its spark plug business to Federal-Mogul Corporation. As a result, the Company recorded expense of \$37.9 million primarily to write-down prior purchase price accounting adjustments included within the disposal group. These purchase price accounting adjustments were originally recorded in the Engine segment and related to the BERU acquisition.

(4) Income Taxes

The Company's provision for income taxes is based upon an estimated annual tax rate for the year applied to federal, state and foreign income. On a quarterly basis, the annual effective tax rate is adjusted, as appropriate, based upon changed facts and circumstances, if any, as compared to those forecasted at the beginning of the fiscal year and each interim period thereafter.

At June 30, 2013, the Company estimated its U.S. GAAP effective tax rate to be approximately 26% for the year ending December 31, 2013, which includes tax benefits of \$3.8 million and \$2.1 million related to the program termination agreement and retirement related obligations discussed in the Other (Income) Expense footnote. This rate also includes a net tax benefit of \$1.7 million, which is comprised of a \$6.6 million tax benefit related to the extension of the federal research and development credit and other international tax provisions resulting from the retroactive impact of U.S. legislation enacted in January 2013, partially offset by a \$4.9 million tax expense related to a comprehensive income adjustment.

At June 30, 2012, the Company estimated its U.S. GAAP effective tax rate to be approximately 29% for the year ending December 31, 2012. This rate included a tax benefit of \$5.5 million associated with the \$37.9 million loss from disposal activities recorded in the second quarter of 2012 and an expense of \$9.0 million associated with the Company's decision to change its cash repatriation assertion for some of its foreign subsidiaries.

The annual effective tax rates differ from the U.S. statutory rate primarily due to foreign rates which differ from those in the U.S., the realization of certain business tax credits, including foreign tax credits, and favorable permanent differences between book and tax treatment for certain items, including equity in affiliates' earnings.

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(5) Inventories, net

Inventories are valued at the lower of cost or market. The cost of U.S. inventories is determined by the last-in, first-out (“LIFO”) method, while the operations outside the U.S. use the first-in, first-out (“FIFO”) or average-cost methods. Inventories consisted of the following:

(millions of dollars)	June 30, 2013	December 31, 2012
Raw material and supplies	\$263.8	\$264.0
Work in progress	77.2	82.0
Finished goods	112.5	117.6
FIFO inventories	453.5	463.6
LIFO reserve	(14.3	) (16.0
Inventories, net	\$439.2	\$447.6

(6) Property, Plant and Equipment, net

(millions of dollars)	June 30, 2013	December 31, 2012
Land, land use rights and buildings	\$687.6	\$717.2
Machinery and equipment	1,893.2	2,282.4
Capital leases	2.4	2.3
Construction in progress	277.4	243.7
Total property, plant and equipment, gross	2,860.6	3,245.6
Less: accumulated depreciation	(1,170.6	) (1,567.0
Property, plant and equipment, net, excluding tooling	1,690.0	1,678.6
Tooling, net of amortization	106.3	109.4
Property, plant and equipment, net	\$1,796.3	\$1,788.0

As of June 30, 2013 and December 31, 2012, accounts payable of \$30.6 million and \$39.8 million, respectively, were related to property, plant and equipment purchases.

Interest costs capitalized for the six months ended June 30, 2013 and 2012 were \$5.0 million and \$9.0 million, respectively.

(7) Product Warranty

The Company provides warranties on some, but not all, of its products. The warranty terms are typically from one to three years. Provisions for estimated expenses related to product warranty are made at the time products are sold. These estimates are established using historical information about the nature, frequency and average cost of warranty claim settlements as well as product manufacturing and industry developments and recoveries from third parties. Management actively studies trends of warranty claims and takes action to improve product quality and minimize warranty claims. Management believes that the warranty accrual is appropriate; however, actual claims incurred could differ from the original estimates, requiring adjustments to the accrual.

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The following table summarizes the activity in the product warranty accrual accounts:

(millions of dollars)	2013		2012	
Beginning balance, January 1	\$64.9		\$72.7	
Provisions	21.0		17.1	
Payments	(18.2	)	(16.5)
Translation adjustment	(1.2	)	(0.9)
Ending balance, June 30	\$66.5		\$72.4	

The product warranty liability is classified in the Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets as follows:

(millions of dollars)	June 30, 2013	December 31, 2012
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	\$34.9	\$33.1
Other non-current liabilities	31.6	31.8
Total product warranty liability	\$66.5	\$64.9

(8) Notes Payable and Long-Term Debt

As of June 30, 2013 and December 31, 2012, the Company had short-term and long-term debt outstanding as follows:

(millions of dollars)	June 30, 2013	December 31, 2012
Short-term debt		
Short-term borrowings	\$206.7	\$129.1
Receivables securitization	110.0	110.0
Total short-term debt	\$316.7	\$239.1
Long-term debt		
5.75% Senior notes due 11/01/16 (\$150 million par value)	\$149.6	\$149.6
8.00% Senior notes due 10/01/19 (\$134 million par value)	133.9	133.9
4.625% Senior notes due 09/15/20 (\$250 million par value)	248.1	247.9
7.125% Senior notes due 02/15/29 (\$121 million par value)	119.4	119.4
Multi-currency revolving credit facility	220.0	140.0
Term loan facilities and other	24.2	17.1
Unamortized portion of debt derivatives	18.2	20.2
Total long-term debt	913.4	828.1
Less: current portion	0.1	4.3
Long-term debt, net of current portion	\$913.3	\$823.8

The weighted average interest rate on all borrowings outstanding as of June 30, 2013 and December 31, 2012 was 3.6% and 4.0%, respectively.

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The Company's multi-currency revolving credit facility includes a feature that allows the Company's borrowings to be increased to \$1 billion. Utilizing this feature, on April 12, 2013, the Company increased its multi-currency revolving credit facility from \$650 million to \$750 million. The credit facility provides for borrowings through June 30, 2016 and is guaranteed by the Company's material domestic subsidiaries. The credit facility has two key financial covenants, a debt compared to EBITDA ("Earnings Before Interest, Taxes, Depreciation and Amortization") test and an interest coverage test. The Company was in compliance with all covenants at June 30, 2013 and expects to remain compliant in future periods. At June 30, 2013 and December 31, 2012, the Company had outstanding borrowings of \$220.0 million and \$140.0 million, respectively, under this facility.

As of June 30, 2013 and December 31, 2012, the estimated fair values of the Company's senior unsecured notes totaled \$736.5 million and \$770.3 million, respectively. The estimated fair values were \$85.5 million and \$119.5 million higher than their carrying value at June 30, 2013 and December 31, 2012, respectively. Fair market values of the senior unsecured notes are developed using observable values for similar debt instruments, which are considered Level 2 inputs as defined by ASC Topic 820. The carrying value of the Company's multi-currency revolving credit facility is equal to its fair value. The fair value estimates do not necessarily reflect the values the Company could realize in the current markets.

The Company had outstanding letters of credit of \$23.9 million and \$59.1 million at June 30, 2013 and December 31, 2012, respectively. The letters of credit typically act as guarantees of payment to certain third parties in accordance with specified terms and conditions.

(9) Fair Value Measurements

ASC Topic 820 emphasizes that fair value is a market-based measurement, not an entity specific measurement. Therefore, a fair value measurement should be determined based on assumptions that market participants would use in pricing an asset or liability. As a basis for considering market participant assumptions in fair value measurements, ASC Topic 820 establishes a fair value hierarchy, which prioritizes the inputs used in measuring fair values as follows:

- Level 1: Observable inputs such as quoted prices for identical assets or liabilities in active markets;
- Level 2: Inputs, other than quoted prices in active markets, that are observable either directly or indirectly; and
- Level 3: Unobservable inputs in which there is little or no market data, which require the reporting entity to develop its own assumptions.

Assets and liabilities measured at fair value are based on one or more of the following three valuation techniques noted in ASC Topic 820:

- A. Market approach: Prices and other relevant information generated by market transactions involving identical or comparable assets, liabilities or a group of assets or liabilities, such as a business.
- B. Cost approach: Amount that would be required to replace the service capacity of an asset (replacement cost).
- C. Income approach: Techniques to convert future amounts to a single present amount based upon market expectations (including present value techniques, option-pricing and excess earnings models).

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The following tables classify assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis as of June 30, 2013 and December 31, 2012:

(millions of dollars)	Balance at June 30, 2013	Basis of fair value measurements			Valuation technique
		Quoted prices in active markets for identical items (Level 1)	Significant other observable inputs (Level 2)	Significant unobservable inputs (Level 3)	
Assets:					
Foreign currency contracts	\$2.4	\$—	\$2.4	\$—	A
Other non-current assets (insurance settlement agreement note receivable)	\$35.4	\$—	\$35.4	\$—	C
Liabilities:					
Foreign currency contracts	\$11.9	\$—	\$11.9	\$—	A
Net investment hedge contracts	\$32.0	\$—	\$32.0	\$—	A

(millions of dollars)	Balance at December 31, 2012	Basis of fair value measurements			Valuation technique
		Quoted prices in active markets for identical items (Level 1)	Significant other observable inputs (Level 2)	Significant unobservable inputs (Level 3)	
Assets:					
Foreign currency contracts	\$5.9	\$—	\$5.9	\$—	A
Other non-current assets (insurance settlement agreement note receivable)	\$41.0	\$—	\$41.0	\$—	C
Liabilities:					
Foreign currency contracts	\$9.8	\$—	\$9.8	\$—	A
Net investment hedge contracts	\$58.1	\$—	\$58.1	\$—	A

(10) Financial Instruments

The Company's financial instruments include cash and marketable securities. Due to the short-term nature of these instruments, their book value approximates their fair value. The Company's financial instruments also include long-term debt, interest rate and cross-currency swaps, commodity derivative contracts and foreign currency derivatives. All derivative contracts are placed with counterparties that have an S&P, or equivalent, investment grade credit rating at the time of the contracts' placement. At June 30, 2013 and December 31, 2012, the Company had no derivative contracts that contained credit risk related contingent features.

