

CNH GLOBAL N V  
Form 20-F  
March 01, 2011  
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**SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION**

**Washington, D.C. 20549**

**FORM 20-F**

.. **REGISTRATION STATEMENT PURSUANT TO SECTIONS 12(b) OR 12(g) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934**

**or**

b **ANNUAL REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934**  
**For the Fiscal Year Ended December 31, 2010**

**or**

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

.. **SHELL COMPANY REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934**  
**Commission File Number 1-14528**

**CNH GLOBAL N.V.**

**(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)**

**Kingdom of The Netherlands**

**(State or other jurisdiction of incorporation or organization)**

**World Trade Center, Amsterdam Airport**

**Tower B, 10th Floor**

**Schiphol Boulevard 217**

**1118 BH Amsterdam**

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**The Netherlands**

(Address of principal executive offices)

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

<b>Title of Each Class</b>	<b>Name of Each Exchange on which Registered</b>
Common Shares, par value 2.25	New York Stock Exchange

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

**Securities for which there is a reporting obligation pursuant to Section 15(d) of the Act: None**

Indicate the number of outstanding shares of each of the issuer's classes of capital or common stock as of the close of the period covered by the annual report: 238,433,807 Common Shares

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

If this report is an annual or transition report, indicate by check mark if the registrant is not required to file reports pursuant to Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Act of 1934. Yes  No

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

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has submitted electronically and posted on its corporate Web site, if any, every Interactive Data File required to be submitted and posted pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T (§232.405 of this chapter) during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to submit and post such files). Yes  No

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

Large accelerated filer

Accelerated filer

Non-accelerated filer

Indicate by check mark which basis of accounting the registrant has used to prepare the financial statements included in this filing: U.S. GAAP  International Financial Reporting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board  Other

If Other has been checked in response to the previous question indicate by check mark which financial statement item the registrant has elected to follow: Item 17  or Item 18 .

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If this is an annual report, indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a shell company (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act). Yes  No

(APPLICABLE ONLY TO ISSUERS INVOLVED IN BANKRUPTCY PROCEEDINGS DURING THE PAST FIVE YEARS)

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

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**PRESENTATION OF FINANCIAL AND CERTAIN OTHER INFORMATION**

CNH Global N.V. ( *CNH* ) is incorporated in and under the laws of The Netherlands. CNH combines the operations of New Holland N.V. ( *New Holland* ) and Case Corporation ( *Case* ), as a result of their business merger on November 12, 1999. As used in this report, all references to *New Holland* or *Case* refer to (1) the pre-merger business and/or operating results of either New Holland or Case (now a part of CNH America LLC ( *CNH America* )) on a stand-alone basis, or (2) the continued use of the New Holland and Case product brands.

We prepare our annual consolidated financial statements in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America ( *U.S. GAAP* ). The consolidated financial statements are expressed in U.S. dollars and, unless otherwise indicated, all financial data set forth in this annual report is expressed in U.S. dollars. Our worldwide agricultural equipment and construction equipment operations are collectively referred to as *Equipment Operations*. Our worldwide financial services operations are collectively referred to as *Financial Services*.

As of December 31, 2010, Fiat S.p.A. and its subsidiaries ( *Fiat* or the *Fiat Group* ) owned approximately 89% of our outstanding common shares through its direct, wholly-owned subsidiary Fiat Netherlands Holding N.V. ( *Fiat Netherlands* ). For information on our share capital, see *Item 10. Additional Information B. Memorandum and Articles of Association*.

Fiat S.p.A. is a corporation organized under the laws of the Republic of Italy. The Fiat Group performs automotive, manufacturing, and financial service activities through companies located in approximately 50 countries and is engaged in commercial activities with customers in approximately 190 countries. It also manufactures other products and systems, principally automotive-related components, metallurgical products and production systems. In addition, the Fiat Group is involved in certain other activities, including publishing, communications and service companies.

On January 1, 2011, Fiat effected a *demerger* under Article 2506 of the Italian Civil Code. Pursuant to the demerger, Fiat transferred its ownership interest in Fiat Netherlands to a new holding company, Fiat Industrial S.p.A. ( *Fiat Industrial* ), together with its subsidiaries, the *Fiat Industrial Group* ), including Fiat's indirect ownership of CNH Global, as well as Fiat's truck and commercial vehicles business ( *Iveco* ) and its industrial and marine powertrain business. Consequently, as of January 1, 2011, CNH Global became a subsidiary of Fiat Industrial. In connection with the demerger transaction, shareholders of Fiat S.p.A. received shares of capital stock of Fiat Industrial. Accordingly, effective as of January 1, 2011, Fiat Industrial owned approximately 89% of our outstanding common shares through its direct, wholly-owned subsidiary Fiat Netherlands.

Certain financial information in this report has been presented by geographic area. We use the following geographic designations: (1) North America; (2) Western Europe; (3) Latin America; and (4) Rest of World. As used in this report, the following geographic designations shall have the following meanings:

*North America* the United States and Canada.

*Western Europe* Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, The Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and the United Kingdom.

*Latin America* Mexico, Central and South America, and the Caribbean Islands.

*Rest of World* Those areas not included in North America, Western Europe and Latin America.

Certain industry and market share information in this report has been presented on a worldwide basis which includes all countries, with the exception of India. In this report, management estimates of market share information are generally based on retail unit data in North America, on registrations of equipment in most of Western Europe, Brazil, and various Rest of World markets and on retail and shipment unit data collected by a

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central information bureau appointed by equipment manufacturers' associations including the Association of Equipment Manufacturers ( AEM ) in North America, the Committee for European Construction Equipment ( CECE ) in Europe, the Associação Nacional dos Fabricantes de Veículos Automotores ( ANFAVEA ) in Brazil, the Japan Construction Equipment Manufacturers' Association ( CEMA ) and the Korea Construction Equipment Manufacturers' Association ( KOCEMA ), as well as on other shipment data collected by an independent service bureau. Not all agricultural or construction equipment is registered, and registration data may thus underestimate, perhaps substantially, actual retail industry unit sales demand, particularly for local manufacturers in China, Southeast Asia, Eastern Europe, Russia, Turkey, Brazil and any country where local shipments are not reported. In addition, there may also be a period of time between the shipment, delivery, sale and/or registration of a unit, which must be estimated, in making any adjustments to the shipment, delivery, sale, or registration data to determine our estimates of retail unit data in any period.

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**PART I**

**Item 1. Identity of Directors, Senior Management and Advisers**

Not applicable.

**Item 2. Offer Statistics and Expected Timetable**

Not applicable.

**Item 3. Key Information**

**A. Selected Financial Data.**

The following selected consolidated financial data as of December 31, 2010 and 2009, and for each of the years ended December 31, 2010, 2009, and 2008 has been derived from and should be read in conjunction with the audited consolidated financial statements included in Item 18. Financial Statements . This data should also be read in conjunction with Item 5. Operating and Financial Review and Prospects. Financial data as of December 31, 2008, 2007, and 2006 and for the years ended December 31, 2007 and 2006, has been derived from our previously-published, audited consolidated financial statements which are not included herein.

As of the beginning of 2010, we adopted new accounting guidance related to the accounting for transfers of financial assets and the consolidation of variable interest entities ( VIEs ). As a significant portion of our securitization trusts and facilities are no longer exempt from consolidation under the new guidance, we were required to consolidate the receivables and related liabilities. CNH recorded a \$5.7 billion increase to assets and liabilities and equity upon the adoption of this new guidance on January 1, 2010. See Note 2: Summary of Significant Accounting Policies New Accounting Pronouncements Adopted in 2010 to our consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2010, for additional information on the adoption of this new accounting guidance.

As we adopted the guidance prospectively, the financial statements prepared for the year ended December 31, 2010 and for subsequent periods will reflect the new accounting requirements, but the financial statements for periods ended on or before December 31, 2009 have reflected the accounting guidance applicable during those periods. Our statement of operations no longer reflects securitization income and initial gains or losses on new securitization transactions, but includes interest income and other income associated with the securitized receivables, and interest expense associated with the debt issued from the securitization trusts and facilities. Therefore, current period results and balances are not comparable to prior period results and balances. In addition, because our new securitization transactions that do not meet the requirements for derecognition under the new guidance are accounted for as secured borrowings rather than asset sales, the initial cash flows from these transactions are presented as cash flows from financing transactions in 2010 rather than cash flows from operating or investing activities.

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The following table contains our selected historical financial data as of and for each of the five years ended December 31, 2010, 2009, 2008, 2007 and 2006.

	2010	For the Years Ended December 31,			2006
		2009	2008	2007	
		(in millions, except per share data)			
<b>Consolidated Statement of Operations Data:</b>					
Revenues:					
Net sales	\$ 14,474	\$ 12,783	\$ 17,366	\$ 14,971	\$ 12,115
Finance and interest income	1,134	977	1,110	993	883
<b>Total revenues</b>	<b>\$ 15,608</b>	<b>\$ 13,760</b>	<b>\$ 18,476</b>	<b>\$ 15,964</b>	<b>\$ 12,998</b>
Net income (loss)	\$ 438	\$ (222)	\$ 824	\$ 574	\$ 308
Net income (loss) attributable to CNH Global N.V.	\$ 452	\$ (190)	\$ 825	\$ 559	\$ 292
Earnings (loss) per share attributable to CNH Global N.V. common shareholders:					
Basic earnings (loss) per share	\$ 1.90	\$ (0.80)	\$ 3.48	\$ 2.36	\$ 1.37
Diluted earnings (loss) per share	\$ 1.89	\$ (0.80)	\$ 3.47	\$ 2.36	\$ 1.23
Cash dividends declared per common share	\$	\$	\$ 0.50	\$ 0.25	\$ 0.25

	2010	2009	As of December 31,		2006
			2008	2007	
			(in millions)		
<b>Consolidated Balance Sheet Data:</b>					
Total assets	\$ 31,589	\$ 23,208	\$ 25,459	\$ 23,745	\$ 18,274
Short-term debt	\$ 3,863	\$ 1,972	\$ 3,480	\$ 4,269	\$ 1,270
Long-term debt, including current maturities	\$ 12,434	\$ 7,436	\$ 7,877	\$ 5,367	\$ 5,132
Common shares at 2.25 par value	\$ 599	\$ 595	\$ 595	\$ 595	\$ 592
Common shares outstanding	238	237	237	237	236
Equity	\$ 7,380	\$ 6,810	\$ 6,575	\$ 6,419	\$ 5,229

**B. Capitalization and Indebtedness.**

Not applicable.

**C. Reasons for the Offer and Use of Proceeds.**

Not applicable.

**D. Risk Factors.**



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The following risks should be considered in conjunction with Item 5. Operating and Financial Review and Prospects beginning on page 37 and the other risks described in the Safe Harbor Statement on page 71. These risks may affect our operating results and, individually or in the aggregate, could cause our actual results to differ materially from past and anticipated future results. The following discussion of risks may contain forward-looking statements which are intended to be covered by the Safe Harbor Statement on page 71. Except as may be required by law, we undertake no obligation to publicly update forward-looking statements, whether as a result of

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new information, future events, or otherwise. We invite you to consult any further related disclosures we make from time to time in our Form 6-K reports furnished to the United States Securities and Exchange Commission ( SEC ).

### **Risks Related to Our Business, Strategy and Operations**

***Current conditions in the global economy and the major industries we serve have adversely affected our business.*** The business and operating results of our Equipment Operations have been, and will continue to be, adversely affected by worldwide economic conditions. Current financial conditions and, in particular, conditions in the construction industry, continue to place significant economic pressures on our existing and potential customers, including our dealer network. As a result, some customers may delay or cancel plans to purchase our products and services and may not be able to fulfill their obligations to us in a timely fashion. Further, our suppliers may be experiencing similar conditions, which may adversely affect their ability to fulfill their obligations to us, which could result in product delays, increased accounts receivable, defaults and inventory challenges. Recently, there has been particular concern about the economic conditions in Europe, which may be impacted by the risk of sovereign debt defaults in certain European Union countries, such as Greece and Ireland. In addition, the government in China has taken steps to slow the growth rate in that country through higher interest rates, reduced bank lending, and anti-inflation measures. This global uncertainty and turmoil and the recession in many economies have adversely affected demand for our products. The full impact of stimulus programs by the United States and other governments remains uncertain, as does their willingness to extend existing programs or adopt additional programs. If there is significant further deterioration in the global economy, the demand for our products and services would likely decrease, and our results of operations, financial position and cash flows could be materially and adversely affected.

In addition, a decline in equity market values could cause many companies, including us, to carefully evaluate whether certain intangible assets, such as goodwill, have become impaired. The factors that we evaluate to determine whether an impairment charge is necessary requires management judgment and estimates. The estimates are impacted by a number of factors, including, but not limited to, worldwide economic factors, technological changes and the achievement of the anticipated benefits of our profit improvement initiatives. Any of these factors, or other unexpected factors, may cause us to re-evaluate whether we need to record an impairment charge. In the event we are required to record an impairment charge with respect to certain intangible assets, it could have an adverse impact on our equity position and statement of operations.

***We are exposed to political, economic and other risks from operating a global business.*** Our global business is also subject to the political, economic and other risks that are inherent in operating in numerous countries. Some of those risks include:

changes in laws, regulations and policies that affect:

import and export duties and quotas,

currency restrictions,

interest rates and the availability of credit to our dealers and customers,

property and contract rights, and

taxes;

regulations from changing world organization initiatives and agreements;

changes in the dynamics of our competitors and the industries and markets in which we operate;

varying and unpredictable customer needs and desires;

labor disruptions; and

war, civil unrest, and terrorism.

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Retail notes receivable at December 31, 2010 and 2009, included approximately \$1.3 billion and \$1.5 billion, respectively, of notes originated through a subsidized long-term loan program of the Brazilian development agency, Banco Nacional de Desenvolvimento Econômico e Social (BNDES). The program provided subsidized funding to financial institutions the proceeds of which were to be loaned by lenders participating in the program to borrowers to support the purchase of agricultural or construction machinery in accordance with the provisions of the program. Financial Services participates in the program as a lender. In addition to participating directly in the BNDES program, we also originate retail receivables on behalf of other financial institutions participating in the BNDES program and continue to service these receivables on a fee for service basis. We have guaranteed this portfolio against all credit losses. At December 31, 2010 and 2009, the guaranteed portfolio balance was \$396 million and \$349 million, respectively, which was not included on our consolidated balance sheets.

The Brazilian government provided mass debt relief, which included deferral of payments and extensions of loan maturities, to certain qualifying customers under this program in 2005, 2006, 2007 and 2008. In 2009 and 2010, no mass debt relief programs were initiated by the Brazilian government. In most instances, the 2009 and 2010 payments were due as scheduled or renegotiated, where applicable. We believe the series of debt relief actions has impacted customers' behavior and payment patterns. During the years ended December 31, 2010 and 2009, we increased the allowance for credit losses for this portfolio by \$139 million and \$47 million, respectively. This increase was based on various factors including our collection history subsequent to 2008, the last year a mass debt relief was granted. Since the mass debt relief program ended, we have and will continue to aggressively pursue the collection of these receivables. The changes in payment dates in prior years have added significant uncertainty regarding the ultimate collection of this portfolio. While we believe that, based on the current BNDES program, the resolution of this matter will not have a material adverse effect on our financial position, it is possible that additional allowances could be required in future periods that could be material to the results of operations for such periods. Any future changes to the BNDES program could further impact our ability to collect amounts owed to us.

At December 31, 2010 and 2009, total receivables greater than 60 days past due included in this Brazilian loan program, were \$465 million and \$651 million, respectively. These receivables have been placed on nonaccrual status. At December 31, 2010 and 2009, we had \$286 million and \$172 million, respectively, in the allowance for credit losses related to this portfolio. See Note 3: Accounts and Notes Receivable to our consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2010 for additional information regarding our allowance for credit losses.

Currently, our ability to grow our businesses depends to an increasing degree on our ability to increase market share and operate profitably in emerging market countries, such as Brazil, Russia, India and China. Some of these emerging market countries may be subject to a greater degree of economic and political volatility which could adversely affect our financial condition and results of operations.

The costs of compliance with, or other liabilities arising from or relating to, such laws and regulations in numerous countries and the risks inherent in operating around the world could adversely affect our financial condition and results of operations.

***Our financial performance is subject to currency exchange rate fluctuations and interest rate changes.*** We conduct operations in many areas of the world involving transactions denominated in a variety of currencies other than the U.S. dollar. To prepare our consolidated financial statements, we must translate those assets, liabilities, expenses and revenues into U.S. dollars at the applicable exchange rates. As a result, increases and decreases in the value of the U.S. dollar relative to other currencies will affect the amount of these items in our consolidated financial statements, even if their value has not changed in their original currency (currency translation). We do not hedge currency translation risk. In addition, we are subject to daily variations in currency values as we make payments in or convert monies received from different currencies (currency transactions). Accordingly, a substantial increase or decrease in the value of the U.S. dollar relative to other currencies could substantially affect our financial position and operating results.

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Changes in interest rates affect our results of operations by, among other things, increasing or decreasing our borrowing costs and finance income. In addition, an increase in interest rates will, among other things, increase our customers' costs of financing equipment purchases which could reduce our sales of equipment. A decline in equipment sales or an increase in our funding costs without a commensurate increase in finance income would have an adverse effect on our financial condition and results of operations.

We attempt to mitigate our currency transaction risk and the impact of interest rate changes through the use of financial hedging instruments. We have historically entered into, and expect to continue to enter into, hedging arrangements with respect to currency transaction risk, a substantial portion of which are with counterparties that are treasury subsidiaries of Fiat or Fiat Industrial. As with all hedging instruments, there are risks associated with the use of foreign currency forward contracts, as well as interest rate swap agreements and other risk management contracts. While the use of such hedging instruments provides us with protection from certain fluctuations in currency exchange and interest rates, we potentially forgo the benefits that might result from favorable fluctuations in currency exchange and interest rates. In addition, any default by the counterparties to these transactions could adversely affect our financial condition and results of operations. These financial hedging transactions may not provide adequate protection against future currency exchange rate or interest rate fluctuations and, consequently, such fluctuations could adversely affect our financial condition and results of operations. See Item 11. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures about Market Risk. In addition, on July 21, 2010, the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act (the Dodd-Frank Act) was enacted in the U.S. This broad financial regulatory reform legislation, among other things, imposes comprehensive regulation of over-the-counter derivatives transactions and could affect the use of derivatives in hedging transactions. Although we cannot predict the precise impact that the Dodd-Frank Act may have on our business, in part due to many uncertainties surrounding the interpretation and implementation of the legislation and the need for future rulemaking by a variety of federal regulatory agencies, any laws or regulations that subject us to additional restrictions on our derivatives positions could adversely affect our ability to hedge risks associated with our business or increase the cost of our hedging activity.

***Risks related to our pension plans and other postretirement obligations could impact our profitability.*** The funded status of our pension benefit obligations is the difference between our plan assets and our recorded plan obligations. At December 31, 2010, our pension plans had an underfunded status of approximately \$736 million. This amount included pension plan obligations of \$463 million for plans that we are not currently required to fund.

The funded status of our pension and postretirement benefit plans is subject to many factors, such as actual experience and updates to actuarial assumptions used to measure the obligations. Actual developments, such as a significant change in the return on investment of the plan assets or a change in the portfolio mix of plan assets, may result in corresponding increases or decreases in the valuation of plan assets, particularly with respect to equity securities. Moreover, changes in interest rates may result in increases or decreases in the valuation of plan assets consisting of debt securities. Differences between actuarial projections and actual experience, such as a difference between expected and actual participant mortality rates, retirement rates or health care costs, may result in significant increases or decreases in the valuation of pension or postretirement obligations. Changes in actuarial assumptions, such as discount rates or rates of increase in future compensation, may also result in significant changes to the funded status of our pension and postretirement benefit plans. A change in funded status and/or a change in actuarial assumptions can result in higher or lower net periodic pension costs in the following year. See also Item 5. Operating and Financial Review and Prospects A. Operating Results Application of Critical Accounting Estimates and Pension and Other Postretirement Benefits, as well as Note 12: Employee Benefit Plans and Postretirement Benefits to our consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2010, for additional information on pension and postretirement benefit accounting.

***We depend on key suppliers for certain raw materials and components.*** We purchase raw materials, parts and components from third-party suppliers. We rely upon single suppliers for certain parts and components, primarily those that require joint development between us and our suppliers. Current financial conditions could

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cause some of our suppliers to continue to face severe financial hardship and disrupt our access to critical parts, components and supplies, which could have a negative impact on our costs of production, our ability to fulfill orders and the profitability of our business. See also **Risks Related to Our Relationship with Fiat and Fiat Industrial**, as well as the **Demerger** for additional information on purchases from Fiat and Fiat Industrial.

***Changes in the price of certain parts or commodities could adversely affect our operating results.*** A significant change in the demand for, or supply or price of, certain parts, components or commodities could adversely affect our profitability or our ability to obtain and fulfill orders. Increases in the prices of raw materials could adversely affect our operating results. In particular, increases in the costs of steel (a commodity experiencing significant price increases recently and one upon which we rely heavily), rubber, oil and related petroleum-based products would adversely affect our profitability unless we raise equipment and parts prices to recover any such material or component cost increases. However, we may be unable to raise prices due to market conditions. Our ability to realize the benefit of declining commodity prices may be delayed by the need to reduce existing whole goods inventories which were manufactured during a period of higher commodity prices.

***Labor laws and labor unions, which represent most of our production and maintenance employees, could impact our ability to maximize the efficiency of our operations.*** We are subject to various local labor laws in the countries in which we operate. For instance, in Europe, our employees are covered by various worker protection laws, which afford employees, through local and central works councils, rights of information and consultation with respect to specific matters involving their employers' business and operations, including the downsizing or closure of facilities and employment terminations. Labor agreements covering employees in certain European countries generally expire annually. The European worker protection laws and the collective bargaining agreements to which we are subject could impair our flexibility in streamlining existing manufacturing facilities and in restructuring our business. In April 2010, we reached a new collective bargaining agreement with the United Auto Workers ( UAW ) in the United States, which expires in April 2016. In October of 2006, the International Association of Machinists, which represents approximately 630 of our employees in Fargo, North Dakota, ratified a contract, which expires in April 2012.

Overall, labor unions represent most of our production and maintenance employees. Although we believe our relations with our employees and our unions are generally positive, current or future issues with labor unions might not be resolved favorably, and we may experience a work interruption or stoppage which could adversely affect our financial condition and results of operations.

## **Risks Particular to the Industries in Which We Operate**

***Government action and changes in government policy can impact our sales and restrict our operating flexibility.*** Our businesses are exposed to a variety of risks and uncertainties related to the action or inaction of governmental bodies.

Government policies can affect the market for our agricultural equipment by, among other things, influencing interest rates and regulating economic activity. For example, governments may regulate the levels of acreage planted through direct subsidies affecting specific commodity prices or through payments made directly to farmers. The existence of a high level of subsidies may reduce the effects of cyclicity in the equipment business. Other changes in government regulations, policies and initiatives could reduce demand for equipment and reduce our net sales.

In addition, international and multilateral institutions, such as the World Trade Organization, can affect the market for agricultural equipment through initiatives for changes in governmental policies and practices regarding agricultural subsidies, tariffs and the production of genetically modified crops. In particular, the outcome of the global negotiations under the auspices of the World Trade Organization could have a material effect on the international flow of agricultural commodities and could cause severe dislocations within the

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farming industry as farmers shift production to take advantage of new programs. With uncertainty created by policy changes and reforms, farmers could delay purchasing agricultural equipment, causing a decline in industry unit volumes and our net sales.

The worldwide financial and credit crisis dramatically affected, among other things, the availability and cost of credit. The full impact of actions by various central banks and other governmental entities to restore liquidity, increase the availability of credit and stimulate job growth continues to be uncertain. Although credit conditions have generally improved in 2010, there are still areas of uncertainty, such as Western Europe. Pressures on liquidity and the availability of credit could have an adverse impact on our customers and suppliers as well as our financial condition and results of operations. Governmental action may have the effect of impacting market forces and consumer demand in unanticipated ways.

Government policies on issues such as taxes and spending can have a material effect on our sales and business results. For example, increased government spending on roads, utilities and other construction projects and requirements with respect to biofuel additives to gasoline can have a positive effect on sales, while tax laws and regulations may affect depreciation schedules and the net income earned by our customers. These factors may influence customer decisions with respect to whether and when to purchase equipment that we manufacture, market or distribute. Other government policies, such as decisions to reduce public spending, may involve more unfavorable developments than anticipated, which could have an adverse effect on our financial condition and results of operations.

In March 2010, the President of the United States signed into law the U.S. Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act and the Health Care and Education Reconciliation Act of 2010 (collectively the Health Care Acts). The Health Care Acts will have a substantial impact on employers and businesses. Certain provisions of the Health Care Acts became effective in 2010, while other provisions of the Health Care Acts will be effective in future years. The Health Care Acts could require, among other things, changes to our current employee benefit plans, our information technology infrastructure, and our administrative and accounting processes. The ultimate extent and cost of these changes cannot be determined at this time and are being evaluated as related regulations and interpretations of the Health Care Acts become available. The Health Care Acts could significantly increase the cost of providing healthcare coverage generally and could adversely affect our financial condition and results of operations.

See also Item 4. Information on the Company B. Business Overview Industry Overview-Biofuels Impact on Agriculture, Light Construction Equipment, and Item 4. Information on the Company D. Property, Plant and Equipment Environmental Matters.

***Reduced demand for equipment would reduce our sales and profitability.*** Some factors affecting demand for equipment, which could materially impact our operating results, include:

general economic conditions;

demand for food;

commodity prices and stock levels;

net farm income levels;

availability of credit;

developments in biofuels;

infrastructure spending rates;

housing starts; and

commercial construction.



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As such factors increase or decrease around the world, demand for our products may be significantly impacted in a relatively short timeframe. Negative economic conditions or a negative outlook for any of these factors can dampen demand for farm and/or construction equipment. Rapid declines in demand can result in, among other things, an oversupply of equipment, a decline in prices, the need for additional promotional programs, and a decrease in factory utilization, all of which would adversely affect our financial condition and results of operations.

Positive economic conditions or positive outlooks for any of these factors can increase demand for farm and/or construction equipment. Rapid increases in demand can result in, among other things, an undersupply of equipment, increases in prices of our equipment, increases in our costs for materials and components, and increases in factory utilization demands (that either may not be possible due to production or other constraints, affecting either us or our suppliers, or may not be sustainable for long periods of time without additional, potentially significant, capital expenditures or inefficiency costs). Producing our products is a capital intensive activity and can require significant amounts of time and capital investment to materially adjust production capacity and efficiency. Accordingly, we may not be able to quickly accommodate large changes in demand which could impede our ability to operate efficiently. See also Item 4. Information on the Company B. Business Overview Industry Overview.

***The agricultural and construction equipment industries are highly cyclical.*** The nature of the agricultural and construction equipment industries is such that changes in demand can occur suddenly, resulting in imbalances in inventories, production capacity and prices for new and used equipment. Downturns may be prolonged and may result in significant losses during affected periods. Equipment manufacturers, including us, have responded to downturns in the past by reducing production and capacity levels and discounting product prices. These actions have resulted in restructuring charges and lower earnings for us in past affected periods. In the event of future downturns, we may need to undertake similar or additional actions. Upturns also may be prolonged and result in lower than expected improvements in results as we and our suppliers invest to increase production capacities and efficiencies.

***Risks related to Financial Services.***

***Credit Risk.*** Fundamental to any organization that extends credit is the risk associated with its customers. The creditworthiness of each customer, and the rates of delinquencies, repossessions and net losses relating to customer loans is impacted by many factors including:

relevant industry and general economic conditions;

the availability of capital;

changes in interest rates;

the experience and skills of the customer's management team;

commodity prices;

political events;

weather; and

the value of the collateral securing the extension of credit.

A deterioration in the quality of our financial assets, an increase in delinquencies or a reduction in collateral recovery rates could have an adverse impact on the performance of Financial Services. These risks become more acute in any economic slowdown or recession due to decreased demand for (or the availability of) credit, declining asset values, changes in government subsidies, reductions in collateral to loan

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balance ratios, and an increase in delinquencies, foreclosures and losses. Our servicing and litigation costs may also increase. In addition, governments may pass laws or implement regulations that modify rights and obligations under existing agreements or which prohibit or limit the exercise of contractual rights.

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When loans default and Financial Services repossesses collateral securing the repayment of the loan, its ability to sell the collateral to recover or mitigate losses is subject to the market value of such collateral. Those values are affected by levels of new and used inventory of agricultural and construction equipment on the market. They are also dependent upon the strength or weakness of market demand for new and used agricultural and construction equipment, which is affected by the strength of the general economy. In addition, repossessed collateral may be in poor condition, which would reduce its value. Finally, relative pricing of used equipment, compared with new equipment, can affect levels of market demand and the resale of the repossessed equipment. An industry wide decrease in demand for agricultural or construction equipment could result in lower resale values for repossessed equipment which could increase losses on loans and leases, adversely affecting our financial condition and results of operations. See also Item 3D. Risk Factors Risks Related to Our Indebtedness Access to funding at competitive rates is essential to our Financial Services business.

*Funding Risk.* Financial Services has traditionally relied upon the asset-backed securitization ( ABS ) market as a primary source of funding for its operations in North America and Australia. The recent worldwide financial and credit crisis had a material impact on the ABS market. In early 2009, we saw a return of liquidity to the ABS market at spreads that continued to improve throughout the year and into 2010, and are currently more reflective of historical averages. However, if economic conditions worsen, Financial Services could have materially higher funding costs or may have to limit its product offerings, which could negatively impact our financial results. As Financial Services finances a significant portion of our sales of equipment, to the extent that Financial Services is unable to access funding on acceptable terms our sales of equipment could be negatively impacted.

To maintain competitiveness in the capital markets and to promote efficient use of funding sources, additional reserve support has been added to certain previously issued ABS transactions. Such optional support may be required to maintain credit ratings assigned to the transactions if loss experiences are higher than anticipated due to adverse economic conditions. The choice to provide additional reserve support could have an adverse effect on our financial condition, results of operations and liquidity.

*Repurchase Risk.* In connection with our ABS transactions, we make customary representations and warranties regarding the assets being securitized, as disclosed in the related offering documents. While no recourse provisions exist that allow holders of asset-backed securities issued by our trusts to require us to repurchase those securities, a breach of these representations and warranties could give rise to an obligation to repurchase non-conforming receivables from the trusts. Any future repurchases could have an adverse effect on our financial condition, results of operations and liquidity.

*Regulatory Risk.* The operations of Financial Services are subject, in certain instances, to supervision and regulation by various governmental authorities. These operations are subject to various laws and judicial and administrative decisions and interpretations imposing requirements and restrictions, which among other things:

regulate credit granting activities, including establishing licensing requirements;

establish maximum interest rates, finance and other charges;

regulate customers insurance coverage;

require disclosure to customers;

govern secured transactions;

set collection, foreclosure, repossession and claims handling procedures and other trade practices;

prohibit discrimination in the extension of credit and administration of loans; and

regulate the use and reporting of information related to a borrower.

To the extent that applicable laws are amended or construed differently, new laws are adopted to expand the scope of regulation imposed upon Financial Services, or applicable laws prohibit interest rates we charge from

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rising to a level commensurate with risk and market conditions, such events could adversely affect our Financial Services business and our financial condition and results of operations.

U.S. regulators and legislators have implemented or proposed various changes that could adversely affect the ABS market. To the extent that these changes increase Financial Services' costs of compliance or limit its ability to access the ABS market on acceptable terms, our financial condition could be adversely affected. In this regard, there has been uncertainty regarding the potential impact of recently adopted or proposed SEC rules and regulations governing the issuance of asset-backed securities and additional requirements contained in the Dodd-Frank Act. For example, in January 2011, the SEC adopted rules that require securitizers to disclose detailed information about fulfilled and unfulfilled repurchase demands and require issuers of asset-backed securities to perform a review of the pool assets underlying those securities. While we will continue to monitor these developments and their impact on Financial Services' access to the ABS market, these and future SEC rules and regulations may impact the ability of Financial Services to engage in these activities or increase the effective cost of asset-backed transactions in the future, which could adversely affect our financial condition, results of operations and liquidity.

The Dodd-Frank Act also imposes a number of significant changes relating to the ABS and structured finance markets, including a requirement that regulators jointly adopt regulations requiring the sponsor of a securitization to retain, subject to certain exemptions and exceptions, at least 5% unhedged credit risk on securitized exposures. The Dodd-Frank Act also requires the SEC to impose asset-level registration statement disclosure requirements if the data is necessary for investors to independently perform due diligence. The regulatory response to these mandates, as well as the potential impact of such response upon the ABS and structured finance markets, remains uncertain.

Financial Services conducts business in parts of Europe and Brazil through two wholly-owned licensed banks. The activities of these entities are also governed by international, federal and local banking laws, and our banks are subject to examination by banking regulators. These banking entities are also required to comply with various financial requirements (such as minimum capital requirements). Compliance with such banking regulations could increase our operating costs which would have an adverse effect on our financial condition and results of operations. In addition, government regulators may implement laws which negatively impact our contractual rights, which may increase our financial risk of doing business in such countries.

*Market Risk.* We hold retained interests in securitization transactions, which we refer to collectively as retained interests. Beginning January 1, 2010, with the adoption of the new accounting guidance related to variable interest entities, we have reclassified the retained interests to receivables for transactions that were consolidated under this guidance. At December 31, 2010, retained interests for the remaining off-book transactions were \$39 million and are carried at estimated fair value. Refer to Note 15: Financial Instruments to our consolidated financial statements for further information. Our estimated valuation of retained interests may change in future periods, and we may incur additional impairment charges as a result.

See also Item 3D. Risk Factors Risks Related to Our Indebtedness Access to funding at competitive rates is essential to our Financial Services business.

***The agricultural equipment industry is highly seasonal which causes our results of operations and levels of working capital to fluctuate.*** The agricultural equipment business is highly seasonal as farmers traditionally purchase agricultural equipment in the spring and fall in connection with the main planting and harvesting seasons. Our net sales and results of operations have historically been the highest in the second quarter, reflecting the spring selling season in the Northern Hemisphere, and lowest in the third quarter, when many of our production facilities experience summer shut-down periods, especially in Europe. Seasonal conditions also affect our construction equipment business, but to a lesser extent than our agricultural equipment business. Our production levels are based upon estimated retail demand. These estimates take into account the timing of dealer shipments, which occur in advance of retail demand, dealer inventory levels, the need to retool manufacturing facilities to produce new or different models and the efficient use of manpower and facilities. However, because

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we spread our production and wholesale shipments throughout the year, wholesale sales of agricultural equipment products in any given period may not necessarily reflect the timing of dealer orders and retail demand in that period.

Estimated retail demand may exceed or be exceeded by actual production capacity in any given calendar quarter because we spread production throughout the year. If retail demand is expected to exceed production capacity for a quarter, then we may schedule higher production in anticipation of the expected retail demand. Often, we anticipate that spring selling season demand may exceed production capacity in that period and schedule higher production, and anticipate higher inventories and wholesale shipments to dealers in the first quarter of the year. Thus, our working capital and dealer inventories are generally at their highest levels during the February to May period and decline to the end of the year as both company and dealers' inventories are typically reduced.

As economic, geopolitical, weather and other conditions change during the year and as actual industry demand might differ from expectations, sudden or significant declines in industry demand could adversely affect our working capital and debt levels, financial condition or results of operations. In addition, to the extent our production levels (and timing) do not correspond to retail demand, we may have too much or too little inventory, which could have an adverse effect on our financial condition and results of operations.

***Weather, climate change, and natural disasters can impact our operations and our sales.*** Poor or unusual weather conditions, particularly in the spring, can significantly affect purchasing decisions of our customers. Sales in the important spring selling season can have a material impact on our financial results. In addition, growing public concerns over the effects of climate change have resulted in international and national initiatives to control the emissions of greenhouse gases ( GHG ) and additional proposed laws and regulations designed to further reduce emissions of carbon dioxide and other GHGs which contribute to global warming . For example, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency ( EPA ) has proposed a mandatory carbon emissions reporting system for certain facilities and has made an endangerment finding with respect to GHG emissions under the U.S. Clean Air Act which could lead to increased regulation of GHG emissions in the U.S. In addition, legislation under consideration in the U.S. Congress could result in the institution of a carbon tax or a cap and trade program for carbon dioxide and other GHG emissions in the U.S. Depending upon the nature, extent, and timing of such potential laws and regulations, we could experience increased costs of compliance, which could negatively impact our results of operations. In addition, it is unclear how climate change may impact our suppliers and customers (particularly with respect to agricultural equipment) and their businesses and the resulting potential impact to our businesses. In addition, natural disasters such as tornadoes, hurricanes, earthquakes, floods, droughts and other forms of severe weather in a country in which we produce or sell equipment could have an adverse effect on our customers, our sales, or our property, plant and equipment.

***Competitive activity or failure by us to respond to actions by our competitors could adversely affect our results of operations.*** We operate in a highly competitive environment with global, regional and local competitors of differing strengths in various markets throughout the world. Our equipment businesses compete primarily on the basis of product features and performance, customer service, quality, price and anticipated resale value, and our products may not be able to compete successfully with those offered by our competitors. Aggressive pricing or other strategies pursued by competitors, unanticipated product improvements or difficulties, manufacturing difficulties, our failure to price our products competitively or an unexpected buildup in competitors' new machine or dealer-owned rental fleets, leading to severe downward pressure on machine rental rates and/or used equipment prices, could result in a loss of customers, a decrease in our revenues and a decline in our share of industry sales.