The Company selectively uses cross-currency swaps to hedge the foreign currency exposure associated with our net investment in certain foreign operations (net investment hedges). At June 30, 2013 and December 31, 2012, the following cross-currency swaps were outstanding:

(in millions)	Cross-currency swaps		Duration
	Notional in USD	Notional in local currency	
Floating \$ to floating €	\$75.0	€58.5	Oct - 19
Floating \$ to floating ¥	\$150.0	¥17,581.5	Nov - 16

The Company uses certain commodity derivative contracts to protect against commodity price changes related to forecasted raw material and supplies purchases. The Company primarily utilizes forward and option contracts, which are designated as cash flow hedges. The Company did not have any commodity derivative contracts outstanding at June 30, 2013 and December 31, 2012.

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The Company uses foreign currency forward and option contracts to protect against exchange rate movements for forecasted cash flows, including capital expenditures, purchases, operating expenses or sales transactions designated in currencies other than the functional currency of the operating unit. Foreign currency derivative contracts require the Company, at a future date, to either buy or sell foreign currency in exchange for the operating units' local currency.

At June 30, 2013 and December 31, 2012, the following foreign currency derivative contracts were outstanding:

Foreign currency derivatives (in millions)

Functional currency	Traded currency	Notional in traded currency June 30, 2013	Notional in traded currency December 31, 2012	Duration
Brazilian real	US dollar	5.7	—	Dec - 13
British pound	Euro	14.4	28.8	Dec - 13
Chinese yuan	Japanese yen	1,279.4	—	Feb - 14
Chinese yuan	US dollar	22.4	—	Dec - 14
Euro	British pound	2.3	4.7	Dec - 13
Euro	Hungarian forint	3,875.0	9,300.0	Nov - 13
Euro	Japanese yen	3,073.3	6,760.0	Dec - 13
Euro	Polish zloty	32.6	87.4	Dec - 13
Euro	US dollar	11.4	15.2	Dec - 13
Hungarian forint	Euro	3.1	—	Dec - 13
Japanese yen	US dollar	4.9	9.5	Dec - 13
Korean won	Euro	23.1	32.4	Dec - 14
Korean won	Japanese yen	285.8	—	Jun - 14
Korean won	US dollar	8.8	17.5	Dec - 13
Mexican peso	US dollar	13.8	20.9	Dec - 13
Swedish krona	Euro	24.4	—	Dec - 13
US dollar	Indian rupee	28.2	111.1	Oct - 13
US dollar	Japanese yen	3,203.9	3,000.0	Dec - 13

At June 30, 2013 and December 31, 2012, the following amounts were recorded in the Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets as being payable to or receivable from counterparties under ASC Topic 815:

(millions of dollars)	Assets		Liabilities			
	Location	June 30, 2013	December 31, 2012	Location	June 30, 2013	December 31, 2012
Foreign currency contracts	Prepayments and other current assets	\$2.4	\$5.7	Accounts payable and accrued expenses	\$11.8	\$9.8
	Other non-current assets	\$—	\$0.2	Other non-current liabilities	\$0.1	\$—
Net investment hedge contracts	Other non-current assets	\$—	\$—	Other non-current liabilities	\$32.0	\$58.1

Effectiveness for cash flow and net investment hedges is assessed at the inception of the hedging relationship and quarterly, thereafter. To the extent that derivative instruments are deemed to be effective, gains and losses arising from

these contracts are deferred into accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) ("AOCI") and reclassified into income as the underlying operating transactions are recognized. These realized gains or losses offset the hedged transaction and are recorded on the same line in the statement of operations. To the extent that derivative instruments are deemed to be ineffective, gains or losses are recognized into income.

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The table below shows deferred gains (losses) reported in AOCI as well as the amount expected to be reclassified to income in one year or less. The amount expected to be reclassified to income in one year or less assumes no change in the current relationship of the hedged item at June 30, 2013 market rates.

(millions of dollars)	Deferred gain (loss) in AOCI at		Gain (loss) expected to be reclassified to income in one year or less
	June 30, 2013	December 31, 2012	
Contract Type			
Foreign currency	\$ (8.9	) \$ (3.5	) \$ (8.8
Net investment hedges	(28.0	) (54.5) —
Total	\$ (36.9	) \$ (58.0	) \$ (8.8

Derivative instruments designated as hedging instruments as defined by ASC Topic 815 held during the period resulted in the following gains and losses recorded in income:

(millions of dollars)	Contract Type	Location	Gain (loss) reclassified from AOCI to income (effective portion)		Location	Gain (loss) recognized in income (ineffective portion)	
			Three Months Ended June 30, 2013	Three Months Ended June 30, 2012		Three Months Ended June 30, 2013	Three Months Ended June 30, 2012
	Foreign currency	Sales	\$ (0.3	) \$ 1.2	SG&A expense	\$ 0.1	\$ —
	Foreign currency	Cost of goods sold	\$ (4.6	) \$ 0.7	SG&A expense	\$ (0.4) \$ —
	Foreign currency	SG&A expense	\$ (0.1	) \$ —	SG&A expense	\$ —	\$ —
	Cross-currency swap	N/A			Interest expense	\$ 0.4	\$ (3.1

(millions of dollars)	Contract Type	Location	Gain (loss) reclassified from AOCI to income (effective portion)		Location	Gain (loss) recognized in income (ineffective portion)	
			Six Months Ended June 30, 2013	Six Months Ended June 30, 2012		Six Months Ended June 30, 2013	Six Months Ended June 30, 2012
	Foreign currency	Sales	\$ 0.9	\$ 1.5	SG&A expense	\$ 0.2	\$ —
	Foreign currency	Cost of goods sold	\$ (6.0	) \$ 1.1	SG&A expense	\$ (0.7) \$ —
	Foreign currency	SG&A expense	\$ (0.1	) \$ —	SG&A expense	\$ —	\$ —
	Cross-currency swap	N/A			Interest expense	\$ (0.3	) \$ (2.2

At June 30, 2013, derivative instruments that were not designated as hedging instruments as defined by ASC Topic 815 were immaterial.

(11) Retirement Benefit Plans

The Company has a number of defined benefit pension plans and other postretirement benefit plans covering eligible salaried and hourly employees and their dependents. The estimated contributions to the Company's defined benefit pension plans for 2013 range from \$15 million to \$25 million, of which \$10.0 million has been contributed through the first six months of the year. The other postretirement benefit plans, which provide medical and life insurance benefits, are unfunded plans.

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The components of net periodic benefit cost recorded in the Condensed Consolidated Statements of Operations are as follows:

(millions of dollars)	Pension benefits				Other post-retirement benefits	
	2013		2012		2013	2012
Three Months Ended June 30,	US	Non-US	US	Non-US		
Service cost	\$—	\$3.1	\$—	\$2.3	\$0.1	\$0.2
Interest cost	2.9	4.0	3.6	4.3	1.7	2.5
Expected return on plan assets	(4.5)	(2.7)	(4.7)	(2.3)	—	—
Amortization of unrecognized prior service benefit	(0.2)	—	(0.2)	—	(1.6)	(1.6)
Amortization of unrecognized loss	2.0	1.3	2.1	0.2	1.3	1.7
Net periodic benefit cost	\$0.2	\$5.7	\$0.8	\$4.5	\$1.5	\$2.8

(millions of dollars)	Pension benefits				Other post-retirement benefits	
	2013		2012		2013	2012
Six Months Ended June 30,	US	Non-US	US	Non-US		
Service cost	\$—	\$6.2	\$—	\$4.6	\$0.2	\$0.3
Interest cost	5.8	8.2	7.2	8.7	3.4	5.1
Expected return on plan assets	(9.1)	(5.4)	(9.4)	(4.6)	—	—
Amortization of unrecognized prior service benefit	(0.4)	—	(0.4)	—	(3.2)	(3.2)
Amortization of unrecognized loss	4.1	2.6	4.1	0.5	2.5	3.4
Net periodic benefit cost	\$0.4	\$11.6	\$1.5	\$9.2	\$2.9	\$5.6

(12) Stock-Based Compensation

Under the Company's 1993 Stock Incentive Plan ("1993 Plan"), the Company granted options to purchase shares of the Company's common stock at the fair market value on the date of grant. The options vested over periods up to three years and have a term of 10 years from date of grant. As of December 31, 2003, there were no options available for future grants under the 1993 Plan. The 1993 Plan expired at the end of 2003 and was replaced by the Company's 2004 Stock Incentive Plan. Under this Plan, 12.5 million shares are authorized for grant, of which approximately 1.5 million shares are available for future issuance.

Stock options A summary of the Company's stock option activity for the six months ended June 30, 2013 is as follows:

	Shares under option (thousands)	Weighted average exercise price	Weighted average remaining contractual life (in years)	Aggregate intrinsic value (in millions)
Outstanding and exercisable at December 31, 2012	1,436	\$30.65	3.4	\$58.8
Exercised	(81)	\$28.43		
Outstanding and exercisable at March 31, 2013	1,355	\$30.78	3.2	\$63.1
Exercised	(201)	\$27.56		
Outstanding and exercisable at June 30, 2013	1,154	\$31.34	3.1	\$63.2

Restricted stock At its November 2007 meeting, the Company's Compensation Committee decided that restricted common stock awards and stock units ("restricted stock") would be awarded in place of stock options for long-term

incentive award grants to employees. Restricted stock granted to employees vests 50% after two years and the remainder after three years from the date of grant. Restricted stock granted to non-employee directors generally vests on the anniversary date of the grant.

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The value of restricted stock is determined by the market value of the Company's common stock at the date of grant. In 2013, restricted stock in the amount of 373,197 and 14,140 shares was granted to employees and non-employee directors, respectively, under the 2004 Stock Incentive Plan. The value of the awards is recorded as unearned compensation within capital in excess of par value in equity and is amortized as compensation expense over the restriction periods.

The Company recorded restricted stock compensation expense of \$4.8 million and \$15.9 million for the three and six months ended June 30, 2013, respectively, and \$5.2 million and \$9.9 million for the three and six months ended June 30, 2012, respectively.

During the fourth quarter of 2012, the Company waived the forfeiture provision associated with future restricted stock grants made to certain retiring Named Executive Officers. The expense of \$15.9 million for the six months ended June 30, 2013 includes \$5.5 million of expense related to the grant of restricted stock awards to these Named Executive Officers.

A summary of the Company's restricted stock activity for the six months ended June 30, 2013 is as follows:

	Shares subject to restriction (thousands)	Weighted average price
Outstanding at December 31, 2012	1,032	\$58.77
Granted	372	\$75.41
Vested	(331)	) \$47.69
Forfeited	(19)	) \$68.14
Outstanding at March 31, 2013	1,054	\$67.71
Granted	15	\$75.32
Vested	(65)	) \$72.93
Forfeited	(12)	) \$75.68
Outstanding at June 30, 2013	992	\$67.37

(13) Accumulated Other Comprehensive (Loss) Income

The following table summarizes the activity within accumulated other comprehensive (loss) income during the six months ended June 30, 2013:

(millions of dollars)	Foreign currency translation adjustments	Hedge instruments	Defined benefit postretirement plans	Other	Total
Beginning Balance, December 31, 2012	\$140.8	\$(37.2)	\$(225.8)	\$0.9	\$(121.3)
Comprehensive (loss) income before reclassifications	(89.8)	) 15.8	1.4	0.5	(72.1)
Income taxes associated with comprehensive (loss) income before reclassifications	—	(8.4)	—	—	(8.4)
Reclassification from accumulated other comprehensive (loss) income	—	5.2	5.6	—	10.8
	—	1.0	2.2	—	3.2

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Income taxes reclassified into net earnings

Ending Balance June 30, 2013	\$51.0	\$(23.6)	\$(216.6)	\$1.4	\$(187.8)
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(14) Contingencies

In the normal course of business, the Company is party to various commercial and legal claims, actions and complaints, including matters involving warranty claims, intellectual property claims, general liability and various other risks. It is not possible to predict with certainty whether or not the Company will ultimately be successful in any of these commercial and legal matters or, if not, what the impact might be. The Company's environmental and product liability contingencies are discussed separately below. The Company's management does not expect that the results in any of these commercial and legal claims, actions and complaints will have a material adverse effect on the Company's results of operations, financial position or cash flows.

Litigation

In January 2006, BorgWarner Diversified Transmission Products Inc. ("DTP"), a subsidiary of the Company, filed a declaratory judgment action in United States District Court, Southern District of Indiana (Indianapolis Division) against the United Automobile, Aerospace, and Agricultural Implements Workers of America ("UAW") Local No. 287 and Gerald Poor, individually and as the representative of a defendant class. DTP sought the Court's affirmation that DTP did not violate the Labor-Management Relations Act or the Employee Retirement Income Security Act (ERISA) by unilaterally amending certain medical plans effective April 1, 2006 and October 1, 2006, prior to the expiration of the then-current collective bargaining agreements. On September 10, 2008, the Court found that DTP's reservation of the right to make such amendments reducing the level of benefits provided to retirees was limited by its collectively bargained health insurance agreement with the UAW, which did not expire until April 24, 2009. Thus, the amendments were untimely. In 2008, the Company recorded a charge of \$4.0 million as a result of the Court's decision.

DTP filed a declaratory judgment action in the United States District Court, Southern District of Indiana (Indianapolis Division) against the UAW Local No. 287 and Jim Barrett and others, individually and as representatives of a defendant class, on February 26, 2009 again seeking the Court's affirmation that DTP did not violate the Labor - Management Relations Act or ERISA by modifying the level of benefits provided retirees to make them comparable to other Company retiree benefit plans after April 24, 2009. Certain retirees, on behalf of themselves and others, filed a mirror-image action in the United States District Court, Eastern District of Michigan (Southern Division) on March 11, 2009, for which a class has been certified. During the last quarter of 2009, the action pending in Indiana was dismissed, while the action in Michigan is continuing. The Company is vigorously defending against the suit. This contingency is subject to many uncertainties, therefore based on the information available to date, the Company cannot reasonably estimate the amount or the range of potential loss, if any. A decision on the merits of the suit could be rendered sometime in 2013.

Environmental

The Company and certain of its current and former direct and indirect corporate predecessors, subsidiaries and divisions have been identified by the United States Environmental Protection Agency and certain state environmental agencies and private parties as potentially responsible parties ("PRPs") at various hazardous waste disposal sites under the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act ("Superfund") and equivalent state laws and, as such, may presently be liable for the cost of clean-up and other remedial activities at 32 such sites. Responsibility for clean-up and other remedial activities at a Superfund site is typically shared among PRPs based on an allocation formula.

The Company believes that none of these matters, individually or in the aggregate, will have a material adverse effect on its results of operations, financial position or cash flows. Generally, this is because either the estimates of the maximum potential liability at a site are not material or the liability will be shared with other PRPs, although no

assurance can be given with respect to the ultimate outcome of any such matter.

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Based on information available to the Company (which in most cases includes: an estimate of allocation of liability among PRPs; the probability that other PRPs, many of whom are large, solvent public companies, will fully pay the cost apportioned to them; currently available information from PRPs and/or federal or state environmental agencies concerning the scope of contamination and estimated remediation and consulting costs; and remediation alternatives), the Company has an accrual for indicated environmental liabilities of \$3.6 million and \$3.9 million at June 30, 2013 and at December 31, 2012, respectively. The Company expects to pay out substantially all of the amounts accrued for environmental liability over the next five years.

In connection with the sale of Kuhlman Electric Corporation (“Kuhlman Electric”), the Company agreed to indemnify the buyer and Kuhlman Electric for certain environmental liabilities, then unknown to the Company, relating to certain operations of Kuhlman Electric that pre-date the Company's 1999 acquisition of Kuhlman Electric. The Company previously settled or obtained dismissals of various lawsuits that were filed against Kuhlman Electric and others, including the Company, on behalf of plaintiffs alleging personal injury relating to alleged environmental contamination at its Crystal Springs, Mississippi plant. The Company filed a lawsuit against Kuhlman Electric and a related entity challenging the validity of the indemnity and the defendants filed counterclaims and a related lawsuit. In addition, two lawsuits by plaintiffs alleging environmental contamination relating to Kuhlman Electric's Crystal Springs plant are still pending and the Company may in the future become subject to further legal proceedings.

Product Liability

Like many other industrial companies who have historically operated in the U.S., the Company (or parties the Company is obligated to indemnify) continues to be named as one of many defendants in asbestos-related personal injury actions. We believe that the Company's involvement is limited because, in general, these claims relate to a few types of automotive friction products that were manufactured many years ago and contained encapsulated asbestos. The nature of the fibers, the encapsulation and the manner of use lead the Company to believe that these products are highly unlikely to cause harm. As of both June 30, 2013 and December 31, 2012, the Company had approximately 16,000 pending asbestos-related product liability claims, respectively. Of the approximately 16,000 outstanding claims at June 30, 2013, approximately half were pending in jurisdictions that have undergone significant tort and judicial reform activities subsequent to the filing of these claims.