Our Equipment Operations' sales outlook is based upon various assumptions including price realization, volumes, product mix and geographic mix. The current market environment remains competitive from a pricing standpoint. Further declines in the construction or agricultural equipment industry together with further deteriorating economic conditions could make it more difficult to maintain pricing or cause volumes to be less

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than projected, which would adversely affect our operating results. In addition, if actual product or geographic mix differs from our assumptions, it could have a negative effect on our operating results.

Our Financial Services operations compete with banks, finance companies and other financial institutions. Our Financial Services operations may be unable to compete successfully due to the inability to access capital on favorable terms, or due to issues relating to funding resources, products, licensing or governmental regulations, and the number, type and focus of services offered. In addition, some of our competitors may be eligible to participate in government programs providing access to capital at favorable rates for which we are ineligible, which may put us at a competitive disadvantage. If our Financial Services business is unable to effectively compete, our financial condition and results of operations will suffer.

***Dealer equipment sourcing and inventory management decisions could adversely affect our sales.*** We sell a substantial portion of our finished products and parts through an independent dealer network. The dealers carry inventories of finished products as part of ongoing operations and adjust those inventories based on their assessment of future sales opportunities. Dealers who carry products that compete with our products may focus their inventory purchases and sales efforts on goods provided by other suppliers due to industry demand or profitability. Such inventory adjustments and sourcing decisions can adversely impact our sales, financial condition and results of operations.

***Adverse economic conditions could place a financial strain on our dealers and adversely affect our operating results.*** Global economic conditions continue to place financial stress on many of our dealers. Dealer financial difficulties may impact their equipment sourcing and inventory management decisions, as well as their ability to provide services to their customers purchasing our equipment. Accordingly, additional financial strains on members of our dealer network resulting from current or future economic conditions could adversely impact our sales, financial condition and results of operations.

***Changes in the equipment rental business could affect our sales.*** In recent years, short-term lease programs and commercial rental agencies for agricultural and construction equipment have expanded significantly in North America. In addition, larger rental companies have become sizeable purchasers of new equipment and can have a significant impact on total industry sales, prices, and terms when they change the size of their fleets or adjust to more efficient rates of rental utilization. With changes in construction activity levels and rental utilization rates, rental companies may need to accelerate or postpone new equipment purchases for the replenishment of their fleets, without changing the size of their fleets. If changes in activity levels become more pronounced, the rental companies also may need to increase or decrease their fleet size to maintain efficient utilization rates. These changes can lead to more pronounced demand volatility, exacerbating cyclical increases or decreases in industry demand, particularly at either the beginning or end of a cycle, as rental companies often are among the first market participants to experience these changes.

In addition, when correspondingly larger or smaller amounts of equipment come off lease or are replaced with newer equipment by rental agencies, there may be a significant increase in the availability of late-model used equipment which could impact used equipment prices. If used equipment prices were to decline significantly, sales and pricing of new equipment could be depressed. As a result, an oversupply of used equipment could adversely affect demand for, or the market prices of, our new and used equipment and our dealer inventory values and their financial condition. In addition, a decline in used equipment prices could have an adverse effect on residual values for leased equipment, which could adversely affect our results of operations and financial position.

***Costs of ongoing compliance with and any failure to comply with environmental laws and regulations could have an adverse effect on our results of operations.*** Our operations and products are subject to increasingly stringent environmental laws and regulations in the countries in which we operate. Such laws and regulations govern, among other things, emissions into the air, discharges into water, the use, handling and disposal of hazardous substances, regulated materials, waste disposal and the remediation of soil and

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groundwater contamination. We regularly expend significant resources to comply with regulations concerning the emission levels of our manufacturing facilities and the emission levels of our manufactured equipment. We are currently conducting environmental investigations or remedial activities involving soil and groundwater contamination at a number of properties. Management estimates potential environmental liabilities for remediation, closure and related costs, and other claims and contingent liabilities (including those related to personal injury) and, where appropriate, establishes reserves to address these potential liabilities. Our ultimate exposure, however, could exceed our reserves. In addition, we expect to make environmental and related capital expenditures in connection with reducing the emissions of our existing facilities and our manufactured equipment in the future, depending on the levels and timing of new standards. Our costs of complying with existing or future environmental laws may be significant. If we fail to comply with existing or future laws, we may be subject to fines, penalties and/or restrictions on our operations.

The engines used in our equipment are subject to extensive statutory and regulatory requirements governing emissions and noise, including standards imposed by the EPA, state regulatory agencies in the U.S. and other regulatory agencies around the world. Governments may set new standards that could impact our operations in ways that are difficult to anticipate with accuracy. For example, the EPA and European regulators have adopted new and more stringent emission standards, including Tier 4/Stage IIIB non-road diesel emission requirements applicable to many of our non-road equipment products beginning in 2011. If we are unable to successfully execute our plans to meet Tier 4/Stage IIIB emission and other regulatory requirements, our ability to continue placing certain products on the market would suffer, which could negatively impact our financial results and competitive position. In addition, Tier 4/Stage IIIB requirements and product enhancements related thereto may impact the pricing or acceptability of our products, which could impact our competitive position, sales and results of operations.

***Our financial statements may be impacted by changes in accounting standards.*** Our financial statements are subject to the application of U.S. GAAP, which are periodically revised. At times, we are required to adopt new or revised accounting standards issued by recognized bodies. It is possible such changes could have a material adverse effect on our reported results of operations or financial position. For example, Financial Services recorded a \$5.7 billion increase to assets and liabilities and equity upon the January 1, 2010 adoption of new accounting guidance which changes the accounting for transfers of financial assets and the consolidation of VIEs. See Note 2: Summary of Significant Accounting Policies New Accounting Pronouncements Adopted in 2010 to our consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2010, for additional information on the adoption of this new accounting guidance. In addition, the Financial Accounting Standards Board ( FASB ) has recently issued exposure drafts which propose changes to the accounting guidance relating to a number of our significant accounting policies, including those relating to revenue recognition, financial instruments, derivative instruments and hedging activities and leases.

***Our business operations may be impacted by various types of claims, lawsuits, and other contingent obligations.*** We are involved in various product liability, warranty, product performance, asbestos, personal injury, environmental claims and lawsuits, and other legal proceedings that arise in the ordinary course of our business. We estimate such potential claims and contingent liabilities and, where appropriate, establish reserves to address these contingent liabilities. The ultimate outcome of the legal matters pending against us or our subsidiaries is uncertain, and although such lawsuits are not expected individually to have a material adverse effect on us, such lawsuits could have, in the aggregate, a material adverse effect on our consolidated financial condition, cash flows or results of operations. Further, we could in the future be subject to judgments or enter into settlements of lawsuits and claims that could have a material adverse effect on our results of operations in any particular period. In addition, while we maintain insurance coverage with respect to certain claims, we may not be able to obtain such insurance on acceptable terms in the future, if at all, and any such insurance may not provide adequate coverage against any such claims. See also Note 14: Commitments and Contingencies to our consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2010.



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***We may not be able to realize anticipated benefits from any acquisitions and challenges associated with strategic alliances may have an adverse impact on our results of operations.*** We may engage in acquisitions or enter into or exit from strategic alliances which could involve risks that could prevent us from realizing the expected benefits of the transactions or the achievement of strategic objectives. Such risks could include:

technological and product synergies, economies of scale and cost reductions not occurring as expected;

unexpected liabilities;

incompatibility in processes or systems;

unexpected changes in laws or regulations;

inability to retain key employees;

increased financing costs and inability to fund such costs;

significant costs associated with terminating or modifying alliances; and

problems in retaining customers and integrating operations, services, personnel, and customer bases.

If problems or issues were to arise among the parties to one or more strategic alliances due to managerial, financial, or other reasons, or if such strategic alliances or other relationships are terminated, our product lines, businesses, financial condition, and results of operations could be adversely affected.

***Our sales can be affected by customer attitudes and new product acceptance.*** The worldwide financial and credit crisis negatively impacted consumer and corporate confidence and potential consumers' ability or willingness to purchase agricultural and construction equipment, which requires a significant capital investment. Negative economic conditions, on a worldwide or regional basis, could significantly impact consumer or corporate confidence and liquidity, which could cause many potential customers to defer capital investments in agricultural or construction equipment, which could adversely affect our sales. In addition, our long-term results depend on continued global demand for our brands and products.

To achieve our business goals, we must develop and sell products, parts and support services that appeal to our dealers and customers. This effort is dependent upon a number of factors including our ability to manage and maintain key dealer relationships, our ability to develop effective sales, advertising and marketing programs, and the strength of the economy. We believe that to maintain our competitive position and to increase sales we must develop innovative and cost competitive products that appeal to our customers around the world. Our ability to derive competitive benefits from new products will depend in part on our ability to develop or obtain and protect intellectual property relating to product innovations. Failure to continue to deliver high quality, competitive products to the marketplace on a timely basis, or to accurately predict market demand for, or gain market acceptance of, our products, could adversely affect our financial condition and results of operations.

### **Risks Related to Our Indebtedness**

***Adverse conditions in the financial and credit markets may significantly limit, the availability, and increase the cost of, funding.*** During late 2008 and early 2009, the financial and credit markets experienced levels of volatility and disruption that were unprecedented in recent history, putting downward pressure on financial and other asset prices generally and on credit availability. As a result, the ability to procure new financing at favorable costs to fund operations or refinance maturing obligations as they became due was significantly constrained. A return to

these conditions could severely restrict access to capital and could have a material adverse effect on our earnings and cash flow. If we were unable to obtain adequate sources of funding in the future, our liquidity position and our ability to fund our business would suffer.

***Access to funding at competitive rates is essential to our Financial Services business.*** The most significant source of liquidity for Financial Services has traditionally been ABS transactions. During late 2008

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and early 2009, conditions in the ABS market adversely affected our ability to sell receivables or other financial assets on a favorable or timely basis. Similar conditions in the future could have an adverse effect on our business and results of operations. The ABS market is sensitive to overall investor sentiment and to the performance of our portfolio.

A performance trend substantially worse than anticipated with respect to the assets backing the securities issued by us in connection with ABS transactions could have a material adverse effect on our ability to access capital through the ABS markets or on the terms and conditions applicable to such transactions.

***Credit rating changes could affect our cost of funds.*** Our access to funds and our cost of funding depend on, among other things, the credit ratings of CNH, our ABS transactions, Fiat Industrial and Fiat, as Fiat currently provides us with direct funding as well as guarantees in connection with some of our external financing arrangements. (See Item 5. Operating and Financial Review and Prospects B. Liquidity and Capital Resources. ) The rating agencies may change the credit ratings or take other similar actions, which could affect our access to the capital markets, and the cost and terms of existing and future borrowings and, therefore, could adversely affect our financial condition and results of operations.

***We have significant outstanding indebtedness, which may limit our ability to obtain additional funding and limit our financial and operating flexibility.*** As of December 31, 2010, we had an aggregate of \$16.3 billion of consolidated indebtedness, of which \$12.2 billion related to Financial Services and \$4.1 billion to Equipment Operations, and our equity was \$7.4 billion.

The extent of our indebtedness could have important consequences to our operations and financial results, including:

we may not be able to secure additional funds for working capital, capital expenditures, debt service requirements or general corporate purposes;

we will need to use a portion of our projected future cash flow from operations to pay principal and interest on our indebtedness, which will reduce the amount of funds available to us for other purposes;

we may be more financially leveraged than some of our competitors, which could put us at a competitive disadvantage;

we may not be able to adjust rapidly to changing market conditions, which may make us more vulnerable to a downturn in general economic conditions or our business; and

we may not be able to access the ABS markets on favorable terms, which may adversely affect our ability to provide competitive retail and wholesale financing programs.

***Covenants in our debt agreements could limit our financial and operating flexibility.*** The indentures governing our outstanding public indebtedness and other credit agreements to which we are a party contain covenants that restrict our ability and/or that of our subsidiaries to, among other things:

incur additional debt;

use assets as security in other transactions; and

enter into sale and leaseback transactions.

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For more information regarding our credit facilities and debt, see Note 9: Credit Facilities and Debt to our consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2010.

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***Fiat guarantees and funding.*** We currently rely on, among others, Fiat to provide credit for Equipment Operations and Financial Services. In the recent past, due to the then existing credit crisis and its material adverse impact on the ABS markets, we relied more heavily upon funding provided by Fiat. In connection with the demerger transaction all these financing arrangements were assigned by Fiat treasury subsidiaries to Fiat Industrial treasury subsidiaries on January 1, 2011. In addition, Fiat continues to provide financial guarantees in connection with certain of our external financing sources. We anticipate that the remaining Fiat guarantees will be replaced with comparable guarantees provided by Fiat Industrial. There is no assurance that Fiat Industrial will issue such guarantees or continue to make such credit or guarantees available. To the extent these arrangements are terminated or replaced, or Fiat Industrial otherwise does not make financing available to us, or does not provide financial guarantees, we will need to seek alternative sources of funding or credit support. Alternative sources of funding or credit support may not be as favorable and, to the extent that such credit or credit support is available, the terms and conditions of such credit or credit support may not be as favorable as that provided by or with the support of Fiat. The availability and terms of such funding may be affected by the capitalization of Fiat Industrial. In addition, following the effective date of the demerger transaction, we began to utilize services, such as cash management services, provided by the Fiat Industrial Group in substitution for services previously provided by Fiat treasury subsidiaries. Such services may expose us to credit risk. We cannot predict the creditworthiness of the Fiat Industrial Group and we may be exposed to greater risk following the demerger transaction than the risk previously associated with our funds on deposit with Fiat treasury subsidiaries. As a result, our funding costs and exposure to third party credit risk could significantly increase, which could materially affect our financial condition and results of operations. See Item 5. Operating and Financial Review and Prospects B. Liquidity and Capital Resources for additional information concerning indebtedness due to and guarantees provided by Fiat and Fiat Industrial.

***Potential conflicts of interest with Fiat and Fiat Industrial*** As of December 31, 2010, Fiat owned, indirectly through Fiat Netherlands, approximately 89% of our outstanding common shares. In connection with the demerger transaction, this ownership interest was transferred to Fiat Industrial on January 1, 2011. As long as Fiat Industrial continues to own shares representing more than 50% of the combined voting power of our capital stock, it will be able to direct the election of all of the members of our Board of Directors and determine the outcome of all matters submitted to a vote of our shareholders. Circumstances may arise in which the interests of Fiat Industrial could be in conflict with the interests of our other debt and equity security holders. In addition, Fiat Industrial may pursue certain transactions that in its view will enhance its equity investment in us, even though such transactions may not be viewed as favorably by our other debt and equity security holders.

We rely on Fiat Industrial to provide us with substantial financial support, and we purchase goods and services from or with various companies within Fiat or Fiat Industrial. We believe our business relationships with such companies can offer economic benefits to us; however, Fiat Industrial's ownership of our capital stock and ability to direct the election of our directors could create, or appear to create, potential conflicts of interest when Fiat Industrial is faced with decisions that could have different implications for Fiat Industrial and us. For more information, see Note 21: Related Party Information to our consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2010.

***Our participation in cash management pools exposes us to Fiat Industrial Group credit risk.*** Like other companies that are part of global commercial groups, we participate in a group-wide cash management system with other companies within the Fiat Industrial Group. Under this system, which is operated by Fiat Industrial treasury subsidiaries in a number of jurisdictions, the cash balances of Fiat Industrial members, including ours, are aggregated at the end of each business day in various regional central pooling accounts (the Fiat Industrial treasury subsidiaries cash management pools or deposits with Fiat Industrial). Our positive cash deposits with Fiat Industrial, if any, are either invested by Fiat Industrial treasury subsidiaries in highly rated, highly liquid money market instruments or bank deposits, or may be applied by Fiat Industrial treasury subsidiaries to meet the financial needs of other Fiat Industrial members and *vice versa*.

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While we believe participation in Fiat Industrial treasury subsidiaries' cash management pools provides us with financial benefits, it exposes us to Fiat Industrial credit risk. In the event of a bankruptcy or insolvency of Fiat Industrial (or any other Fiat Industrial member in the jurisdictions with set off agreements) or in the event of a bankruptcy or insolvency of the Fiat Industrial entity in whose name the deposit is pooled, we may be unable to secure the return of such funds to the extent they belong to us, and we may be viewed as a creditor of such Fiat Industrial entity with respect to such deposits. Because of the affiliated nature of our relationship with Fiat Industrial, it is possible that our claims as a creditor could be subordinated to the rights of third party creditors in certain situations. If we are not able to recover our deposits, our financial condition and results of operations may be materially impacted depending upon the amount of cash deposited with Fiat Industrial on the date of any such event. See Item 5. Operating and Financial Review and Prospects B. Liquidity and Capital Resources' Credit and liquidity facilities' for additional information concerning financing arrangements between us and Fiat Industrial.

***We may be unable to achieve benefits from our separation from Fiat's automotive business in connection with the demerger.*** Fiat has stated that the demerger may have the benefit, among other things, of providing strategic and financial clarity and enabling the industrial business (including CNH and its subsidiaries) and the automotive business to develop independently as needed, and to unlock the valuation potential of Fiat's capital goods activities. However, by separating from Fiat's automotive business, we may be more susceptible to market fluctuations. In addition, we may not be able to achieve some or all of the anticipated benefits of operating as part of an independent company in the time expected, or at all.

***We may be unable to make, on a timely or cost-effective basis, the changes necessary to operate as part of a business that is separate from Fiat, and we may experience increased costs after the demerger.*** Historically, Fiat had assisted us by providing certain corporate functions and services, including financing and cash management services. Following the demerger, Fiat has no obligation to provide assistance to us other than on a transitional or other basis as may be agreed in connection with the demerger, such as under the Master Services Agreement (MSA). We cannot be certain that any assistance provided by Fiat Industrial following the demerger will be sufficient for our business and operations, that we will be able to successfully implement the changes necessary to operate independently, or that we will not incur additional costs following the demerger that could adversely affect our business.

In connection with the demerger transaction Fiat and Fiat Industrial have entered into the MSA, which sets forth the primary terms and conditions pursuant to which the various service provider subsidiaries of such entities will provide services (such as purchasing, tax, accounting and other back office services, security and training) to the various service receiving subsidiaries. As structured, the applicable service provider and service receiver subsidiaries will become parties to the MSA through the execution of an Opt-In letter which may contain additional terms and conditions. Pursuant to the MSA, service receivers are required to pay to service providers the actual cost of the services plus a nominal negotiated margin. CNH has not yet completed its evaluation of the terms and conditions of the proposed MSA. Pending such approval, entities providing services to CNH subsidiaries are continuing to provide such services on the terms and conditions which were applicable prior to the demerger transaction.

***Our historical financial information is not necessarily representative of the results we would have achieved as part of an independent company that is separate from Fiat's automotive business.*** Our historical financial information may not reflect what our results of operations, financial position and cash flows would have been had we been part of a company that is separate from Fiat's automotive business during the periods presented, or what our results of operations, financial position and cash flows will be in the future. Among other things:

we may enter into transactions with Fiat or Fiat Industrial that either have not existed historically or that are on different terms than the terms of arrangements or agreements that existed prior to the demerger;

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our historical financial information reflects costs for certain services historically provided to us by Fiat that may not reflect the costs we will incur for similar services in the future as part of an independent company; and

our historical financial information does not reflect changes that we expect to experience in the future as a result of our separation from Fiat, including changes in the financing of our business.

**Item 4. Information on the Company**

***A. History and Development of the Company.***

CNH Global N.V. is incorporated in and under the laws of The Netherlands, with its registered office in the World Trade Center, Amsterdam Airport, Tower B, 10th Floor, Schiphol Boulevard 217, 1118 BH Amsterdam, The Netherlands (telephone number: +31-20-446-0429). CNH was incorporated on August 30, 1996. CNH's agent for U.S. federal securities law purposes is Mr. Michael P. Going, 6900 Veterans Boulevard, Burr Ridge, Illinois 60527 (telephone number: +1-630-887-3766).

We make capital investments in the regions in which we operate principally related to initiatives to introduce new products, enhance manufacturing efficiency, improve capacity, and for maintenance and engineering. We continually analyze the allocation of our industrial resources taking into account such things as relative currency values, existing and anticipated industry and product demand, the location of suppliers, the cost of goods and labor, and plant utilization levels. See also Item 4. Information on the Company D. Property, Plant and Equipment.

***B. Business Overview***

**General**

We are a global, full-line company in both the agricultural and construction equipment industries, with strong and often leading positions in many significant geographic and product categories in both of these industries. Our global scope and scale includes integrated engineering, manufacturing, marketing and distribution of equipment on five continents. We organize our operations into three business segments: agricultural equipment, construction equipment and financial services.

We market our products globally through our two highly recognized brand families, Case and New Holland. Case IH (along with Steyr in Europe) and New Holland make up our agricultural brand family. Case and New Holland Construction (along with Kobelco in North America) make up our construction equipment brand family. As of December 31, 2010, we were manufacturing our products in 40 facilities throughout the world and distributing our products in approximately 170 countries through a network of approximately 11,300 full-line dealers and distributors.

In agricultural equipment, we believe we are one of the leading global manufacturers of agricultural tractors and combines based on units sold, and we have leading positions in hay and forage equipment and specialty harvesting equipment. In construction equipment, we have a leading position in backhoe loaders and a strong position in skid steer loaders in North America and crawler excavators in Western Europe. In addition, we provide a complete range of replacement parts and services to support our equipment. For the year ended December 31, 2010, our sales of agricultural equipment represented 73% of our revenues, sales of construction equipment represented 18% of our revenues and Financial Services represented 9% of our revenues.

We believe that we are the most geographically diversified manufacturer and distributor of agricultural and construction equipment in the industry. For the year ended December 31, 2010, 41% of our net sales of equipment were generated in North America, 23% in Western Europe, 19% in Latin America and 17% in the Rest of World. Our worldwide manufacturing base includes facilities in Europe, Latin America, North America and Asia.

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We offer a range of financial products and services to dealers and customers in North America, Brazil, Australia and Western Europe. The principal products offered are retail financing for the purchase or lease of new and used CNH equipment and wholesale financing to our dealers. Wholesale financing consists primarily of floor plan financing and allows dealers to purchase and maintain a representative inventory of products. Our retail financing products and services are intended to be competitive with those available from third parties. We offer retail financing in North America, Brazil, Australia and Europe through wholly-owned subsidiaries and in Western Europe through our joint venture with BNP Paribas Lease Group ( BPLG ). As of December 31, 2010, Financial Services managed a portfolio of receivables of approximately \$17 billion.

On January 1, 2011, Fiat effected a demerger under Article 2506 of the Italian Civil Code. Pursuant to the demerger, Fiat transferred its ownership interest in Fiat Netherlands to a new holding company, Fiat Industrial, including Fiat's ownership of CNH Global, as well as Iveco and Fiat's industrial and marine powertrain business. Consequently, as of January 1, 2011, CNH Global became a subsidiary of Fiat Industrial. In connection with the demerger transaction, shareholders of Fiat S.p.A. received shares of capital stock of Fiat Industrial. Accordingly, effective January 1, 2011, Fiat Industrial owned approximately 89% of our outstanding common shares through its direct, wholly-owned subsidiary Fiat Netherlands.

**Industry Overview***Agricultural Equipment*

The operators of food, livestock and grain producing farms, as well as independent contractors that provide services to such farms, purchase most agricultural equipment. The key factors influencing sales of agricultural equipment are the level of net farm income and, to a lesser extent, general economic conditions, interest rates and the availability of financing. Net farm income is primarily impacted by the volume of acreage planted, commodity and/or livestock prices and stock levels, the impacts of fuel ethanol demand, crop yields, farm operating expenses, including fuel and fertilizer costs, fluctuations in currency exchange rates, and government subsidies or payments. Farmers tend to postpone the purchase of equipment when the farm economy is declining and to increase their purchases when economic conditions improve. Weather conditions are a major determinant of crop yields and therefore also affect equipment buying decisions. In addition, the geographical variations in weather from season to season may result in one market contracting while another market is experiencing growth. Government policies may affect the market for our agricultural equipment by regulating the levels of acreage planted, with direct subsidies affecting specific commodity prices, or with other payments made directly to farmers. World organization initiatives, such as those of the World Trade Organization, also can affect the market with demands for changes in governmental policies and practices regarding agricultural subsidies, tariffs and acceptance of genetically modified organisms such as seed, feed and animals.

Demand for agricultural equipment also varies seasonally by region and product, primarily due to differing climates and farming calendars. Peak retail demand for tractors and tillage machines occurs in March through June in the Northern Hemisphere and in September through December in the Southern Hemisphere. Dealers generally order harvesting equipment in the Northern Hemisphere in the late fall and winter so they can receive inventory prior to the peak retail selling season, which generally extends from March through June. In the Southern Hemisphere, dealers generally order between August and October so they can receive inventory prior to the peak retail selling season, which extends from November through February. Production levels are based upon estimated retail demand which takes into account, among other things, the timing of dealer shipments (which occur in advance of retail demand), dealer inventory levels, the need to retool manufacturing facilities to produce new or different models, and the efficient use of manpower and facilities. Production levels are adjusted to reflect changes in estimated demand and dealer inventory levels. However, because production and wholesale shipments adjust throughout the year to take into account the factors described above, wholesale sales of agricultural equipment products in any given period may not reflect the timing of dealer orders and retail demand for that period.



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Customer preferences regarding farming practices, and thus product types and features, vary by region. In North America, Australia and other areas where soil conditions, climate, economic factors and population density allow for intensive mechanized agriculture, farmers demand high capacity, sophisticated machines equipped with current technology. In Europe, where farms are generally smaller than those in North America and Australia, there is greater demand for somewhat smaller, yet equally sophisticated machines. In the developing regions of the world where labor is more abundant and infrastructure, soil conditions and/or climate are not conducive to intensive agriculture, customers prefer simple, robust and durable machines with lower acquisition and operating costs. In many developing countries, tractors are the primary, if not the sole, type of agricultural equipment used, and much of the agricultural work in such countries that cannot be performed by tractors is carried out by hand. A growing number of part-time farmers, hobby farmers and customers engaged in landscaping, municipality and park maintenance, golf course and roadside mowing in Western Europe and North America also prefer simple, low-cost agricultural equipment. Our position as a geographically diversified manufacturer of agricultural equipment and our broad geographic network of dealers allow us to provide customers in each significant market with equipment which meets their specific requirements.

Major trends in the North American and Western European agricultural industries include a reduction in number but growth in size of farms, supporting an increase in demand for higher capacity agricultural equipment. In Latin America and in other emerging markets, the number of farms is growing and mechanization is replacing manual labor. Government subsidies are a key income driver for farmers raising certain commodity crops in the United States and Western Europe. The level of support can range from 30% to over 50% of the annual income for these farmers in years of low global commodity prices or natural disasters. The existence of a high level of subsidies in these markets for agricultural equipment reduces the effects of cyclicalities in the agricultural equipment business. The effect of these subsidies on agricultural equipment demand depends to a large extent on the U.S. Farm Bill and programs administered by the United States Department of Agriculture, the Common Agricultural Policy of the European Union and World Trade Organization negotiations. Additionally, the Brazilian government subsidizes the purchase of agricultural equipment through low-rate financing programs administered by BNDES. These programs can greatly influence sales. See Item 3. Key Information D. Risk Factors Risks Particular to the Industries in Which We Operate Government action and changes in government policy can impact our sales and restrict our operating flexibility and Note 3: Accounts and Notes Receivable and Note 9: Credit Facilities and Debt to our consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2010.

***Biofuels Impact on Agriculture***

Global demand for renewable fuels increased considerably in recent years driven by consumer preference, government renewable fuel mandates and renewable fuel tax and production incentives. Biofuels, which include fuels such as ethanol and biodiesel, have become one of the most prevalent types of renewable fuels. The primary type of biofuel supported by government mandates and incentives varies somewhat by global region. North America and Brazil are promoting ethanol first and then biodiesel while Europe is primarily focused on biodiesel.

The demand for biofuels has created an associated demand for agriculturally based feedstocks which are used to produce biofuels. Currently, most of the ethanol in the U.S. and Europe is extracted from corn, while in Brazil it is extracted from sugar cane. Biodiesel is typically extracted from soybeans and canola in the U.S. and Brazil, and from rape seed and other oil seeds as well as food waste by-products in Europe. The use of corn and soybeans for biofuel has been one of the main factors impacting the supply and demand relationships for these crops, resulting in higher crop prices. The economic feasibility of biofuels is significantly impacted by the price of oil. As the price of oil rises, biofuels become a more attractive alternative energy source. The demand for biofuels and efforts to produce such fuels more efficiently increased in 2007 and 2008 as oil prices increased. Although oil prices temporarily declined during 2009, oil prices increased again in 2010, continuing to make biofuels an attractive alternative energy source. This relationship will, however, be impacted by government policy and mandates as governments around the world consider ways to combat global warming and potential energy crises in the future.

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The increase in crop production for biofuels has also driven changes in the type of crops grown and in crop rotations in the past years which continued in 2010. The most significant change in U.S. crop production was the increase in acreage devoted to corn, typically using land previously planted with soybeans and cotton. In addition, a change in crop rotation resulted in more acres of corn being planted. As a result, agricultural producers are faced with new challenges for managing crop residues and are changing the type of equipment they use and how they use it.

### *Construction Equipment*

We divide the construction equipment market that we serve into two principal businesses: heavy construction equipment (excluding mining and specialized equipment for forestry application markets in which we do not participate), which is over 12 metric tons, and light construction equipment, which is under 12 metric tons.

Worldwide customer preferences for construction equipment products are, in certain respects, similar to preferences for agricultural equipment products. In developed markets, customers tend to favor more sophisticated machines equipped with the latest technology and comfort features to promote operator productivity. In developing markets, customers tend to favor equipment that is more utilitarian with greater perceived durability. In North America and Europe, where operator cost often exceeds fuel cost and machine depreciation, customers emphasize productivity, performance, and reliability. In other markets, customers often may continue to use a particular piece of equipment after its performance and efficiency begins to diminish. Customer demand for power capacity does not vary significantly from one market to another. However, in many countries, restrictions on the weight or dimensions of the equipment, such as road regulations or job site constraints, may limit demand for larger machines.

### *Heavy Construction Equipment*

Heavy construction equipment typically includes larger wheel loaders and excavators, graders, dozers and articulated haul trucks. Purchasers of heavy construction equipment include construction companies, municipalities, local governments, rental fleet owners, quarrying and aggregate mining companies, waste management companies and forestry-related concerns.

Sales of heavy construction equipment are particularly dependent on the level of major infrastructure construction and repair projects such as highways, tunnels, dams and harbors, which is a function of government spending and economic growth. Furthermore, demand for mining and quarrying equipment applications is linked more to the general economy and commodity prices, while growing demand for environmental equipment applications is becoming less sensitive to the economic cycle. Also, in North America, a portion of heavy equipment demand is related to the development of new, large open track housing subdivisions, where the entire infrastructure of the new subdivision needs to be created, thus linking both heavy and light equipment demand to change in housing industry activity. The heavy equipment industry generally follows cyclical economic patterns, linked to GDP growth.

### *Light Construction Equipment*

Light construction equipment typically includes skid steer loaders, backhoe loaders, and smaller wheel loaders and excavators. Purchasers of light construction equipment include contractors, residential builders, utilities, road construction companies, rental fleet owners, landscapers, logistics companies, and farmers. The principal factor influencing sales of light construction equipment is the level of residential and commercial construction, remodeling and renovation, which in turn is influenced by interest rates and availability of financing. Other major factors include the level of light infrastructure construction such as utilities, cabling and piping and maintenance expenditures. The principal use of light construction equipment is to replace relatively high cost, slower, manual work. Product demand in the United States and Europe has generally tended to mirror

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housing starts, but with lags of six to 12 months. In areas where labor is abundant and labor cost is inexpensive relative to other inputs, such as in Africa and Latin America, the light construction equipment market segment is generally small. These areas represent potential growth areas for light construction equipment in the medium to long-term as the cost of labor rises relative to the cost of equipment.

The equipment rental business is a significant factor in the construction equipment industry. Compared to the U.K. and Japanese markets, where there is an established history of long-term machine rentals due to the structure of local tax codes, the rental market in North America and non-U.K. Western Europe started with short period rentals of light equipment to individuals or small contractors who either could not afford to purchase the equipment or who needed specialized pieces of equipment for specific jobs. In this environment, the backhoe loader in North America and the mini-excavator in Western Europe were the principal rental products. As the market evolved, a greater variety of light and heavy equipment products have become available to rent. In addition, rental companies have allowed contractors to rent machines for longer periods instead of purchasing the equipment. This allows contractors to complete specific job requirements with greater flexibility and cost control. Purchasing activities of the national rental companies can have a significant impact on the market depending on whether they are increasing or decreasing the size of their rental fleets and whether rental utilization rates remain at levels warranting regular and consistent rates of fleet renewal.

As noted above, seasonal demand fluctuations for construction equipment are somewhat less significant than for agricultural equipment. Nevertheless, in North America and Western Europe, housing construction generally slows during the winter months. North American and European industry retail demand for construction equipment is generally strongest in the second and fourth quarters.

In markets outside of North America, Western Europe and Japan, equipment demand may also be partially satisfied by importing used equipment. Used heavy construction equipment from North America may fulfill demand in the Latin American market or equipment from Western Europe may be sold to Central and Eastern European, North African and Middle Eastern markets. Used heavy and light equipment from Japan is sold to other Southeast Asian markets while used excavators from Japan are sold to almost every other market in the world. This flow of used equipment is highly influenced by exchange rates and the weight and dimensions of the equipment, which may be limited due to road regulations and job site constraints.

The construction equipment industry has seen an increase in the use of hydraulic excavators and wheel loaders in excavation and material handling applications. In addition, the light equipment sector has grown as more manual labor is being replaced on construction sites by machines with a variety of attachments for specialized applications, such as skid steer loaders, mini-crawler excavators and telehandlers.

General economic conditions, infrastructure spending rates, housing starts, commercial construction and governmental policies on taxes, spending on roads, utilities and construction projects can have a dramatic effect on sales of construction equipment.

## **Competition**

The agricultural and construction equipment industries are highly competitive. We compete with large global full-line suppliers with a presence in every market and a broad range of products that cover most customer needs, manufacturers who are product specialists focused on particular industry segments on either a global or regional basis, regional full-line manufacturers, that are expanding worldwide to build a global presence, and local, low-cost manufacturers in individual markets, particularly in emerging markets such as Eastern Europe, India and China.

We believe we have a number of competitive strengths that enable us to improve our position in markets where we already are well established while we direct additional resources to markets and products with high growth potential. Our competitive strengths include well-recognized brands; a full range of competitive products; a strong global presence and distribution network; and dedicated Financial Services capabilities.

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We believe that multiple factors influence a buyer's choice of equipment. These factors include the strength and quality of the distribution network, brand loyalty, product features and performance, availability of a full product range, the quality and pricing of products, technological innovations, product availability, financing terms, parts and warranty programs, resale value and customer service and satisfaction. We continually seek to improve in each of these areas, but focus primarily on providing high-quality and high-value products and supporting those products through our dealer networks. In both the agricultural and construction equipment industries, buyers tend to favor brands based on experience with the product and the dealer. Customers' perceptions of product value in terms of productivity, reliability, resale value and dealer support are formed over many years.

The efficiency of our manufacturing, production and scheduling systems depends on a forecast of industry volumes and our share of industry sales which is predicated on our ability to compete with others in the marketplace. We compete on the basis of product performance, customer service, quality and price. The environment remains competitive from a pricing standpoint, however, actions taken to maintain our competitive position in the difficult economic environment could result in lower than anticipated price realization.

The financial services industry is highly competitive. We compete primarily with banks, finance companies and other financial institutions. Typically, this competition is based upon the financial products and services offered, customer service, financial terms and interest rates charged. Our ability to compete successfully depends upon, among other things, funding resources, developing competitive financial products and services, and licensing or other governmental regulations.

## **Products and Markets**

### *Agricultural Equipment*

Our agricultural equipment product lines are sold primarily under the Case IH and New Holland brands. We also sell tractors under the Steyr brand in Europe. In addition, a large number of light construction equipment products are sold to agricultural equipment customers.

In order to capitalize on customer loyalty to dealers and our company, relative distribution strengths and historical brand identities, we continue to use the Case IH (and Steyr for tractors in Europe only) and New Holland brands. We believe that these brands enjoy high levels of brand identification and loyalty among both customers and dealers. Although our new generation tractors have a high percentage of common mechanical components, each brand and product remains differentiated by features, color, interior and exterior styling, and model designation. Flagship products such as row crop tractors and large combine harvesters may have significantly greater differentiation. Distinctive features that are specific to a particular brand such as the Supersteer<sup>®</sup> axle for New Holland, the Case IH tracked four wheel drive tractor, Quadtrac<sup>®</sup>, and front axle mounted hitch for Steyr have been retained as part of each brand's unique identity.

Our agricultural equipment product lines include tractors, combine harvesters, hay and forage equipment, seeding and planting equipment, tillage equipment and sprayers. We also specialize in other key market segments like cotton picker packagers and sugar cane harvesters, where Case IH is a worldwide leader, and in self-propelled grape harvesters, where New Holland is a worldwide leader. Our brands each offer a complete range of parts and support services for all of their product lines. Our agricultural equipment is sold with a limited warranty which typically runs from one to three years.