The Company's policy is to vigorously defend against these lawsuits and the Company has been successful in obtaining dismissal of many claims without any payment. The Company expects that the vast majority of the pending asbestos-related product liability claims where it is a defendant (or has an obligation to indemnify a defendant) will result in no payment being made by the Company or its insurers. In 2013, of the approximately 900 claims resolved, 153 (17%) resulted in payment being made to a claimant by or on behalf of the Company. In the full year of 2012, of the approximately 2,400 claims resolved, 308 (13%) resulted in any payment being made to a claimant by or on behalf of the Company.

Prior to June 2004, the settlement and defense costs associated with all claims were paid by the Company's primary layer insurance carriers under a series of funding arrangements. In addition to the primary insurance available for asbestos-related claims, the Company has substantial excess insurance coverage available for potential future asbestos-related product claims. In June 2004, primary layer insurance carriers notified the Company of the alleged exhaustion of their policy limits.

A declaratory judgment action was filed in January 2004 in the Circuit Court of Cook County, Illinois by Continental Casualty Company and related companies against the Company and certain of its historical general liability insurers. The court has issued a number of interim rulings and discovery is continuing. The Company has entered into settlement agreements with some of its insurance carriers, resolving their coverage disputes by agreeing to pay specified amounts to the Company. The Company is vigorously pursuing the litigation against the remaining insurers.

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Although it is impossible to predict the outcome of pending or future claims or the impact of tort reform legislation that may be enacted at the state or federal levels, due to the encapsulated nature of the products, the Company's experience in vigorously defending and resolving claims in the past, and the Company's significant insurance coverage with solvent carriers as of the date of this filing, management does not believe that asbestos-related product liability claims are likely to have a material adverse effect on the Company's results of operations, financial position or cash flows.

To date, the Company has paid and accrued \$254.3 million in defense and indemnity in advance of insurers' reimbursement and has received \$124.8 million in cash and notes from insurers. The net balance of \$129.5 million, is expected to be fully recovered, of which approximately \$20.0 million is expected to be recovered within one year. Timing of recovery is dependent on final resolution of the declaratory judgment action referred to above or additional negotiated settlements. At December 31, 2012, insurers owed \$111.0 million in association with these claims.

In addition to the \$129.5 million net balance relating to past settlements and defense costs, the Company has estimated a liability of \$103.6 million for claims asserted, but not yet resolved and their related defense costs at June 30, 2013. The Company also has a related asset of \$103.6 million to recognize proceeds from the insurance carriers, which is expected to be fully recovered. Receipt of these proceeds is not expected prior to the resolution of the declaratory judgment action referred to above, which, more-likely-than-not, will occur subsequent to June 30, 2014. At December 31, 2012, the comparable value of the accrued liability and associated insurance asset was \$85.6 million.

The amounts recorded in the Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets related to the estimated future settlement of existing claims are as follows:

(millions of dollars)	June 30, 2013	December 31, 2012
Assets:		
Prepayments and other current assets	\$—	\$—
Other non-current assets	103.6	85.6
Total insurance assets	\$103.6	\$85.6
Liabilities:		
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	\$41.8	\$36.5
Other non-current liabilities	61.8	49.1
Total accrued liabilities	\$103.6	\$85.6

The 2013 increase in the accrued liability and associated insurance asset is primarily due to an expected higher rate of claim settlement based on recent litigation claim activity.

The Company cannot reasonably estimate possible losses, if any, in excess of those for which it has accrued, because it cannot predict how many additional claims may be brought against the Company (or parties the Company has an obligation to indemnify) in the future, the allegations in such claims, the possible outcomes, or the impact of tort reform legislation that may be enacted at the state or federal levels.

(15) Earnings Per Share

The Company presents both basic and diluted earnings per share of common stock ("EPS") amounts. Basic EPS is calculated by dividing net earnings attributable to BorgWarner Inc. by the weighted average shares of common stock outstanding during the reporting period. Diluted EPS is calculated by dividing net earnings attributable to BorgWarner Inc. by the weighted average shares of common stock and common equivalent stock outstanding during the reporting period.

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The dilutive impact of stock-based compensation is calculated using the treasury stock method. The treasury stock method assumes that the Company uses the assumed proceeds from the exercise of awards to repurchase common stock at the average market price during the period. The assumed proceeds under the treasury stock method include the purchase price that the grantee will pay in the future, compensation cost for future service that the Company has not yet recognized and any windfall/(shortfall) tax benefits that would be credited/(debited) to capital in excess of par value when the award generates a tax deduction. Options are only dilutive when the average market price of the underlying common stock exceeds the exercise price of the options.

Prior to the April 2012 settlement of the Company's 3.50% convertible senior notes, the potential common shares associated with these notes were reflected in diluted EPS using the "if-converted" method. Under this method, if dilutive, the common shares were assumed issued as of the beginning of the reporting period and included in calculating diluted EPS. In addition, if dilutive, interest expense, net of tax, related to the convertible senior notes was added back to the numerator in calculating diluted EPS.

In conjunction with the convertible senior note offering, the Company entered into a bond hedge overlay, including both call options and warrants. Prior to the April 2012 settlement of the call option portion of the bond hedge overlay, the call options were anti-dilutive if the Company's weighted average share price exceeded \$32.82 per share. Prior to third and fourth quarter 2012 settlements of the warrant portion of the bond hedge overlay, the warrants were dilutive to the Company's earnings if the Company's weighted-average share price exceeded \$38.61 per share.

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The following table reconciles the numerators and denominators used to calculate basic and diluted earnings per share of common stock:

(in millions, except per share amounts)	Three Months Ended		Six Months Ended	
	June 30, 2013	2012	June 30, 2013	2012
Basic earnings per share:				
Net earnings attributable to BorgWarner Inc.	\$174.1	\$120.6	\$316.1	\$278.6
Weighted average shares of common stock outstanding	114.748	112.139	114.967	110.280
Basic earnings per share of common stock	\$1.52	\$1.08	\$2.75	\$2.53
Diluted earnings per share:				
Net earnings attributable to BorgWarner Inc.	\$174.1	\$120.6	\$316.1	\$278.6
Adjustment for net interest expense on convertible notes	—	0.8	—	5.8
Diluted net earnings attributable to BorgWarner Inc.	\$174.1	\$121.4	\$316.1	\$284.4
Weighted average shares of common stock outstanding	114.748	112.139	114.967	110.280
Effect of 3.50% convertible senior notes	—	1.898	—	6.644
Effect of warrant	—	5.499	—	5.656
Effect of stock-based compensation	1.353	1.937	1.366	2.028
Total dilutive effect on weighted average shares of common stock outstanding	1.353	9.334	1.366	14.328
Weighted average shares of common stock outstanding including dilutive shares	116.101	121.473	116.333	124.608
Diluted earnings per share of common stock	\$1.50	\$1.00	\$2.72	\$2.28
Total anti-dilutive shares:				
Call options	—	1.108	—	3.879

(16) Reporting Segments

The Company's business is comprised of two reporting segments: Engine and Drivetrain. These segments are strategic business groups, which are managed separately as each represents a specific grouping of related automotive components and systems.

The Company allocates resources to each segment based upon the projected after-tax return on invested capital ("ROIC") of its business initiatives. ROIC is comprised of Adjusted EBIT after deducting notional taxes compared to the projected average capital investment required. Adjusted EBIT is comprised of earnings before interest, income taxes and noncontrolling interest ("EBIT") adjusted for restructuring, goodwill impairment charges, affiliates' earnings and other items not reflective of on-going operating income or loss.

Adjusted EBIT is the measure of segment income or loss used by the Company. The Company believes Adjusted EBIT is most reflective of the operational profitability or loss of our reporting segments. The following tables show segment information and Adjusted EBIT for the Company's reporting segments.

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Net Sales by Reporting Segment

(millions of dollars)	Three Months Ended		Six Months Ended	
	June 30, 2013	2012	June 30, 2013	2012
Engine	\$1,288.3	\$1,269.6	\$2,545.8	\$2,577.8
Drivetrain	613.5	593.9	1,214.9	1,205.3
Inter-segment eliminations	(7.9)	(7.1)	(15.7)	(14.2)
Net sales	\$1,893.9	\$1,856.4	\$3,745.0	\$3,768.9

Adjusted Earnings Before Interest, Income Taxes and Noncontrolling Interest ("Adjusted EBIT")

(millions of dollars)	Three Months Ended		Six Months Ended	
	June 30, 2013	2012	June 30, 2013	2012
Engine	\$220.3	\$210.5	\$422.6	\$420.3
Drivetrain	59.8	54.6	115.8	115.8
Adjusted EBIT	280.1	265.1	538.4	536.1
Program termination agreement	—	—	11.3	—
Retirement related obligations	—	—	5.9	—
Loss from disposal activities	—	37.9	—	37.9
Corporate, including equity in affiliates' earnings and stock-based compensation	25.6	21.2	58.5	57.3
Interest income	(1.0)	(1.3)	(2.0)	(2.7)
Interest expense and finance charges	8.8	12.6	18.5	27.7
Earnings before income taxes and noncontrolling interest	246.7	194.7	446.2	415.9
Provision for income taxes	66.6	68.5	117.5	126.0
Net earnings	180.1	126.2	328.7	289.9
Net earnings attributable to the noncontrolling interest, net of tax	6.0	5.6	12.6	11.3
Net earnings attributable to BorgWarner Inc.	\$174.1	\$120.6	\$316.1	\$278.6

Total Assets

(millions of dollars)	June 30, 2013	December 31, 2012
Engine	\$3,451.0	\$3,299.2
Drivetrain	1,762.3	1,652.2
Total	5,213.3	4,951.4
Corporate (a)	1,492.1	1,449.4
Total assets	\$6,705.4	\$6,400.8

(a) Corporate assets include investments and advances and deferred income taxes.

(17) New Accounting Pronouncements

In July 2013, the Financial Accounting Standards Board amended ASC Topic 740, "Income Taxes," requiring an unrecognized tax benefit, or a portion of an unrecognized tax benefit, to be presented in the financial statements as a reduction to a deferred tax asset for a net operating loss carryforward, a similar tax loss, or a tax credit carryforward. This guidance is effective prospectively for interim and annual periods beginning after December 15, 2013. The Company anticipates the adoption of this guidance will not have a material impact to its Consolidated Financial Statements.

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(18) Subsequent Events

On July 24, 2013, the Company's Board of Directors declared a quarterly cash dividend of \$0.25 per share of common stock. The dividend is payable on August 15, 2013 to shareholders of record on August 5, 2013.

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

INTRODUCTION

BorgWarner Inc. and Consolidated Subsidiaries (the "Company") is a leading global supplier of highly engineered automotive systems and components primarily for powertrain applications. Our products help improve vehicle performance, fuel efficiency, stability and air quality. These products are manufactured and sold worldwide, primarily to original equipment manufacturers ("OEMs") of light vehicles (passenger cars, sport-utility vehicles ("SUVs"), vans and light trucks). The Company's products are also sold to other OEMs of commercial vehicles (medium-duty trucks, heavy-duty trucks and buses) and off-highway vehicles (agricultural and construction machinery and marine applications). We also manufacture and sell our products to certain Tier One vehicle systems suppliers and into the aftermarket for light, commercial and off-highway vehicles. The Company operates manufacturing facilities serving customers in the Americas, Europe and Asia and is an original equipment supplier to every major automotive OEM in the world.

The Company's products fall into two reporting segments: Engine and Drivetrain. The Engine segment's products include turbochargers, timing devices and chain products, emissions systems, thermal systems, diesel coldstart, gasoline ignition technology and cabin heaters. The Drivetrain segment's products include transmission components and systems and all-wheel drive torque management systems.

RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

Three Months Ended June 30, 2013 vs. Three Months Ended June 30, 2012

Net sales for the three months ended June 30, 2013 totaled \$1,893.9 million, a 2.0% increase from the three months ended June 30, 2012. Excluding the impact of 2012 dispositions and strengthening foreign currencies, primarily the Euro, net sales increased approximately 3%. This increase occurred while estimated light vehicle production was up 3% worldwide, primarily driven by a 5% increase in North America, a 2% increase in Asia and a 1% increase in Europe from the three months ended June 30, 2012.

Cost of sales as a percentage of net sales decreased to 79.1% in the three months ended June 30, 2013 from 79.4% in the three months ended June 30, 2012. Gross profit and gross margin were \$396.6 million and 20.9% in the three months ended June 30, 2013 compared to \$383.2 million and 20.6% in the three months ended June 30, 2012. The Company's material cost of sales was approximately 50% of net sales in both the three months ended June 30, 2013 and 2012. The Company's remaining cost to convert raw material to finished product (conversion cost) decreased compared to the three months ended June 30, 2012.

Selling, general and administrative ("SG&A") expenses for the three months ended June 30, 2013 increased \$2.5 million to \$155.6 million from \$153.1 million in the three months ended June 30, 2012. SG&A as a percentage of net sales was 8.2% in both the the three months ended June 30, 2013 and June 30, 2012. Research and Development ("R&D") expenses, which are included in SG&A expenses, increased \$6.0 million to \$72.6 million from \$66.6 million as compared to the three months ended June 30, 2012. As a percentage of net sales, R&D expenses were 3.8% and 3.6% in the three months ended June 30, 2013 and 2012, respectively. Our continued investment in a number of cross-business R&D programs, as well as other key programs, is necessary for the Company's short- and long-term growth.

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Other expense of \$36.6 million for the three months ended June 30, 2012 is primarily related to the Master Purchase Agreement entered into by the Company in the second quarter of 2012 to sell its spark plug business to Federal-Mogul Corporation. As a result, the Company recorded expense of \$37.9 million primarily to write-down prior purchase price accounting adjustments included within the disposal group. These purchase price accounting adjustments were originally recorded in the Engine segment and related to the BERU acquisition.

Equity in affiliates' earnings of \$11.1 million decreased \$1.4 million as compared with the three months ended June 30, 2012 primarily due to lower earnings from the Company's 32.6% interest in Turbo Energy Limited.

Interest expense and finance charges of \$8.8 million decreased \$3.8 million as compared with the three months ended June 30, 2012 primarily due to income from the Company's cross-currency swaps.

At June 30, 2013, the Company estimated its U.S. GAAP effective tax rate to be approximately 26% for the year ending December 31, 2013, which includes tax benefits of \$3.8 million and \$2.1 million related to the program termination agreement and retirement related obligations discussed in the Other (Income) Expense footnote. This rate also includes a net tax benefit of \$1.7 million, which is comprised of a \$6.6 million tax benefit related to the extension of the federal research and development credit and other international tax provisions resulting from the retroactive impact of U.S. legislation enacted in January 2013, partially offset by a \$4.9 million tax expense related to a comprehensive income adjustment. Excluding the impact of these non-comparable items, the Company has estimated its annual effective tax rate associated with ongoing operations to be approximately 27% for the year ending December 31, 2013.

At June 30, 2012, the Company estimated its U.S. GAAP effective tax rate to be approximately 29% for the year ending December 31, 2012. This rate included a tax benefit of \$5.5 million associated with the \$37.9 million loss from disposal activities recorded in the second quarter of 2012 and an expense of \$9.0 million associated with the Company's decision to change its cash repatriation assertion for some of its foreign subsidiaries. Excluding the impact of these non-comparable items, the Company estimated its annual effective tax rate associated with ongoing operations to be approximately 27% for the year ending December 31, 2012.

The Company's earnings per diluted share were \$1.50 and \$1.00 for the three months ended June 30, 2013 and 2012, respectively. The Company believes the following table is useful in highlighting non-comparable items that impacted its earnings per diluted share.

	Three Months Ended June 30, 2012
Non-comparable items:	
Loss from disposal activities	\$(0.27)
Tax adjustments	(0.09)
Total impact of non-comparable items per share — diluted	\$(0.36)

Six Months Ended June 30, 2013 vs. Six Months Ended June 30, 2012

Net sales for the six months ended June 30, 2013 totaled \$3,745.0 million, a 0.6% decrease from the six months ended June 30, 2012. Excluding the impact of 2012 dispositions and strengthening foreign currencies, primarily the Euro, net sales increased approximately 1%. This increase occurred while estimated light vehicle production was up 1% worldwide, primarily driven by 3% increases in both North America and Asia, partially offset by a 4% decrease in Europe from the six months ended June 30, 2012.

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Cost of sales as a percentage of net sales increased to 79.4% in the six months ended June 30, 2013 from 79.3% in the six months ended June 30, 2012. Gross profit and gross margin were \$771.3 million and 20.6% in the six months ended June 30, 2013 compared to \$779.0 million and 20.7% in the six months ended June 30, 2012. The Company's material cost of sales was approximately 50% of net sales in both the six months ended June 30, 2013 and 2012. The Company's remaining cost to convert raw material to finished product (conversion cost) slightly increased compared to the six months ended June 30, 2012.

SG&A expenses for the six months ended June 30, 2013 decreased \$7.2 million to \$314.9 million from \$322.1 million and decreased as a percentage of net sales to 8.4% from 8.5% in the six months ended June 30, 2012. The decrease in SG&A is primarily due to lower stock-based compensation expense during the six months ended June 30, 2013. R&D expenses, which are included in SG&A expenses, increased \$10.1 million to \$144.4 million from \$134.3 million as compared to the six months ended June 30, 2012. As a percentage of net sales, R&D expenses were 3.9% and 3.6% in the six months ended June 30, 2013 and 2012, respectively. Our continued investment in a number of cross-business R&D programs, as well as other key programs, is necessary for the Company's short- and long-term growth.

Other expense of \$14.5 million for the six months ended June 30, 2013 is primarily related to an \$11.3 million expense associated with a program termination agreement and a \$5.9 million retirement related obligation related to a first quarter 2013 grant of restricted stock awards to certain retiring Named Executive Officers, which resulted from the Company's fourth quarter 2012 decision to waive the forfeiture provision associated with future restricted stock grants made to these Named Executive Officers.

Other expense of \$37.7 million for the six months ended June 30, 2012 is primarily related to the Master Purchase Agreement entered into by the Company in the second quarter of 2012 to sell its spark plug business to Federal-Mogul Corporation. As a result, the Company recorded expense of \$37.9 million primarily to write-down prior purchase price accounting adjustments included within the disposal group. These purchase price accounting adjustments were originally recorded in the Engine segment and related to the BERU acquisition.