### *Construction Equipment*

Our construction equipment product lines are sold primarily under the Case and New Holland Construction brands. Case provides a full line of products on a global scale utilizing the Sumitomo Construction Equipment technology for its crawler excavator product. The New Holland Construction brand family, in conjunction with our global alliance with Kobelco Construction Machinery, also provides a full product line on a global scale.

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Our products often share common components to achieve economies of scale in manufacturing, purchasing and development. We differentiate these products based on the relative product value and volume in areas such as technology, design concept, productivity, product serviceability, color and styling to preserve the unique identity of each brand.

Our heavy construction equipment product lines include crawler and wheeled excavators, wheel loaders, graders, dozers, and articulated haul trucks for all applications. Light construction equipment product lines include backhoe loaders, skid steer and tracked loaders, mini and midi excavators, compact wheel loaders and telehandlers. Our brands each offer a complete range of parts and support services for all of their product lines. Our construction equipment is sold with a limited warranty which typically runs from one to two years.

In 2009, we undertook a comprehensive analysis of our construction equipment business. Among other things, we consolidated the internal organizations responsible for managing the Case and New Holland Construction construction equipment businesses and we began to move all production activities of our Imola, Italy plant to our plants in Lecce and San Mauro, Italy. In addition, in May 2010, we sold our interest in LBX Company LLC to S.C.M. (America), Inc., an affiliate of Sumitomo (S.H.I.) Construction Machinery Co., Ltd., to concentrate efforts on our key construction brands. We continue to evaluate our construction equipment business with a view toward increasing efficiencies and profitability.

### *New Products and Markets*

We continuously review opportunities for the expansion of our product lines and the geographic range of our activities. We are committed to improving product quality and reliability using a Customer Driven Product Definition process to create solutions based on customer needs and to delivering the greatest competitive advantage. These improvements include continuing engine development, combining the introduction of new engines to meet stricter emissions requirements with additional innovations anticipated to refresh our product line. In addition, we emphasize enhanced product innovations coupled with our initiatives to improve dealer and customer support will allow us to more fully capitalize on our market leadership positions in many significant geographic and product categories. In our construction equipment segment, we have introduced a new wheel loader, crawler dozer, and crawler excavator. The new models offer key features including higher horsepower, improved fuel efficiency and offer key engine upgrades to meet regulatory emissions requirements.

To increase our global presence and gain access to technology, we participate in a number of international manufacturing joint ventures and strategic alliances. We have integrated our manufacturing facilities and joint ventures into a global manufacturing network designed to source products from the most economically advantageous locations and to reduce our exposure to any particular market.

See Item 5. Operating and Financial Review and Prospects A. Operating Results for information concerning the principal markets in which we compete, including the breakdown of total revenues by geographic market for each of the years ended December 31, 2010, 2009, and 2008.

### **Suppliers**

We purchase materials, parts, and components from third-party suppliers. We had approximately 2,000 global direct suppliers to our manufacturing facilities at December 31, 2010. We rely upon single suppliers for certain components, primarily those that require joint development between us and our suppliers. A significant change in the demand for, or the supply or price of, any component part or commodity could affect our profitability or our ability to obtain and fulfill orders. In addition, the worldwide financial and credit crisis and the severe impact on certain industries caused some of our suppliers to face financial hardship but did not significantly disrupt our access to any critical components or supplies. We continue to review our relationships with our suppliers and their financial situations to avoid any negative impact on our cost or scheduling of production and on the profitability of our business. Additionally, we cannot avoid exposure to global price

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fluctuations such as those in the costs of steel, rubber, oil, and related petroleum-based products. Our ability to realize the benefit of declining commodity prices may be delayed by the need to reduce existing whole goods inventories which were manufactured during a period of higher commodity prices.

In addition to the equipment manufactured by our joint ventures and us, we also purchase both agricultural and construction equipment, components, parts and attachments from other sources for resale to our dealers. The terms of purchase from original equipment manufacturers ( OEM ) allow us to market the equipment under our brands. As part of our normal course of business, under these arrangements we generally forecast our equipment needs based on expected market demand for periods of two to four months and thereafter are effectively committed to purchase such equipment for those periods. OEM purchases allow us to offer a broader line of products and range of models to our dealer network and global customer base.

We purchased engines and other components from, among others, the Fiat Group and will similarly purchase from Fiat Industrial Group following the demerger. See also Note 21: Related Party Information to our consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2010.

## **Distribution and Sales**

As of December 31, 2010, we were selling and distributing our products through approximately 11,300 full-line dealers (almost all of which are independently owned and operated) and distributors in approximately 170 countries. Dealers typically sell either agricultural equipment or construction equipment, although some dealers sell both types of equipment. Construction equipment dealers, as compared to agricultural equipment dealers, tend to be fewer in number and larger in size.

In connection with our program of promoting our brands, we generally seek to have our dealers sell a full line of our products (such as tractors, combines, hay and forage, crop production, and parts). Generally, we achieve greater market penetration where each of our dealers sells the full line of products from only one of our brands. Although appointing dealers that sell more than one of our brands is not part of our business model, some joint dealers exist, either for historical reasons or in limited markets where it is not feasible to have separate dealers for each of our brands. In some cases, dealerships are operated under common ownership with separate facilities for each of our brands.

Exclusive, dedicated dealers generally provide a higher level of market penetration. Some of our dealers in the United States, Germany and Australia may sell more than one brand of equipment, including models manufactured by our competitors. Elsewhere, our dealers generally do not sell products which compete with products we sell, but may sell complementary products manufactured by other suppliers in order to complete their product offerings, or where there was a historical relationship with another product line that existed before that product was available through us, or to satisfy local demand for a certain specialty product.

In the United States, Canada, Mexico, most of Western Europe, Brazil and Australia, the distribution of our products is generally accomplished directly through the independent dealer network. In Rest of World markets, our products are sold initially to independent distributors who then resell them to dealers in an effort to take advantage of such distributors' expertise and to minimize our marketing costs.

We believe that it is generally more cost-effective to distribute our products through independent dealers, although we maintain a limited number of company-owned dealerships in some markets. At December 31, 2010, we operated 12 company-owned dealerships, primarily in North America and Europe. We also operate a selective dealer development program in territories with growth potential but underdeveloped CNH brand representation that typically involves a transfer of ownership to a qualified operator through a buy-out or private investments after a few years.

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A strong dealer network with wide geographic coverage is a critical element in our success. We continually work to enhance our dealer network through the expansion of our product lines and customer services, including enhanced financial services offerings, and an increased focus on dealer support. To assist our dealers in building rewarding relationships with their customers, we have introduced focused customer satisfaction programs and seek to incorporate customer input into our product development and service delivery processes.

As the equipment rental business becomes a more significant factor in both agricultural and construction equipment markets, we are continuing to support our dealer network by facilitating sales of equipment to the local, regional and national rental companies through our dealers as well as by encouraging dealers to develop their own rental activities. We believe that a strong dealer service network is required to maintain the rental equipment and to ensure that the equipment remains at peak performance levels both during its life as rental equipment and afterward when resold into the used equipment market. We have launched several programs to support our dealer service and rental operations, including training, improved dealer standards, financing, and advertising. Also, as the rental market is a capital-intensive sector and sensitive to variations in construction demand, we believe that such activities should be expanded gradually, with special attention to managing the resale of rental units into the used equipment market by our dealers, who can utilize this opportunity to improve their customer base and generate additional parts business.

In addition to our dealer network, we participate in several joint ventures, some of which are described below. As part of our strategy, we use these joint ventures to enter into and expand in emerging markets, which may involve increased risk.

In Russia, we own 50% of CNH-Kamaz Industrial B.V., which manufactures certain New Holland agricultural and construction equipment in the Russian Federation. We also own 51% of CNH-Kamaz Commercial B.V., which distributes and services agricultural and construction equipment in the Russian Federation.

We own 50% of New Holland HFT Japan Inc. ( HFT ), which distributes our products in Japan. HFT imports and sells a full range of New Holland agricultural equipment.

In Japan, we also own 20% of Kobelco Construction Machinery Co., Ltd., which manufactures and distributes construction equipment, primarily in Asia. Kobelco Construction Machinery Co., Ltd. is also a partner with us in joint ventures in Europe and North America, with CNH being the majority shareholder. These joint ventures manufacture and distribute construction equipment in Europe under the New Holland Construction brand and in North America under both the New Holland Construction and Kobelco brands.

In Pakistan, we own 43% of Al Ghazi Tractors Ltd., which manufactures and distributes New Holland tractors.

In Turkey, we own 37% of Turk Traktor ve Ziraat Makineleri A.S. ( Turk Traktor ), which manufactures and distributes various models of both New Holland and Case IH tractors.

In Mexico, we own 50% of CNH de Mexico S.A. de C.V., which manufactures New Holland agricultural equipment and distributes equipment for all of our major brands through one or more of its wholly owned subsidiaries.

## **Pricing and Promotion**

The actual retail price of any particular piece of equipment is determined by the individual dealer or distributor and generally depends on market conditions, features, options and, potentially, regulatory requirements. Actual retail sale prices may differ from the manufacturer-suggested list prices. We sell equipment to our dealers and distributors at wholesale prices, which reflect a discount from the manufacturer-suggested list

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price. In the ordinary course of our business, we engage in promotional campaigns that may include price incentives or preferential credit terms with respect to the purchase of certain products in certain areas.

We regularly advertise our products to the community of farmers, builders and agricultural and construction contractors, as well as to distributors and dealers in each of our major markets. To reach our target audience, we use a combination of general media, specialized design and trade magazines, the Internet and direct mail. We also regularly participate in major international and national trade shows and engage in co-operative advertising programs with distributors and dealers. The promotion strategy for each brand varies according to our target customers for that brand.

## **Parts and Services**

The quality and timely availability of parts and service are important competitive factors for our business, as they are significant elements in overall dealer and customer satisfaction and important considerations in a customer's original equipment purchase decision. We supply a complete range of parts, many of which are proprietary, to support items in our current product line as well as for products we have sold in the past. As many of the products we sell can have economically productive lives of up to 20 years when properly maintained, each unit that is in the marketplace has the potential to produce a long-term parts and service revenue stream for both us and our dealers.

At December 31, 2010, we operated and administered 21 parts depots worldwide, either directly or through arrangements with our warehouse service providers. This included 11 parts depots in North America, 5 in Europe, 3 in Latin America, and 2 in Australia. In addition, our international region's operations are supported by 5 depots (2 in China, 1 in India, 1 in Russia, and 1 in Uzbekistan). These depots supply parts to dealers and distributors, which are responsible for sales to retail customers. Management believes that these parts depots and our parts delivery systems provide our customers with timely access to substantially all of the parts required to support the products we sell.

In December 2009, we formed a 50-50 joint venture, CNH Reman LLC, for full-scale remanufacturing and service operations in the United States. The joint venture primarily remanufactures engine, engine components, driveline, hydraulic, rotating electrical and electronic products. The joint venture is focused on serving the North American agricultural and construction industries. Remanufacturing is a way to support sustainable development and gives customers the opportunity to purchase high quality replacement assemblies and components at reduced prices.

## **Financial Services**

### *Overview*

Financial Services is our captive financing business, providing financial products and services to dealers and customers in North America, Australia, Brazil and Western Europe. The principal financial products offered are retail loans to end-use customers and wholesale financing to our dealers. As at December 31, 2010, Financial Services managed a portfolio of receivables and leases of approximately \$17.0 billion. North America accounts for 56% of the managed portfolio, Western Europe 22%, Brazil 14% and Australia 8%. In some regions, Financial Services also provides insurance, revolving charge accounts, and other financial products and services to end-use customers and our dealer network.

Financial Services supports the growth of our equipment sales and builds dealer and end-user loyalty. Our strategy is to grow a core financing business to support the sale of our equipment. Financial Services remains focused on continuing to improve its portfolio credit quality, service levels, operational effectiveness and customer satisfaction.



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Access to funding at competitive rates is important to Financial Services. We continue to evaluate alternative funding sources to help ensure that Financial Services maintains access to capital on favorable terms in support of our business, including through new funding arrangements, joint venture opportunities, vendor programs or a combination of the foregoing.

### *Finance Operations*

We have separate retail underwriting and portfolio management policies and procedures for the agricultural equipment and construction equipment businesses. This distinction allows Financial Services to reduce risk by deploying industry-specific expertise in each of these businesses. Financial Services provides retail financial products primarily through our dealers, whom we train in the use of the various financial products. Dedicated credit analysis teams perform retail credit underwriting.

Financial Services terms for financing equipment retail sales (other than smaller items financed with unsecured revolving charge accounts) provide for retention of a security interest in the equipment financed. Financial Services guidelines for minimum down payments generally range from 15% to 30%, for both agricultural and construction equipment depending on equipment types, repayment terms and customer credit quality. Finance charges are sometimes waived for specified periods or reduced on certain equipment sold or leased in advance of the season of use or in other sales promotions. Financial Services generally receives compensation from Equipment Operations equal to a competitive interest rate for periods during which finance charges are waived or reduced on the retail notes or leases. The cost is accounted for as a deduction in arriving at net sales by Equipment Operations.

Financial Services provides wholesale floor plan financing for some of our dealers, which allows them to acquire and maintain a representative inventory of products. Financial Services also provides some working capital and real estate loans on a limited basis. For floor plan financing, Equipment Operations generally provides a fixed period of interest-free financing for the dealers. This practice helps to level fluctuations in factory demand and provides a buffer from the impact of seasonal sales. After the interest-free period, if the equipment remains in dealer inventory, the dealer pays interest costs. Financial Services generally receives compensation from Equipment Operations equal to a competitive interest rate for the interest-free period.

A wholesale underwriting group reviews dealer financials and payment performance to establish credit lines for each dealer. In setting these credit lines, we seek to meet the reasonable requirements of each dealer while managing our exposure to any one dealer. The credit lines are secured by the equipment financed. Dealer credit agreements generally include a requirement to repay the particular loan at the time of the retail sale. Financial Services employees or third-party contractors conduct periodic stock audits at each dealership to confirm that financed equipment is still in inventory. The frequency of these audits varies by dealer and depends on the dealer's financial strength, payment history and prior performance.

Financial Services works with our Equipment Operations commercial staff to develop and structure financial products with the objective of increasing equipment sales and generating Financial Services income. Financial Services also offers products to finance non-CNH equipment sold through our dealer network or within the core businesses of agricultural or construction equipment. Financed non-CNH equipment includes used equipment taken in trade on new CNH product or equipment used in conjunction with or attached to our equipment.

Financial Services competes primarily with banks, finance companies and other financial institutions. Typically, this competition is based upon financial products and services offered, customer service, financial terms and interest rate charged. Long-term profitability in our Financial Services operations is largely dependent on the cyclical nature of the agricultural and construction equipment industries, interest rate volatility and access to competitive funding sources. Financial Services has traditionally relied heavily upon the financial markets, ABS transactions, intercompany lending and cash flows to provide funding for its activities.

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### *Asset-Backed Securitizations*

Financial Services periodically accesses the public ABS markets in the United States, Canada and Australia, as part of our wholesale, retail and revolving charge account financing programs when those markets are available and offer funding opportunities on competitive terms. Financial Services' ability to access the ABS markets will depend, in part, upon general economic conditions, legislative changes and its financial condition and portfolio performance. These factors can be negatively affected by cyclical swings in the industries we serve.

### **Insurance**

We maintain insurance with third-party insurers to cover various risks arising from our business activities including, but not limited to, risk of loss or damage to our assets or facilities, business interruption losses, general liability, automobile liability, product liability and directors and officers liability insurance. We believe that we maintain insurance coverage that is customary in our industry. We use a broker that is a subsidiary of Fiat to place a portion of our insurance coverage.

### **Legal Proceedings**

We are party to various legal proceedings in the ordinary course of our business, including, but not limited to, matters relating to product liability (including asbestos-related liability), product performance, warranty, environmental, retail and wholesale credit, disputes with dealers and suppliers and service providers, patent and trademark matters, and employment matters. The most significant of these matters are described in Note 14: Commitments and Contingencies to our consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2010.

### ***C. Organizational Structure***

As of December 31, 2010, Fiat owned approximately 89% of our outstanding common shares through its direct, wholly-owned subsidiary Fiat Netherlands.

On January 1, 2011, Fiat effected a demerger under Article 2506 of the Italian Civil Code. Pursuant to the demerger, Fiat transferred its ownership interest in Fiat Netherlands to a new holding company, Fiat Industrial S.p.A., including Fiat's ownership of CNH Global, as well as Iveco and Fiat's industrial and marine powertrain business. Consequently, as of January 1, 2011, CNH Global became a subsidiary of Fiat Industrial. In connection with the demerger transaction, shareholders of Fiat S.p.A. received shares of capital stock of the new holding company. Accordingly, effective January 1, 2011, Fiat Industrial owned approximately 89% of our outstanding common shares through its direct, wholly-owned subsidiary Fiat Netherlands.

A listing of our significant directly and indirectly owned subsidiaries as of December 31, 2010, is set forth in an exhibit to this annual report on Form 20-F and includes Case New Holland Inc., a Delaware corporation, CNH America LLC, a Delaware limited liability company, CNH Latin America Ltda., a company organized under the laws of Brazil, CNH Italia S.p.A., a company organized under the laws of Italy, CNH France S.A., a company organized under the laws of France, CNH Belgium N.V., a company organized under the laws of Belgium, CNH Australia Pty Ltd., a company organized under the laws of Australia, CNH International S.A., a company organized under the laws of Switzerland, CNH Capital America LLC, a Delaware limited liability company, CNH Financial Services SAS, a company organized under the laws of France, CNH Canada Ltd., a company organized under the laws of Canada, and CNH Deutschland GmbH, a company organized under the laws of Germany (all of which are wholly-owned direct or indirect subsidiaries of CNH).

### ***D. Property, Plant and Equipment.***

We believe our facilities are well maintained, in good operating condition and suitable for their present purposes. These facilities, including the planned restructuring actions and planned capital expenditures, are

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expected to meet our manufacturing and other needs for the foreseeable future. Planned capacity is adequate to satisfy anticipated retail demand and the operations are designed to be flexible enough to accommodate the planned product design changes required to meet market conditions and new product programs. We anticipate no difficulty in retaining occupancy of any leased facilities, either by renewing leases prior to expiration or by replacing them with equivalent leased facilities.

We make capital investments in the regions in which we operate principally related to initiatives to introduce new products, enhance manufacturing efficiency, improve capacity, and for maintenance and engineering. In 2010, our total capital expenditures were \$301 million of which 36% was spent in North America, 27% in Western Europe, 16% in Latin America, and 21% in Rest of World. These capital expenditures were funded through a combination of cash generated from operating activities and borrowings under short-term facilities. In 2010, approximately 75% or \$225 million of capital expenditures were related to manufacturing and product related projects with approximately \$162 million devoted to agricultural equipment manufacturing and product related expenditures and approximately \$63 million devoted to construction equipment expenditures. In 2010 and 2009, our total capital expenditures were \$301 million and \$218 million, respectively. We continually analyze the allocation of our industrial resources taking into account such things as relative currency values, existing and anticipated industry and product demand, the location of suppliers, the cost of goods and labor, and plant utilization levels.

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The following table provides information about our significant manufacturing, engineering and administrative facilities, and parts depots as of December 31, 2010:

Location	Primary Functions	Approximate	
		Covered Area(A)	Ownership Status
<b>United States</b>			
Benson, MN	Agricultural Sprayers, Cotton Pickers/Packagers	326	Owned/Leased
Burlington, IA	Backhoe Loaders; Fork Lift Trucks	984	Owned
Burr Ridge, IL	Technology (Engineering) Center Administrative Offices	468	Owned
Calhoun, GA	Crawler Excavators and Dozers	328	Owned(B)
Cameron, MO	Parts Depot	500	Leased
Dublin, GA	Compact Tractors	65	Owned(C)
Fargo, ND	Tractors; Wheel Loaders	680	Owned
Goodfield, IL	Soil Management (Tillage Equipment)	233	Owned
Grand Island, NE	Combine Harvesters	1,380	Owned
Lebanon, IN	Parts Depot	1,092	Leased
Mt. Joy, IL	Engineering Center	120	Leased
Mountville, PA	Parts Depot	469	Owned
New Holland, PA	Administrative Facilities; Hay and Forage; Engineering Center	1,108	Owned
Racine, WI	Administrative Facilities; Tractor Assembly; Transmissions	1,127	Owned
San Leandro, CA	Parts Depot	232	Owned
Wichita, KS	Skid Steer Loaders	494	Owned
<b>Italy</b>			
Cento	Parts Depot	109	Owned/Leased
Imola	Backhoe Loaders; Engineering Center	269	Owned(C)
Jesi	Tractors	645	Owned
Lecce	Construction Equipment; Engineering Center	1,400	Owned
Modena	Components	1,098	Owned
San Matteo	Engineering Center	550	Owned
San Mauro Torinese	Crawler Excavators	613	Owned(B)
Turin	Administrative Offices	127	Leased
<b>France</b>			
Coex	Grape Harvesters; Engineering Center	280	Owned
Croix	Cabs	129	Owned
Etampes	Parts Depot	242	Owned
LePlessis	Parts Depot/Administrative	847	Owned/Leased
Tracy Le-Mont	Hydraulic Cylinders	168	Owned
<b>United Kingdom</b>			
Basildon	Tractors; Components; Engineering Center; Administrative Facilities	1,390	Owned
Daventry	Parts Depot	562	Leased
<b>Germany</b>			
Berlin	Graders, Engineering Center	633	Owned
Heidelberg	Parts Depot	173	Owned
Heilbronn	Administrative Facilities; Training Center	109	Owned
<b>Brazil</b>			
Belo Horizonte	Construction Equipment; Engineering Center	505	Owned
Cuiaba	Parts Depot	210	Owned
Curitiba	Tractors; Combine Harvesters; Engineering Center	927	Owned
Piracicaba	Sugar Cane Harvesters	108	Owned
Sorocaba	Manufacturing; Parts Depot	1,722	Owned
<b>Canada</b>			
Regina	Parts Depot	238	Owned
Saskatoon	Planting and Seeding Equipment; Components; Engineering Center	635	Owned
Toronto	Parts Depot	332	Owned
<b>Belgium</b>			
Antwerp	Components	850	Leased
Zedelgem	Combine Harvesters; Hay and Forage; Engineering Center	1,549	Owned
<b>Others</b>			
St. Marys, Australia	Office/Warehousing	173	Owned

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St. Valentin, Austria	Tractors	604	Leased
New Delhi, India	Tractors; Engineering Center	755	Owned
Pithampur, India	Backhoe Loaders and Vibratory Compactors	308	Owned(B)
Paradiso, Switzerland	Commercial, Administrative	29	Leased
Plock, Poland	Combine Harvesters; Components	1,022	Owned
Queretaro, Mexico	Components	161	Owned
Shanghai, China	Tractors; Components	732	Leased
Amsterdam, The Netherlands	Administrative	2	Leased

(A) -In thousands of square feet

(B) -Consolidated joint venture

(C) -CNH intends to cease production at this location in 2011

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**Table of Contents****Environmental Matters**

Our operations and products are subject to extensive environmental laws and regulations in the countries in which we operate. In addition, the equipment we sell, and the engines which power them, are subject to extensive statutory and regulatory requirements that impose standards with respect to, among other things, air emissions. Additional laws requiring emission reductions in the future from non-road engines and equipment have been promulgated or are contemplated in the United States as well as by non-U.S. regulatory authorities in many jurisdictions throughout the world. We have made, and expect that we may make additional, significant capital and research expenditures to comply with these standards now and in the future. We anticipate that these costs are likely to increase as emission limits become more stringent. To the extent the timing and terms and conditions of such laws and regulations (and our corresponding obligations) are clear, we have budgeted or otherwise made available funds which we believe will be necessary to comply with such laws and regulations. To the extent the timing and terms and conditions of such laws and regulations (and our corresponding liabilities) are uncertain, we are unable to quantify the dollar amount of potential future expenditures and have not budgeted or otherwise made funds available. The failure to comply with these current and anticipated emission regulations could result in adverse effects on our operations' future financial results.

See also, Item 3. Key Information D. Risk Factors Risks Particular to the Industries in Which We Operate Costs of ongoing compliance with and any failure to comply with environmental laws and regulations could have an adverse effect on our results of operations.

Capital expenditures for environmental control and compliance in 2010 were approximately \$3.1 million and we expect to spend approximately \$5.7 million in 2011. The U.S. Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990 and European Commission directives directly affect the operations of all of our manufacturing facilities in the United States and Europe, respectively, currently and in the future. The manufacturing processes affected include painting and coating operations. Although capital expenditures for environmental control equipment and compliance costs in future years will depend on legislative, regulatory and technological developments which are uncertain, we anticipate that these costs are likely to increase as environmental requirements become more stringent and pervasive. We believe that these capital costs, exclusive of product-related costs, will not have a material adverse effect on our business, financial position or results of operations.

Pursuant to the U.S. Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act of 1980 ( CERCLA ), which imposes strict and, under certain circumstances, joint and several liability for remediation and liability for natural resource damages, and other federal and state laws that impose similar liabilities, we have received inquiries for information or notices of our potential liability regarding 51 non-owned sites at which regulated materials, allegedly generated by us, were released or disposed ( Waste Sites ). Of the Waste Sites, 18 are on the National Priority List ( NPL ) promulgated pursuant to CERCLA. For 46 of the Waste Sites, the monetary amount or extent of our liability has either been resolved; we have not been named as a potentially responsible party ( PRP ); or our liability is likely *de minimis*. Because estimates of remediation costs are subject to revision as more information becomes available about the nature, extent and cost of remediation and because settlement agreements can be reopened under certain circumstances, our potential liability for remediation costs associated with the 50 Waste Sites could change, which would require us to adjust our reserves accordingly.

Moreover, because liability under CERCLA and similar laws can be joint and several, we could be required to pay amounts in excess of our *pro rata* share of remediation costs. However, when appropriate, our understanding of the financial strength of other PRPs has been considered in the determination of our potential liability. We believe that the costs associated with the Waste Sites will not have a material adverse effect on our business, financial position or results of operations.

We are conducting environmental investigatory or remedial activities at certain properties that are currently or were formerly owned and/or operated or which are being decommissioned. We believe that the outcome of these activities will not have a material adverse effect on our business, financial position or results of operations.

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The actual costs for environmental matters could differ materially from those costs currently anticipated due to the nature of historical handling and disposal of regulated materials typical of manufacturing and related operations, the discovery of currently unknown conditions, and as a result of more aggressive enforcement by regulatory authorities and changes in existing laws and regulations. As in the past, we plan to continue funding our costs of environmental compliance from operating cash flows.

As of December 31, 2010, management estimates potential environmental liabilities including remediation, decommissioning, restoration, monitoring, and other closure costs associated with current or formerly owned or operated facilities, the Waste Sites, and other claims to be in the range of \$31 million to \$92 million. Investigation, analysis and remediation of environmental sites are time consuming activities. Consequently, we expect such costs to be incurred and claims to be resolved over an extended period of time which could exceed 30 years for some sites. As of December 31, 2010, environmental reserves of approximately \$50 million had been established to address these specific estimated potential liabilities. Such reserves are undiscounted and do not include anticipated recoveries, if any, from insurance companies. After considering these reserves, management is of the opinion that the outcome of these matters will not have a material adverse effect on our financial position or results of operations.

### **Item 4A. Unresolved Staff Comments**

None.

### **Item 5. Operating and Financial Review and Prospects**

#### *Overview of Business*

Our business depends upon general activity levels in the agricultural and construction industries. Historically, these industries have been highly cyclical. Our Equipment Operations and Financial Services operations are subject to many factors beyond our control, such as those described in Item 3. Key Information D. Risk Factors Risks Particular to the Industries in Which We Operate.

#### **A. Operating Results.**

In the supplemental consolidating data in this section, Equipment Operations includes the Financial Services business on the equity basis of accounting. Transactions between Equipment Operations and Financial Services have been eliminated to arrive at the consolidated data. The operations and key financial measures and financial analysis differ significantly for manufacturing and distribution businesses and financial services businesses; therefore, management believes that certain supplemental disclosures are important in understanding our consolidated operations and financial results.

We believe that Equipment Operations gross and operating profit are useful for evaluating our financial performance. We define Equipment Operations gross profit, as net sales less costs classified as cost of goods sold. We define Equipment Operations operating profit as Equipment Operations gross profit less selling, general and administrative expenses and research and development costs. Equipment Operations gross and operating profit are non-GAAP measures. These non-GAAP financial measures should neither be considered as a substitute for, nor superior to, measures of financial performance prepared in accordance with U.S. GAAP.

#### *Key Trends for 2010*

Net income attributable to CNH in 2010 was \$452 million, or \$1.89 diluted earnings per share (\$1.90 basic earnings per share), compared with a loss of \$190 million in 2009, or \$0.80 basic and diluted loss per share. These improved results were primarily due to improved operating performance, better results from our non-consolidated subsidiaries and a lower effective tax rate. Net sales of equipment increased 13% to \$14.5 billion in 2010 from \$12.8 billion in 2009. The increase in net sales was primarily the result of improved demand

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for agricultural and construction equipment. Equipment Operations' operating profit increased 138% to \$889 million in 2010 from \$373 million in 2009. The increase in Equipment Operations' operating profit was primarily due to higher volumes, improved industrial utilization in North America and Latin America, and improved product mix. The improved performance in North America and Latin America was partially offset by lower demand for agricultural equipment in Western Europe, higher material prices, and new product launch costs, primarily in the construction equipment segment. Financial Services' net income decreased 9% to \$159 million in 2010 from \$174 million in 2009. This decrease was primarily due to higher provisions for credit losses in 2010 and a decrease in gains on the sale of receivables due to the January 1, 2010 change in the accounting guidance for securitization transactions, which we adopted prospectively. In 2010, Financial Services benefited from the improvement in credit markets which decreased its cost of funds to levels more consistent with historical averages.

*Key Trends for 2011*

We expect the agricultural equipment industry retail unit sales to be flat to up 5% in tractors and up 5% to 10% in combines as global commodity prices are expected to remain at high levels.

We believe the construction equipment industry will improve over 2010 levels based on improvements expected in the overall economy. We anticipate the construction equipment industry retail unit sales to improve 8% to 12% in light equipment and 5% to 10% in heavy equipment. We expect production levels to increase in 2011 under current market demand estimates.

Financial Services will continue to focus on underwriting controls and receivable management in order to maintain a solid portfolio performance and continue to diversify our funding base.



**Table of Contents****2010 Compared to 2009**

	Consolidated Year Ended December 31,		Equipment Operations Year Ended December 31,		Financial Services Year Ended December 31,	
	2010	2009	2010	2009	2010	2009
(in millions)						
<b>Revenues:</b>						
Net sales	\$ 14,474	\$ 12,783	\$ 14,474	\$ 12,783	\$	\$
Finance and interest income	1,134	977	154	131	1,395	1,190
	15,608	13,760	14,628	12,914	1,395	1,190
<b>Costs and Expenses:</b>						
Cost of goods sold	11,891	10,862	11,891	10,862		
Selling, general and administrative	1,698	1,486	1,243	1,150	455	336
Research, development and engineering	451	398	451	398		
Restructuring	16	102	16	98		4
Interest expense	830	671	395	320	612	497
Interest compensation to Financial Services			238	202		
Other, net	306	334	191	201	115	129
<b>Total</b>	<b>15,192</b>	<b>13,853</b>	<b>14,425</b>	<b>13,231</b>	<b>1,182</b>	<b>966</b>
Income (loss) before income taxes and equity in income (loss) of unconsolidated subsidiaries and affiliates	416	(93)	203	(317)	213	224
Income tax provision	77	92	12	33	65	59
Equity in income (loss) of unconsolidated subsidiaries and affiliates:						
Financial Services	11	9	159	174	11	9
Equipment Operations	88	(46)	88	(46)		
<b>Net income (loss)</b>	<b>438</b>	<b>(222)</b>	<b>438</b>	<b>(222)</b>	<b>159</b>	<b>174</b>
Net loss attributable to noncontrolling interests	(14)	(32)	(14)	(32)		
<b>Net income (loss) attributable to CNH Global N.V.</b>	<b>\$ 452</b>	<b>\$ (190)</b>	<b>\$ 452</b>	<b>\$ (190)</b>	<b>\$ 159</b>	<b>\$ 174</b>

*Overview of Equipment Operations Results**Net Sales of Equipment**Agricultural Equipment Net Sales*

	2010	2009	Increase/ (Decrease) in 2010 vs. 2009 (in millions, except percents)	2010 vs. 2009 % Change	Positive /
					(Negative) Impact of Currency*
<b>Net sales</b>					
North America	\$ 5,120	\$ 4,602	\$ 518	11%	2%
Western Europe	2,836	3,168	(332)	(10)%	(3)%
Latin America	1,690	1,163	527	45%	12%

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Rest of World	1,882	1,730	152	9%	5%
Total net sales	\$ 11,528	\$ 10,663	\$ 865	8%	2%

\* The currency impact is included in the total 2010 vs. 2009 % change.

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The increase in our agricultural equipment net sales was due to higher volumes (\$557 million), positive pricing actions (\$130 million), and positive currency changes. The higher volumes were primarily due to continued strong demand in North America and Latin America as the result of increases in commodity prices and good harvest conditions. This growth was partially offset by a decline in volumes in Western Europe due to poor harvest conditions in certain countries and due to tight credit markets. Worldwide agricultural tractor and combine industry retail unit sales increased 8% and 2%, respectively, from the prior year. Tractor and combine industry retail unit sales were up in all regions except Western Europe. Our market share for the year was flat for tractors and up for combines.

The increase in North America net sales was the result of an increase in the overall industry and stocking actions taken by our dealers. North American tractor and combine industry retail unit sales increased 5% and 9%, respectively. Our market share for tractors declined and our market share for combines was flat. Our dealers increased inventory levels in response to the industry demand. Currency had a positive impact on net sales as the Canadian dollar strengthened against the U.S. dollar.

The decline in Western Europe net sales was primarily the result of the industry decline, destocking actions, as well as the impact of currency. Industry retail unit sales of tractors decreased 9% and combines decreased 29%. Our market share for the year was flat for tractors and combines. In response to the industry decline, our dealers reduced inventory levels, which negatively impacted net sales. The currency impact on net sales primarily resulted from a strengthening U.S. dollar against the Euro. We were able to offset a portion of the industry decline through positive pricing.

The increase in Latin America net sales was primarily a result of the improvement in the overall industry and currency. Industry retail unit sales of tractors increased 20% and combines increased 29%. We maintained our market share for the year for tractors and combines while also implementing positive pricing actions. Our dealers increased inventory levels in response to the industry demand. Currency also had a positive impact on net sales as the Brazilian real strengthened against the U.S. dollar.

The increase in Rest of World net sales was primarily driven by an overall increase in the industry and currency. Industry retail unit sales of tractors increased 13% and combines increased 3%. The industry growth for tractors was led by Turkey, which did not impact our net sales as we have an unconsolidated joint venture in that country, and the Commonwealth of Independent States ( CIS ). The industry growth for combines was led by China, the CIS and Turkey. Industry retail unit sales of tractors and combines decreased in Australia. Our market share in Rest of World markets increased for combines and was flat for tractors. Overall, we maintained positive pricing. Currency had a positive impact, primarily due to the strengthening of the Australian dollar against the U.S. dollar.

*Construction Equipment Net Sales*

	2010	2009	Increase (Decrease) in 2010 vs. 2009 (in millions, except percents)	2010 vs. 2009 % Change	Positive / (Negative) Impact of Currency*
<b>Net sales</b>					
North America	\$ 834	\$ 622	\$ 212	34%	2%
Western Europe	503	513	(10)	(2)%	(6)%
Latin America	1,051	588	463	79%	19%
Rest of World	558	397	161	41%	(2)%
Total net sales	\$ 2,946	\$ 2,120	\$ 826	39%	4%

\* The currency impact is included in the total 2010 vs. 2009% change.

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The increase in our construction equipment net sales was primarily due to higher volume and mix (\$698 million), pricing (\$27 million) and currency. The volume and mix improvement was the result of the significant growth (albeit from historically low levels) in the construction equipment industry as global economic conditions stabilized. Worldwide construction equipment industry retail unit sales increased 47% compared with the prior year as the result of significant market improvements in North America, Latin America and Rest of World. For the year, worldwide industry retail unit sales of light construction equipment increased 35%, driven by improvements in residential and commercial construction activities. Heavy equipment industry retail unit sales increased 59% as a result of overall GDP growth. Compared to the prior year, our market share was flat overall.

In North America, the increase in net sales was primarily the result of improved volume and mix. Construction equipment industry retail unit sales increased 18%. Retail unit sales of light construction equipment, where we have a stronger market presence, increased 20%, while retail unit sales of heavy construction equipment increased 14%. Industry retail unit sales increased compared to the prior year for tractor loader backhoes and skid steers by 12% and 16%, respectively. Our market share compared to the prior year was flat for both heavy and light construction equipment. This industry growth was partially offset by the effect of additional destocking actions taken by our dealers. Currency had a positive impact on net sales as the Canadian dollar strengthened against the U.S. dollar.

Net sales in Western Europe declined primarily as the negative effects of currency more than offset improved volume and mix. Industry retail unit sales for both heavy and light construction equipment increased 21%. Retail unit sales of heavy and light construction equipment increased 17% and 23%, respectively. Industry retail unit sales of tractor loader backhoes and skid steers decreased 3% and 4%, respectively. Our market share was flat for the year in total for both heavy and light construction equipment. The positive impact of the industry growth was largely offset by destocking actions taken by our dealers. The negative currency impact on net sales primarily resulted from a strengthening U.S. dollar against the Euro.