Equity in affiliates' earnings was \$20.8 million and \$21.7 million in the six months ended June 30, 2013 and 2012, respectively.

Interest expense and finance charges of \$18.5 million decreased \$9.2 million as compared with the six months ended June 30, 2012 primarily due to the April 2012 settlement of the Company's convertible senior notes and income from the Company's cross-currency swaps in 2013.

At June 30, 2013, the Company estimated its U.S. GAAP effective tax rate to be approximately 26% for the year ending December 31, 2013, which includes tax benefits of \$3.8 million and \$2.1 million related to the program termination agreement and retirement related obligations discussed in the Other (Income) Expense footnote. This rate also includes a net tax benefit of \$1.7 million, which is comprised of a \$6.6 million tax benefit related to the extension of the federal research and development credit and other international tax provisions resulting from the retroactive impact of U.S. legislation enacted in January 2013, partially offset by a \$4.9 million tax expense related to a comprehensive income adjustment. Excluding the impact of these non-comparable items, the Company has estimated its annual effective tax rate associated with ongoing operations to be approximately 27% for the year ending December 31, 2013.

At June 30, 2012, the Company estimated its U.S. GAAP effective tax rate to be approximately 29% for the year ending December 31, 2012. This rate included a tax benefit of \$5.5 million associated with the \$37.9 million loss from disposal activities recorded in the second quarter of 2012 and an expense of \$9.0 million associated with the Company's decision to change its cash repatriation assertion for some of its foreign subsidiaries. Excluding the impact of these non-comparable items, the Company estimated its annual effective tax rate associated with ongoing

operations to be approximately 27% for the year ending December 31, 2012.

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The Company's earnings per diluted share were \$2.72 and \$2.28 for the six months ended June 30, 2013 and 2012, respectively. The Company believes the following table is useful in highlighting non-comparable items that impacted its earnings per diluted share.

	Six Months Ended	
	June 30,	
	2013	2012
Non-comparable items:		
Program termination agreement	\$(0.06) \$—
Retirement related obligations	(0.03) —
Loss from disposal activities	—	(0.26)
Tax adjustments	0.01	(0.07)
Total impact of non-comparable items per share — diluted	\$(0.08	) \$(0.33)

Reporting Segments

The Company's business is comprised of two reporting segments: Engine and Drivetrain. These segments are strategic business groups, which are managed separately as each represents a specific grouping of related automotive components and systems.

The Company allocates resources to each segment based upon the projected after-tax return on invested capital ("ROIC") of its business initiatives. ROIC is comprised of Adjusted EBIT after deducting notional taxes compared to the projected average capital investment required. Adjusted EBIT is comprised of earnings before interest, income taxes and noncontrolling interest ("EBIT") adjusted for restructuring, goodwill impairment charges, affiliates' earnings and other items not reflective of on-going operating income or loss.

Adjusted EBIT is the measure of segment income or loss used by the Company. The Company believes Adjusted EBIT is most reflective of the operational profitability or loss of our reporting segments. The following tables show segment information and Adjusted EBIT for the Company's reporting segments.

Net Sales by Reporting Segment

(millions of dollars)	Three Months Ended		Six Months Ended	
	June 30,		June 30,	
	2013	2012	2013	2012
Engine	\$1,288.3	\$1,269.6	\$2,545.8	\$2,577.8
Drivetrain	613.5	593.9	1,214.9	1,205.3
Inter-segment eliminations	(7.9)	(7.1)	(15.7)	(14.2)
Net sales	\$1,893.9	\$1,856.4	\$3,745.0	\$3,768.9

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Adjusted Earnings Before Interest, Income Taxes and Noncontrolling Interest (“Adjusted EBIT”)

(millions of dollars)	Three Months Ended		Six Months Ended	
	June 30, 2013	2012	June 30, 2013	2012
Engine	\$220.3	\$210.5	\$422.6	\$420.3
Drivetrain	59.8	54.6	115.8	115.8
Adjusted EBIT	280.1	265.1	538.4	536.1
Program termination agreement	—	—	11.3	—
Retirement related obligations	—	—	5.9	—
Loss from disposal activities	—	37.9	—	37.9
Corporate, including equity in affiliates' earnings and stock-based compensation	25.6	21.2	58.5	57.3
Interest income	(1.0)	(1.3)	(2.0)	(2.7)
Interest expense and finance charges	8.8	12.6	18.5	27.7
Earnings before income taxes and noncontrolling interest	246.7	194.7	446.2	415.9
Provision for income taxes	66.6	68.5	117.5	126.0
Net earnings	180.1	126.2	328.7	289.9
Net earnings attributable to the noncontrolling interest, net of tax	6.0	5.6	12.6	11.3
Net earnings attributable to BorgWarner Inc.	\$174.1	\$120.6	\$316.1	\$278.6

Three Months Ended June 30, 2013 vs. Three Months Ended June 30, 2012

The Engine segment net sales increased \$18.7 million, or 1.5%, from the three months ended June 30, 2012. Excluding the impact of 2012 dispositions and strengthening foreign currencies, primarily the Euro, net sales increased approximately 4% primarily due to higher sales of turbochargers, exhaust gas recirculation coolers and engine timing systems in China and turbochargers in Brazil. The Engine segment Adjusted EBIT margin was 17.1% in the three months ended June 30, 2013 up from 16.6% in the three months ended June 30, 2012.

The Drivetrain segment net sales increased \$19.6 million, or 3.3%, from the three months ended June 30, 2012. Excluding the impact of strengthening foreign currencies, primarily the Euro, net sales increased approximately 2% primarily due to higher sales of all-wheel drive systems in North America and all-wheel drive systems and transmission components in Korea. The Drivetrain segment Adjusted EBIT margin was 9.7% in the three months ended June 30, 2013 up from 9.2% in the three months ended June 30, 2012.

Corporate represents headquarters' expenses not directly attributable to the individual segments, expense associated with divested operations and equity in affiliates' earnings. The \$4.4 million increase in net expense was driven by lower affiliates' earnings and increased stock related expense during the three months ended June 30, 2013.

Six Months Ended June 30, 2013 vs. Six Months Ended June 30, 2012

The Engine segment net sales decreased \$32.0 million, or 1.2%, from the six months ended June 30, 2012. Excluding the impact of 2012 dispositions and weakening foreign currencies, primarily the Yen and Real, partially offset by the the strengthening Euro, net sales increased approximately 1% from the six months ended June 30, 2012. Higher sales of variable cam timing systems in Japan, turbochargers, exhaust gas recirculation coolers and engine timing systems in China and turbochargers in Brazil were partially offset by lower light vehicle production in Europe. The Engine segment Adjusted EBIT margin was 16.6% in the six months ended June 30, 2013 up from 16.3% in the six months ended June 30, 2012.

The Drivetrain segment net sales increased \$9.6 million, or 0.8%, from the six months ended June 30, 2012. Excluding the impact of strengthening foreign currencies, primarily the Euro, net sales decreased

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approximately 1% from the six months ended June 30, 2012. Higher sales of all-wheel drive systems in North America and all-wheel drive systems and transmission components in Korea, were partially offset by lower light vehicle production in Europe. The Drivetrain segment Adjusted EBIT margin was 9.5% in the six months ended June 30, 2013 down from 9.6% in the six months ended June 30, 2012.

Outlook for 2013

Based on uncertain global economic conditions, particularly in Europe, our overall outlook for 2013 is cautious. The Company expects global production volumes to be slightly higher in 2013 compared with 2012. In Europe, our largest market, we expect production volumes to decline in 2013 compared with 2012. However, we expect that higher adoption rates of BorgWarner products around the world will result in sales growth for the Company in 2013.

The Company maintains a positive long-term outlook for its global business and is committed to new product development and strategic capital investments to enhance its product leadership strategy. The trends that are driving our long-term growth are expected to continue, including the growth of direct injection diesel and gasoline engines worldwide, the increased adoption of automated transmissions in Europe and Asia-Pacific, and the move to variable cam and chain engine timing systems in Europe and Asia-Pacific.

FINANCIAL CONDITION AND LIQUIDITY

The Company maintains various liquidity sources including cash and cash equivalents and the unused portion of our multi-currency revolving credit agreement. At June 30, 2013, the Company had \$817.0 million of cash, including \$814.3 million of cash held by our subsidiaries outside of the United States. Cash held by these subsidiaries is used to fund foreign operational activities and future investments, including acquisitions. The vast majority of cash held outside the United States is available for repatriation, however, doing so could result in increased foreign and U.S. federal, state and local income taxes. A deferred tax liability has been recorded for the portion of these funds anticipated to be repatriated to the United States.

The Company's multi-currency revolving credit facility includes a feature that allows the Company's borrowings to be increased to \$1 billion. Utilizing this feature, on April 12, 2013, the Company increased its multi-currency revolving credit facility from \$650 million to \$750 million. The credit facility provides for borrowings through June 30, 2016 and is guaranteed by the Company's material domestic subsidiaries. The credit facility has two key financial covenants, a debt compared to EBITDA ("Earnings Before Interest, Taxes, Depreciation and Amortization") test and an interest coverage test. The Company was in compliance with all covenants at June 30, 2013 and expects to remain compliant in future periods. At June 30, 2013 and December 31, 2012, the Company had outstanding borrowings of \$220.0 million and \$140.0 million, respectively, under this facility.