Latin America net sales increased primarily as the result of improved volume and mix due to the significant improvements in the construction equipment industry, and the positive impact of currency. Industry retail unit sales for both heavy and light construction equipment increased 87%. Retail unit sales of heavy and light construction equipment increased 86% and 89%, respectively. Industry retail unit sales of tractor loader backhoes and skid steers increased 70% and 104%, respectively. In addition to the growth in retail unit sales, we benefited from stocking actions taken by our dealers in response to the significant industry growth. We also maintained positive pricing compared to the prior year. Partially offsetting the industry growth was a decline in both heavy and light construction equipment market share, which was down due to manufacturing capacity constraints. The positive impact of currency on net sales was due to the strengthening of the Brazilian real against the U.S. dollar.

Rest of World net sales increased due to improved volume and mix. Industry retail unit sales for both heavy and light construction equipment increased 64%. Industry retail unit sales for heavy and light construction equipment increased 71% and 50%, respectively. Industry retail unit sales for tractor loader backhoes and skid steers increased 66% and 51%, respectively. Industry growth occurred in all major countries with the exception of Pakistan, and was particularly strong in the CIS, Australia and Turkey. Our market share was flat for both heavy and light construction equipment. We maintained positive pricing compared to the prior year.

**Table of Contents***Costs and Expenses Equipment Operations*

The table below represents certain costs and expenses that are more appropriately analyzed as part of the Equipment Operations supplemental disclosures. Other costs and expenses are analyzed later in this discussion, either as part of the Financial Services analysis or on a consolidated basis.

	2010		2009		Increase (Decrease) in 2010 vs. 2009	2010 vs. 2009 % Change
			(in millions, except percents)			
Net sales	\$ 14,474	100.0%	\$ 12,783	100.0%	\$ 1,691	13%
Cost of goods sold	11,891	82.2%	10,862	85.0%	1,029	9%
<b>Gross profit</b>	<b>2,583</b>	<b>17.8%</b>	<b>1,921</b>	<b>15.0%</b>	<b>662</b>	<b>34%</b>
Selling, general and administrative	1,243	8.6%	1,150	9.0%	93	8%
Research and development	451	3.1%	398	3.1%	53	13%
<b>Operating profit</b>	<b>889</b>	<b>6.1%</b>	<b>373</b>	<b>2.9%</b>	<b>516</b>	<b>138%</b>
Restructuring	16	0.1%	98	0.8%	(82)	(84)%
Interest expense	395	2.7%	320	2.5%	75	23%
Interest compensation to Financial Services	238	1.6%	202	1.6%	36	18%
Other, net	191	1.3%	201	1.6%	(10)	(5)%

*Gross Profit and Margin Equipment Operations*

	2010		2009		Increase (Decrease) in 2010 vs. 2009	2010 vs. 2009 Change
			(in millions, except percents)			
Agricultural equipment	\$ 2,232	19.4%	\$ 1,859	17.4%	\$ 373	2.0 pts
Construction equipment	351	11.9%	62	2.9%	289	9.0 pts
<b>Total Equipment Operations gross profit</b>	<b>\$ 2,583</b>	<b>17.8%</b>	<b>\$ 1,921</b>	<b>15.0%</b>	<b>662</b>	<b>2.8 pts</b>

Agricultural equipment gross profit increased due to higher volume and mix (\$119 million), production cost improvements (\$107 million), net pricing improvements (\$88 million), and currency. Volume and mix improvements were primarily driven by overall industry growth for both tractors and combines, and an improved mix to larger horsepower tractors and combines. Higher volumes had a positive impact on manufacturing efficiencies, resulting in an overall improvement in production costs.

Construction equipment gross profit increased due to higher volume and mix (\$148 million), lower production costs (\$98 million), and currency. Our margins were negatively impacted in 2009 as many of our production facilities were idle. Production increased in 2010 as the economic environment improved, although we under-produced relative to retail demand by 13% to allow for company and dealer de-stocking initiatives to be completed. We also achieved positive pricing (\$26 million).

*Selling, general and administrative Equipment Operations*

Selling, general and administrative expenses increased in 2010 compared to 2009, but decreased as a percentage of sales as we continued to implement cost controls. The increase was primarily due to higher variable compensation (\$78 million). Professional fees and advertising costs also increased compared to the prior year. These increases were partially offset by a decrease in payroll costs, due to the 2009 reduction in salaried personnel of approximately 13%, and a reduction in information systems costs. Currency had a favorable impact of approximately 1%.



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### *Research and development    Equipment Operations*

Research and development costs increased in the current year, but remained steady as a percentage of net sales, reflecting the continued investment in new products, including Tier 4/Stage IIIB engine development.

### *Restructuring    Equipment Operations*

In 2009, we incurred \$98 million for restructuring as we implemented our plan to consolidate and reorganize activities to improve our cost and operating levels. Restructuring costs of \$16 million in 2010 primarily related to additional severance and other employee-related costs incurred under the restructuring plan started in 2009. The remaining costs expected to be incurred under announced restructuring actions are \$17 million.

See Note 11: Restructuring to our consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2010 for a detailed analysis of our restructuring programs.

### *Interest Expense    Equipment Operations*

Interest expense is analyzed on a consolidated basis.

### *Interest compensation to Financial Services    Equipment Operations*

This component of the Equipment Operations results is an intercompany charge by Financial Services to Equipment Operations, which is eliminated at the consolidated level. We provide interest-free floor plan financing and extended payment terms to our dealers primarily in North America and in Western Europe to support wholesale sales of equipment. Financial Services finances these receivables, manages the credit exposure, controls losses and provides funding. Financial Services receives interest compensation from Equipment Operations for the cost of this financing offered to our dealers.

Interest compensation to Financial Services remained consistent with the prior year as a percentage of net sales moving in line with the increases in volume for both our agricultural and construction equipment.

### *Other, net    Equipment Operations*

The decrease in other, net was the result of decreases in pension and other postemployment costs related to former employees (\$44 million) partially offset by higher foreign exchange losses (\$28 million) and other miscellaneous costs. In 2010 we recognized a gain of \$6 million related to the sale of our participation in the LBX joint venture.

### *Equity in income of unconsolidated subsidiaries and affiliates    Equipment Operations*

The improved performance of our unconsolidated subsidiaries was driven primarily by improved industry conditions. There was significant improvement in the performance of our construction equipment joint ventures and Turk Traktor, our agricultural equipment joint venture in Turkey.

**Table of Contents***Overview of Financial Services Results*

	2010		2009		Increase (Decrease) in	2010 vs. 2009
			(in millions, except percents)		2010 vs. 2009	% Change
Finance and interest income	\$ 1,395	100.0%	\$ 1,190	100.0%	\$ 205	17%
Selling, general and administrative	455	31.9%	336	28.2%	119	35%
Restructuring		%	4	%	(4)	(100)%
Interest expense	612	43.9%	497	41.8%	115	23%
Other, net	115	8.2%	129	10.8%	(14)	(11)%
Total expenses	\$ 1,182		\$ 966		\$ 216	22%
On-book asset portfolio	\$ 14,274		\$ 8,171		\$ 6,103	75%
Managed asset portfolio	\$ 16,996		\$ 17,257		\$ (261)	(2)%

*Finance and interest income*    *Financial Services*

The increase in finance and interest income was driven primarily by an increase in interest revenue (\$369 million) partially offset by a decrease in ABS revenues (\$163 million). The primary driver of the increase in interest revenue and the decrease in ABS revenues was the January 1, 2010 prospective adoption of new accounting guidance related to securitization transactions. ABS revenue decreased as funding transactions that would have historically met the derecognition criteria did not qualify for derecognition in 2010 under the new accounting rules. Interest revenue increased due to a higher level of on-book receivables, as \$5.2 billion in receivables were consolidated upon the adoption of the new accounting guidance. Higher interest rates also contributed to the increase in interest revenue due to pricing actions taken to offset increases in our cost of funds. Market conditions improved in North America in both the agricultural and construction equipment sectors, while Europe stabilized in the second half of 2010. See Item 5.A. New Accounting Pronouncements Adopted in 2010 for further details on the change to the accounting rules.

*Selling, general and administrative*    *Financial Services*

The increase in selling, general and administrative expenses was primarily a result of increased loss provisions and higher variable compensation. Loss provisions increased due to additional loss provisions recorded for our Brazil retail agricultural portfolio and the sustained downturn in the European construction equipment market.

For our managed portfolio, the percentages for delinquencies greater than 30 days and net credit losses were as follows:

	2010		2009	
	Delinquencies	Losses	Delinquencies	Losses
North America	1.41%	0.90%	2.74%	0.93%
Europe	4.20%	0.57%	7.30%	0.33%
Latin America	20.89%	1.63%	27.89%	0.64%
Rest of World	1.68%	0.51%	2.37%	0.56%
Total	4.85%	0.90%	7.50%	0.73%

The lower level of delinquencies in each region as of December 31, 2010, was primarily due to collections and the general improvement in global economic conditions.

*Restructuring*    *Financial Services*



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The restructuring expense incurred during 2009 was the result of personnel reductions primarily in the North American and European regions.

**Table of Contents***Other, net Financial Services*

The decrease in other, net was primarily the result of currency.

*Consolidated interest expense*

The increase in interest expense was primarily due to a higher level of average debt outstanding compared to the prior year. Financial Services consolidated \$5.7 billion of debt upon the January 1, 2010, adoption of new accounting guidance related to securitization transactions. The increase in outstanding debt at Financial Services was partially offset by a decrease in average outstanding debt at Equipment Operations, and a decrease in average interest rates. Also contributing to the higher interest expense was a \$22 million loss recognized as a result of the retirement in July 2010 of \$500 million of notes due in 2014. See Item 5.A. New Accounting Pronouncements Adopted in 2010 for further details on the change to the accounting rules.

*Consolidated income tax provision*

	2010	2009
	(in millions, except percents)	
Income (loss) before income taxes and equity in income (loss) of unconsolidated subsidiaries and affiliates	\$ 416	\$ (93)
Income tax provision	\$ 77	\$ 92
Effective tax rate	18.5%	(98.9)%

The favorable effective tax rate in 2010 was primarily due to the settlement of certain tax examinations and the reversal of deferred tax asset valuation allowances in certain jurisdictions. The adverse tax rate in 2009 was primarily due to losses incurred during the year in certain jurisdictions where we could not recognize a tax benefit, as well as unfavorable deferred tax asset valuation allowance adjustments. We expect to return to a more normalized effective tax rate of 36% to 40% in 2011.

See Note 10: Income Taxes to our consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2010 for more information on our income tax provision.

**2009 Compared to 2008***Overview of Equipment Operations Results**Net Sales of Equipment**Agricultural Equipment Net Sales*

	2009	2008	Increase/ (Decrease) in 2009 vs. 2008 (in millions, except percents)	2009 vs. 2008 % Change	Positive / (Negative) Impact of Currency*
<b>Net sales</b>					
North America	\$ 4,602	\$ 4,685	\$ (83)	(2)%	(1)%
Western Europe	3,168	4,079	(911)	(22)%	(7)%
Latin America	1,163	1,551	(388)	(25)%	(6)%
Rest of World	1,730	2,587	(857)	(33)%	(2)%
Total net sales	\$ 10,663	\$ 12,902	\$ (2,239)	(17)%	(4)%

\* The currency impact is included in the total 2009 vs. 2008 % change.

The decline in our agricultural equipment net sales was due to lower volumes (\$2,126 million) and currency, partially offset by positive pricing actions (\$391 million) taken during the year. The volume declines were

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primarily driven by an overall slowdown in the global economy and global credit conditions that generally tightened. Worldwide agricultural tractor and combine industry retail unit sales declined 3%. Combine and tractor industry retail unit sales were down 19% and 2% from the prior year, respectively. Combine industry retail unit sales declined in all regions except North America. Tractor industry retail unit sales were down in all regions except Rest of World, which was up primarily in China. Additionally, our market share for the year was down for agricultural equipment driven by declines in Rest of World and Western Europe. Latin America market shares were flat.

The decline in North America net sales was primarily driven by the decline in the overall industry and destocking actions taken by us during the year. North American industry retail unit sales declined 19% in total as a 21% decline in tractors was only partially offset by a 15% increase in combines. In response to the industry declines, we under produced relative to retail demand by 22% in total in order to reduce company and dealer inventory, which negatively impacted net sales. We were able to maintain market share for tractors; however, market share for combines was down. Finally, we maintained positive pricing in spite of the competitive pressures in North America to partially offset the decline in volume.

The decline in Western Europe net sales was primarily the result of the industry declines as well as the impact of currency. Industry retail unit sales of tractors decreased 14% and combines decreased 12%. Market share for the year was flat for tractors and combines. The currency impact on net sales primarily resulted from a strengthening U.S. dollar against both the Euro and the British Pound Sterling. Finally, we were able to offset a portion of the industry declines through positive pricing.

The 2008 net sales in Latin America were the result of strong agricultural industry growth in both combines and tractors. The net sales decline in 2009 was primarily a result of the decline in industry retail unit sales as compared to the 2008 levels. Net sales were also negatively impacted by currency due to the strengthening U.S. dollar. Industry retail unit sales declined 18% as tractors decreased 17% and combines decreased 36% from the strong 2008 levels. Despite the industry declines, we maintained market share for the year for tractors and increased market share for combines, which helped to mitigate the impact on net sales resulting from the decline in the industry. We did, however, experience growth in net sales in the fourth quarter of 2009 for combines.

In Rest of World, the decline in net sales was primarily driven by an overall decline in the tractor and combine industry, especially compared to the very strong levels in 2008. Industry decline and the lack of credit availability in the Commonwealth of Independent States ( CIS ) led to a sharp decline in net sales of tractors and combines. CIS was a growing market for us in 2008. Industry retail unit sales of tractors increased 19% overall; however, this was primarily due to an increase in China where we do not have a significant presence. In all other Rest of World markets where we are active except Australia, industry retail unit sales of tractors decreased primarily as a result of adverse credit conditions. Market share in Rest of World markets declined overall as an increase in our combine market share was more than offset by tractor market share declines. We realized positive pricing; however, this was more than offset by the volume declines.

*Construction Equipment Net Sales*

	2009	2008	Increase (Decrease) in 2009 vs. 2008 (in millions, except percents)	2009 vs. 2008 % Change	Positive / (Negative) Impact of Currency*
<b>Net sales</b>					
North America	\$ 622	\$ 1,289	\$ (667)	(52)%	%
Western Europe	513	1,266	(753)	(59)%	(3)%
Latin America	588	907	(319)	(35)%	(5)%
Rest of World	397	1,002	(605)	(60)%	%
Total net sales	\$ 2,120	\$ 4,464	\$ (2,344)	(53)%	(2)%

\* The currency impact is included in the total 2009 vs. 2008 % change.

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The decrease in our construction equipment net sales was primarily driven by declines in industry volume and mix (\$2,313 million) and currency impacts which were partially recovered through pricing actions (\$45 million). The volume and mix declines were the result of the significant decline in the construction equipment industry as well as destocking actions taken to reduce company and dealer inventory. Worldwide construction equipment industry retail unit sales decreased 41% compared with the prior year with decreases in both the light and heavy construction equipment industries. The decline in construction equipment industry retail unit sales was driven by the overall decline in global economic conditions. For the year, industry retail unit sales of light construction equipment decreased 49% in all markets, driven by decreases in residential and commercial construction activities. Heavy equipment industry retail unit sales declined 31%, with all markets down compared to the prior year. Also contributing to the decline in net sales was a decline in our market share for total heavy and light construction equipment as increases in market share in Latin America were more than offset by the declines in Western Europe and Rest of World. North America market share was flat.

In North America, the decline in net sales was the result of volume and mix declines due to industry and destocking actions taken to reduce company and dealer inventory. Construction equipment industry retail unit sales decreased 48%. Retail unit sales of light construction equipment, where we have a stronger market presence, were down 49% while heavy construction equipment was down 47%. Industry retail unit sales were down for both tractor loader backhoes and skid steers. Market share for the year for both heavy and light construction equipment was flat despite industry declines. The rate of industry decline for both heavy and light construction equipment eased during the fourth quarter of 2009 compared to the substantial reductions in the industry in the second half of 2008.

Net sales in Western Europe declined primarily as a result of industry declines, mix and destocking actions. Industry retail unit sales for both heavy and light construction equipment decreased 50% with heavy construction equipment decreasing 55% and light construction equipment decreasing 48%. The rate of industry decline for both heavy and light construction equipment eased in the fourth quarter of 2009 compared to the substantial volume declines that occurred in the second half of 2008. Tractor loader backhoes and skid steers were down 44% and 40%, respectively. Market share was down for the year in total for both heavy and light construction equipment which contributed to the overall decline in our construction equipment net sales.

Latin America net sales were negatively affected by the decline in both heavy and light construction equipment industry retail unit sales of 54% and 54%, respectively. Industry retail unit sales of tractor loader backhoes and skid steers declined 50% and 62%, respectively. The rate of industry decline slowed slightly in the fourth quarter compared to the previous three quarters in 2009. Partially offsetting these declines was overall strong improvement in market share. Market share growth for the year was strong for light construction equipment with tractor loader backhoes and skid steers up significantly.

In Rest of World, net sales declined due to substantial declines in volume and mix. Industry retail unit sales decreased 48% for light construction equipment and 16% for heavy construction equipment. Industry retail unit sales for tractor loader backhoes and skid steers decreased 78% and 55%, respectively. While the full year was down for both heavy and light equipment industry retail unit sales, industry retail unit sales of heavy and light construction equipment were up in the fourth quarter of 2009. Contributing to the decline in net sales was a decline in market share for the year in both light and heavy construction equipment.

**Table of Contents***Costs and Expenses Equipment Operations*

The table below represents certain costs and expenses that are more appropriately analyzed as part of the Equipment Operations supplemental disclosures. Other costs and expenses are analyzed later in this discussion, either as part of the Financial Services analysis or on a consolidated basis.

	2009		2008		Increase (Decrease) in 2009 vs. 2008	2009 vs. 2008 % Change
	(in millions, except percents)					
Net sales	\$ 12,783	100.0%	\$ 17,366	100.0%	\$ (4,583)	(26)%
Cost of goods sold	10,862	85.0%	14,054	80.9%	(3,192)	(23)%
Gross profit	1,921	15.0%	3,312	19.1%	(1,391)	(42)%
Selling, general and administrative	1,150	9.0%	1,403	8.1%	(253)	(18)%
Research and development	398	3.1%	422	2.4%	(24)	(6)%
Restructuring	98	0.8%	34	0.2%	64	188%
Interest expense	320	2.5%	358	2.1%	(38)	(11)%
Interest compensation to Financial Services	202	1.6%	275	1.6%	(73)	(27)%
Other, net	201	1.6%	204	1.2%	(3)	(1)%

*Gross Profit Equipment Operations*

The decline in gross profit was driven by volume declines and mix (\$1,154 million) as a result of a decline in our agricultural equipment business and the significant deterioration in our construction equipment business. Additionally, the gross margin was negatively affected by increased production and economic costs (\$471 million) and currency translation, transaction and hedging activities (\$240 million). Positive pricing (\$436 million), primarily from the agricultural equipment business, only partially offset the volume and mix and production and economic costs.

Agricultural equipment gross profit decreased due to volume declines and mix (\$659 million), production and economic cost increases (\$306 million), and currency translation, transaction and hedging activities (\$245 million), partially offset by pricing (\$391 million). Volume and mix declines were primarily driven by declines in sales of both tractors and combines. In the under-40 hp segment, the decline was much more significant. Higher production costs resulted from higher input costs from inventory purchased or manufactured in the prior year. As we reduced inventories, these higher costs negatively impacted our margins. Additionally, in anticipation of the industry slowdown, we reduced production rates to destock our inventories and dealer inventories which negatively impacted our margins. The negative currency impact is primarily the result of a strengthening of the U.S. dollar against the Euro, British pound and Brazilian real. Finally, price increases were maintained despite industry declines and competitive pressure which helped to offset some of the volume declines.

Gross profit for the construction equipment business declined significantly due to volume and mix declines (\$495 million) primarily as a result of the significant market retraction and destocking actions taken during the year to reduce company and dealer inventory. Production cost increases (\$142 million) also negatively impacted our margins. Included in production cost are higher input costs incurred for inventory produced principally in the prior year. Our margins were negatively impacted as this higher cost inventory was sold during the year. Additionally, many of our production facilities for the construction equipment business were idle during the year which also negatively impacted our margins. The impact of currency translation, transaction and hedging activities also negatively impacted margins due to the strengthening of the U.S. dollar. We did achieve positive pricing in most regions (\$45 million).

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*Selling, general and administrative    Equipment Operations*

The decrease in selling, general and administrative expenses was primarily the result of strict cost controls and personnel reductions (\$168 million) as well as a favorable currency impact (\$85 million). Salaried personnel were reduced by approximately 13% during the year in response to the market declines. Additional cost reductions included information systems, professional fees and travel. The year-over-year comparison was also favorably impacted by currency due to a strengthening U.S. dollar. Net sales declined at a faster rate than the reduction in selling, general and administrative expenses resulting in the increase as a percentage of net sales compared to the prior year.

*Research and development    Equipment Operations*

Research and development costs increased in the current year as a percentage of net sales reflecting a continued investment in products especially for Tier 4/Stage IIIB engine development as well as investments in our core product portfolio.

*Restructuring    Equipment Operations*

In 2009, we announced restructuring actions to consolidate and reorganize activities to align our cost and operating levels to the current economic conditions. As part of the restructuring, we instituted personnel reductions. Additionally, we reorganized the construction equipment internal management organization combining the two brands under one internal management structure. The personnel reductions and construction equipment's business management restructuring resulted in a cumulative reduction of salaried personnel and agency of approximately 13% including a cumulative reduction of approximately 28% in construction equipment. Additionally, we have decided to move all production activities of our Imola, Italy plant to our plants in Lecce and San Mauro, Italy.

Of the \$98 million incurred for restructuring, \$93 million related to the current year restructuring activities and primarily consisted of personnel reductions and a curtailment loss due to a permanent reduction in personnel in the United States. In addition, \$5 million relates to restructuring actions announced in prior years and consists of severance and other employee related costs incurred under personnel reduction plans and additional costs related to the closure of facilities. The remaining costs expected to be incurred under announced restructuring actions are \$28 million.

See Note 11: Restructuring to our consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2009 for a detailed analysis of our restructuring programs.

*Interest Expense    Equipment Operations*

Interest expense is analyzed on a consolidated basis.

*Interest compensation to Financial Services    Equipment Operations*

This component of the Equipment Operations results is an intercompany charge by Financial Services to Equipment Operations, which is eliminated at the consolidated level. We provide interest-free floor plan financing and extended payment terms to our dealers primarily in North America and in Western Europe to support wholesale sales of equipment. Financial Services finances these receivables, manages the credit exposure, controls losses and provides funding. Financial Services receives interest compensation from Equipment Operations for the cost of this financing offered to our dealers.

Interest compensation to Financial Services remained consistent with the prior year as a percentage of net sales moving in line with the reductions in volume for both our agricultural and construction equipment.

**Table of Contents***Other, net Equipment Operations*

The decrease in Other, net was the result of increases in pension and other postemployment benefits related to former employees (\$50 million) and product liability costs (\$15 million) partially offset by a decrease in foreign exchange losses (\$49 million) and other miscellaneous costs.

*Equity in income of unconsolidated subsidiaries and affiliates Equipment Operations*

The loss in the current year was primarily related to our construction equipment joint ventures due to the overall decline in the construction equipment industry.

*Overview of Financial Services Results*

	2009		2008		Increase (Decrease) in 2009 vs. 2008	2009 vs. 2008 % Change
	(in millions, except percents)					
Finance and interest income	\$ 1,190	100.0%	\$ 1,356	100.0%	\$ (166)	(12)%
Selling, general and administrative	336	28.2%	295	21.8%	41	14%
Restructuring	4	%	5	%	(1)	(20)%
Interest expense	497	41.8%	606	44.7%	(109)	(18)%
Other, net	129	10.8%	115	8.4%	14	(12)%
Total expenses	\$ 966		\$ 1,021		\$ (55)	(5)%
On-book asset portfolio	\$ 8,171		\$ 9,825		\$ (1,654)	(17)%
Managed asset portfolio	\$ 17,257		\$ 17,524		\$ (267)	(2)%

*Finance and interest income Financial Services*

The decrease in finance and interest income was driven by a decline in net interest revenue (\$246 million) partially offset by an increase in ABS revenues (\$72 million) and an increase in operating lease revenue (\$19 million). Net interest revenue's decline was the result of volume and mix as well as interest rates. The declines related to volume and mix were driven by the decline in the on-book portfolio due to the significant declines in the construction equipment business as well as the declines in the agricultural equipment business. Also contributing to the decline were decreases due to interest rates. Interest rate decreases were primarily the result of benchmark rates declining globally. ABS revenue increased as credit market conditions eased during the year especially during the fourth quarter. ABS revenue includes \$128 million of gains on sales of receivables that occurred during the year.

*Selling, general and administrative Financial Services*

The increase in selling, general and administrative expenses was primarily a result of increased loss provisions partially offset by declines in other selling, general and administrative expenses. Loss provisions increased due to the downturn in the U.S. and European construction equipment markets. Additional loss provisions were recorded for Brazil's retail agricultural equipment portfolio. Partially offsetting the increased loss provisions are personnel reductions and other cost control actions.



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Delinquency and loss percentages for our managed portfolio were as follows:

	2009		2008	
	Delinquencies	Losses	Delinquencies	Losses
North America	2.74%	0.93%	2.54%	0.54%
Europe	7.30%	0.33%	2.22%	%
Latin America	27.89%	0.64%	4.97%	0.16%
Rest of World	2.37%	0.56%	7.33%	0.17%
<b>Total</b>	<b>7.50%</b>	<b>0.73%</b>	<b>2.92%</b>	<b>0.34%</b>

The increases in retail delinquencies and the overall losses, as a percentage of outstanding receivables were driven by the Brazilian agricultural equipment loans which did not qualify for the renegotiation extension and the continued global slowdown in the construction equipment market in Europe and North America.

*Restructuring Financial Services*

The restructuring expense incurred during 2009 was the result of personnel reductions primarily in the North American and European regions.

*Other, net Financial Services*

The increase in other, net was primarily driven by an increase in depreciation expense related to a growing operating lease portfolio.

*Consolidated interest expense*

The decrease in interest expense was mix and interest rate related as for Equipment Operations, average debt outstanding remained flat. The net interest rate on our Equipment Operations debt declined by approximately 140 basis points. The decline was due to lower interest rates on floating rate debt of Equipment Operations. Financial Services experienced both a decline in average debt outstanding as well as a decrease in the net interest rate on the debt resulting in a decline in interest expense. The decrease in the average debt outstanding was driven by the increase in off-book ABS transactions.

*Consolidated income tax provision*

	2009	2008
	(in millions, except percents)	
Income (loss) before income taxes and equity in income (loss) of unconsolidated subsidiaries and affiliates	\$ (93)	\$ 1,156
Income tax provision	\$ 92	\$ 385
Effective tax rate	(98.9)%	33.3%

The primary reason for the adverse effective tax rate was due to losses incurred during the year in certain jurisdictions where we could not recognize a tax benefit as well as unfavorable deferred tax asset valuation allowance adjustments.

**Application of Critical Accounting Estimates**

The preparation of our financial statements in conformity with U.S. GAAP requires management to make 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 consolidated financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues



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and expenses during the reported periods. Actual results may differ from these estimates under different assumptions or conditions. Our critical accounting estimates, which require management assumptions and complex judgments, are summarized below. Our other accounting policies are described in the notes to our consolidated financial statements.

*Allowance for Credit Losses*

The allowance for credit losses is established to cover probable losses for receivables owned by us and is allocated based on two components, depending on whether or not the receivable has been individually identified as being impaired. The first component of the allowance for credit losses covers impaired assets which represent all or a portion of receivables specifically reviewed by management for which we have determined we will not collect all of the contractual principal and interest. Receivables are individually reviewed for impairment based on, among other items, amounts outstanding, amounts past due, days past due and prior collection history. These receivables are subject to impairment measurement at the loan level based either on the present value of expected future cash flows discounted at the receivable's effective interest rate or the fair value of the collateral for collateral-dependent receivables and receivables for which foreclosure is deemed to be probable. When the values are lower than the carrying value of the receivables, impairment is recognized.

The second component of the allowance for credit losses covers all performing receivables which have incurred losses that are not yet individually identifiable. The allowance for these receivables is based on aggregated portfolio evaluations, generally by financial product. The allowance for retail credit losses is based on loss forecast models which consider a variety of factors that may include, but are not limited to, historical loss experience, portfolio balance and delinquencies. The allowance for wholesale credit losses is based on loss forecast models which consider a variety of factors that may include, but are not limited to, historical loss experience, portfolio balance and dealer risk ratings. The loss forecast models are updated on a quarterly basis to incorporate information reflecting the current economic environment.

The total allowance for credit losses at December 31, 2010, 2009, and 2008 was \$594 million, \$393 million, and \$269 million, respectively. The allowance for credit losses increased in 2010 due primarily to additional reserves recorded for Brazil's retail agricultural equipment loan portfolio and the European construction equipment market. The increase in 2009 was due to the downturn in the U.S. and European construction markets and additional reserves recorded for Brazil's retail agricultural equipment portfolio. Beginning January 1, 2010, we adopted the new accounting guidance related to the consolidation of variable interest entities ( VIEs ). The allowance for credit losses increased approximately \$59 million related to the receivables that were consolidated upon adoption of this guidance.

The historical loss experience on the receivable portfolio represents one of the key assumptions involved in determining the allowance for credit losses. Over the last three years, this percent has varied by an average of approximately plus or minus 0.22 percentage points, compared to the average loss experience during that period. Holding other estimates constant, if the estimated loss experience on the receivable portfolio were to increase or decrease 0.22 percentage points, the allowance for credit losses at December 31, 2010 would increase or decrease by approximately \$32 million.

While management believes it has exercised prudent judgment and applied reasonable assumptions, there can be no assurance that in the future, changes in economic conditions or other factors would not cause changes in the financial condition of our customers. If the financial condition of our customer deteriorates, the timing and level of payments received could be impacted and, therefore, could result in a change to our ultimate losses on the current portfolio.

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*Equipment on Operating Lease Residual Values*

Our Financial Services segment purchases equipment from our dealers and other independent third parties and leases it to retail customers under operating leases. Income from these operating leases is recognized over the term of the lease. Financial Services' decision on whether or not to offer lease financing to customers is based, in part, upon estimated residual values of the leased equipment, which are estimated at the lease inception date and periodically updated. Realization of the residual values, a component in the profitability of a lease transaction, is dependent on our ability to market the equipment at lease termination under the then prevailing market conditions. We continually evaluate whether events and circumstances have impacted the estimated residual values of equipment on operating leases. Although realization is not assured, management believes that the estimated residual values are realizable.

Total operating lease residual values at December 31, 2010, 2009, and 2008 were \$461 million, \$427 million, and \$374 million, respectively.

Estimates used in determining end-of-lease market values for equipment on operating leases significantly impact the amount and timing of depreciation expense. If future market values for this equipment were to decrease 10% from our present estimates, the total impact would be to increase our depreciation expense on equipment on operating leases by approximately \$46 million. This amount would be charged to depreciation expense during the remaining lease terms such that the net investment in operating leases at the end of the lease terms would be equal to the revised residual values. Initial lease terms generally range from three to four years.

*Recoverability of Long-lived Assets*

Long-lived assets include property, plant and equipment, goodwill and other intangible assets such as patents and trademarks. We evaluate the recoverability of property, plant and equipment and finite-lived other intangible assets whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of an asset may not be fully recoverable. We assess the recoverability of property, plant and equipment and finite-lived other intangible assets by comparing the carrying amount of the asset to future undiscounted net cash flows expected to be generated by the asset. If the carrying amount of the long-lived asset is not recoverable in full on an undiscounted cash flow basis, an impairment is recognized to the extent that the carrying amount exceeds its fair value.

Goodwill and indefinite-lived other intangible assets are tested for impairment at least annually. In 2010 and 2009, we performed our annual impairment review as of December 31 and concluded that there was no impairment in either year. We continue to evaluate events and circumstances to determine if additional testing may be required.

Impairment testing for goodwill is done at a reporting unit level using a two-step test.

From 2006 to 2009, we managed our business at the brand level: Case IH and New Holland agricultural equipment brands, Case and New Holland Construction construction equipment brands and Financial Services. In 2010, we began to manage our business at the Agricultural Equipment, Construction Equipment, and Financial Services level and now identify these as our three reporting units.

Under the first step of the goodwill impairment test, our estimate of the fair value of the reporting unit is compared with its carrying value (including goodwill). If the fair value of the reporting unit is less than its carrying value, an indication of goodwill impairment exists for the reporting unit and we must perform step two of the impairment test (measurement). Step two of the impairment test, if necessary, would require the identification and estimation of the fair value of the reporting unit's individual assets, including intangible assets with definite and indefinite lives regardless of whether such intangible assets are currently recorded as an asset of the reporting unit, and liabilities in order to calculate the implied fair value of the reporting unit's goodwill.

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Under step two, an impairment loss is recognized to the extent the carrying amount of the reporting unit's goodwill exceeds the implied fair value of goodwill. The carrying values for each reporting unit include material allocations of our assets and liabilities and costs and expenses that are common to all of the reporting units. We believe that the basis for such allocations has been consistently applied and is reasonable.

To determine fair value, we have relied on two valuation techniques: the income approach and the market approach.

The income approach is a valuation technique used to convert future expected cash flows to a present value. We use the income approach as the primary approach to measure the fair value of the Equipment Operations reporting units. We believe the income approach provides the best measure of fair value for our Equipment Operations reporting units as this approach considers factors unique to each of our reporting units and related long range plans that may not be comparable to other companies and that are not yet publicly available. The income approach is dependent on several critical management assumptions, including estimates of future sales growth, gross margins, operating costs, income tax rates, terminal value growth rates, capital expenditures, changes in working capital requirements and the weighted average cost of capital (discount rate).

Expected cash flows used under the income approach are developed in conjunction with our budgeting and forecasting process and represent what we believe to be the most likely amounts and timing of future cash flows based on our long range plan. Our long range plan is updated annually as a part of our annual planning process and is reviewed and approved by senior management. We use eight years of expected cash flows as management believes that this period generally reflects the underlying market cycles for its businesses.

The discount rates used in the income approach are an estimate of the rate of return that a market participant would expect of each reporting unit. To select an appropriate rate for discounting the future earnings stream, a review was made of short-term interest rates and the yields of long-term corporate and government bonds, as well as the typical capital structure of companies in the industry. The discount rates used for each reporting unit may vary depending on the risk inherent in the cash flow projections, as well as the risk level that would be perceived by a market participant. The discount rate used for the Agricultural Equipment reporting unit decreased from 13% at December 31, 2009 to 11% at December 31, 2010. The discount rate for the Construction Equipment reporting unit decreased from 13.5% at December 31, 2009 to 12% at December 31, 2010. The discount rates changed primarily due to changes in interest rates and risk levels.

A terminal value is included at the end of the projection period used in our discounted cash flow analyses in order to reflect the remaining value that each reporting unit is expected to generate. The terminal value represents the present value subsequent to the last year of the projection period of cash flows into perpetuity. The terminal value growth rate is a key assumption used in determining the terminal value as it represents the annual growth of all subsequent cash flows into perpetuity. The terminal value growth rates used for the December 31, 2010 valuations (1.0% for the Agriculture Equipment reporting unit and 2.0% for the Construction Equipment reporting unit) have not changed from the rates used at December 31, 2009.

The market approach measures fair value based on prices generated by market transactions involving identical or comparable assets or liabilities. Under the market approach, we apply the guideline company method in estimating fair value. The guideline company method makes use of market price data of corporations whose stock is actively traded in a public, free and open market, either on an exchange or over-the counter basis. Although it is clear no two companies are entirely alike, the corporations selected as guideline companies must be engaged in the same or similar line of business or be subject to similar financial and business risks, including the opportunity for growth. The guideline company method of the market approach provides an indication of value by relating the equity or invested capital (debt plus equity) of guideline companies to various measures of their earnings and cash flow, then applying such multiples to the business being valued.

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Book value market multiples were utilized in determining the fair value of the Financial Services reporting unit under the market approach. We use the market approach as the primary approach to measure the fair value of the Financial Services reporting unit as it derives value based primarily on the assets under management.

Revenue and EBITDA market multiples were utilized in determining the fair value of the Equipment Operations reporting units under the market approach. For our Equipment Operations reporting units, the market approach is used as a secondary approach to further support the income approach. Because the market approach does not evaluate our reporting units' projected cash flows, we believe the market approach enables validation of the fair values derived from the income approach using market benchmarks.

We identified comparable companies for use in the guideline company approach based on a review of all publicly traded companies in our lines of business. The comparable companies used were determined based on an evaluation of all relevant factors, including whether the companies were subject to similar financial and business risks.

As of December 31, 2010, the estimated fair value of the Agricultural Equipment reporting unit exceeded its carrying value by a substantial amount.

The excess of the estimated fair value of the Construction Equipment unit over its carrying value increased as of December 31, 2010, compared to the prior year estimate. The calculation of the estimated fair value of the reporting unit continues to contain a higher level of risk due primarily to the difficult trading conditions that the business has experienced in the important North American and European markets since 2007. The projections include, among other things, the expected benefits of 2009 restructuring actions to reduce the fixed cost footprint and selling, general and administrative expenses, product development programs and new products with introductions starting in 2010 and continuing through the forecast period, and capacity expansions. The projections also include certain assumptions for continued expansion in emerging markets and an expected improvement in North American and European market conditions, which result in operating performance that is expected to improve and exceed our best past performance. Should the Construction Equipment business be unable to successfully achieve its planned actions, realize the benefits of its investments, or perform to its long range plan objectives, we may be required to re-evaluate the carrying value of the business units goodwill.

Measuring the estimated fair value of our businesses requires judgment and the use of estimates by management. We can provide no assurance that a material impairment charge will not occur in a future period. Our estimates of future cash flows may differ from actual cash flows that are subsequently realized due to, among other things, worldwide economic factors, industry growth rates, technological changes and the achievement of the anticipated benefits of our product development and profit improvement initiatives. Any of these potential factors, or other unexpected factors, may cause us to re-evaluate the carrying value of goodwill. We will continue to monitor circumstances and events in future periods to determine whether additional impairment testing is necessary. If an impairment charge were required to be taken for goodwill, such a charge would be a non-cash charge. However, such a charge could have a material adverse impact on our financial position and statement of operations.

### *Sales Allowances*

We grant certain sales incentives to stimulate sales of our products to retail customers. The expense for such incentive programs is accrued for and recorded as a deduction in arriving at our net sales amount at the time of the sale of the product to the dealer. The expense for new programs is accrued at the inception of the program. The amount of incentives to be paid are estimated based upon historical data, estimated future market demand for our products, dealer inventory levels, announced incentive programs, competitive pricing and interest rates, among other things. If market conditions were to decline, we may take actions to increase customer incentives possibly resulting in an increase in the deduction recorded in arriving at our net sales amount at the time the incentive is offered.

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The sales allowance accruals at December 31, 2010, 2009, and 2008 were \$774 million, \$690 million, and \$660 million, respectively.

Over the last three years, the percentage of sales allowance costs to net sales from dealers has varied by approximately plus or minus 2.5 percentage points, comparing the average sales allowance costs to net sales percentage during the period. Holding other assumptions constant, if the estimated percentage were to increase or decrease 2.5 percentage points, the sales incentive allowance at December 31, 2010 would increase or decrease by approximately \$73 million, which would positively or negatively impact operating margins.

### *Warranty Costs*

At the time a sale of equipment to a dealer is recognized, we record the estimated future warranty costs for the product, primarily basic warranty coverage. We generally determine our total warranty liability with reference to our historical claims rate experience. Our warranty obligations are affected by sales levels, component failure rates, replacement costs and dealer service costs. If actual failure rates or costs to replace and install new components differ from our estimates, a revision in the warranty liability would be required.

The product warranty accruals at December 31, 2010, 2009, and 2008 were \$350 million, \$301 million, and \$294 million, respectively.

Estimates used to determine the product warranty accruals are significantly impacted by the historical percentage of warranty claims costs to related net sales. Over the last three years, this percentage has varied by approximately 0.3 percentage points, comparing the warranty costs to net sales percentage during the period. Holding other assumptions constant, if this estimated percentage were to increase or decrease 0.3 percentage points, the warranty expense for the year ended December 31, 2010, would increase or decrease by approximately \$43 million.

See Note 14: Commitments and Contingencies to our consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2010 for further information on our accounting practices and recorded obligations related to modification programs and warranty costs.

### *Defined Benefit Pension and Other Postretirement Obligations*

As more fully described in Note 12: Employee Benefit Plans and Postretirement Benefits to our consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2010, we sponsor pension and other retirement plans in various countries. We actuarially determine these pension and other postretirement costs and obligations using several statistical and judgmental factors. These assumptions include discount rates, rates for expected returns on plan assets, rates for compensation, mortality rates, retirement rates, and health care cost trend rates, as determined by us within certain guidelines. Actual experiences different from those assumed and changes in assumptions can result in gains and losses that we have not yet recognized in our consolidated statements of operations but have been recognized in equity. For our pension and postretirement benefit plans, we recognize net gain or loss as a component of our pension and other retirement plans expense for the year if, as of the beginning of the year, such unrecognized net gain or loss exceeds 10% of the greater of (1) the projected benefit obligation or (2) the fair or market value of the plan assets at year end. In such case, the amount of amortization we recognize is the resulting excess divided by the average remaining service period of active employees, and by the average life expectancy for inactive employees expected to receive benefits under the plan.

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The following table shows the effects of a one percentage-point change in our primary defined benefit pension and other postretirement benefit actuarial assumptions on pension and other postretirement benefit obligations and expense:

	2011 Benefit Cost (income)/expense		Year End Benefit Obligation increase/(decrease)	
	One Percentage-Point Increase	One Percentage-Point Decrease	One Percentage-Point Increase	One Percentage-Point Decrease
	(in millions)			
<b>Pension benefits</b>				
Assumed discount rate	\$ (13)	\$ 19	\$ (299)	\$ 364
Expected rate of compensation increase	7	(5)	40	(35)
Expected long-term rate of return on plan assets	(20)	20	N/A	N/A
<b>Other postretirement benefits:</b>				
Assumed discount rate	(11)	13	(104)	125
Assumed health care cost trend rate (initial and ultimate)	21	(17)	104	(88)
<i>Tax Contingencies</i>				

We are periodically subject to audits of our various income tax returns by taxing authorities. These audits review tax filing positions, including the allocation of income among our tax jurisdictions. Some of our tax positions could be challenged by the taxing authorities. The estimate of our tax contingencies requires the use of judgment to estimate the exposure associated with our various tax filing positions. Although management believes that the judgments and estimates are reasonable, actual results could differ, and we may be exposed to losses or gains that could be material. An unfavorable tax settlement would likely require use of our cash and may result in an increase in our effective income tax rate in the period of resolution. A favorable tax settlement would generally be recognized as a reduction in our effective income tax rate in the period of resolution. See Note 10: Income Taxes to our consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2010 for further information on our accounting for uncertain tax positions.

**New Accounting Pronouncements Adopted in 2010**

As of the beginning of 2010, we adopted new accounting guidance related to the accounting for transfers of financial assets and the consolidation of VIEs.

In June 2009, the FASB issued new accounting guidance that changes the accounting for transfers of financial assets. The guidance eliminates the concept of a qualifying special purpose entity ( QSPE ), changes the requirements for derecognizing financial assets, and requires additional disclosures to provide greater transparency about transfers of financial assets, including securitization transactions, and an entity's continuing involvement in and exposure to the risks related to transferred financial assets.

In June 2009, the FASB also issued new accounting guidance which amends the accounting for VIEs. The guidance changes the criteria for determining whether the consolidation of a VIE is required from a quantitative risk and rewards model to a qualitative model, based on control and economics. The guidance also eliminates the scope exception for QSPEs, increases the frequency for reassessing consolidation of VIEs and creates new disclosure requirements about an entity's involvement in a VIE.

We adopted the new guidance on January 1, 2010. As a significant portion of our securitization trusts and facilities are no longer exempt from consolidation as QSPEs under the guidance, we reassessed these VIEs under the new qualitative model and determined we were the primary beneficiary, as CNH has both the power to direct



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the activities of the VIE that most significantly impact the VIE's economic performance and an obligation to absorb losses or the right to receive benefits that could potentially be significant to the VIE. Therefore, we consolidated the receivables and related liabilities held by these VIEs based on the carrying amounts of the assets and liabilities, as prescribed by the new guidance. The impact of our adoption of the new guidance on January 1, 2010 is as follows:

	<b>Adjustment for New Guidance (in millions)</b>
Accounts, notes receivable and other net	
Retail receivables securitization	\$ 3,448
Wholesale receivables securitization	1,563
Credit card receivables securitization	181
Accounts, notes receivable and other net	5,192
Other Assets primarily restricted cash	525
<b>Total assets</b>	<b>\$ 5,717</b>
Accrued and other liabilities	\$ 26
Short-term debt	1,209
Long-term debt, including current maturities	4,519
<b>Total liabilities</b>	<b>5,754</b>
Total equity	(37)
<b>Total liabilities and equity</b>	<b>\$ 5,717</b>

The assets of the VIEs include restricted cash and certain receivables which are restricted to settle the obligations of those entities and are not expected to be available to us or our creditors. Liabilities of the consolidated VIEs include secured borrowings for which creditors or beneficial interest holders do not have recourse to the general credit of CNH.

An additional impact of adopting this guidance is that certain funding transactions that would have historically met the derecognition criteria will not qualify for derecognition under the new accounting rules. Beginning on January 1, 2010, wholesale receivables originated in Europe that were included in factoring programs for the revolving sale to third party factors are treated as secured borrowings. As of December 31, 2010, factoring transactions involving 6 million (\$8 million) of receivables continue to be treated as sales under the previous accounting rules as they were sold prior to January 1, 2010.

We adopted the guidance prospectively. Therefore, the financial statements prepared for 2010 and subsequent periods will reflect the new accounting requirements, but the financial statements for periods ended on or before December 31, 2009 reflected the accounting guidance applicable during those periods. Our statement of operations for the year ended December 31, 2010 no longer reflects securitization income and initial gains or losses on new securitization transactions, but instead reports interest income and other income associated with all securitized receivables, and interest expense associated with the debt issued from the securitization trusts and facilities. Therefore, current period results and balances will not be comparable to prior period amounts. In addition, because our new securitization transactions are accounted for as secured borrowings rather than asset sales, the initial cash flows from these transactions are presented in 2010 as cash flows from financing transactions rather than cash flows from operating or investing activities.

**B. Liquidity and Capital Resources**

The following discussion of liquidity and capital resources principally focuses on our consolidated statements of cash flows and our consolidated balance sheets. Our operations are capital intensive and subject to



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seasonal variations in financing requirements for dealer receivables and dealer and company inventories. Whenever necessary, funds from operating activities are supplemented from external sources. We expect to have available to us cash reserves and cash generated from operations and from sources of debt and financing activities that are sufficient to fund our working capital requirements, capital expenditures and debt service at least through the end of 2011. See Sources of Funding Funding Policy below for more information regarding our funding strategy. See Item 3. Key Information D. Risk Factors for additional information concerning risks related to our business, strategy and operations.

**Cash Flows**

Our cash flows from operating activities are primarily a result of net income (loss), Equipment Operations working capital requirements and changes in dealer receivable levels. Our cash flows from investing and financing activities principally reflect capital expenditures, changes in deposits with Fiat subsidiaries cash management pools, our level of investment in retail receivables, changes in our funding structure and dividend payments.

The \$2,355 million increase in consolidated cash and cash equivalents, during the year ended December 31, 2010, reflects the generation of cash in our operating and financing activities. Cash and cash equivalents at Equipment Operations increased by \$2,644 million, while cash and cash equivalents at Financial Services decreased by \$289 million.

*Cash Flows from Operating Activities*

	For the Years Ended		
	December 31,		
	2010	2009	2008
	(in millions)		
Equipment Operations	\$ 1,811	\$ 1,145	\$ (282)
Financial Services	(12)	1,220	936
Eliminations	(397)	(153)	(4)
Consolidated	\$ 1,402	\$ 2,212	\$ 650

Equipment Operations generated \$1,811 million of cash flows from operations in 2010, primarily due to \$1,000 million in cash flows from working capital reductions, adjustments for depreciation and amortization expense of \$291 million, and 2010 net income of \$438 million. Cash provided by working capital reductions includes \$323 million from inventory reductions and \$506 million from an increase in payables, offset by \$84 million due to higher receivables. The primary driver of the working capital reduction in 2010 was the stronger market demand reducing the levels of finished goods inventory. The cash generated from operations was also attributable to the increase of \$416 million in other liabilities primarily related to higher levels of taxes payable and accrued payroll. The increase in cash flows from operating activities in 2010 compared to 2009 reflects the year-over-year increase in net income.

The utilization of cash in operating activities at Financial Services in 2010 resulted primarily from cash reduction of \$203 million from increases in accounts receivables, partially offset by net income of \$159 million. The decrease in cash flows from operating activities in 2010 compared to 2009 was primarily due to cash inflows as the result of significant reductions in receivables during 2009.

Equipment Operations generated \$1,145 million of cash flows from operations in 2009, primarily due to \$1,200 million in cash flows from working capital reductions. Cash provided by working capital reductions is comprised of \$809 million from receivable reductions and \$1,360 million from inventory reductions, offset by cash used to reduce payables by \$969 million. The primary drivers of the working capital reductions in 2009 were the lower levels of revenues, the sale of receivables to Financial Services and changes in our production

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schedules that were made to compensate for the lower levels of demand. The cash provided by working capital reductions was partially offset by the impact of the 2009 net loss of \$222 million and an increase in prepayments and other current assets related to higher levels of tax receivables. The increase in cash flows from operating activities in 2009 compared to 2008 reflects the decrease in working capital levels that occurred in 2009, while \$1,379 million in cash was used due to increases in working capital levels during 2008. The increase in year-over-year cash flow was partially offset by the decline of net income.

Financial Services generated \$1,220 million of cash from operating activities in 2009, resulting primarily from \$858 million in cash from decreases in dealer and other accounts receivables, from net income of \$174 million and depreciation and amortization of \$128 million. The decrease in receivables is attributable to the increase in sales of receivables to the ABS markets under the accounting guidance in effect during that period.

*Cash Flows from Investing Activities*

	For the Years Ended December 31,		
	2010	2009 (in millions)	2008
Equipment Operations	\$ 168	\$ (691)	\$ (1,066)
Financial Services	(234)	1,924	(2,731)
Eliminations	20		8
Consolidated	\$ (46)	\$ 1,233	\$ (3,789)

Cash provided by investing activities at Equipment Operations in 2010 resulted from withdrawals from Fiat subsidiaries' cash management pools of \$481 million, partially offset by capital expenditures of \$301 million. The increase in cash from investing activities in 2010 compared to 2009 is primarily due to \$451 million in deposits in Fiat subsidiaries' cash management pools in 2009, compared to withdrawals of \$481 million in 2010 as we deposited a greater portion of our cash with third party banks prior to the demerger.

Cash flow used by activities at Financial Services in 2010 totaled \$234 million resulting from \$365 million in expenditures for equipment on operating leases and a \$219 million increase in restricted cash, partially offset by net collections of retail receivables of \$77 million and proceeds from the sale of equipment on operating lease of \$270 million. We adopted new accounting guidance related to the accounting for transfers of financial assets and the consolidation of VIEs at the beginning of 2010. Under this new accounting guidance, certain securitization transactions were accounted for as secured borrowings rather than asset sales. The cash flows from these securitization transactions were presented as investing activities in 2009 and as financing activities in 2010. Total investing cash flows related to retail receivables and securitization transactions decreased \$1,585 million compared to 2009 primarily as a result of this new accounting guidance.

The utilization of cash in investing activities at Equipment Operations in 2009 reflects capital expenditures of \$217 million and an increase in deposits in Fiat subsidiaries' cash management pools of \$451 million. Capital expenditures were principally related to initiatives to introduce new products and enhance manufacturing efficiency.

Cash provided by investing activities at Financial Services in 2009 totaled \$1,924 million resulting from proceeds from retail securitizations of \$3,775 million, collections of retail receivables of \$4,466 million, proceeds from the sale of equipment on operating lease of \$140 million, \$107 million for retained interests, and withdrawals from Fiat subsidiaries' cash management pools of \$289 million. Partially offsetting these sources of cash were \$6,552 million of investments in retail receivables and investments in equipment on operating leases of \$302 million. Net cash provided from securitization transactions in 2009 was \$1,796 million, up \$3,902 million from 2008, as securitization markets re-opened in 2009, leading to an increase in new securitization funding and gains in 2009, which were in sharp contrast with the securitization markets that virtually ceased to operate in 2008.

**Table of Contents***Cash Flows from Financing Activities*

	For the Years Ended December 31,		
	2010	2009	2008
	(in millions)		
Equipment Operations	\$ 626	\$ (356)	\$ 1,128
Financial Services	(57)	(2,766)	1,719
Eliminations	377	153	(4)
Consolidated	\$ 946	\$ (2,969)	\$ 2,843

Cash provided by financing activities at Equipment Operations in 2010 is primarily attributable to net proceeds of \$381 million from long-term borrowings and \$254 million in cash received for the reduction of intersegment notes from Financial Services. The increase of cash provided by financing activities in 2010 compared to 2009 was due to a net reduction in borrowings in 2009.

Cash flows used by financing activities for Financial Services in 2010 of \$57 million primarily reflects dividend payments of \$397 million to Equipment Operations and cash payment of \$254 million to Equipment Operations to reduce intersegment notes payable, partially offset by net proceeds of \$574 million from long-term and short-term borrowings. The improvement in cash flows used by financing activities at Financial Services in 2010 from 2009 was primarily due to the net proceeds from borrowings in 2010 compared with a \$1,937 million reduction of long-term and short-term borrowings in 2009.

Equipment Operations cash flows used by financing activities in 2009 of \$356 million reflects the use of \$1,017 million in cash to reduce short-term and long-term borrowings. Partially offsetting this use of cash, was \$676 million in cash received for the reduction of intersegment notes from Financial Services. Net cash provided by financing activities in 2008 primarily related to increases in short-term and long-term borrowings.

Cash flows used by financing activities for Financial Services in 2009 of \$2,766 million primarily reflects a reduction in short-term and long-term borrowings of \$1,937 million in addition to cash used to reduce intercompany notes from Equipment Operations of \$676 million. In 2009, Financial Services paid dividends to Equipment Operations of \$153 million, compared to \$4 million in 2008. Net cash provided by financing activities in 2008 primarily related to increases in short-term and long-term borrowings.

**Sources of Funding***Funding Policy*

In the current environment of uncertainty in the financial markets, our policy is to maintain a high degree of flexibility with our funding and investment options by using a broad variety of financial instruments to maintain our desired level of liquidity. In managing our liquidity requirements, we are pursuing a financing strategy that includes maintaining continuous access to a variety of financing sources, including U.S. and international capital markets, commercial bank lines, and funding Financial Services with a combination of receivables securitizations, conduit financing and other transactions.

A summary of our strategy is set forth below:

To fund Equipment Operations short-term financing requirements and to ensure near-term liquidity, Equipment Operations will continue to sell its receivables to Financial Services and rely primarily on internal cash flows including actions to optimize working capital. We also maintain a funding relationship with Fiat Industrial through term loans and cash management arrangements operated by Fiat Industrial treasury subsidiaries in a number of jurisdictions. We may supplement our short-term financing by entering into new credit lines with banks.



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As funding needs of Equipment Operations are determined to be of a longer-term nature, we may access public medium- and long-term debt markets as well as private investors and banks, as appropriate, to refinance borrowings and replenish our liquidity.

We will look at the public ABS market as an important source of funding in North America and Australia; however, we will maintain and further develop the funding diversification strategy we initiated in 2008, which was based on diversifying our funding sources and expanding our investor base. Additional funding needs of Financial Services will be covered by the renewal and possibly the increase of asset-backed securitization programs, private ABS transactions and by the sale of selected portfolios of receivables in bilateral transactions with investors or other financial institutions. We will tailor our offerings to improve investor interest in our securities while optimizing economic factors and reducing execution risks. We will integrate our funding strategy for Financial Services with alternative sources of financing which will be determined on a case-by-case basis. Alternative means of funding could include bank facilities, both short and long-term, capital market transactions and private placements.

Financial Services in Brazil continues to utilize financing provided by BNDES to support the growth of the agricultural and construction equipment sectors of the economy and the issuance of certificates of deposit.

Financial Services has also relied in the past, and may continue to rely, on intersegment borrowings from Equipment Operations. On a global level, we will continue to evaluate alternatives to ensure that Financial Services has access to capital on favorable terms to support its business, including agreements with global or regional partners similar to our agreement with BPLG, new funding arrangements or a combination of the foregoing.

A significant portion of our financing has historically come from Fiat and Fiat subsidiaries. As a consequence of the demerger, all the financing arrangements with Fiat treasury subsidiaries outstanding as of December 31, 2010 were assigned to Fiat Industrial treasury subsidiaries effective as of January 1, 2011. The assignment of term financings took place with the execution of tri-party agreements between the relevant Fiat treasury subsidiaries (which transferred the financial receivables), Fiat Industrial treasury subsidiaries (which received the receivables) and CNH entities (which acknowledged the transfer). As a result of this assignment, CNH entities had no residual financing with Fiat treasury subsidiaries as of January 1, 2011.

Our access to external sources of financing, as well as the cost of financing, is dependent on various factors, including our unsecured debt ratings. As of February 18, 2011, our long-term unsecured debt was rated BB+ (negative outlook) by S&P; Ba3 (stable outlook) by Moody's; and BBB Low (under review with developing implications) by DBRS. Fiat Industrial's long-term unsecured debt was rated BB+ (negative outlook) by S&P and Ba1 (stable outlook) by Moody's. A security rating is not a recommendation to buy, sell or hold securities. Ratings may be subject to revision or withdrawal at any time by the assigning rating organization, and each rating should be evaluated independently of any other rating. A deterioration in our ratings could impair our ability to obtain debt financing as well as increase the cost of such financing. Debt ratings are influenced by a number of factors, including, among others: our parent company's ratings, financial leverage on an absolute basis or relative to peers, the composition of the balance sheet and/or capital structure, material changes in earnings trends and volatility, ability to dividend monies from subsidiaries and our competitive position. Material deterioration in any one, or a combination, of these factors could result in a downgrade of our debt ratings, thus increasing the cost, and limiting the availability, of unsecured financing.

**Table of Contents***Consolidated Debt*

As of December 31, 2010, and 2009, our consolidated debt was as detailed in the table below:

	Consolidated		Equipment Operations		Financial Services	
	2010	2009	2010	2009	2010	2009
	(in millions)					
Long-term debt excluding current maturities	\$ 8,540	\$ 5,050	\$ 3,660	\$ 3,231	\$ 5,933	\$ 2,650
Current maturities of long-term debt	3,894	2,386	818	774	3,076	2,058
Short-term debt	3,863	1,972	177	297	5,468	3,430
Total debt	\$ 16,297	\$ 9,408	\$ 4,655	\$ 4,302	\$ 14,477	\$ 8,138

On December 31, 2010, our outstanding consolidated debt with Fiat and its subsidiaries was \$778 million, or 4.8% of our consolidated debt, compared to \$2.9 billion or 31% as of December 31, 2009. The main reason for the decrease in our consolidated debt with Fiat was the opportunity to refinance part of our borrowings with third parties (for Equipment Operations, with a \$1.5 billion issue of debt securities at an annual fixed rate of 7.875% due in 2017; and for Financial Services, with new securitizations) as well as internal generation of cash.

We believe that Net Debt, defined as total debt less intersegment notes receivable, deposits in Fiat subsidiaries cash management pools and cash and cash equivalents, is a useful analytical tool for measuring our effective borrowing requirements. Our ratio of Net Debt to Net Capitalization provides useful supplementary information to investors so that they may evaluate our financial performance using the same measures we use. Net Capitalization is defined as the sum of Net Debt and Total Equity. Net Debt and Net Capitalization are non-GAAP measures. These non-GAAP financial measures should neither be considered as a substitute for, nor superior to, measures of financial performance prepared in accordance with U.S. GAAP.

The calculation of Net Debt and Net Debt to Net Capitalization as of December 31, 2010 and 2009 and the reconciliation of Net Debt to Total Debt, the U.S. GAAP financial measure that we believe to be most directly comparable, are shown below:

	Consolidated		Equipment Operations		Financial Services	
	2010	2009	2010	2009	2010	2009
	(in millions, except percentages)					
Total debt	\$ 16,297	\$ 9,408	\$ 4,655	\$ 4,302	\$ 14,477	\$ 8,138
Less:						
Cash and cash equivalents	3,618	1,263	2,934	290	684	973
Deposits with Fiat	1,760	2,251	1,643	2,144	117	107
Intersegment notes receivables			2,273	2,398	562	634
Net debt (cash)	10,919	5,894	(2,195)	(530)	13,114	6,424
Total equity	7,380	6,810	7,379	6,809	2,008	2,378
Net capitalization	\$ 18,299	\$ 12,704	\$ 5,184	\$ 6,279	\$ 15,122	\$ 8,802
Net debt (cash) to net capitalization	60%	46%	(42)%	(8)%	87%	73%



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The following table computes Total Debt to Total Capitalization, the U.S. GAAP financial measure which we believe to be most directly comparable to Net Debt to Net Capitalization.

	Consolidated		Equipment Operations		Financial Services	
	2010	2009	2010	2009	2010	2009
	(in millions, except percentages)					
Total debt	\$ 16,297	\$ 9,408	\$ 4,655	\$ 4,302	\$ 14,477	\$ 8,138
Total equity	7,380	6,810	7,379	6,809	2,008	2,378
Total capitalization	\$ 23,677	\$ 16,218	\$ 12,034	\$ 11,111	\$ 16,485	\$ 10,516
Total debt to total capitalization	69%	58%	39%	39%	88%	77%

The improvement in the Net Cash position of Equipment Operations in 2010, compared to 2009, reflects the benefit from the reduction in working capital and increased profitability.

The increase in Financial Services Net Debt in 2010 reflects the consolidation of a significant portion of our off-book debt upon adoption of the new accounting guidance on January 1, 2010. See Note 2: Summary of Significant Accounting Policies New Accounting Pronouncements Adopted in 2010 to our consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2010 for additional information on the adoption of this new accounting guidance.

*Long term debt*

As of December 31, 2010, our consolidated long-term debt was \$12.4 billion, including \$3.9 billion of current maturities, compared to \$7.4 billion and \$2.4 billion, respectively, as of the end of the prior year.

Equipment Operations long-term debt as of December 31, 2010, which was \$4.5 billion, including \$818 million of current maturities, consisted of bonds and medium-term notes in the aggregate amount of approximately \$2.7 billion, medium-term loans and borrowings under credit facilities with third parties and Fiat in the aggregate amount of \$845 million and drawdowns from the syndicated credit facility in the amount of 300 million (\$401 million) and intersegment notes in the amount of \$510 million.

As of December 31, 2010, Financial Services long-term debt was \$9.0 billion, including \$3.1 billion of current maturities, and consisted of \$4.7 billion of debt related to securitizations which was consolidated upon adoption of the new accounting guidance on January 1, 2010, \$1 billion of borrowing from third parties, \$955 million of borrowings under committed credit lines related to our retail lending activities in Brazil, \$909 million of term-wholesale asset-backed facilities from U.S. and Canada, \$543 million of intersegment notes, \$517 million of borrowing from Fiat, \$183 million of credit line facilities under which our receivables are sold to a third party and \$93 million of borrowing under a Canadian asset-backed facility.

A more detailed description of our long-term debt is provided under Note 9: Credit Facilities and Debt to our consolidated financial statements.

*Short Term Debt*

As of December 31, 2010, our consolidated short-term debt was \$3.9 billion, compared to \$2.0 billion as of the end of the prior year.

Equipment Operations short-term debt as of December 31, 2010 was \$177 million and consisted mainly of \$79 million of drawdowns from credit facilities and \$52 million of intersegment notes.

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As of December 31, 2010, Financial Services short-term debt was \$5.5 billion, and consisted of \$3.6 billion of drawdowns from credit facilities (of which \$3.2 billion were financed under various facilities with third parties, \$246 million were financed under ABCP warehouse facilities and \$148 million were granted by Fiat treasury subsidiaries), \$1.7 billion of inter-company borrowings and \$116 million of loans (of which \$3 million were granted from Fiat treasury subsidiaries).

A more detailed description of our short-term debt is provided under Note 9: Credit Facilities and Debt to our consolidated financial statements.

*Credit Facilities*

As of December 31, 2010, we had approximately \$4.8 billion available under our \$12.0 billion total lines of credit, including asset-backed facilities, of which \$2.4 billion were committed lines, \$4.3 billion of uncommitted lines and \$5.1 billion in asset-backed facilities.

Of the total \$7.1 billion drawn under such lines, \$3.7 billion is classified as short term debt, \$1.3 billion is classified as current maturities of long-term debt and \$2.1 billion classified as long-term debt.

A more detailed description of our credit facilities is provided under Note 9: Credit Facilities and Debt to our consolidated financial statements.

*Cash, cash equivalents, Deposits with Fiat and Intersegment notes receivable*

Cash and cash equivalents were \$3.6 billion as of December 31, 2010, compared to \$1.3 billion as of December 31, 2009. The following table shows cash and cash equivalents, together with additional information on deposits with Fiat and intersegment notes receivable, which together contribute to our definition of Net Debt as of December 31, 2010, and 2009.

	Consolidated		Equipment Operations		Financial Services	
	2010	2009	2010	2009	2010	2009
	(in millions)					
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 3,618	\$ 1,263	\$ 2,934	\$ 290	\$ 684	\$ 973
Deposits with Fiat	\$ 1,760	\$ 2,251	\$ 1,643	\$ 2,144	\$ 117	\$ 107
Intersegment notes receivable:						
Current	\$	\$	\$ 1,730	\$ 1,893	\$ 52	\$ 308
Long-term			543	505	510	326
Total intersegment notes receivables	\$	\$	\$ 2,273	\$ 2,398	\$ 562	\$ 634

The amount of deposits with Fiat and cash and cash equivalents held by us on a consolidated basis fluctuates daily. The ratio of cash equivalents to deposits with Fiat also varies, as a function of the cash flows of our subsidiaries that participate in the various cash pooling systems managed by Fiat worldwide.

At December 31, 2010, we had approximately \$1.8 billion of cash deposited in the Fiat treasury subsidiaries cash management pools compared with \$2.3 billion at the end of the prior year. The total amount deposited in the Fiat treasury subsidiaries cash management pools as of December 31, 2010, included \$566 million deposited by our subsidiaries in the United States and in Canada, \$1.2 billion deposited by certain of our European subsidiaries.

Further to the demerger, we entered into new cash management arrangements with Fiat Industrial treasury subsidiaries effective on January 1, 2011. Our cash deposits in Fiat treasury subsidiaries cash management pools

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as of December 31 were transferred to the Fiat Industrial treasury subsidiaries' cash management pools effective as of January 1, 2011. Accordingly, no residual cash balances were outstanding with Fiat treasury subsidiaries' cash management pool as of close of business January 1, 2011.

As of December 31, 2010, we had approximately \$3.6 billion in cash and cash equivalents; this amount included approximately \$2.0 billion of funds which would have historically been deposited with the relevant cash management pools managed by Fiat treasury subsidiaries in the U.S. and in Europe. In anticipation of the demerger, these funds were deposited with primary financial institutions in Europe and the U.S. for a short-term period. At the maturity of these short-term deposits, in the month of January 2011, these funds were deposited with the applicable Fiat Industrial treasury subsidiaries' cash management pools.

### **Securitization**

As part of our overall funding strategy, we periodically transfers certain financial receivables into VIEs that are special purpose entities ( SPEs ) as part of its asset-backed securitization programs.

As a result of the prospective change in accounting guidance, SPEs utilized in securitization programs no longer meet the sale accounting criteria beginning January 1, 2010, and as such, are accounted for as secured borrowings and are now included in the consolidated balance sheet. The net incremental impact of adopting this new guidance required us to record a \$5.7 billion increase to assets and liabilities and equity. See Note 2: Summary of Significant Accounting Policies - New Accounting Pronouncements Adopted in 2010 to our consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2010 for additional information on the adoption of this new accounting guidance.

SPEs utilized in the securitization programs differ from other entities included in our consolidated statements because the assets they hold are legally isolated. For bankruptcy analysis purposes, we have sold the receivables to the SPEs in a true sale and the SPEs are separate legal entities. Upon transfer of the receivables to the SPEs, the receivables and certain cash flows derived from them become restricted for use in meeting obligations to the SPEs' creditors. The SPEs have ownership of cash balances that also have restrictions for the SPEs' investors. Our interests in the SPEs' receivables are subordinate to the interests of third-party investors. None of the receivables that are directly or indirectly sold or transferred in any of these transactions are available to pay our creditors.

Consequently, as of January 1, 2010, certain securitizations that would have historically met the derecognition criteria no longer qualify for derecognition under the new guidance. In addition, wholesale receivables originated in Europe that were included in various factoring programs for the revolving sale to third party factors are accounted for as secured borrowings. As of December 31, 2010, 6 million (\$8 million) of receivables continue to be treated as sales under the previous accounting rules as they were sold prior to January 1, 2010. The secured borrowings related to restricted securitized retail notes are obligations that are payable as the receivables liquidate. Repayments of the secured borrowings depend primarily on cash flows generated by the restricted assets. See Note 9: Credit Facilities and Debt to the consolidated financial statements for more information.

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The following table summarizes the restricted and off-book receivables and the related retained interests as of December 31, 2010, and 2009:

	Restricted Receivables		Off-Book Receivables		Retained Interest	
	2010	2009	2010	2009	2010	2009
	(in millions)					
North America retail receivables	\$ 4,922	\$ 787	\$ 206	\$ 4,207	\$ 39	\$ 335
North America wholesale receivables	2,694	586		1,621		746
Europe wholesale receivables	1,051		8	695		11
Australia retail receivables	936	757				
Australia wholesale receivables	123					
North America revolving charge account receivables	193			181		67
Total included in Accounts and notes receivables, net	\$ 9,919	\$ 2,130	\$ 214	\$ 6,704	39	1,159
ABS certificates (included in Other assets )						100
Total retained interest					\$ 39	\$ 1,259

*Wholesale Receivables Securitizations*

With regard to the wholesale receivable securitization programs, we sell eligible receivables on a revolving basis to structured master trust facilities that issue private and/or public securities. As of December 31, 2010, the U.S. master trust facility consists of a \$583 million term senior and subordinated asset-backed notes issued in August 2009 with a three-year maturity, and four 364-day conduit facilities renewable annually at the sole discretion of the purchasers; \$200 million renewable March 2011, \$500 million renewable July 2011, \$250 million renewable November 2011, and \$200 million renewable November 2011, with a \$100 million temporary increase through February 2011. At December 31, 2009, the U.S. wholesale facility qualified for off-book treatment under the accounting guidelines at that time and accordingly, was not consolidated.

The Canadian master trust facility consists of C\$325 million (\$326 million) term senior and subordinated asset-backed notes with a three-year maturity in December 2012, and a 364-day C\$250 million (\$251 million) conduit facility renewable September 2011 at the sole discretion of the purchaser. As this facility did not meet the sale accounting criteria as of December 31, 2009, the receivables were included in the consolidated balance sheets.

The Australian master trust facility consists of a 364-day A\$200 million (\$203 million) conduit facility renewable December 2011 at the sole discretion of the purchaser.

We consolidated the U.S. securitization trust as of January 1, 2010. In our role as servicer, we have the power to direct the trust's activities and an obligation to absorb certain losses or the right to receive benefits that could potentially be significant to the trust. We are the primary beneficiary of the trust, and therefore, the trust was subject to consolidation.

Our involvement with the securitization trusts includes originating and servicing the wholesale receivables, retaining an undivided interest (seller's interest) in the receivables and maintaining cash reserve accounts. The seller's interest in the trusts represents CNH's undivided interest in the receivables transferred to the trust. We maintain cash reserve accounts at predetermined amounts to provide security to investors in the event that cash collections from the receivables are not sufficient to remit principal and interest payments on the securities. The investors and the securitization trusts have no recourse to us beyond our retained interests for failure of debtors to pay when due. Our retained interests are subordinate to investor's interests.

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For the U.S. wholesale securitization facility in the year ended December, 31, 2009 and 2008, CNH recognized gains of \$51 million and \$54 million, respectively, on the sale of receivables. Collections reinvested into the facility for the years ended December 31, 2009 and 2008, were \$5,629 million and \$6,217 million, respectively. At December 31, 2009, there were no recognized servicing assets or liabilities associated with the U.S. facility.

Each of the facilities contains minimum payment rates and/or portfolio performance thresholds which, if breached, could preclude us from selling additional receivables originated on a prospective basis.

In addition, CNH has various factoring programs for a revolving sale to third party factors of wholesale receivables originated in Europe. At December 31, 2010, the amount of outstanding receivables under these factoring programs was 874 million (\$1.2 billion), of which 786 million (\$1.1 billion) was recorded as secured borrowings and included in the consolidated balance sheet. At December 31, 2009, CNH had 666 million (\$959 million) outstanding under these factoring programs, of which 483 million (\$695 million) qualified for off-book treatment and, accordingly, was removed from the balance sheet.

### *Retail Receivables Securitizations*

Within the U.S. retail asset securitization programs, qualifying retail finance receivables are sold to limited purpose, bankruptcy-remote SPEs. In turn, these subsidiaries establish separate trusts to which the receivables are transferred in exchange for proceeds from asset-backed securities issued by the trusts. In Canada, the receivables are transferred directly to the SPEs. These trusts were determined to be VIEs and, consequently, CNH consolidated all previously unconsolidated retail trusts on January 1, 2010. In its role as servicer, CNH has the power to direct the trusts activities. Through its retained interests, CNH has an obligation to absorb certain losses or the right to receive benefits that could potentially be significant to the trusts.

During the year ended December 31, 2010, CNH executed \$3.5 billion in retail asset-backed transactions in the U.S., Canada and Australia. The securities in these transactions are backed by agricultural and construction equipment retail receivable contracts and finance leases originated through CNH's dealer network. CNH applied any proceeds from the securitizations to repay outstanding debt. At December 31, 2010, \$10.9 billion of asset-backed securities issued to investors were outstanding with a weighted average expected remaining maturity between 26 and 36 months.