On July 24, 2013, the Company's Board of Directors declared a quarterly cash dividend of \$0.25 per share of common stock. The dividend is payable on August 15, 2013 to shareholders of record on August 5, 2013.

The Company's debt net of cash to capital ratio was 11.3% at June 30, 2013 versus 10.0% at December 31, 2012.

In addition to the credit facility, the Company's universal shelf registration with the Securities and Exchange Commission has an unlimited amount of various debt and equity instruments which could be issued.

From a credit quality perspective, the Company has a credit rating of Baa2 from Moody's and BBB+ from both Standard & Poor's and Fitch Ratings. The current outlook from Moody's, Standard & Poor's and Fitch Ratings is stable. None of the Company's debt agreements require accelerated repayment in the event of a downgrade in credit ratings.

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Net cash provided by operating activities decreased \$10.1 million to \$300.0 million in the first six months of 2013 from \$310.1 million in the first six months of 2012. This decrease primarily reflects a reduction in dividends received from affiliates' partially offset by improved working capital management compared with the first six months of 2012.

Net cash used in investing activities decreased \$5.2 million to \$179.1 million in the first six months of 2013 from \$184.3 million in the first six months of 2012. This decrease is primarily driven by increased proceeds from asset disposals, partially offset by an increase in capital expenditures, including tooling outlays.

Net cash used in financing activities was \$2.2 million in the first six months of 2013. Net cash provided by financing activities was \$10.3 million in the first six months of 2012. The \$12.5 million change is primarily driven by a reduction in proceeds from stock options exercised, including the tax benefit and decreased net borrowings partially offset by a decrease in treasury stock purchases.

We believe that the combination of cash from operations, cash balances, available credit facilities, and the remaining shelf registration capacity will be sufficient to satisfy our cash needs for our current level of operations and our planned operations for the foreseeable future. We will continue to balance our needs for internal growth, external growth, debt reduction and cash conservation.

CONTINGENCIES

In the normal course of business, the Company is party to various commercial and legal claims, actions and complaints, including matters involving warranty claims, intellectual property claims, general liability and various other risks. It is not possible to predict with certainty whether or not the Company will ultimately be successful in any of these commercial and legal matters or, if not, what the impact might be. The Company's environmental and product liability contingencies are discussed separately below. The Company's management does not expect that the results in any of these commercial and legal claims, actions and complaints will have a material adverse effect on the Company's results of operations, financial position or cash flows.

Litigation

In January 2006, BorgWarner Diversified Transmission Products Inc. ("DTP"), a subsidiary of the Company, filed a declaratory judgment action in United States District Court, Southern District of Indiana (Indianapolis Division) against the United Automobile, Aerospace, and Agricultural Implements Workers of America ("UAW") Local No. 287 and Gerald Poor, individually and as the representative of a defendant class. DTP sought the Court's affirmation that DTP did not violate the Labor-Management Relations Act or the Employee Retirement Income Security Act (ERISA) by unilaterally amending certain medical plans effective April 1, 2006 and October 1, 2006, prior to the expiration of the then-current collective bargaining agreements. On September 10, 2008, the Court found that DTP's reservation of the right to make such amendments reducing the level of benefits provided to retirees was limited by its collectively bargained health insurance agreement with the UAW, which did not expire until April 24, 2009. Thus, the amendments were untimely. In 2008, the Company recorded a charge of \$4.0 million as a result of the Court's decision.

DTP filed a declaratory judgment action in the United States District Court, Southern District of Indiana (Indianapolis Division) against the UAW Local No. 287 and Jim Barrett and others, individually and as representatives of a defendant class, on February 26, 2009 again seeking the Court's affirmation that DTP did not violate the Labor - Management Relations Act or ERISA by modifying the level of benefits provided retirees to make them comparable to other Company retiree benefit plans after April 24, 2009. Certain retirees, on behalf of themselves and others, filed a mirror-image action in the United States District Court, Eastern District of Michigan (Southern Division) on March

11, 2009, for which a class has been certified.

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During the last quarter of 2009, the action pending in Indiana was dismissed, while the action in Michigan is continuing. The Company is vigorously defending against the suit. This contingency is subject to many uncertainties, therefore based on the information available to date, the Company cannot reasonably estimate the amount or the range of potential loss, if any. A decision on the merits of the suit could be rendered sometime in 2013.

Environmental

The Company and certain of its current and former direct and indirect corporate predecessors, subsidiaries and divisions have been identified by the United States Environmental Protection Agency and certain state environmental agencies and private parties as potentially responsible parties (“PRPs”) at various hazardous waste disposal sites under the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (“Superfund”) and equivalent state laws and, as such, may presently be liable for the cost of clean-up and other remedial activities at 32 such sites. Responsibility for clean-up and other remedial activities at a Superfund site is typically shared among PRPs based on an allocation formula.

The Company believes that none of these matters, individually or in the aggregate, will have a material adverse effect on its results of operations, financial position or cash flows. Generally, this is because either the estimates of the maximum potential liability at a site are not material or the liability will be shared with other PRPs, although no assurance can be given with respect to the ultimate outcome of any such matter.

Based on information available to the Company (which in most cases includes: an estimate of allocation of liability among PRPs; the probability that other PRPs, many of whom are large, solvent public companies, will fully pay the cost apportioned to them; currently available information from PRPs and/or federal or state environmental agencies concerning the scope of contamination and estimated remediation and consulting costs; and remediation alternatives), the Company has an accrual for indicated environmental liabilities of \$3.6 million and \$3.9 million at June 30, 2013 and at December 31, 2012, respectively. The Company expects to pay out substantially all of the amounts accrued for environmental liability over the next five years.

In connection with the sale of Kuhlman Electric Corporation (“Kuhlman Electric”), the Company agreed to indemnify the buyer and Kuhlman Electric for certain environmental liabilities, then unknown to the Company, relating to certain operations of Kuhlman Electric that pre-date the Company's 1999 acquisition of Kuhlman Electric. The Company previously settled or obtained dismissals of various lawsuits that were filed against Kuhlman Electric and others, including the Company, on behalf of plaintiffs alleging personal injury relating to alleged environmental contamination at its Crystal Springs, Mississippi plant. The Company filed a lawsuit against Kuhlman Electric and a related entity challenging the validity of the indemnity and the defendants filed counterclaims and a related lawsuit. In addition, two lawsuits by plaintiffs alleging environmental contamination relating to Kuhlman Electric's Crystal Springs plant are still pending and the Company may in the future become subject to further legal proceedings.

Product Liability

Like many other industrial companies who have historically operated in the U.S., the Company (or parties the Company is obligated to indemnify) continues to be named as one of many defendants in asbestos-related personal injury actions. We believe that the Company's involvement is limited because, in general, these claims relate to a few types of automotive friction products that were manufactured many years ago and contained encapsulated asbestos. The nature of the fibers, the encapsulation and the manner of use lead the Company to believe that these products are highly unlikely to cause harm. As of both June 30, 2013 and December 31, 2012, the Company had approximately 16,000 pending asbestos-related product liability claims, respectively. Of the approximately 16,000 outstanding claims at June 30, 2013, approximately half were pending in jurisdictions that have undergone significant tort and judicial reform activities subsequent to the filing of these claims.

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The Company's policy is to vigorously defend against these lawsuits and the Company has been successful in obtaining dismissal of many claims without any payment. The Company expects that the vast majority of the pending asbestos-related product liability claims where it is a defendant (or has an obligation to indemnify a defendant) will result in no payment being made by the Company or its insurers. In 2013, of the approximately 900 claims resolved, 153 (17%) resulted in payment being made to a claimant by or on behalf of the Company. In the full year of 2012, of the approximately 2,400 claims resolved, 308 (13%) resulted in any payment being made to a claimant by or on behalf of the Company.

Prior to June 2004, the settlement and defense costs associated with all claims were paid by the Company's primary layer insurance carriers under a series of funding arrangements. In addition to the primary insurance available for asbestos-related claims, the Company has substantial excess insurance coverage available for potential future asbestos-related product claims. In June 2004, primary layer insurance carriers notified the Company of the alleged exhaustion of their policy limits.

A declaratory judgment action was filed in January 2004 in the Circuit Court of Cook County, Illinois by Continental Casualty Company and related companies against the Company and certain of its historical general liability insurers. The court has issued a number of interim rulings and discovery is continuing. The Company has entered into settlement agreements with some of its insurance carriers, resolving their coverage disputes by agreeing to pay specified amounts to the Company. The Company is vigorously pursuing the litigation against the remaining insurers.

Although it is impossible to predict the outcome of pending or future claims or the impact of tort reform legislation that may be enacted at the state or federal levels, due to the encapsulated nature of the products, the Company's experience in vigorously defending and resolving claims in the past, and the Company's significant insurance coverage with solvent carriers as of the date of this filing, management does not believe that asbestos-related product liability claims are likely to have a material adverse effect on the Company's results of operations, financial position or cash flows.