During the years ended December 31, 2009 and 2008, CNH securitized retail receivables with a net principal value of \$4.0 billion and \$1.2 billion, respectively, and recognized gains (losses) on these sales of receivables of \$68 million and (\$5) million, respectively. Further, related to the retail securitizations, CNH received proceeds in the years ended December 31, 2009 and 2008, of \$3,732 million and \$1,125 million, respectively, and recorded \$31 million and \$36 million, respectively, in servicing fees.

CNH receives compensation for servicing receivables transferred and earns other related ongoing income customary with the securitization programs. CNH also may retain all or a portion of subordinated interests in the trusts. At December 31, 2009, prior to the consolidation of the trusts, the retained interests were reported as assets in the consolidated balance sheets. No recourse provisions exist that allow holders of the asset-backed securities issued by the trusts to put those securities back to CNH although CNH provides customary representations and warranties that could give rise to an obligation to repurchase from the trust any receivables for which there is a breach of the representations and warranties. Moreover, CNH does not guarantee any securities issued by the trusts. The trusts have a limited life and generally terminate upon final distribution of amounts owed to investors or upon exercise of a cleanup-call option by CNH, in its role as servicer.

Three private retail transactions were not included in the Company's consolidated balance sheet as of December 31, 2010. These facilities were one-time sales of receivables. Therefore, as these receivables are collected, the amount of off-book receivables will decrease.

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### *Revolving Charge Account Securitizations*

CNH, through a trust, securitizes originated revolving charge account receivables to a privately owned 364-day facility. The trust's facility limit is \$250 million and is renewable in October, 2011. Consistent with the wholesale and retail securitization programs, CNH determined the trust was a VIE and consequently it was consolidated in CNH's balance sheets in accordance with new accounting guidance adopted on January 1, 2010. For 2009, transactions with the facility were considered sales and removed from the balance sheet.

CNH's continuing involvement with the securitization trust includes servicing the receivables and maintaining a cash reserve account, which provides security to investors in the event that cash collections from the receivables are not sufficient to remit principal and interest payments to the securities. The investors and the securitization trust have no recourse to CNH beyond CNH's retained interest assets for failure of debtors to pay when due. Further, CNH's retained interests are subordinate to the investors' interests.

For the year ended December 31, 2009 and 2008, CNH recognized gains of \$10 million and \$9 million, respectively, on the sale of receivables and collections reinvested into the facility were \$705 million and \$227 million, respectively. At December 31, 2009, there were no recognized servicing assets or liabilities associated with the trust.

### **Pension and Other Postretirement Benefits**

#### *Pension Benefit Obligations*

Plan assets are primarily held in trusts and invested to provide for current and future pension benefits. Plan assets primarily consist of investments in equity securities, debt securities, and cash.

The funded status of our pension benefit obligations is the difference between our plan assets and our recorded plan obligations. At December 31, 2010 and 2009, our pension plans had an underfunded status of approximately \$736 million and \$848 million, respectively. These amounts included pension plan obligations for plans that we are not currently required to fund of \$463 million and \$481 million at December 31, 2010 and 2009, respectively.

During 2010, we made a discretionary contribution of \$70 million to our U.S. defined benefit pension plan trust. In 2011, we anticipate making a discretionary contribution of up to \$70 million to the U.S. defined benefit pension plan trust. Based on projections of minimum funding requirements, we do not anticipate that any additional contributions for this plan will be required during the period 2012 through 2015. We will continue to consider making discretionary contributions to our pension and other benefit plans in the future.

During 2010, we contributed \$59 million to our non-U.S. defined benefit plans and we anticipate that we will make contributions to such plans in 2011 of approximately \$55 million.

#### *Other Postretirement Benefit Obligations*

These benefit obligations are currently unfunded although we continue to evaluate making discretionary contributions. At December 31, 2010, and 2009, our other postretirement benefit obligations had an underfunded status of \$1.1 billion at both dates.

During 2010 and 2009, we did not make any voluntary contributions to our postretirement benefit plans, however, we made benefit payments of \$74 million and \$69 million during 2010 and 2009, respectively. We anticipate that cash requirements for other postretirement employee benefit costs will be approximately \$81 million in 2011.

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See Item 5. Operating and Financial Review and Prospects A. Operating Results Application of Critical Accounting Estimates, as well as Note 12: Employee Benefit Plans and Postretirement Benefits to our consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2010 for additional information on pension and other postretirement benefits accounting.

### ***C. Research and Development, Patents and Licenses, etc.***

Our research, development and engineering personnel design, engineer, manufacture and test new products, components, and systems. We incurred \$451 million, \$398 million, and \$422 million of research and development costs in the years ended December 31, 2010, 2009, and 2008, respectively.

*Agricultural Equipment* We are marketing the New Holland, Case IH and Steyr brands and logos as the primary brand names for our agricultural equipment products.

*Construction Equipment* For construction equipment under New Holland, we are marketing the New Holland and Kobelco brands in particular regions of the world. For construction equipment under Case, we are promoting the Case construction brand name and trademark.

Most of these brand names have been registered as trademarks in the principal markets in which we use them. Other than the New Holland, Case and Case IH trademarks, we do not believe that our business is materially dependent on any single patent or trademark or group of patents or trademarks. We also sell some products under heritage brand names or sub-brand names such as Braud, FiatAllis, Flexi-Coil, Austoft, Concord, DMI and Tyler.

Through our Case IH and New Holland brands in agricultural equipment and Case and New Holland Construction brands in construction equipment, we have a significant tradition of technological innovation in the agricultural and construction equipment industries. As of December 31, 2010, we hold over 4,174 patents and over 974 additional applications are pending. We believe that we are among the market leaders for the number of patents in the product classes in which we compete.

### ***D. Trend Information.***

See Item 5. Operating and Financial Review and Prospects A. Operating Results and Item 5. Operating and Financial Review and Prospects B. Liquidity and Capital Resources, including: *Equipment Operations and Financial Services Key Trends for 2010*, *Equipment Operations and Financial Services Key Trends for 2011* and *2010 Compared to 2009*.

### ***E. Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements.***

We disclose our off-balance sheet arrangements in the notes to our consolidated financial statements and have incorporated a discussion of our off-balance sheet arrangements into our discussion of liquidity and capital resources. Please see Note 3: Accounts and Notes Receivable, and Note 14: Commitments and Contingencies to our consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2010 and Item 5. Operating and Financial Review and Prospectus B. Liquidity and Capital Resources Securitization for a detailed description of our off-balance sheet arrangements.

**Table of Contents****F. Tabular Disclosure of Contractual Obligations.**

The following table sets forth the aggregate amounts of our contractual obligations and commitments with definitive payment terms that will require significant cash outlays in the future. The commitment amounts as of December 31, 2010, are as follows:

	Total	Payments Due by Period			After 5 years
		Less than 1 year	1-3 years (in millions)	4-5 years	
Long-term debt	\$ 12,434	\$ 3,894	\$ 5,585	\$ 1,160	\$ 1,795
Interest on fixed rate debt(1)	2,067	473	792	564	238
Interest on floating rate debt(1)	1,512	326	557	475	154
Operating leases(2)	156	32	37	29	58
Purchase obligations	408	408			
Tax contingencies (3)	45	45			
<b>Total contractual cash obligations</b>	<b>\$ 16,622</b>	<b>\$ 5,178</b>	<b>\$ 6,971</b>	<b>\$ 2,228</b>	<b>\$ 2,245</b>

- (1) The interest funding requirements are based on the 2010 interest rates and the assumption that short-term debt will be renewed for the next five years.
- (2) Minimum rental commitments.
- (3) The total amount of gross tax contingencies, including positions impacting only the timing of tax benefits was \$312 million for the year ended December 31, 2010. Payment of these liabilities would result from settlements with taxing authorities. Because of the high degree of uncertainty relating to the timing of future cash outflows associated with these liabilities, we are unable to reasonably estimate beyond one year when settlement will occur with respective taxing authorities.

**Other Liabilities**

While our funding policy requires contributions to our defined benefit pension plans equal to the amounts necessary to, at a minimum, satisfy the funding requirements as prescribed by the laws and regulations of each country, we do make discretionary contributions when management determines it is prudent to do so. For 2011, we anticipate making total discretionary contributions to our U.S. defined benefit pension plans of up to \$70 million, and anticipate making contributions to our other defined benefit pension plans of approximately \$55 million prior to consideration of any discretionary contributions.

Our other postretirement benefit plans are currently unfunded although we continue to evaluate making discretionary contributions. We are required to make contributions equal to the amount of current plan expenditures, less participant contributions. For 2011, we anticipate contributions to our other postretirement benefit plans of approximately \$81 million prior to consideration of any discretionary contributions.

**G. Safe Harbor Statement under the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995**

This report includes forward-looking statements within the meaning of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995 and Section 21E of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. All statements other than statements of historical fact contained in this filing, including statements regarding our competitive strengths; business strategy; future financial position or operating results; budgets; projections with respect to revenue, income, earnings (or loss) per share, capital expenditures, dividends, capital structure or other financial items; costs; and plans and objectives of management regarding operations and products, are forward-looking statements. These statements may include terminology such as may, will, expect, could, should, intend, estimate, anticipate, believe, outlook, continue, remain, on track, design, target, terminology.



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Our outlook is predominantly based on our interpretation of what we consider to be key economic assumptions and involves risks and uncertainties that could cause actual results to differ (possibly materially) from such forward-looking statements. Macro-economic factors including monetary policy, interest rates, currency exchange rates, inflation, deflation, credit availability and government intervention in an attempt to influence such factors can have a material impact on our customers and the demand for our goods. Crop production and commodity prices are strongly affected by weather and can fluctuate significantly. Housing starts and other construction activity are sensitive to, among other things, credit availability, interest rates and government spending. Some of the other significant factors which may affect our results include general economic and capital market conditions, the cyclical nature of our businesses, customer buying patterns and preferences, the impact of changes in geographical sales mix and product sales mix, foreign currency exchange rate movements, our hedging practices, investment returns, our and our customers' access to credit, restrictive covenants in our debt agreements, actions by rating agencies concerning the ratings on our debt and asset-backed securities and the credit ratings of Fiat and Fiat Industrial, risks related to our relationship with Fiat Industrial, the effect of the demerger transaction consummated by Fiat pursuant to which CNH was separated from Fiat's automotive business and has become a subsidiary of Fiat Industrial, political uncertainty and civil unrest or war in various areas of the world, pricing, product initiatives and other actions taken by competitors, disruptions in production capacity, excess inventory levels, the effect of changes in laws and regulations (including those related to tax, healthcare, retiree benefits, government subsidies and international trade regulations), the results of legal proceedings, technological difficulties, results of our research and development activities, changes in environmental laws, employee and labor relations, pension and health care costs, relations with and the financial strength of dealers, the cost and availability of supplies, raw material costs and availability, energy prices, real estate values, animal diseases, crop pests, harvest yields, government farm programs (including those that may result from farm economic conditions in Brazil), consumer confidence, housing starts and construction activity, concerns related to modified organisms and fuel and fertilizer costs, and the growth of non-food uses for some crops (including ethanol and biodiesel production). Additionally, our achievement of the anticipated benefits of our margin improvement initiatives depends upon, among other things, industry volumes as well as our ability to effectively rationalize our operations and to execute our brand strategy.

Furthermore, in light of recent difficult economic conditions, both globally and in the industries in which we operate, it is particularly difficult to forecast our results and any estimates or forecasts of particular periods that we provide are uncertain. We can give no assurance that the expectations reflected in our forward-looking statements will prove to be correct. Our actual results could differ materially from those anticipated in these forward-looking statements. All written and oral forward-looking statements attributable to us are expressly qualified in their entirety by the factors we disclose that could cause our actual results to differ materially from our expectations. We undertake no obligation to update or revise publicly any forward-looking statements.

**Table of Contents****Item 6. Directors, Senior Management and Employees****A. Directors and Senior Management.**

The Board of Directors consists of ten directors, seven of which are independent directors as provided in the listing standards and rules of the New York Stock Exchange ( NYSE ). The directors serve for a term of one year and may stand for re-election the following year.

As of February 25, 2011, our directors and certain senior managers are as set forth below:

<b>Name</b>	<b>Position with CNH</b>	<b>Director/ Executive Officer Since</b>
Harold D. Boyanovsky	President, Chief Executive Officer, and Director	2005/1999
Dr. Edward A. Hiler	Director	2002
Léo W. Houle	Director	2006
Dr. Rolf M. Jeker	Director	2006
Dr. Peter Kalantzis	Director	2006
John Lanaway	Director	2006
Kenneth Lipper	Director	1996
Sergio Marchionne	Director, Chairman of the Board	2004
Paolo Monferino	Director	2000
Jacques Theurillat	Director	2006
Richard Tobin	Chief Financial Officer	2010
Steven C. Bierman	President, CNH Capital	2005
Franco Fusignani		2006
	President and Chief Executive Officer, CNH International S.A. and President, New Holland Agricultural Equipment	2010
Andreas Klauer	President, Case IH Agricultural Equipment	2009
Linda I. Knoll	President, Parts and Service ( <i>ad interim</i> )	2010
James E. McCullough	President, Construction Equipment	2009

Harold D. Boyanovsky, President and Chief Executive Officer and Director, born on August 15, 1944, was appointed President, Construction Equipment Business on September 1, 2002, President and Chief Executive Officer on February 28, 2005, and Director on December 7, 2005. He served as President, Worldwide Agricultural Equipment Products of CNH from November 1999, to October 2002 and as interim President, New Holland Agricultural Equipment from September 2007 to September 2008. Prior to the business merger of New Holland and Case, he served as a Senior Vice President of Case from May 1997 to November 1999. Between December 1966 and November 1999, Mr. Boyanovsky served in a variety of executive positions with Case and International Harvester.

Dr. Edward A. Hiler, Director, born on May 14, 1939, was elected a Director of CNH on May 7, 2002. Dr. Hiler served the Texas A&M University System as the Ellison Chair in International Floriculture and Professor of Horticultural Science from 2004-2007. He previously held the position of Vice Chancellor for Agriculture and Life Sciences and Dean of the College of Agriculture and Life Sciences. He served as Director of the Texas Agricultural Experiment Station. Since joining the faculty of Texas A&M as an assistant professor in 1966, Dr. Hiler has held a series of positions including professor and head of the University's Department of Agricultural Engineering, and deputy chancellor for Academic and Research Programs of the Texas A&M University System. He retired from academia in 2007. Dr. Hiler earned his Ph.D. in Agricultural Engineering at The Ohio State University, and he has served as President of the American Society of Agricultural Engineers and is an elected member of the National Academy of Engineering. He consults on aspects of water conservation, environmental quality, and energy from biological processes to various government agencies and the U.S. Congress. A licensed professional engineer and recipient of numerous educational and research awards, Dr. Hiler is the author of over 100 professional publications.

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Léo W. Houle, Director, born on August 24, 1947, was elected a Director of CNH on April 7, 2006. Mr. Houle was Chief Talent Officer of BCE Inc. and Bell Canada, Canada's largest communications company, since June 2001 until his retirement in July 2008. Prior to joining BCE and Bell Canada, Mr. Houle was Senior Vice-President, Corporate Human Resources of Algroup Ltd., a Swiss-based diversified industrial company. From 1966 to 1987, Mr. Houle held various managerial positions with the Bank of Montreal, the last of which was Senior Manager, Human Resources Administration Centers. In 1987, Mr. Houle joined the Lawson Mardon Group Limited and served as Group Vice-President, Human Resources until 1994 when Algroup Ltd. acquired Lawson Mardon Group at which time he was appointed Head of Human Resources for the packaging division of Algroup and in 1997 Head of Corporate Human Resources of Algroup, Ltd. Mr. Houle completed his studies at the College St- Jean in Edmonton, attended the Executive Development Program in Human Resources at the University of Western Ontario in 1987 and holds the designation of Certified Human Resources Professional (CHRP) from the Province of Ontario.

Dr. Rolf M. Jeker, Director, born July 30, 1946, was elected a Director of CNH on April 7, 2006. Dr. Jeker has been working as Executive Vice President and a member of the Group Executive Board of SGS Société Générale de Surveillance, SA, Geneva, Switzerland from May 1999 to July 2006. From June 1990 to May 1999, Dr. Jeker served as Under-Secretary and State Secretary a.i. for Foreign Economic Affairs; Chairman of Swiss Export Risk Guarantee Board and Chairman of the Swiss Investment Risk Guarantee Board. Dr. Jeker is a member of the Board of Directors of Precious Woods Holding Ltd.; Chairman of the Board of the Swiss Export Promotion Office; Chairman of Emerging Market Services Ltd.; CEO and Chairman of AO Foundation; Chairman of the My Climate-CLIPP Foundation; and Member of the Board of the Swiss Climate Penny Foundation. Dr. Jeker holds a Masters and Ph.D. in Economics, business and public administration from the University of St. Gall, Switzerland. Dr. Jeker is the author of various books and articles on development and finance.

Dr. Peter Kalantzis, Director, born December 12, 1945, was elected a Director of CNH on April 7, 2006. Dr. Kalantzis has been a non-executive member of various board of directors since 2001. Prior to 2000, he was responsible for Alusuisse-Lonza Group's corporate development and actively involved in the de-merger and stock market launch of Lonza, as well as the merger process of Alusuisse and Alcan. Dr. Kalantzis served as head of the Chemicals Division of Alusuisse-Lonza Group from 1991 until 1996. In 1991 Dr. Kalantzis was appointed Executive Vice-President and Member of the Executive Committee of the Alusuisse-Lonza Group. Between 1971 and 1990 he held a variety of positions at Lonza Ltd. in Basel. Dr. Kalantzis is Chairman of the Board of Directors of Movenpick-Holding Ltd., Cham, (Switzerland); Chairman of the Board of Clair Ltd., Cham; Chairman of Von Roll Holding Ltd., Breitenbach (Switzerland); Chairman of Lamda Development Ltd., Athens (Greece) and Chairman of Elpe-Thtraki S.A., Athens (Greece). He is a member of the Board of Paneuropean Oil and Industrial Holdings, Luxembourg; of Lamda Consolidated Holdings, Luxembourg; of Transbalkan Pipeline BV (Amsterdam); of SGS Ltd., Geneva (Switzerland); of Mesord Logistics Ltd., Limassol (Cyprus); and of Hardstone Services SA, Geneva (Switzerland). From 1993 until 2002, he served on the Board of the Swiss Chemical and Pharmaceutical Association as Vice-President and in 2001-2002 as President. Dr. Kalantzis holds a Ph.D. in Economics and Political Sciences from the University of Basel and engaged in research as a member of the Institute for Applied Economics Research at the University of Basel between 1969 and 1971.

John Lanaway, Director, born on April 13, 1950, was elected a Director of CNH on April 7, 2006. Mr. Lanaway has been working as Chief Financial Officer, North America, of McCann Erickson North America, one of the largest marketing communications networks in the world, since November 2007. From January 2001 to November 2007, he held similar positions at Ogilvy North America. Previously, he has held the positions of Chief Financial Officer and Senior Vice President at Geac Computer Corporation Limited from 1999 to 2001; Chief Financial Officer of Algorithmics Incorporated from 1997 to 1999; and Senior Vice President and Chief Financial Officer at Spar Aerospace from 1995 to 1996. Beginning in 1985 to 1995 Mr. Lanaway held various positions with Lawson Mardon Group Limited, including Sector Vice President, Labels North America from 1993 to 1995; Group Vice President and Chief Financial Officer from 1989 to 1992; General Manager, Lawson Mardon Graphics from 1988 to 1989; and Vice President, Financial Reporting and Control from 1985 to 1987. At

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Deloitte & Touche he served as Client Service Partner from 1980 to 1985 and as Student-Staff Accountant- Supervisor-Manager from 1971 to 1980. Mr. Lanaway graduated from the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Ontario, C.A. and has a Bachelor of Arts degree from the University of Toronto.

Kenneth Lipper, Director, born on June 19, 1941, was elected a Director of CNH on February 10, 1996. Mr. Lipper was Executive Vice President of Cushman & Wakefield, Inc. from 2005 through 2008 and Senior Advisor of Cushman & Wakefield, Inc. from 2009 to February 2010. He continues to serve as Chairman and CEO of Lipper & Company, LLC. Previously, he was the Deputy Mayor of the City of New York under Mayor Edward Koch from 1983 to 1985. He was a managing director and general partner of Salomon Brothers during the years 1976-1982 and an associate and general partner at Lehman Brothers during the years 1969-1975. Prior to that, Mr. Lipper was the Director of Industrial Policy for the Office of Foreign Direct Investment at the U.S. Department of Commerce and an associate with the law firm of Fried, Frank, Harris, Shriver & Jacobson. Mr. Lipper received an Academy Award in 1999 as Producer of *The Last Days* and has been involved as a producer and/or author in *The Winter Guest*, *City Hall*, and *Wall Street*. He is a partner and co-publisher of the celebrated biography series *Penguin Lives*, under the Lipper/Viking Penguin imprint. Mr. Lipper is a Trustee of the Council of Excellence in Government, the Governor's Committee on Scholastic Achievement and Jerome & Kenneth Lipper Foundation and a member of the Council on Foreign Relations, Economic Club of New York and The Century Club. Mr. Lipper received a B.A. from Columbia University, a J.D. from Harvard Law School and Master's in Civil Law from New York University/Faculty of Law & Economics, Paris.

Sergio Marchionne, Director and Chairman of the Board, born on June 17, 1952, was appointed Director of CNH on July 22, 2004, and Chairman on April 7, 2006. He has dual Canadian and Italian citizenship. He is a barrister, solicitor and chartered accountant. He began his professional career in Canada. From 1983 to 1985, he worked as an accountant and tax specialist for Deloitte & Touche. From 1985 to 1988, he was Group Controller and then Director of Corporate Development at the Lawson Mardon Group of Toronto. In 1989 and 1990, he served as Executive Vice President of Glenex Industries. From 1990 to 1992, he was Vice President of Finance and Chief Financial Officer at Acklands Ltd. From 1992 to 1994, also in Toronto, he held the position of Vice President of Legal and Corporate Development and Chief Financial Officer of the Lawson Group, which was acquired by Aluisse Lonza (Algroup) in 1994. Between 1994 and 2000, he covered various positions of increasing responsibility at Algroup, headquartered in Zurich, until becoming Chief Executive Officer. He then went on to head the Lonza Group Ltd, following its demerger from Algroup, first as Chief Executive Officer (2000-2001) and then as Chairman (2002). In February 2002, he became Chief Executive Officer of the SGS Group of Geneva, a world leader in the area of inspection, verification, testing and certification services. In March 2006, he was appointed Chairman of the company, a position which he continues to hold. He was non-executive Vice Chairman and Senior Independent Director of UBS from 2008 until April 2010. He has been a member of the Board of Fiat S.p.A. since May 2003 and was appointed Chief Executive Officer on June 1, 2004. In February 2005, he was also appointed Chief Executive Officer of Fiat Group Automobiles and in April 2006, Chairman of CNH. In June 2009, he also became Chief Executive Officer of Chrysler Group LLC. In May 2010, he joined the Board of Directors of Exor. In July 2010 he was appointed Chairman of Fiat Industrial S.p.A. He is a member of the Board of Philip Morris International Inc. and a member of the General Council of Confindustria, of Unione Industriale di Torino (Employers Association of Turin) and of ACEA (European Automobile Manufacturers Association). He is also a member of the Board of the Peterson Institute for International Economics and Chairman of the Italian Branch of the Council for the United States and Italy. He is a permanent member of the Fondazione Giovanni Agnelli. Mr. Marchionne is a recipient of: an Honorary Doctor of Laws degree from the University of Windsor, a degree in Economics *honoris causa* from the University of Cassino, a Master's degree *honoris causa* from the CUOA Foundation and a degree *ad honorem* in Industrial Engineering and Management from Polytechnic University in Turin. Mr. Marchionne also holds the honour of *Cavaliere del Lavoro*.

Paolo Monferino, Director, born on December 15, 1946, served as President and Chief Operating Officer of CNH from March 24, 2000 to November 7, 2000. On November 8, 2000, Mr. Monferino was appointed a Director and President and Chief Executive Officer, leading the overall management of CNH, including the execution of our wide-ranging integration plan. Mr. Monferino resigned as President and Chief Executive Officer on February 28, 2005 and became Chief Executive Officer of Iveco, the lead company of Fiat Group's

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Commercial Vehicle Sector. Mr. Monferino has more than 20 years of experience in the agricultural and construction equipment business beginning in the United States with Fiatallis, a joint venture between Fiat's construction equipment business and Allis Chalmers. In 1983, he was named Chief Executive Officer of Fiatallis' Latin American operations in Brazil. Two years later, he was appointed Chief Operating Officer at Fiatallis and in 1987 was named the Chief Operating Officer at FiatAgri, the farm machinery division of the Fiat Group. Following Fiat Geotech's 1991 acquisition of Ford New Holland, Mr. Monferino was named Executive Vice President of the new company headquartered in London. He was responsible for strategy and business development, including product, marketing and industrial policies. Mr. Monferino retired from the Fiat Group in October 2010 and, since the middle of November 2010, he assumed the position of Head of the Health Department of the Piemonte Region in Italy.

Jacques Theurillat, Director, born on March 20, 1959, was elected a Director of CNH on April 7, 2006. Since May, 2008, Mr. Theurillat has served as Managing Partner of Ares Life Sciences, a private equity fund whose objective is to build a portfolio in life sciences. Mr. Theurillat served as CEO and Chairman of AlbeaPharma AG, a Swiss company involved in venture financing for life sciences companies. Mr. Theurillat served as Serono's Deputy CEO until December 2006. In addition to his role as Deputy CEO, he was appointed Senior Executive Vice President, Strategic Corporate Development in May 2006 and was responsible for developing the Company's global strategy and pursuing Serono's acquisition and in-licensing initiatives. From 2002 to 2006, Mr. Theurillat served as Serono's President of European and International Sales & Marketing. In this position he was responsible for Serono's commercial operations in Europe, IBO, Asia-Pacific, Oceania/Japan, Latin America and Canada. He became a Board member in May 2000. From 1996 to 2002, he was Chief Financial Officer. He previously served as Managing Director of the Istituto Farmacologico Serono in Rome, where he started in 1994. In 1993, he was appointed Vice President Taxes and Financial Planning for Serono. In 1990-1993, Mr. Theurillat worked outside Serono, running his own law and tax firm. Before that, he was Serono's Corporate Tax Director, a post to which he was appointed in 1988. He first joined Serono in 1987 as a Corporate Lawyer working on projects such as the company's initial public offering. Mr. Theurillat is a Swiss barrister and holds Bachelor of Law degrees from both Madrid University and Geneva University. He also holds a Swiss Federal Diploma (Tax Expert) and has a Master's degree in Finance.

Thomas J. Colligan, Director candidate, born on July 16, 1944, was appointed to the Board and nominated to be a Director of CNH (subject to shareholder vote at the next annual shareholders meeting which is scheduled for March 29, 2011) on January 6, 2011. Mr. Colligan is currently a member of the Boards of Directors of Office Depot, Inc. and Targus Group International, Inc. and has previously served on the boards of Schering Plough Corporation, Educational Management Corporation and Anesiva, Inc. His most recent position was as Vice Dean of the University of Pennsylvania Wharton School's Aresty Institute of Executive Education, where he was responsible for the non-degree executive education programs from July 2007 until his retirement in June 2010. From 2001 to 2004, Mr. Colligan was Vice Chairman of PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP (PwC) and served PwC in other capacities from 1969 to 2004, including 25 years as a Partner. Mr. Colligan is a Certified Public Accountant and has a degree in Accounting from Fairleigh Dickinson University.

Richard Tobin, Chief Financial Officer of CNH Global N.V., born on April 4, 1963, assumed responsibility as Chief Financial Officer of CNH Global N.V. on March 8, 2010. He joined CNH from SGS Group Geneva, Switzerland, where he was appointed Chief Financial Officer & Information Technology in June 2004. Prior to assuming the role of Chief Financial Officer, he was Chief Operating Officer of SGS North America. Before joining SGS, Mr. Tobin held business segment general management positions with Alcan Aluminum of Montreal Canada, the Alusuisse Lonza Group of Zurich, Switzerland, and international marketing with the GTE Corporation of Stamford, Connecticut USA. He holds a Bachelors and Masters of Business Administration degrees from Norwich University and Drexel University, respectively.

Steven Bierman, President, CNH Capital, born on March 20, 1955, was appointed President, CNH Capital on September 30, 2005, and was previously Vice President of Commercial Finance for CNH Capital. He served as interim Chief Financial Officer from June 2009 until March 2010. Prior to joining CNH, Mr. Bierman was employed by Fremont General Corporation in Santa Monica, California, from 1998 to 2004. From 2002 to 2004,

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Mr. Bierman served as Chief Information Officer for Fremont Investment and Loan, a subsidiary of Fremont General Corporation. From 1998 to 2002, Mr. Bierman was employed by Fremont Financial Corporation, also a subsidiary of Fremont General Corporation, first as Senior Vice President for its syndicated loan group and after as President and Chief Operating Officer. Between 1996 and 1998, Mr. Bierman served as Senior Vice President/National Credit Manager of the Union Bank of California in the Commercial Finance Division. From 1986 to 1996, Mr. Bierman held a variety of positions with General Electric Capital Corporation. Additionally, Mr. Bierman is a Certified Public Accountant.

Franco Fusignani, President and Chief Executive Officer of NH Agricultural business and of CNH International SA, born on September 19, 1945, was appointed President and Chief Executive Officer of NH Agricultural in October 2010 and of CNH International SA on July 1, 2007. He has responsibility for the NH Agricultural brand in the Americas and Europe and both New Holland Agriculture and Case IH, the agricultural brands of CNH, and New Holland Construction and Case Construction in Africa, Middle East, CIS, Asia, Australia and New Zealand (with a special focus on China, Turkey, India and Japan for the local presence of industrial and commercial JVs and manufacturing activities). After joining the Fiat Group in 1970 as an engineer, he held a variety of positions within the industrial and business activities of the Group. In 1978, Mr. Fusignani took the lead of the Fiat operations of specific countries in Latin America. In 1981, he established the new Iveco Commercial Diesel Engine Division in Europe. In 1986, Mr. Fusignani was appointed vice president of the Industrial Construction Equipment operations. In 1991, he took the lead of the European Agricultural Commercial operations and in 1996 of the International Agricultural business establishing new industrial presence in Poland, Turkey, India, China, Mexico and strengthening the commercial presence in Africa, Middle East, Asia and CIS. Before being named CEO of CNH International SA and CEO of NH Agricultural brand, he served as Senior Vice President of CNH Agricultural Industrial Product Development.

Andreas Klauser, President, Case IH Agricultural Equipment, born on October 14, 1965, was appointed President, Case IH Agricultural Equipment on December 1, 2009. Mr. Klauser was previously Vice President & General Manager Commercial/Marketing Europe for Case IH and Steyr branded products for CNH St. Valentin, in addition to serving as Sales and Marketing Director for CNH Osterreich from 2006 to 2009. Mr. Klauser served as Business Director Central Europe CNH (St. Valentin, Modena and Plock) for NH, CASE IH and STEYR branded products from 2000 to 2006. He served as Business Director Eastern Europe for CASE IH and STEYR for Company CASE STEYR LANDMASCHINENTECHNIK (St. Valentin and Paris) from 1997 to 1999. And from 1990 to 1996, he was Export Manager STEYR tractors for Italy and Eastern Europe for Company STEYR Landmaschinentechnik (St. Valentin/Austria).

Linda I. Knoll, President, CNH Parts and Service (ad interim), born on April 3, 1960, was appointed such on July 1, 2010, in addition to her current role as Senior Vice President Human Resources, a position she has held since September 2007. Previously, from 2005 to 2007, she held the position of Executive Vice President, Worldwide Agricultural Manufacturing, then Executive Vice President, Agricultural Product Development. From 2003 to 2005, Ms. Knoll served as Vice President, North America Agricultural Industrial Operations. She was Vice President and General Manager of the Crop Production Global Product Line from 1999 to 2003. Preceding the business merger of Case and New Holland, Ms. Knoll held a variety of positions within Case Corporation. Prior to joining Case, she spent 11 years in positions of increasing responsibility for the Land Systems Division of General Dynamics Corporation. She holds a Bachelor of Science Degree in Business Administration from Central Michigan University.

James E. McCullough, President, Construction Equipment, born on June 27, 1950, was appointed President, Construction Equipment on July 21, 2009. He has responsibility for both New Holland Construction Equipment and Case Construction Equipment. Mr. McCullough was appointed President, Case Construction Equipment on September 30, 2005, and was previously President, Construction Equipment N.A. of CNH from June 2003. Mr. McCullough served as Senior Vice President, Construction Equipment Commercial Operations, N.A. from 2002 to 2003 and Senior Vice President, Case Commercial Operations Worldwide from 1999 to 2002. Prior to the business merger of New Holland and Case, he served as Vice President and General Manager, Case Construction Equipment Division from 1995 to 1998. Between 1988 and 1990, Mr. McCullough served in a variety of positions with Case.

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The following table summarizes remuneration paid or accrued to Directors for the year ended December 31, 2010, excluding directors who are employees of Fiat and are not compensated by us:

	Grant Price	Dr. Edward A. Hiler	Leo W. Houle	Dr. Rolf M. Jeker	Dr. Peter Kalantzis	John B. Lanaway	Kenneth Lipper	Jacques Theurillat	Harold Boyanovsky	Total
Salary		\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$ 1,539,046	\$ 1,539,046
Annual Fees		115,000	70,000	115,000	120,000	84,000	28,750	96,875		629,625
Common Shares Granted										
3/11/2010	\$ 26.54		35,000			9,000		19,375		63,375
6/9/2010	\$ 22.95		35,000			9,000		19,375		63,375
9/7/2010	\$ 32.30					9,000		9,687		18,687
12/6/2010	\$ 44.90					9,000		9,688		18,688
Use of Company Car			1,117			4,205				5,322
Future Remuneration:										
Pension Plan									84,941	84,941
Bonus:										
Cash									739,890	739,890
<b>Total</b>		\$ 115,000	\$ 141,117	\$ 115,000	\$ 120,000	\$ 124,205	\$ 28,750	\$ 155,000	\$ 2,363,877	\$ 3,162,949

Outside directors also may elect to have a portion of their compensation paid in stock options. See [CNH Outside Directors, Compensation Plan](#) and [Share Ownership](#) below. Directors who are employees of Fiat or a Fiat Group company do not receive compensation from us.

**CNH Outside Directors Compensation Plan**

The current CNH Global N.V. Outside Directors Compensation Plan ( [CNH Outside Directors Plan](#) ) provides for the payment of: (1) an annual retainer fee of \$100,000; (2) an Audit Committee membership fee of \$20,000; (3) a Corporate Governance and Compensation Committee membership fee of \$15,000; (4) an Audit Committee chair fee of \$35,000; and (5) a Corporate Governance and Compensation Committee chair fee of \$25,000 (collectively, the [Fees](#) ) to outside directors of CNH in the form of cash, and/or common shares of CNH, and/or options to purchase common shares of CNH. Each quarter of the [CNH Outside Directors Plan](#) year, the outside directors elect the form of payment of their Fees. If the elected form is common shares, the outside director will receive as many common shares as are equal to the amount of Fees the director elects to forego, divided by the fair market value of a common share. Common shares issued vest immediately upon grant, but cannot be sold for a period of six months. If the elected form is options, the outside director will receive as many options as the amount of Fees that the director elects to forego, multiplied by four and divided by the fair market value of a common share. Such fair market value being equal to the average of the highest and lowest sale price of a common share on the last trading day of each quarter of the [CNH Outside Directors Plan](#) year on the NYSE. Stock options granted as a result of such an election vest immediately upon grant, but shares purchased under options cannot be sold for six months following the date of exercise. Stock options terminate upon the earlier of: (1) ten years after the grant date; or (2) six months after the date an individual ceases to be an outside director. The Corporate Governance and Compensation Committee has recommended, and the Board of Directors has approved, a proposed amendment to the [CNH Outside Directors Plan](#). The amended [CNH Outside Directors Compensation Plan](#) is hereinafter referred to as the [CNH Directors Plan](#). The proposed amendment is subject to shareholder ratification at [CNH's](#) next annual general meeting of shareholders and shall have retrospective effect as of November 1, 2010. The [CNH Directors Plan](#) provides for the payment of the Fees to eligible members of the board of CNH under the [CNH Directors Plan](#), provided that such members do not receive salary or other employment compensation from CNH, its subsidiaries or affiliates, Fiat or Fiat Industrial and their subsidiaries. Prior to 2007, we also issued automatic option awards, which vest after the third anniversary of the grant date. At December 31, 2010 and 2009, there were 693,914 and 700,058 common shares, respectively, reserved for issuance under the [CNH Directors Plan](#). Outside directors do not receive benefits upon termination of their service as directors.





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The following table reflects option activity under the CNH Directors Plan for the year ended December 31, 2010:

	2010	Weighted Average Exercise Price
	Shares	
Outstanding at beginning of year	117,419	\$ 27.54
Granted	12,904	26.73
Forfeited		
Expired	(2,873)	59.17
Exercised	(36,610)	15.61
Outstanding at end of year	90,840	31.24
Exercisable at end of year	90,840	31.24

See Note 17: Option and Incentive Plans to our consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2010 for a detailed discussion of our stock option and incentive programs.