To date, the Company has paid and accrued \$254.3 million in defense and indemnity in advance of insurers' reimbursement and has received \$124.8 million in cash and notes from insurers. The net balance of \$129.5 million, is expected to be fully recovered, of which approximately \$20.0 million is expected to be recovered within one year. Timing of recovery is dependent on final resolution of the declaratory judgment action referred to above or additional negotiated settlements. At December 31, 2012, insurers owed \$111.0 million in association with these claims.

In addition to the \$129.5 million net balance relating to past settlements and defense costs, the Company has estimated a liability of \$103.6 million for claims asserted, but not yet resolved and their related defense costs at June 30, 2013. The Company also has a related asset of \$103.6 million to recognize proceeds from the insurance carriers, which is expected to be fully recovered. Receipt of these proceeds is not expected prior to the resolution of the declaratory judgment action referred to above, which, more-likely-than-not, will occur subsequent to June 30, 2014. At December 31, 2012, the comparable value of the accrued liability and associated insurance asset was \$85.6 million.

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The amounts recorded in the Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets related to the estimated future settlement of existing claims are as follows:

(millions of dollars)	June 30, 2013	December 31, 2012
Assets:		
Prepayments and other current assets	\$—	\$—
Other non-current assets	103.6	85.6
Total insurance assets	\$103.6	\$85.6
Liabilities:		
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	\$41.8	\$36.5
Other non-current liabilities	61.8	49.1
Total accrued liabilities	\$103.6	\$85.6

The 2013 increase in the accrued liability and associated insurance asset is primarily due to an expected higher rate of claim settlement based on recent litigation claim activity.

The Company cannot reasonably estimate possible losses, if any, in excess of those for which it has accrued, because it cannot predict how many additional claims may be brought against the Company (or parties the Company has an obligation to indemnify) in the future, the allegations in such claims, the possible outcomes, or the impact of tort reform legislation that may be enacted at the state or federal levels.

New Accounting Pronouncements

In July 2013, the Financial Accounting Standards Board amended ASC Topic 740, "Income Taxes," requiring an unrecognized tax benefit, or a portion of an unrecognized tax benefit, to be presented in the financial statements as a reduction to a deferred tax asset for a net operating loss carryforward, a similar tax loss, or a tax credit carryforward. This guidance is effective prospectively for interim and annual periods beginning after December 15, 2013. The Company anticipates the adoption of this guidance will not have a material impact to its Consolidated Financial Statements.

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CAUTIONARY STATEMENTS FOR FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

Statements contained in this Form 10-Q (including Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations) may contain forward-looking statements as contemplated by the 1995 Private Securities Litigation Reform Act (the "Act") that are based on management's current outlook, expectations, estimates and projections. Words such as "anticipates," "believes," "continues," "could," "designed," "effect," "estimates," "evaluates," "expects," "forecasts," "goal," "initiative," "intends," "outlook," "plans," "potential," "project," "pursue," "seek," "should," "target," "when," "would," variations of such words and similar expressions are intended to identify such forward-looking statements. All statements, other than statements of historical fact contained or incorporated by reference in this Form 10-Q, that we expect or anticipate will or may occur in the future regarding our financial position, business strategy and measures to implement that strategy, including changes to operations, competitive strengths, goals, expansion and growth of our business and operations, plans, references to future success and other such matters, are forward-looking statements. Accounting estimates, such as those described under the heading "Critical Accounting Policies" in Item 7 of our most recent Annual Report on Form 10-K, are inherently forward-looking. These statements are based on assumptions and analysis made by us in light of our experience and our perception of historical trends, current conditions and expected future developments, as well as other factors we believe are appropriate in the circumstances. Forward-looking statements are not guarantees of performance and the Company's actual results may differ materially from those expressed, projected or implied in or by the forward-looking statements.

You should not place undue reliance on these forward-looking statements, which speak only as of the date of this Quarterly Report. Forward-looking statements are subject to risks and uncertainties, many of which are difficult to predict and generally beyond our control. Such risks and uncertainties include: fluctuations in domestic or foreign vehicle production, the continued use by original equipment manufacturers of outside suppliers, fluctuations in demand for vehicles containing our products, changes in general economic conditions, as well as the other risks noted under Item 1A, "Risk Factors," of our Annual Report on Form 10-K and in other reports that we file with the Securities and Exchange Commission. We do not undertake any obligation to update or announce publicly any updates to or revision to any of the forward-looking statements in this Form 10-Q to reflect any change in our expectations or any change in events, conditions, circumstances, or assumptions underlying the statements.

This section is intended to provide meaningful cautionary statements for purposes of the safe harbor provisions of the Act. This should not be construed as a complete list of all of the economic, competitive, governmental, technological and other factors that could adversely affect our expected consolidated financial position, results of operations or liquidity. Additional risks and uncertainties not currently known to us or that we currently believe are immaterial also may impair our business, operations, liquidity, financial condition and prospects.

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Item 3. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosure About Market Risk

There have been no material changes to the information concerning our exposures to market risk as stated in the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2012.

Item 4. Controls and Procedures

The Company maintains disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)) that are designed to provide reasonable assurance that the information required to be disclosed in the reports it files with the Securities and Exchange Commission is collected and then processed, summarized and disclosed within the time periods specified in the rules of the Securities and Exchange Commission. Under the supervision and with the participation of the Company's management, including the Company's Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, the Company has evaluated the effectiveness of the design and operation of its disclosure controls and procedures as of the end of the period covered by this report. Based on such evaluation, the Company's Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer have concluded that these procedures are effective. There have been no changes in internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the period covered by this report that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, the Company's internal control over financial reporting.

PART II. OTHER INFORMATION

Item 1. Legal Proceedings

The Company is subject to a number of claims and judicial and administrative proceedings (some of which involve substantial amounts) arising out of the Company's business or relating to matters for which the Company may have a contractual indemnity obligation. See Note 14 — Contingencies to the Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements for a discussion of environmental, product liability and other litigation, which is incorporated herein by reference.

Item 2. Unregistered Sales of Equity Securities and Use of Proceeds (Repurchases and Authorization of Equity Securities)

The Company's Board of Directors authorized the purchase of up to 29.8 million shares of the Company's common stock. As of June 30, 2013, the Company had repurchased 23,524,505 shares under the Common Stock Repurchase Program. All shares purchased under this authorization have been and will continue to be repurchased in the open market at prevailing prices and at times and in amounts to be determined by management as market conditions and the Company's capital position warrant. The Company may use Rule 10b5-1 plans to facilitate share repurchases. Repurchased shares will be deemed common stock held in treasury and may subsequently be reissued for general corporate purposes.

Employee transactions include shares withheld to offset statutory minimum tax withholding that occurs upon vesting of performance and restricted shares. The BorgWarner Inc. Amended and Restated 2004 Stock Incentive Plan provides that the withholding obligations be settled by the Company retaining stock that is part of the Award. Withheld shares will be deemed common stock held in treasury and may subsequently be reissued for general corporate purposes.

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The following table provides information about the Company's purchases of its equity securities that are registered pursuant to Section 12 of the Exchange Act during the quarter ended June 30, 2013:

Issuer Repurchases of Equity Securities

Period	Total number of shares repurchased	Average price per share	Total number of shares purchased as part of publicly announced plans or programs	Maximum number of shares that may yet be purchased
Month Ended May 31, 2013				
Common Stock Repurchase Program	406,765	\$82.49	—	7,072,459
Employee transactions	24,088	\$77.69	—	—
Month Ended June 30, 2013				
Common Stock Repurchase Program	796,964	\$83.91	—	6,275,495
Employee transactions	131	\$86.15	—	—

NOTE: No purchases were made in April 2013.

Item 6. Exhibits

Exhibit 10.1	Form of BorgWarner Inc. Amended and Restated 2004 Stock Incentive Plan Amended Performance Share Award Agreement.*
Exhibit 10.2	Form of BorgWarner Inc. Amended and Restated 2004 Stock Incentive Plan Stock Units Award Agreement Non-Employees.*
Exhibit 31.1	Rule 13a-14(a)/15d-14(a) Certification of the Principal Executive Officer.*
Exhibit 31.2	Rule 13a-14(a)/15d-14(a) Certification of the Principal Financial Officer.*
Exhibit 32.1	Section 1350 Certifications.*
Exhibit 101.INS	XBRL Instance Document.**
Exhibit 101.SCH	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Schema Document.**
Exhibit 101.CAL	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Calculation Linkbase Document.**
Exhibit 101.LAB	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Label Linkbase Document.**
Exhibit 101.PRE	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Presentation Linkbase Document.**
Exhibit 101.DEF	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Definition Linkbase Document.**

*Filed herewith.

**Pursuant to Regulation S-T, this interactive data file is deemed not filed or part of a registration statement or prospectus for purposes of Sections 11 or 12 of the Securities Act of 1933, is deemed not filed for purposes of Section 18 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, and otherwise is not subject to liability under these sections.

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SIGNATURES

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

BorgWarner Inc.

(Registrant)

By /s/ Steven G. Carlson
(Signature)

Steven G. Carlson

Vice President and Controller
(Principal Accounting Officer)

Date: July 25, 2013