**Executive Officers Compensation**

The aggregate amount of compensation paid to or accrued for executive officers that held office during 2010 was approximately \$7.6 million, including \$300,000 of pension and similar benefits paid or set aside by us.

**C. Board Practices**

Responsibility for overseeing the management of the Company lies with our Board of Directors, which determines our policies and the general course of corporate affairs. The members of the Board are elected at the meeting of shareholders, serve for a term of approximately one year, and stand for re-election every year. See Item 6A. Directors, Senior Management and Employees above.

We are subject to, among other things, both the laws of The Netherlands and the laws and regulations applicable to foreign private issuers in the U.S. The Dutch Corporate Governance Code (the Dutch Code), which became effective as of January 1, 2004, the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 and the NYSE listing standards are also of particular significance to our corporate governance. We describe the significant differences between our corporate governance practices and those required of domestic companies by the NYSE listing standards under Item 16G. Corporate Governance.

We have a one-tier management structure (*i.e.* a management board which may be comprised of both members having responsibility for our day-to-day operations, who are referred to as executive directors, and members not having such responsibility, referred to as non-executive directors). A majority of our Board consists of non-executive directors, who meet the independence requirements of the Dutch Code. The Board believes that it is appropriate for the role of the Chief Executive Officer and the Chairman to be separate, and that the Chairman of the Board should be a non-executive director. Should an executive director be appointed as Chairman, the Board will also designate a non-executive director as the lead director, who will chair executive sessions of the Board. For information regarding the period of time our directors have served, see Item 6A. Directors, Senior Management and Employees Directors and Senior Management. None of our directors have service contracts with the Company (or any subsidiary) providing for benefits upon termination of employment.

We currently have an Audit Committee and a Corporate Governance and Compensation Committee which are described in more detail below. During 2010, there were seven meetings of our Board of Directors. Attendance at these meetings was 96%. The Audit Committee met seven times during 2010 and attendance of

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directors at those meetings was 95%. The Corporate Governance and Compensation Committee met three times during 2010 with 93% attendance of directors at such meetings. The Board of Directors and the Corporate Governance and Compensation Committee have each discussed the performance of the Board and its committees. The Audit Committee discusses, among other things, our risk assessment and management processes. The work plan of the Audit Committee provides that this assessment will take place annually. The Board also schedules one annual meeting that is devoted to discussing our strategy.

*Audit Committee.* Our Audit Committee is appointed by the Board to assist in monitoring (1) the integrity of our financial statements, (2) qualifications and independence of our independent registered public accounting firm, (3) the performance of our internal audit function and our independent registered public accounting firm, (4) our compliance with legal and regulatory requirements, (5) the system of internal controls that management and the Board of Directors have established, and (6) it reviews and approves, if appropriate, any related party transactions and transactions under which any director could have a material conflict of interest. Directors are required to immediately report any actual or potential conflict of interest that is of material significance to us or to themselves.

The Audit Committee currently consists of Messrs. Theurillat, Kalantzis, and Lanaway. The Audit Committee is currently chaired by Mr. Theurillat. At its meetings, the Audit Committee customarily meets with the Chief Financial Officer, the General Counsel and Corporate Secretary, the Chief Accounting Officer, the Vice President of Internal Audit, the Vice President Corporate Tax, the Treasurer, and representatives from our independent registered public accounting firm. After such meetings, the Audit Committee routinely meets separately, in executive session, with the Chief Financial Officer, the Internal Auditor and representatives from our independent registered public accounting firm. In addition, at least once per year (and more often as necessary) the Audit Committee meets with representatives from our independent registered public accounting firm without any management present. The Charter for the Audit Committee is available on our web site ([www.cnh.com](http://www.cnh.com)). The information contained on our web site is not included in, or incorporated by reference into, this annual report on Form 20-F.

*Corporate Governance and Compensation Committee.* The purpose of the Corporate Governance and Compensation Committee is to design, develop, implement and review the compensation and terms of employment of our executive officers and the fees of the members of the Board. The Corporate Governance and Compensation Committee is responsible to make sure that the compensation of the company's executive personnel is related to our (and our shareholders') short-term and long-term objectives and our operating performance. The compensation of the directors is set forth in the Outside Directors' Compensation Plan and any amendments are approved by our shareholders. The Corporate Governance and Compensation Committee makes its recommendations to the Board. The Corporate Governance and Compensation Committee also advises the Board on candidates for the Board for a first appointment, to fill a vacancy, and on members for the Board for possible reappointment after each term. The Corporate Governance and Compensation Committee currently consists of Messrs. Houle, Hiler, Jeker, Lipper and Marchionne. The Corporate Governance and Compensation Committee is currently chaired by Mr. Houle. The Charter for the Corporate Governance and Compensation Committee is available on our web site ([www.cnh.com](http://www.cnh.com)).

For a discussion of certain provisions of our Articles of Association applicable to our Board, see Item 10. Additional Information Memorandum and Articles of Association.

**D. Employees.**

At December 31, 2010, 2009, and 2008, we had approximately 28,800, 28,450, and 31,500 employees, respectively. As of December 31, 2010, there were approximately 18,100 employees in the agricultural equipment business, 4,000 in the construction equipment business, and 900 in the financial services business, with the remaining 5,800 in parts and service and other roles shared by all business units. As of December 31, 2010, as broken down by geographic location, there were 9,900 employees in North America, 12,100 employees in Europe, 4,250 employees in Latin America, and 2,550 employees in the Rest of World.

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Unions represent many of our production and maintenance employees. Our collective bargaining agreement with the UAW, which represents approximately 940 of our hourly production and maintenance employees in the United States continues through April 2016. The International Association of Machinists, which represents approximately 630 of our employees in Fargo, North Dakota, ratified a contract in October, 2006, which expires in April 2012.

Our employees in Europe are also covered by laws that afford employees, through local and central works councils, certain rights of information and consultation with respect to matters involving the business and operations of their employers, including the downsizing or closure of facilities and the termination of employment. Over the years, we have experienced various work slow-downs, stoppages and other labor disruptions.

***E. Share Ownership***

Collectively, our directors and executive officers beneficially own, or were granted options with respect to, less than one percent of our common shares. Directors' automatic option awards vest after the third anniversary of the grant date. Directors' elective option awards vest immediately upon grant. Directors' options terminate six months after a director leaves the Board of Directors if not exercised. In any event, directors' options terminate if not exercised by the tenth anniversary of the grant date.

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Options issued to outside directors are issued from the CNH Directors Plan. Options issued to our employees who are also board members are issued from the CNH Equity Incentive Plan ( EIP ). The following table summarizes outstanding stock options for directors as of December 31, 2010, excluding directors who are employees of Fiat or Fiat Group companies and have not been compensated by us:

	Grant Date	Exercise Price	Lipper	Hiler	Boyanovsky	Houle	Jeker	Kalantzis	Lanaway	Theurillat	Total
Beginning Balance as of 1/1/10											
	2/29/2000	56.09	713								713
	6/6/2000	60.63	660								660
(automatic option)	6/7/2000	60.00	1,500								1,500
(automatic option)	4/26/2004	21.22		4,000							4,000
(automatic option)	5/3/2005	17.28	4,000	4,000							8,000
(automatic option)	4/7/2006	27.70	4,000	4,000		4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	28,000
	7/5/2006	23.87								1,047	1,047
	9/25/2006	21.20			11,543						11,543
	10/3/2006	22.32				4,480	1,008			1,121	6,609
	12/29/2006	27.45				3,643	820			911	5,374
	2/16/2007	37.96			42,299						42,299
	3/30/2007	38.04				2,629	592			657	3,878
	6/30/2007	50.95				1,963	442			491	2,896
	9/28/2007	60.54	1,487			1,652				413	3,552
	12/27/2007	66.41	1,356			1,506					2,862
	3/19/2008	50.08	1,798			1,997					3,795
	6/2/2008	48.12			10,574						10,574
	6/17/2008	42.51	2,118			2,353					4,471
	9/15/2008	29.58	3,043								3,043
	12/15/2008	15.63	7,358								7,358
	3/19/2009	10.22	11,252								11,252
	4/30/2009	13.58			85,518						85,518
	6/17/2009	15.43	7,453								7,453
	9/15/2009	18.23	6,308								6,308
	12/14/2009	24.74	4,648								4,648
Beginning Total			57,694	12,000	149,934	24,223	6,862	4,000	4,000	8,640	267,353
Vested/Not Exercised			57,694	12,000	74,647	24,223	6,862	4,000	4,000	8,640	192,066
Not Vested					75,287						75,287
Total Options Granted in 2010											
	3/11/2010	26.54	4,333								4,333
	4/30/2010	31.69			93,391						93,391
	6/9/2010	22.95	5,011								5,011
	9/7/2010	32.30	3,560								3,560
2010 Sub-Total			12,904		93,391						106,295
Options Forfeited in 2010											
	2/29/2000	56.09	713								713
	6/6/2000	60.63	660								660
	6/7/2000	60.00	1,500								1,500
Total Options Forfeited in 2010			2,873								2,873
Options Exercised in 2010											
	5/3/2005	17.28	4,000								4,000
	04/07/2006	27.70						4,000			4,000
	09/25/2006	21.20			11,543						11,543
	12/14/2008	15.63	7,358								7,358
	03/19/2009	10.22	11,252								11,252
	04/30/2009	13.58			28,503						28,503
	06/17/2009	15.43	7,453								7,453
	09/15/2009	18.23	2,547								2,547
Total Options Exercised 2010			32,610		40,046			4,000			76,656
Closing Balance as of 12/31/10											
Closing Total			35,115	12,000	203,279	24,223	6,862		4,000	8,640	294,119
Vested/Not Exercised			35,115	12,000	49,341	24,223	6,862		4,000	8,640	140,181
Not Vested					153,938						153,938

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The following table summarizes outstanding performance share units held by directors with respect to which vesting has not yet occurred.

	<b>Grant Date</b>	<b>Price</b>	<b>Harold Boyanovsky</b>
<i>Beginning Balance as of 1/1/10</i>			
Total Beginning Balance Not Vested	12/15/2006	\$ 26.99	100,000
Shares Forfeited	12/15/2006	\$ 26.99	(100,000)
Shares Granted	09/30/2010	\$ 34.74	100,000
Ending Balance as of 12/31/10 Not Vested			100,000

**Item 7. Major Shareholders and Related Party Transactions****A. Major Shareholders**

As of December 31, 2010, our outstanding capital stock consisted of common shares, par value 2.25 (\$3.23) per share. As of December 31, 2010, there were 238,433,807 common shares outstanding. At December 31, 2010, we had 582 registered holders of record of our common shares in the United States. Registered holders and indirect beneficial owners hold approximately 11% of our outstanding common shares.

As of December 31, 2010, Fiat Netherlands, a wholly-owned subsidiary of Fiat, was our largest single shareholder. Consequently, Fiat controlled all matters submitted to a vote of our shareholders, including approval of annual dividends, election and removal of directors and approval of extraordinary business combinations. Fiat Netherlands had the same voting rights as our other shareholders.

On January 1, 2011, Fiat effected a demerger under Article 2506 of the Italian Civil Code. Pursuant to the demerger, Fiat transferred its ownership interest in Fiat Netherlands to a new holding company, Fiat Industrial S.p.A., including Fiat's ownership of CNH Global, as well as Iveco and Fiat's industrial and marine powertrain business. Consequently, as of January 1, 2011, CNH Global became a subsidiary of Fiat Industrial. In connection with the demerger transaction, shareholders of Fiat S.p.A. received shares of capital stock of Fiat Industrial. Accordingly, effective as of January 1, 2011, Fiat Industrial owned approximately 89% of our outstanding common shares through its direct, wholly-owned subsidiary Fiat Netherlands.

The following table sets forth the outstanding common shares of CNH as of December 31, 2010:

<b>Shareholders</b>	<b>Number of Outstanding Common Shares</b>	<b>Percentage Ownership Interest</b>
Fiat Netherlands	211,866,037	89%
Other shareholders	26,567,770	11%
<b>Total</b>	<b>238,433,807</b>	<b>100%</b>

As a result of the demerger transaction implemented by Fiat and effective on January 1, 2011, Fiat S.p.A. transferred to Fiat Industrial S.p.A., its ownership interest in Fiat Netherlands and, as a result, the company became a subsidiary of Fiat Industrial.

Our directors and executive officers, individually and collectively, owned less than 1% of our common shares at December 31, 2010.

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***B. Related Party Transactions***

As of December 31, 2010, CNH's outstanding capital stock consisted of common shares, par value 2.25 (U.S. \$3.23) per share. As of December 31, 2010, there were 238,433,807 common shares outstanding. At December 31, 2010, CNH had 582 registered holders of record of its common shares in the United States. Registered holders and indirect beneficial owners hold approximately 11% of CNH's outstanding common shares. Fiat Netherlands, a wholly owned subsidiary of Fiat, is the largest single shareholder. Consequently, at December 31, 2010, Fiat controlled all matters submitted to a vote of CNH's shareholders, including approval of annual dividends, election and removal of its directors and approval of extraordinary business combinations. Fiat Netherlands has the same voting rights as CNH's other shareholders. In connection with the demerger transaction Fiat S.p.A. transferred to Fiat Industrial S.p.A. its ownership interest in Fiat Netherlands. As a result, CNH became a subsidiary of Fiat Industrial.

Historically, we have developed and maintained a variety of relationships, and engaged in a number of transactions, with various Fiat subsidiaries. In connection with the demerger, relationships have or will be modified, restructured or terminated. See Note 21: Related Party Transactions for further information regarding our relationships and transactions with Fiat and Fiat Industrial.

***C. Interests of Experts and Counsel.***

Not applicable.

**Item 8. Financial Information**

***A. Consolidated Statements and Other Financial Information.***

See Item 18. Financial Statements for a list of the financial statements filed with this document.

***B. Significant Changes.***

At its meeting on February 17, 2011, our Board of Directors recommended that we do not declare any dividend in 2011.

**Table of Contents****Item 9. The Offer and Listing****A. Offer and Listing Details.**

Our common shares are quoted on the NYSE under the symbol CNH. The following table provides the high and low closing prices of our common shares as reported on the NYSE for each of the periods indicated:

**Common Share Price**

	High	Low
<b>Most recent six months:</b>		
January 2011	\$ 53.51	\$ 47.36
December 2010	48.06	43.19
November 2010	44.94	39.01
October 2010	43.11	35.78
September 2010	39.63	29.96
August 2010	31.80	27.73
<b>Year ended December 31, 2010</b>		
First Quarter	\$ 32.64	\$ 22.41
Second Quarter	33.15	22.38
Third Quarter	39.63	22.66
Fourth Quarter	48.06	35.78
Full Year	48.06	22.38
<b>Year ended December 31, 2009</b>		
First Quarter	\$ 19.17	\$ 6.01
Second Quarter	18.69	11.03
Third Quarter	19.99	11.83
Fourth Quarter	25.94	16.22
Full Year	25.94	6.01
<b>2008</b>	\$ 68.82	\$ 11.09
<b>2007</b>	\$ 68.02	\$ 26.14
<b>2006</b>	\$ 30.50	\$ 18.14

On February 25, 2011, the last reported sales price of our common shares as reported on the NYSE was \$47.63 per share. There were approximately 582 registered holders and indirect beneficial owners of our common shares in the United States as of that date.

**B. Plan of Distribution.**

Not applicable.

**C. Markets.**

Our outstanding common shares are listed on the NYSE under the symbol CNH.

**D. Selling Shareholders.**

Not applicable.

**E. Dilution.**

Not applicable.





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### ***F. Expenses of the Issue.***

Not applicable.

### **Item 10. Additional Information**

#### ***A. Share Capital.***

Not applicable.

#### ***B. Memorandum and Articles of Association.***

Set forth below is a summary description of the material provisions of our Articles of Association, effective April 13, 2006 (the "Articles of Association"), and particular provisions of the laws of The Netherlands relevant to our statutory existence. This summary does not restate our Articles of Association or relevant laws of The Netherlands in their entirety.

#### **Corporate Registration and Objectives**

We are registered at the Commercial Register kept at the Chamber of Commerce in Amsterdam under file number 33283760.

As provided in Article 2 of our Articles of Association, our objectives are to:

engage in, and/or to participate in and operate one or more companies engaged in the design, engineering, manufacture, sale or distribution of agricultural and construction equipment;

engage in and/or to participate in and operate one or more companies engaged in any business, financial or otherwise, which we may deem suitable to be carried on in conjunction with the foregoing;

render management and advisory services;

issue guarantees, provide security, warrant performance or in any other way assume liability for or in respect of obligations of group companies; and

do anything which a company may lawfully do under the laws of The Netherlands which may be deemed conducive to the attainment of the objectives set out in the foregoing paragraphs.

#### **Issues Relating to Our Directors**

Our directors serve on our Board of Directors for a term of approximately one year, such term ending on the day the first general meeting of shareholders is held in the following calendar year and may stand for re-election for any subsequent year. The shareholders elect the members of our Board of Directors at a general meeting. The shareholders may also dismiss or suspend any member of the Board of Directors at any time by a majority of the votes cast at a general meeting.

While the directors may, by majority vote, fix a remuneration for the directors in respect of the performance of their duties, the remuneration policy (and any amendment thereto) must be adopted by the general meeting of shareholders. We are not permitted to grant directors any personal loans, guarantees or the like unless in the normal course of business and at terms applicable to all Company personnel and then only with approval by the Board. Members of the Board are not subject to an age limitation arising from the Articles of Association; however,

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pursuant to Corporate Governance Guidelines (Board Structure and Director Qualifications) adopted by the Board, no director may stand for re-election in the year following the year of his/her 70<sup>th</sup> birthday (unless such requirement is waived by the Corporate Governance and Compensation Committee). There is no minimum or maximum number of shares in order to qualify as a director of the Company.

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Under the laws of The Netherlands, the Board of Directors must consider, in the performance of its duties, our interests, the interests of our shareholders and our employees, in all cases with reasonableness and fairness. In addition, under our Articles of Association, a member of our Board of Directors must not take part in any vote on a subject or transaction in relation to which he has a conflict of interest.

Our Board of Directors must approve our annual accounts and make them available to the shareholders for inspection at our offices within five months after the end of our fiscal year. Under some special circumstances, the laws of The Netherlands permit an extension of this period for up to six additional months by approval of the shareholders at a general meeting. During this period, including any extension, the Board of Directors must submit the annual accounts to the shareholders for adoption at a general meeting. When our shareholders adopt the annual accounts approved by the Board of Directors, they may discharge the members of the Board of Directors from potential liability with respect to the exercise of their duties during the fiscal year covered by the accounts. This discharge may be given subject to such reservations as the shareholders deem appropriate and is subject to a reservation of liability required under the laws of The Netherlands. Examples of reservations of liability required by the laws of The Netherlands include: (1) liability of members of management boards and supervisory boards upon the bankruptcy of a company; and (2) general principles of reasonableness and fairness. Under the laws of The Netherlands, a discharge of liability does not extend to matters not shown in the annual accounts or otherwise not properly disclosed to the shareholders.

See Item 6. Directors, Senior Management and Employees C. Board Practices for a discussion of our corporate governance practices and guidelines.

### **Issues Relating to Our Shares and Shareholders**

Our authorized share capital is 1,350,000,000, consisting of 400,000,000 common shares and 200,000,000 Series A Preferred Stock with each having a par value of 2.25 per share. We will issue shares (both common shares and Series A Preferred Stock) only in registered form. We have two share registers, one is kept at our office in The Netherlands (representing the non-tradable shares) and one is kept by our agent in the United States (representing tradable shares), who also acts as transfer agent and registrar for the common shares and Series A Preferred Stock.

Our Board of Directors has the power to issue common shares and/or preference shares if, and to the extent that, a general meeting of shareholders has designated the Board of Directors to act as the authorized body for this purpose. A designation of authority to the Board of Directors to issue shares remains effective for the period specified by the general meeting and may be up to five years from the date of designation. A general meeting of shareholders may renew this designation for additional periods of up to five years. Without this designation, only the general meeting of shareholders has the power to authorize the issuance of shares. At the general meeting of shareholders held on March 12, 2010, the shareholders authorized our Board of Directors to issue shares for five years.

In the event of an issue of shares of any class, every holder of shares of that class will have a ratable preference right to subscribe for shares of that class that we issue for cash unless a general meeting of shareholders, or its designee, limits or eliminates this right. In addition, the right of our shareholders in the United States to subscribe for shares pursuant to this preference right may be limited under some circumstances to a right to receive approximately the market value of the right, if any, in cash. Our shareholders have no ratable preference subscription right with respect to shares issued for consideration other than cash, nor for shares issued to our employees or employees of our group companies. If a general meeting of shareholders delegates its authority to the Board of Directors for this purpose, then the Board of Directors will have the power to limit or eliminate the preference rights of shareholders. In the absence of this designation, the general meeting of shareholders will have the power to limit or eliminate these rights. Such a proposal requires the approval of at least two-thirds of the votes cast by shareholders at a general meeting if less than half of the issued share capital is represented at the meeting. Designations of authority to the Board of Directors may remain in effect for up to

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five years and may be renewed for additional periods of up to five years. At our general meeting of shareholders on March 12, 2010, our shareholders authorized our Board of Directors to limit or eliminate the preference rights of shareholders for five years following the date of the meeting. These provisions apply equally to any issue by us of rights to subscribe for shares.

On an annual basis our shareholders are entitled to elect the directors to serve on our Board of Directors. In such elections, each shareholder is entitled to cast one vote for each share owned. In addition, our shareholders may establish reserves out of our annual profits at a general meeting of shareholders, subject to a proposal of our Board of Directors. The shareholders have discretion as to the use of that portion of our annual profits remaining for distribution of dividends on the common shares after the establishment of reserves and payment of dividends on the preference shares. At any general meeting of shareholders, our shareholders may declare dividends in the form of cash (in U.S. dollars), common shares or a combination of both.

The Board of Directors may resolve that we pay dividends out of our share premium reserve or out of any other reserve available for shareholder distributions under the laws of The Netherlands, provided that payment from reserves may only be made to the shareholders who are entitled to the relevant reserve upon our dissolution. However, we may not pay dividends if the payment would reduce equity to an amount less than the aggregate share capital plus required statutory reserves. The Board of Directors may resolve that we pay interim dividends, but the payments are also subject to these statutory and other restrictions. If a shareholder does not collect any cash dividend or other distribution within six years after the date on which it became due and payable, the right to receive the payment reverts to us.

Other than as described above, our Articles of Association do not include any redemption provisions or provide for any sinking or similar fund. In addition, our Articles of Association do not contain any provisions which discriminate against any existing or prospective holder of our shares as a result of such shareholder owning a substantial number of our shares.

Each shareholder has a right to attend general meetings of shareholders, either in person or by proxy, and to exercise voting rights in accordance with the provisions of our Articles of Association. We must hold at least one general meeting of shareholders each year. This meeting must be convened at one of four specified locations in The Netherlands within six months after the end of our fiscal year. Our Board of Directors may convene additional general meetings as often as it deems necessary, or upon the call of holders representing at least 10% of our outstanding shares or other persons entitled to attend the general meetings. The laws of The Netherlands do not restrict the rights of shareholders who do not reside in The Netherlands to hold or vote their shares.

We will give notice of each meeting of shareholders by notice published in at least one national daily newspaper distributed throughout The Netherlands and, in any other manner that may be required, in order to comply with applicable stock exchange requirements. In addition, we will notify registered holders of the shares by letter, cable, telex or telefax. We will give this notice no later than the fifteenth day prior to the day of the meeting. As deemed necessary by the Board of Directors, the notice will include or be accompanied by an agenda identifying the business to be considered at the meeting or will state that the agenda will be available for shareholders and other persons who are entitled to attend the general meeting, at our offices or places of business.

Each of the common shares and the preference shares, including any Series A Preferred Stock, is entitled to one vote. Unless otherwise required by our Articles of Association or the laws of The Netherlands, shareholders may validly adopt resolutions at the general meeting by a majority vote. Except in circumstances specified in the Articles of Association or provided under the laws of The Netherlands, there is no quorum requirement for the valid adoption of resolutions. Pursuant to the Articles of Association, so long as the Series A Preferred Stock is issued and outstanding, any resolution to amend the terms and conditions of the Series A Preferred Stock requires approval of shareholders representing at least 95% of our issued and outstanding share capital. Consistent with the laws of The Netherlands, the terms and conditions of the common shares may be amended by an amendment of the Articles of Association pursuant to a vote by a majority of the capital shares at a meeting of our

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shareholders. Our Articles of Association and relevant provisions of the laws of The Netherlands do not currently impose any limitations on the right of holders of shares to hold or vote their shares.

We are exempt from the proxy rules under the U.S. Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended.

In the event of our dissolution and liquidation, the assets remaining after payment of all debts will first be applied to distribute to the holders of preference shares the nominal amount of the preference shares and then the amount of the share premium reserve relating to the preference shares. Any remaining assets will be distributed to the holders of common shares in proportion to the aggregate nominal amount of the common shares and, if only preference shares are issued and outstanding, to the holders of the preference shares in proportion to the aggregate nominal amount of preference shares. No liquidation payments will be made on shares that we hold in treasury.

Under the laws of The Netherlands, shareholders are not liable for further capital calls.

We may acquire shares, subject to applicable provisions of the laws of The Netherlands and of our Articles of Association, to the extent:

our equity, less the amount to be paid for the shares to be acquired, exceeds the sum of (1) our share capital account, plus (2) any reserves required to be maintained by the laws of The Netherlands; and

after the acquisition of shares, we and our subsidiaries would not hold, or hold as pledges, shares having an aggregate par value that exceeds 10%<sup>1</sup> of our issued share capital account, as these amounts would be calculated under generally accepted accounting principles in The Netherlands.

Our Board of Directors may repurchase shares only if our shareholders have authorized the repurchases. Under the laws of The Netherlands, an authorization to repurchase shares will remain in effect for a maximum of 18 months.

Under the laws of The Netherlands regarding the disclosure of holdings in listed companies, if our shares are admitted to official quotation or listing on Euronext or on any other stock exchange in the European Union, registered holders and some beneficial owners of our shares must promptly notify us and the Securities Board of The Netherlands if their shareholding reaches, exceeds or thereafter falls below 5%, 10%, 15%, 20%, 25%, 30%, 40%, 50%, 60%, 75%, or 95% of our outstanding shares. For this purpose, shareholding includes economic interests, voting rights or both. Failure to comply with this requirement would constitute a criminal offense and could result in civil sanctions, including the suspension of voting rights.

## **Changes in Capital, Control of the Company, or Articles of Association**

At a general meeting of shareholders, our shareholders may vote to reduce the issued share capital by canceling shares held by us or by reducing the par value of our shares. In either case, this reduction would be subject to applicable statutory provisions. Holders of at least two-thirds of the votes cast must vote in favor of a resolution to reduce our issued share capital if less than half of the issued share capital is present at the general meeting in person or by proxy.

Certain material transactions are subject to review and approval of our shareholders. Such transactions include: (1) the transfer to a third party of all or substantially all of the business of the Company; (2) the acquisition or disposal by the Company or a subsidiary of an interest in the capital of a company with a value of at least one-third of the Company's assets; and (3) the entry into or termination of a long-term joint venture of the

<sup>1</sup> Please note that due to an amendment of the Dutch Civil Code, listed N.V.'s are now allowed to acquire up to 50% of their own shares. However, CNH Global N.V. may only acquire up to 10% of its own shares, because that maximum is stated in article 6(1)(c) of the company's Articles of Association.

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Company or a subsidiary with another legal entity or company, or of the Company's position as a fully liable partner in a limited partnership or a general partnership, where such entry into or termination is of far-reaching importance to the Company.

A majority of the votes cast by holders of our shares at a general meeting must approve any resolution proposed by our Board of Directors to amend the Articles of Association or to wind up CNH. Any such resolution proposed by one or more shareholders must likewise be approved by a majority of the votes cast at a general meeting of shareholders.

***C. Material Contracts.***

For a discussion of our related party transactions, see Item 7. Major Shareholders and Related Party Transactions B. Related Party Transactions.

***D. Exchange Controls.***

Under existing laws of The Netherlands there are no exchange controls applicable to the transfer to persons outside of The Netherlands of dividends or other distributions with respect to, or of the proceeds from the sale of, shares of a Dutch company.

***E. Taxation.***

**United States Federal Income Taxation**

The following is a discussion of the material U.S. federal income tax consequences of the ownership and disposition of our common shares by a U.S. Holder (as defined below). The discussion is based on the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the Code), its legislative history, existing and proposed regulations, published rulings of the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) and court decisions as well as the U.S./Netherlands Income Tax Treaty (as described below) all as currently in effect. Such authorities are subject to change or repeal, possibly on a retroactive basis.

This discussion does not contain a full description of all tax considerations that might be relevant to ownership of our common shares or a decision to purchase such shares. In particular, the discussion is directed only to U.S. Holders that will hold our common shares as capital assets and whose functional currency is the U.S. dollar. Furthermore, the discussion does not address the U.S. federal income tax treatment of holders that are subject to special tax rules such as banks and other financial institutions, security dealers, dealers in currencies, securities traders who elect to account for their investment in shares on a mark-to-market basis, persons that hold shares as a position in a straddle, hedging or conversion transaction, insurance companies, tax-exempt entities, holders liable for alternative minimum tax and holders of ten percent or more (actually or constructively) of our voting shares. The discussion also does not consider any state, local or non-U.S. tax considerations and does not cover any aspect of U.S. federal tax law other than income taxation.

If a partnership holds the common shares, the United States federal income tax treatment of a partner will generally depend on the status of the partner and the tax treatment of the partnership. A partner in a partnership holding the common shares should consult its tax advisor with regard to the United States federal income tax treatment of an investment in the common shares.

Prospective purchasers and holders of our common shares are advised to consult their own tax advisors about the U.S., federal, state, local or other tax consequences to them of the purchase, beneficial ownership and disposition of our common shares.

For purposes of this discussion, you are a U.S. Holder if you are a beneficial owner of our common shares who is:

an individual citizen or resident of the United States for U.S. federal income tax purposes;

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a corporation created or organized under the laws of the United States or a state thereof;

an estate the income of which is subject to U.S. federal income taxation regardless of its source; or

a trust subject to primary supervision of a U.S. court and the control of one or more U.S. persons or with a valid election in place to be treated as a domestic trust.

*Taxation of Dividends*

Subject to the Personal Foreign Investment Company ( PFIC ) rules discussed below, the gross amount of cash dividends paid by us in respect of our common shares (including amounts withheld in respect of Dutch taxes) will be included in the gross income of a U.S. Holder as ordinary income on the day on which dividends, if any, are actually or constructively received by the U.S. Holder, and will not be eligible for the dividends-received deduction generally allowed to U.S. corporations in respect of dividends received from other U.S. corporations. Dividends received from us by a non-corporate U.S. Holder during taxable years beginning before January 1, 2011, generally will be taxed at a maximum rate of 15% provided that such U.S. Holder has held the shares for more than 60 days during the 121-day period beginning 60 days before the ex-dividend date and that certain other conditions are met. For these purposes, a dividend will include any distribution paid by us with respect to our common shares but only to the extent that such distribution is not in excess of our current and accumulated earnings and profits, as determined under U.S. federal income tax principles. Distributions in excess of current and accumulated earnings and profits, as determined for United States federal income tax purposes, will be treated as a non-taxable return of capital to the extent of your basis in the shares and thereafter as capital gain. For foreign tax credit purposes, dividends will generally be income from sources outside the United States and will, depending on the U.S. Holder's circumstances, generally be either passive or general income for purposes of computing the foreign tax credit allowable to a U.S. Holder.

The amount of the dividend distribution that you must include in your income as a U.S. Holder will be the U.S. dollar value of the Euro payments made, determined at the spot Euro/U.S. dollar rate on the date the dividend distribution is includible in your income, regardless of whether the payment is in fact converted into U.S. dollars. Generally, any gain or loss resulting from currency exchange fluctuations during the period from the date you include the dividend payment in income to the date you convert the payment into U.S. dollars will be treated as ordinary income or loss and will not be eligible for the special tax rate applicable to qualified dividend income. The gain or loss generally will be income or loss from sources within the United States for foreign tax credit limitation purposes.

Subject to applicable limitations under the Code and the Treasury regulations and subject to the discussion below, any Dutch withholding tax imposed on dividends in respect of our common shares will be treated as a foreign income tax eligible for credit against a U.S. Holder's U.S. federal income tax liability (or, at a U.S. Holder's election, may be deducted in computing taxable income). Under the Code, foreign tax credits will not be allowed for withholding taxes imposed in respect of certain short-term or hedged positions in securities. The rules regarding U.S. foreign tax credits are very complex, and include limitations that apply to individuals receiving dividends eligible for the 15% maximum tax rate on dividends described above. U.S. Holders should consult their own tax advisors concerning the implications of U.S. foreign tax credit rules in light of their particular circumstances.

We generally will fund dividend distributions on our common shares with dividends received from our non-Dutch subsidiaries. Assuming that the necessary conditions and requirements are met under the laws of The Netherlands, we may be entitled to a reduction in the amount in respect of Dutch withholding taxes payable to the Dutch tax authorities. Such a reduction will likely constitute a subsidy in respect of the Dutch withholding tax payable on our dividends and, thus, a U.S. Holder would not be entitled to a foreign tax credit with respect to the amount of the reduction so allowed to us.

**Table of Contents***Taxation of Capital Gains*

Subject to the PFIC rules discussed below, upon a sale or other taxable disposition of our common shares, a U.S. Holder will recognize gain or loss for United States federal income tax purposes equal to the difference between the U.S. dollar value of the amount realized in the sale or other taxable disposition and its tax basis (determined in U.S. dollars) of the common shares. Such gain or loss will be a capital gain or loss and will be a long-term capital gain or loss if the shares were held for more than one year. Non-corporate U.S. Holders (including individuals) can generally qualify for preferential rates of U.S. federal income taxation in respect of long-term capital gains. The deduction of capital losses is subject to limitations under the Code. Any gain realized by a U.S. Holder on a sale or other disposition of our common shares generally will be treated as U.S.-source income for U.S. foreign tax credit limitation purposes.

*PFIC Rules*

We believe that our common shares should not be treated as stock of a PFIC for United States federal income tax purposes, but this conclusion is a legal and factual determination that is made annually and thus may be subject to change. If we were to be treated as a PFIC, unless a U.S. Holder elects to be taxed annually on a mark-to-market basis with respect to the shares, any gain realized on the sale or other disposition of your common shares would in general not be treated as a capital gain. Instead, if you are a U.S. Holder, you would be treated as if you had realized such gain and certain excess distributions ratably over your holding period for the common shares and would not be taxed at the highest tax rate in effect for each such year to which the gain was allocated, together with an interest charge in respect of the tax attributable to each such year. With certain exceptions, your common shares will be treated as stock in a PFIC if we were a PFIC at any time during your holding period in the common shares. Dividends that you receive from us will not be eligible for the special tax rates applicable to qualified dividend income if we are treated as a PFIC with respect to you, either in the taxable year of the distribution or the preceding taxable year, but instead will be taxable at rates applicable to ordinary income.

**Netherlands Taxation**

The following is a general summary of certain Dutch tax consequences of the acquisition, the ownership and the disposition of our shares, applicable to Non-Resident holders of shares (as defined below). This summary does not purport to describe all possible tax considerations or consequences that may be relevant to such holder or prospective holder of shares and in view of its general nature, it should be treated with corresponding caution. Holders should consult with their tax advisors with regard to the tax consequences of investing in the shares in their particular circumstances. The discussion below is included for general information purposes only.

Except as otherwise indicated, this summary only addresses Dutch national tax legislation and published regulations, as in effect on the date hereof and as interpreted in published case law until this date, without prejudice to any amendment introduced at a later date and implemented with or without retroactive effect.

*Scope of the summary*

The summary of Dutch taxes set out in this section **Netherlands Taxation** only applies to a holder of shares who is a Non-Resident holder of shares. For the purpose of this summary, a holder of shares is a Non-Resident holder of shares if such holder is neither a resident nor deemed to be resident in The Netherlands for Dutch tax purposes and, if such holder is an individual, such holder has not made an election for the application of the rules of The Dutch Income Tax Act 2001 (in Dutch: *Wet inkomstenbelasting 2001*) as they apply to residents of The Netherlands.

Please note that this summary does not describe the tax considerations for:

(i) holders of shares if such holders, and in the case of individuals, his/her partner or certain of their relatives by blood or marriage in the direct line (including foster children), have a substantial interest or deemed substantial



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interest in us under The Dutch Income Tax Act 2001. Generally speaking, a holder of securities in a company is considered to hold a substantial interest in such company, if such holder alone or, in the case of individuals, together with his/her partner (statutorily defined term), directly or indirectly, holds (a) an interest of 5% or more of the total issued and outstanding capital of that company or of 5% or more of the issued and outstanding capital of a certain class of shares of that company; or (b) holds rights to acquire, directly or indirectly, such interest; or (c) holds certain profit sharing rights in that company that relate to 5% or more of the company's annual profits and/or to 5% or more of the company's liquidation proceeds. A deemed substantial interest arises if a substantial interest (or part thereof) in a company has been disposed of, or is deemed to have been disposed of, on a non-recognition basis;

(ii) holders of shares in us if the shareholding qualifies as a participation for the purposes of The Dutch Corporate Income Tax Act 1969 (in Dutch: *Wet op de vennootschapsbelasting 1969*). Generally, a taxpayer's shareholding of 5% or more in a company's nominal paid-up share capital qualifies as a participation. A holder may, amongst others, also have a participation if such holder does not have a 5% shareholding but a related entity (statutorily defined term) has a participation or if the company in which the shares are held is a related entity (statutorily defined term);

(iii) holders of our shares who are individuals and derive benefits from our shares that are a remuneration or deemed to be a remuneration for activities performed in The Netherlands by such holder or certain individuals related to such holder (as defined in The Dutch Income Tax Act 2001); and

(iv) pension funds and other entities that are resident in another state of the European Union, Norway and Iceland and that are not subject to or exempt from corporate income tax.

*Withholding Tax*

Dividends distributed by us are generally subject to Dutch dividend withholding tax at a rate of 15%. The expression "dividends distributed" includes, among other things:

distributions in cash or in kind, deemed and constructive distributions and repayments of paid-in capital not recognised for Dutch dividend withholding tax purposes;

liquidation proceeds, proceeds of redemption of shares, or proceeds of the repurchase of shares by us or one of our subsidiaries or other affiliated entities to the extent such proceeds exceed the average paid-in capital of those shares as recognised for purposes of Dutch dividend withholding tax, unless a certain exception applies;

an amount equal to the par value of shares issued or an increase of the par value of shares, to the extent that it does not appear that a contribution, recognised for purposes of Dutch dividend withholding tax, has been made or will be made; and

partial repayment of the paid-in capital, recognised for purposes of Dutch dividend withholding tax, if and to the extent that we have net profits (in Dutch: *zuivere winst*), unless the holders of shares have resolved in advance at a general meeting to make such repayment and the par value of the shares concerned has been reduced by an equal amount by way of an amendment of our Articles of Association.

If a holder of shares is resident in a country other than The Netherlands and if a double taxation convention is in effect between The Netherlands and such other country, such holder of shares may, depending on the terms of that double taxation convention, be eligible for a full or partial exemption from, or refund of, Dutch dividend withholding tax. If a holder of shares is an entity that is resident in a member state of the European Union, Norway or Iceland, and, generally, holds 5% or more in our nominal paid-up share capital and meets certain other conditions, such holder may be eligible for a full exemption from Dutch dividend withholding tax. The exemption may also be available if a holder of shares is an entity that is resident in a member state of the

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European Union and the shareholding in us would have qualified as a participation as described under Scope of the summary above, if the holder of shares were a taxpayer in The Netherlands.

In general, a Non-Resident holder of shares may credit the Dutch dividend withholding tax against its income tax or corporate income tax liability in The Netherlands, if the shares are attributable to a permanent establishment, a deemed permanent establishment or a permanent representative in The Netherlands of such Non-Resident holder of shares.

A recipient of a dividend of the shares that is a qualifying company and that satisfies the conditions of the Convention between The Netherlands and the United States for the avoidance of double taxation of December 18, 1992 (the Convention ) may be entitled to a reduced rate of dividend withholding tax (a U.S. Holder ). These conditions include but are not limited to being a resident of the U.S. for the purposes of the Convention, being the beneficial owner of such dividend and qualifying under Article 26 of the Convention (the so-called Limitations on Benefits Article).

To claim a reduced withholding tax rate under the Convention (both reduction and refund procedure), the U.S. Holder that is a company must file a request with the Dutch tax authorities for which no specific form is available.

A recipient that is a qualifying tax-exempt pension, trust or a qualifying tax-exempt organization and that satisfies the conditions of the Convention may be entitled to exemption or a refund of paid dividend taxes. Qualifying tax exempt pension funds must file form IB 96 USA for the application of relief at source from or refund of dividend withholding tax. Qualifying tax-exempt U.S. organizations are not entitled under the Convention to claim benefits at source, and instead must file claims for refund by filing form IB 95 USA. Copies of the forms may be obtained from the Belastingdienst/Limburg/kantoor buitenland , Postbus 2865, 6401 DJ Heerlen, The Netherlands, or may be downloaded from [www.belastingdienst.nl](http://www.belastingdienst.nl).

In general, we will be required to remit all amounts withheld as Dutch dividend withholding tax to the Dutch tax authorities. However, under certain circumstances, we are allowed to reduce the amount to be remitted to the Dutch tax authorities by the lesser of:

3% of the portion of the distribution paid by us that is subject to Dutch dividend withholding tax; and,

3% of the dividends and profit distributions, before deduction of foreign withholding taxes, received by us from qualifying foreign subsidiaries in the current calendar year (up to the date of the distribution by us) and the two preceding calendar years, as far as such dividends and profit distributions have not yet been taken into account for purposes of establishing the above mentioned reduction.

Although this reduction reduces the amount of Dutch dividend withholding tax that we are required to remit to the Dutch tax authorities, it does not reduce the amount of tax that we are required to withhold on dividends distributed.

Pursuant to legislation to counteract dividend stripping, a reduction, exemption, credit or refund of Dutch dividend withholding tax is denied if the recipient of the dividend is not the beneficial owner as described in The Dutch Dividend Withholding Tax Act 1965 (in Dutch: *Wet op de dividendbelasting 1965* ). This legislation generally targets situations in which a shareholder retains its economic interest in shares but reduces the withholding tax cost on dividends by a transaction with another party. It is not required for these rules to apply that the recipient of the dividends is aware that a dividend stripping transaction took place. The Dutch State Secretary of Finance takes the position that the definition of beneficial ownership introduced by this legislation will also be applied in the context of a double taxation convention.

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*Taxes on Income and Capital Gains*

A Non-Resident holder of shares will not be subject to Dutch taxes on income or on capital gains in respect of any payment under the shares or any gain realised on the disposal or deemed disposal of the shares, provided that:

- (i) such holder does not have an interest in an enterprise or a deemed enterprise (statutorily defined term) which, in whole or in part, is either effectively managed in The Netherlands or is carried out through a permanent establishment, a deemed permanent establishment or a permanent representative in The Netherlands and to which enterprise or part of an enterprise the shares are attributable; and
- (ii) in the event such holder is an individual, such holder does not carry out any activities in The Netherlands with respect to the shares that go beyond ordinary asset management and does not derive benefits from the shares that are (otherwise) taxable as benefits from other activities in The Netherlands.

*Gift and Inheritance Taxes*

No Dutch gift or inheritance taxes will arise on the transfer of the shares by way of a gift by, or on the death of, a Non-Resident holder of shares, unless, in the case of a gift of the shares by an individual, such individual dies within 180 days after the date of the gift, while being resident or deemed to be resident in The Netherlands.

For purposes of Dutch gift and inheritance taxes, amongst others, an individual that holds the Dutch nationality will be deemed to be resident in The Netherlands if such individual has been resident in The Netherlands at any time during the ten years preceding the date of the gift or his/her death. Additionally, for purposes of Dutch gift tax, amongst others, an individual not holding the Dutch nationality will be deemed to be resident in The Netherlands if such individual has been resident in The Netherlands at any time during the twelve months preceding the date of the gift. Applicable tax treaties may override deemed residency.

*Other Taxes and Duties*

No Dutch VAT and no Dutch registration tax, customs duty, stamp duty or any other similar documentary tax or duty will be payable by a holder of shares on any payment in consideration for the holding or disposal of the shares.

**F. Dividends and Paying Agents.**

Not applicable.

**G. Statement of Experts.**

Not applicable.

**H. Documents on Display.**

We file reports, including annual reports on Form 20-F, furnish periodic reports on Form 6-K and other information with the SEC pursuant to the rules and regulations of the SEC that apply to foreign private issuers. These may be read without charge and copied, upon payment of prescribed rates, at the public reference facility maintained by the SEC at Room 1580, 100 F Street, N.E., Washington, D.C. 20549. To obtain information on the operation of the public reference facility, the telephone number is 1-800-SEC-0330. Any SEC filings may also be accessed by visiting the SEC's website at [www.sec.gov](http://www.sec.gov).

**I. Subsidiary Information.**

Not applicable.



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**Table of Contents****Item 11. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk**

We are exposed to market risk from changes in both foreign currency exchange rates and interest rates. We monitor our exposure to these risks, and manage the underlying economic exposures on transactions using financial instruments such as forward contracts, currency options, interest rate swaps, interest rate caps and forward starting swaps. We do not hold or issue derivative or other financial instruments for speculative purposes, or to hedge translation risk.

*Transaction Risk and Foreign Currency Risk Management*

We have significant international manufacturing operations. We manufacture products and purchase raw materials from many locations around the world. Our cost base is diversified over a number of European, Asia-Pacific, and Latin American currencies, as well as the U.S. and Canadian dollars. Foreign exchange risk exists to the extent that we have payment obligations or receipts denominated in or based on currencies other than the functional currency of the various manufacturing operations.

The diversified cost base counterbalances some of the cash flow and earnings impact of non-U.S. dollar revenues and reduces the effect of foreign exchange rate movements on consolidated income. Due to periodic mismatches in cash inflows and outflows, currencies such as the Euro, British pound, Canadian dollar, Australian dollar, Brazilian real and Japanese yen may have a possible impact on income. The primary currencies for cash outflows were the British pound, Japanese yen and Euro. The primary currencies for cash inflows were the Canadian dollar and Australian dollar. From a gross exposure perspective, the Euro is one of our major inflow currencies, however, the net exposure is an outflow. To manage these exposures, we identify naturally offsetting positions and purchase hedging instruments to protect the remaining net anticipated exposures. In addition, we hedge the anticipated repayment of inter-company loans to foreign subsidiaries denominated in foreign currencies. See Note 15: Financial Instruments to our consolidated financial statements for a description of our foreign exchange rate risk management.

We regularly monitor our currency exchange rate exposure, execute policy-defined hedging strategies and review the ongoing effectiveness of such strategies. Our strategy is to use a mixture of foreign exchange forward contracts and options contracts depending on our view of market conditions and the nature of the underlying cash flow exposure.

For the purposes of assessing specific risks, we perform a sensitivity analysis to determine the effects that market risk exposures may have on the fair value of: (a) all foreign exchange forward and option contracts designated as cash flow hedges; (b) all foreign exposures for the U.S. dollar denominated financial assets and liabilities for our Latin American subsidiaries; and (c) other long-term foreign currency denominated receivables and payables. The sensitivity analysis excludes: (a) all other foreign exchange forward contracts designated as fair value hedges and their related foreign currency denominated receivables, payables, and debt; (b) other foreign currency denominated receivables and payables of short-term maturities; (c) anticipated foreign currency cash flows related to the underlying business operations; and (d) those related to certain supplier agreements, payment obligations or receipts based on currencies other than the functional currency of our manufacturing operations. The sensitivity analysis computes the impact on the fair value on the above exposures due to a hypothetical 10% change in the foreign currency exchange rates, assuming no change in interest rates. The net potential loss would be approximately \$27 million, \$23 million, and \$43 million at December 31, 2010, 2009 and 2008, respectively. Our management believes that the above movements in foreign exchange rates would have an offsetting impact on the underlying business transactions that the financial instruments are used to hedge.

See Note 15: Financial Instruments to our consolidated financial statements for a description of the methods and assumptions used to determine the fair values of financial instruments.

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**Table of Contents***Effects of Currency Translation*

Due to our significant international operations, we recognize that we may be subject to foreign exchange translation risk. This risk may arise when translating net income of our foreign operations into U.S. dollars.

Depending on movements in foreign exchange rates, this may have an adverse impact on our consolidated financial statements. Exposures to major currencies include the Euro, British pound, Canadian dollar, Japanese Yen and Australian dollar. Exposures to other currencies include the Brazilian real, Argentine peso, Mexican peso, Danish krone, Norwegian krone, Swedish krona, Polish zloty, Indian rupee, and Chinese renminbi. In reviewing historical trends in currency exchange rates, adverse changes of 20% have been experienced in the past and could be experienced in the future. Certain currencies, such as the Mexican peso, Brazilian real and Argentine peso have historically experienced short-term movements ranging from 30% to 90% due to the devaluation of their respective currencies. As the expected future net income from our operations is dependent on multiple factors and foreign currency rates in these countries would not be expected to move in an equal and simultaneous fashion, we have not performed a sensitivity analysis related to this potential exposure. Such currency movements have resulted in a positive impact of \$35 million in 2010, a negative impact of \$87 million in 2009 and a positive impact of \$36 million in 2008. We do not hedge the potential impact of foreign currency translation risk on net income from our foreign operations in our normal course of business operations as net income of our operations are not typically remitted to the United States on an ongoing basis.

We also have investments in Europe, Canada, Latin America and Asia, which are subject to foreign currency risk. These currency fluctuations result in non-cash gains and losses that do not impact net income, but instead are recorded as Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) in our consolidated balance sheet. At December 31, 2010, we performed a sensitivity analysis on our investment in significant foreign operations that have foreign currency exchange risk. We calculated that the fair value impact would be \$345 million, \$338 million, and \$320 million at December 31, 2010, 2009, and 2008, respectively, as a result of a hypothetical 10% change in foreign currency exchange rates, assuming no change in interest rates. We do not hedge our net investment in non-U.S. entities because those investments are viewed as long-term in nature.

*Interest Rate Risk Management*

We are exposed to market risk from changes in interest rates. We monitor our exposure to this risk and manage the underlying exposure both through the matching of financial assets and liabilities and through the use of financial instruments, including swaps, caps, forward starting swaps, and forward rate agreements for the net exposure. These instruments aim to stabilize funding costs by managing the exposure created by the differing maturities and interest rate structures of our financial assets and liabilities. We do not hold or issue derivative or other financial instruments for speculative purposes.

We use a model to monitor interest rate risk and to achieve a predetermined level of matching between the interest rate structure of our financial assets and liabilities. Fixed-rate financial instruments, including receivables, debt, ABS certificates and other investments, are segregated from floating-rate instruments in evaluating the potential impact of changes in applicable interest rates. The potential change in fair market value of financial instruments including derivative instruments held at December 31, 2010 and 2009, resulting from a hypothetical, 10% change in the interest rate applicable to such financial instruments would be approximately \$2 million and \$19 million, respectively, based on the discounted values of their related cash flows. The sensitivity analysis computes the impact on fair value on the above exposures due to a hypothetical 10% change in the interest rates used to discount each homogeneous category of financial assets and liabilities. A homogeneous category is defined according to the currency in which financial assets and liabilities are denominated and the applicable interest rate index. As a result, our interest rate risk sensitivity model may overstate the impact of interest rate fluctuations for such financial instruments, as consistently unfavorable movements of all interest rates are unlikely.

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See Note 15: Financial Instruments to our consolidated financial statements for a description of the methods and assumptions used to determine the fair values of financial instruments.

*Commodity Price Risk Management*

Commodity prices affect our Equipment Operations sales and Financial Services originations. Commodity risk is managed through geographic and enterprise diversification.

*Changes in Market Risk Exposure as Compared to 2009*

Our exposures and strategy for managing our exposures to interest rate, foreign currency and commodity price risk have not changed significantly from 2009.

**Item 12. Description of Securities Other than Equity Securities**

Not applicable.

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**PART II**

**Item 13. Defaults, Dividend Arrearages and Delinquencies**

None.

**Item 14. Material Modifications to the Rights of Security Holders and Use of Proceeds**

None.

**Item 15. Controls and Procedures**

**(a) Disclosure Controls and Procedures**

Under the supervision, and with the participation, of our management, including the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, we conducted an evaluation of the effectiveness of our disclosure controls and procedures as of December 31, 2010 pursuant to Exchange Act Rule 13a-15(e). Based on that evaluation, the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer concluded that the disclosure controls and procedures are effective to provide reasonable assurance that information required to be disclosed in our Exchange Act filings is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in the SEC's rules and forms and that such information is accumulated and communicated to our management, including our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, as appropriate, to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure.

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

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

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

Management assessed the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2010 based on the framework set forth by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO) in Internal Control - Integrated Framework. Based on this assessment, management believes that, as of December 31, 2010, our internal controls over financial reporting were effective.

Deloitte & Touche LLP, an independent registered public accounting firm that audited the financial statements included in this annual report on Form 20-F, has issued an attestation report on the effectiveness of our internal controls over financial reporting.



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**(c) Attestation Report of the Registered Public Accounting Firm**

**REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM**

To the Board of Directors and Shareholders of CNH Global N.V.

We have audited the internal control over financial reporting of CNH Global N.V. (a Netherlands Corporation) and subsidiaries (the Company) as of December 31, 2010, based on criteria established in *Internal Control Integrated Framework* issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission. The Company's management is responsible for maintaining effective internal control over financial reporting and for its assessment of the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting, included in the accompanying Management's Annual Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal control over financial reporting based on our audit.

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

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

Because of the inherent limitations of internal control over financial reporting, including the possibility of collusion or improper management override of controls, material misstatements due to error or fraud may not be prevented or detected on a timely basis. Also, projections of any evaluation of the effectiveness of the internal control over financial reporting to future periods are subject to the risk that the controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

In our opinion, the Company maintained, in all material respects, effective internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2010, based on the criteria established in *Internal Control Integrated Framework* issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission.

We have also audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States), the consolidated financial statements as of and for the year ended December 31, 2010 of the Company and our report dated February 28, 2011 expressed an unqualified opinion on those financial statements, and included an explanatory paragraph related to the adoption on January 1, 2010 of new accounting guidance related to transfers of financial assets and consolidation of variable interest entities and the application of the reporting requirements on a prospective basis.

/s/ Deloitte & Touche LLP

Chicago, Illinois

February 28, 2011

**Table of Contents****(d) Change in Internal Control over Financial Reporting**

No change to our internal control over financial reporting occurred during the year ended December 31, 2010 that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting.

**Item 16A. Audit Committee Financial Expert**

Our Board of Directors has determined that members of the audit committee, namely, Dr. Peter Kalantzis, Mr. John Lanaway, and Mr. Jacques Theurillat, are each an audit committee financial expert. All are independent directors under the NYSE standards.

**Item 16B. Code of Ethics**

We have adopted a code of ethics which is applicable to all employees including our principal executive officer, principal financial officer and the principal accounting officer and controller. This code of ethics is posted on our website, [www.cnh.com](http://www.cnh.com), and may be found as follows: from our main page, first click on [Corporate Governance](#) and then on [Code of Conduct](#).

**Item 16C. Principal Accountant Fees and Services**

Deloitte & Touche LLP, the member firms of Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu and their respective affiliates (collectively, the [Deloitte Entities](#)) were appointed to serve as our independent registered public accounting firm for the year ended December 31, 2010. We incurred the following fees from the Deloitte Entities for professional services for the years ended December 31, 2010 and 2009:

	2010	2009
Audit Fees	\$ 8,078,000	\$ 7,974,000
Audit-Related Fees	1,557,000	1,612,000
Tax Fees	12,000	25,000
Total	\$ 9,647,000	\$ 9,611,000

[Audit Fees](#) are the aggregate fees billed by the Deloitte Entities for the audit of our consolidated annual financial statements, reviews of interim financial statements and attestation services that are provided in connection with statutory and regulatory filings or engagements. [Audit-Related Fees](#) are fees charged by the Deloitte Entities for assurance and related services that are reasonably related to the performance of the audit or review of our financial statements and are not reported under [Audit Fees](#). This category comprises fees for the audit of employee benefit plans and pension plans, agreed-upon procedure engagements and other attestation services subject to regulatory requirements. [Tax Fees](#) are fees for professional services rendered by the Deloitte Entities for tax compliance and tax advice on actual or contemplated transactions.

**Audit Committee's pre-approval policies and procedures**

Our Audit Committee nominates and engages our independent registered public accounting firm to audit our consolidated financial statements. Our Audit Committee has a policy requiring management to obtain the Committee's approval before engaging our independent registered public accounting firm to provide any other audit or permitted non-audit services to us or our subsidiaries. Pursuant to this policy, which is designed to assure that such engagements do not impair the independence of our independent registered public accounting firm, the Audit Committee reviews and pre-approves (if appropriate) specific audit and non-audit services in the categories [Audit Services](#), [Audit-Related Services](#), [Tax Services](#), and any other services that may be performed by our independent registered public accounting firm.

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**Item 16D. Exemptions from the Listing Standards for Audit Committees**

None.

**Item 16E. Purchase of Equity Securities by the Issuer and Affiliated Purchasers**

We currently have no announced share buyback plans.

**Item 16F. Change in Registrant's Certifying Accountant**

None.

**Item 16G. Corporate Governance**

CNH Global N.V. is a company organized under the laws of The Netherlands and qualifies as a foreign private issuer under the NYSE listing standards. In accordance with the NYSE corporate governance rules, listed companies that are foreign private issuers are permitted to follow home-country practice in some circumstances in lieu of the provisions of the corporate governance rules contained in Section 303A of the NYSE Listed Company Manual that are applicable to U.S. companies. In addition, we must disclose any significant ways in which our corporate governance practices differ from those followed by U.S. companies listed on the NYSE.

Both the Dutch and NYSE corporate governance regimes were adopted with the goal of restoring trust and confidence in the honesty, integrity and transparency of how business is conducted at and by public companies. Because these corporate governance regimes are based on the same principles, they are similar in many respects. However, certain differences exist between Dutch and NYSE corporate governance rules, as summarized below. We believe that our corporate governance practices and guidelines (which were approved by our Board on March 24, 2005 and our shareholders on May 3, 2005) are consistent, in principle, with those required of U.S. companies listed on the NYSE.

The following discussion summarizes the significant differences between our corporate governance practices and the NYSE standards applicable to U.S. companies:

Dutch legal requirements concerning director independence differ in certain respects from the rules applicable to U.S. companies listed on the NYSE. While under most circumstances both regimes require that a majority of board members be independent, the definition of this term under Dutch law differs from the definition used under the NYSE corporate governance standards. In some cases the Dutch requirement is more stringent, such as by requiring a longer look-back period (five years) for former executive directors and employees and by requiring that only one board member may be dependent. Currently, a majority of our Board (seven of the ten members) are independent under the NYSE definition. This composition of our Board does not fully comply with the requirements of the Best Practices Provisions of the Dutch Corporate Governance Code (the Dutch Code).

NYSE rules require a U.S. listed company to have a compensation committee and a nominating/corporate governance committee composed entirely of independent directors. As a foreign private issuer, we do not have to comply with this requirement, although we do have a Corporate Governance and Compensation Committee. Our Corporate Governance and Compensation Committee Charter requires that a majority of the members meet the independence requirements of the Dutch Code. Currently, all members of this committee are independent under the Dutch requirements, and only one member would not also be independent under the NYSE standards, as he is also employed by our majority shareholder, Fiat (as of December 31, 2010).

In contrast to rules applicable to U.S. companies, which require that external auditors be appointed by the Audit Committee, Dutch law requires that external auditors be appointed by the shareholders. In accordance with the requirements of Dutch law, the appointment and removal of our independent



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registered public accounting firm must be approved by the shareholders. However, our Audit Committee is directly responsible for the recommendation to the shareholders of the appointment and compensation of the independent registered public accounting firm and oversees and evaluates the work of our independent registered public accounting firm.

Under NYSE listing standards, shareholders of U.S. companies must be given the opportunity to vote on all equity compensation plans and to approve material revisions to those plans, with limited exceptions set forth in the NYSE rules. As a foreign private issuer we are permitted to follow our home country laws regarding shareholder approval of compensation plans. Pursuant to Dutch law and Article 11 of our Articles of Association, the remuneration policy for directors is to be adopted by the general meeting of shareholders. The board of directors shall determine the remuneration for each director, with due observance of the remuneration policy. In addition, plans to award shares or the right to subscribe for shares shall be submitted by our Board to the general meeting of shareholders for its approval.

While NYSE rules do not require listed companies to have shareholders approve or declare dividends, the Dutch Code Best Practices Provisions recommend shareholder approval for payments of dividends. In accordance with the Dutch Code Best Practices Provisions and pursuant to Article 20 of our Articles of Association, annual dividends must be approved by our shareholders. For a discussion of our dividend policy, see Item 10. Additional Information B. Memorandum and Articles of Association Issues Relating to Our Shares and Shareholders.

In accordance with the corporate governance rules of the NYSE applicable to foreign private issuers, we also disclose these differences between our corporate governance practices and those required of domestic companies by the NYSE listing standards on our internet website at [www.cnh.com](http://www.cnh.com).

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**PART III**

**Item 17. Financial Statements**

We have responded to Item 18 in lieu of responding to this item.

**Item 18. Financial Statements**

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**Item 19. Exhibits**

A list of exhibits included as part of this annual report on Form 20-F is set forth in the Index to Exhibits that immediately follows the signature page of this annual report on Form 20-F.

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**REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM**

To the Board of Directors and Shareholders of CNH Global N.V.

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of CNH Global N.V. (a Netherlands corporation) and subsidiaries (the Company ) as of December 31, 2010 and 2009, and the related consolidated statements of operations, cash flows and changes in equity for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2010. These financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the financial statements based on our audits.

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

In our opinion, such consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of CNH Global N.V. and subsidiaries as of December 31, 2010 and 2009, and the results of their operations and their cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2010, in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

As discussed in Note 2 to the consolidated financial statements, on January 1, 2010, the Company changed its method of accounting and reporting for transfers of financial assets and consolidation of variable interest entities and applied the reporting requirements on a prospective basis.

Our audits were conducted for the purpose of forming an opinion on the basic consolidated financial statements taken as a whole. The supplemental information in Note 22 to the consolidated financial statements for Equipment Operations and Financial Services is presented for the purpose of additional analysis of the basic consolidated financial statements rather than to present the financial position, results of operations, and cash flows of Equipment Operations and Financial Services individually, and is not a required part of the basic financial statements. This supplemental information is the responsibility of the Company's management. Such information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in our audits of the basic consolidated financial statements and, in our opinion, is fairly stated in all material respects when considered in relation to the basic consolidated financial statements taken as a whole.

We have also audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States), the Company's internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2010, based on the criteria established in *Internal Control Integrated Framework* issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission and our report dated February 28, 2011 expressed an unqualified opinion on the Company's internal control over financial reporting.

/s/ Deloitte & Touche LLP

Chicago, Illinois

February 28, 2011



**Table of Contents****CNH GLOBAL N.V.****CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS****For the Years Ended December 31, 2010, 2009 and 2008**

	<b>2010</b>	<b>Consolidated 2009</b>	<b>2008</b>
	<b>(in millions, except per share data)</b>		
<b>Revenues:</b>			
Net sales	\$ 14,474	\$ 12,783	\$ 17,366
Finance and interest income	1,134	977	1,110
	15,608	13,760	18,476
<b>Costs and Expenses:</b>			
Cost of goods sold	11,891	10,862	14,054
Selling, general and administrative	1,698	1,486	1,698
Research, development and engineering	451	398	422
Restructuring	16	102	39
Interest expense Fiat subsidiaries	112	189	308
Interest expense other	718	482	457
Other, net	306	334	342
	15,192	13,853	17,320
Income (loss) before income taxes and equity in income (loss) of unconsolidated subsidiaries and affiliates	416	(93)	1,156
Income tax provision	77	92	385
Equity in income (loss) of unconsolidated subsidiaries and affiliates:			
Financial Services	11	9	13
Equipment Operations	88	(46)	40
Net income (loss)	438	(222)	824
Net loss attributable to noncontrolling interests	(14)	(32)	(1)
Net income (loss) attributable to CNH Global N.V.	\$ 452	\$ (190)	\$ 825
<b>Earnings (loss) per share attributable to CNH Global N.V. common shareholders:</b>			
Basic	\$ 1.90	\$ (0.80)	\$ 3.48
Diluted	\$ 1.89	\$ (0.80)	\$ 3.47

The accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements are an integral part of these statements.

**Table of Contents****CNH GLOBAL N.V.****CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS**

As of December 31, 2010 and 2009

	Consolidated 2010      2009 (in millions, except share data)	
<b>ASSETS</b>		
<b>Current Assets:</b>		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 3,618	\$ 1,263
Restricted cash	914	128
Deposits in Fiat subsidiaries – cash management pools	1,760	2,251
Accounts and notes receivable, net	8,621	5,190
Inventories, net	2,937	3,297
Deferred income taxes	633	517
Prepayments and other	822	462
<b>Total current assets</b>	<b>19,305</b>	<b>13,108</b>
Long-term receivables	5,407	3,236
Property, plant and equipment, net	1,786	1,764
Investments in unconsolidated subsidiaries and affiliates	490	415
Equipment on operating leases, net	622	646
Goodwill	2,385	2,374
Other intangible assets, net	679	717
Other assets	915	948
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ 31,589</b>	<b>\$ 23,208</b>
<b>LIABILITIES AND EQUITY</b>		
<b>Current Liabilities:</b>		
Current maturities of long-term debt – Fiat subsidiaries	\$ 253	\$ 836
Current maturities of long-term debt – other	3,641	1,550
Short-term debt – Fiat subsidiaries	194	537
Short-term debt – other	3,669	1,435
Accounts payable	2,367	1,915
Other accrued liabilities	3,345	2,678
<b>Total current liabilities</b>	<b>13,469</b>	<b>8,951</b>
Long-term debt – Fiat subsidiaries	331	1,516
Long-term debt – other	8,209	3,534
Pension, postretirement and other postemployment benefits	1,770	1,871
Other liabilities	426	526
<b>Redeemable Noncontrolling Interest</b>	<b>4</b>	
<b>Equity:</b>		
Common shares, 2.25 par value; authorized 400,000,000 shares in 2010 and 2009, issued 238,588,630 shares in 2010, 237,553,331 shares in 2009	599	595
Paid-in capital	6,198	6,188
Treasury stock, 154,813 shares in 2010 and 2009, at cost	(8)	(8)
Retained earnings	658	210

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Accumulated other comprehensive loss	(142)	(267)
Noncontrolling interests	75	92
Total equity	7,380	6,810
Total	\$ 31,589	\$ 23,208

The accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements are an integral part of these statements.

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**Table of Contents****CNH GLOBAL N.V.****CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS (Continued)****As of December 31, 2010 and 2009**

The following table presents certain assets and liabilities of consolidated variable interest entities ( VIEs ), which are included in the Consolidated Balance Sheet above. The assets in the table include only those assets that can be used to settle obligations of consolidated VIEs. The liabilities in the table include third party liabilities of the consolidated VIEs, for which creditors do not have recourse to the general credit of CNH Global N.V.

	<b>December 31, 2010 (in millions)</b>
Restricted cash	\$ 871
Accounts and notes receivable, net	4,362
Long-term receivables	3,718
Equipment on operating leases, net	90
<b>Total Assets</b>	<b>\$ 9,041</b>
Current maturities of long-term debt other	\$ 1,757
Short-term debt other	2,488
Long-term debt other	4,111
<b>Total Liabilities</b>	<b>\$ 8,356</b>

The accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements are an integral part of these statements.

**Table of Contents****CNH GLOBAL N.V.****CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS****For the Years Ended December 31, 2010, 2009 and 2008**

	2010	Consolidated 2009	2008
	(in millions)		
<b>Operating activities:</b>			
Net income (loss)	\$ 438	\$ (222)	\$ 824
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided (used) by operating activities:			
Depreciation and amortization expense	415	398	374
Deferred income tax expense (benefit)	(28)	(67)	86
Loss on debt extinguishment	22		
Gain on disposal of unconsolidated subsidiary	(4)		(7)
Loss (gain) on disposal of fixed assets	2	4	(1)
Stock compensation expense	34	16	
Undistributed (income) losses of unconsolidated subsidiaries	(79)	65	17
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:			
(Increase) decrease in accounts and notes receivable, net	(287)	1,667	681
(Increase) decrease in inventories, net	323	1,360	(1,385)
(Increase) decrease in prepayments and other current assets	(355)	(174)	(195)
(Increase) decrease in other assets	21	96	(156)
Increase (decrease) in accounts payable	486	(935)	56
Increase (decrease) in other accrued liabilities	647	37	310
Increase (decrease) in other liabilities	(207)	(5)	171
Other, net	(26)	(28)	(125)
 Net cash provided by operating activities	 1,402	 2,212	 650
<b>Investing activities:</b>			
Acquisitions and investments, net of cash acquired	(39)	(22)	(89)
Additions to retail receivables	(6,662)	(6,552)	(7,938)
Proceeds from retail and credit card securitizations	24	3,775	1,317
Collections of retail receivables	6,739	4,466	4,440
Collections of retained interests in securitized retail receivables		107	75
Proceeds from sale of businesses and assets	315	141	142
Expenditures for property, plant and equipment	(301)	(218)	(493)
Expenditures for equipment on operating leases	(365)	(302)	(318)
Increase in restricted cash	(219)		
Withdrawals from (deposits in) Fiat subsidiaries cash management pools	462	(162)	(925)
 Net cash (used) provided by investing activities	 (46)	 1,233	 (3,789)
<b>Financing activities:</b>			
Proceeds from issuance of long-term debt Fiat subsidiaries	72	736	1,372
Proceeds from issuance of long-term debt other	3,297	2,109	1,869
Payment of long-term debt Fiat subsidiaries	(1,834)	(1,306)	(786)
Payment of long-term debt other	(1,281)	(2,763)	(187)
Net increase (decrease) in short-term revolving credit facilities	691	(1,730)	689
Dividends paid			(118)
Other, net	1	(15)	4
 Net cash provided (used) by financing activities	 946	 (2,969)	 2,843
 Effect of foreign exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents	 53	 154	 (96)
 Increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	 2,355	 630	 (392)

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Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of year	1,263	633	1,025
Cash and cash equivalents, end of year	\$ 3,618	\$ 1,263	\$ 633

The accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements are an integral part of these statements.

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## CNH GLOBAL N.V.

## CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

For the Years Ended December 31, 2010, 2009 and 2008

	Common Shares	Paid-in Capital	Treasury Stock	Retained Earnings (Deficit)	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss) (in millions)	Noncontrolling Interest	Total	Redeemable Noncontrolling Interest	Comprehensive Income (Loss)
<b>Balance, January 1, 2008</b>	\$ 595	\$ 6,168	\$ (8)	\$ (311)	\$ (142)	\$ 117	\$ 6,419		
Comprehensive income:									
Net income				825		(1)	824		\$ 824
Translation adjustment					(402)	(1)	(403)		(403)
Pension liability adjustment (net of tax of \$93 million)					(120)	1	(119)		(119)
Unrealized loss on available for sale securities (net of tax of \$1 million)					(2)		(2)		(2)
Derivative financial instruments:									
Gains deferred (net of tax of \$3 million)					4		4		4
Losses reclassified to earnings (net of tax of \$10 million)					(39)		(39)		(39)
Total									\$ 265
Stock compensation		4					4		
Dividend paid to noncontrolling interests						(14)	(14)		
Dividend paid (\$0.50 per common share)				(118)			(118)		
Increase in noncontrolling interest due to change in ownership						19	19		
<b>Balance, December 31, 2008</b>	595	6,172	(8)	396	(701)	121	6,575		
Comprehensive income:									
Net loss				(190)		(32)	(222)		\$ (222)
Translation adjustment					418	1	419		419
Pension liability adjustment (net of tax of \$44 million)					(21)		(21)		(21)
Unrealized gain on available for sale securities (net of tax of \$9 million)					20		20		20
Derivative financial instruments:									
Losses deferred (net of tax of \$4 million)					(27)		(27)		(27)
Losses reclassified to earnings (net of tax of \$15 million)					48		48		48
Total									\$ 217
Stock compensation		16					16		
Increase in noncontrolling interest						2	2		
Cumulative effect from change in accounting for other-than-temporary impairment on debt securities				4	(4)				
<b>Balance, December 31, 2009</b>	595	6,188	(8)	210	(267)	92	6,810		
Adjustment to adopt new accounting guidance regarding consolidation of variable interest entities				(4)	(33)		(37)		
						(2)	(2)	\$	2

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Transfer redeemable noncontrolling interest out

of permanent equity

Comprehensive income:

Net income	452		(17) <sup>1</sup>	435	3	\$	438
Translation adjustment		149	(2)	147			147
Pension liability adjustment (net of tax of \$16 million)		7		7			7
Unrealized gain on available for sale securities (net of tax of \$2 million)		5		5			5
Derivative financial instruments:							
Losses deferred (net of tax of \$19 million)		(60)		(60)			(60)
Losses reclassified to earnings (net of tax of \$19 million)		57		57			57
<b>Total</b>						\$	<b>594</b>

Stock compensation		35		35			
Issuance of common shares	4	16		20			
Increase in noncontrolling interest due to change in ownership		(4)	4				
Dividend paid to redeemable noncontrolling interests							(1)
Return of capital to parent company		(37)		(37)			

<b>Balance, December 31, 2010</b>	\$ 599	\$ 6,198	\$ (8)	\$ 658	\$ (142)	\$ 75	\$ 7,380	\$ 4
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<sup>1</sup> Net income attributable to nonredeemable noncontrolling interests exclude \$3 million related to the redeemable noncontrolling interest which is reported separately in the consolidated balance sheet.

The accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements are an integral part of these statements.



**Table of Contents****CNH GLOBAL N.V.****NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS****Note 1: Nature of Operations**

CNH Global N.V. ( CNH or the Company ) is incorporated in, and under the laws of, The Netherlands. CNH's Equipment Operations manufacture, market and distribute a full line of agricultural and construction equipment and parts on a worldwide basis (see Note 20: Segment and Geographical Information ). CNH's Financial Services operations offers an array of financial products and services, including retail financing for the purchase or lease of new and used CNH and other manufacturers' products and other retail financing programs and wholesale financing to dealers.

As of December 31, 2010, Fiat S.p.A. and its subsidiaries ( Fiat or the Fiat Group ) owned approximately 89% of CNH's outstanding common shares through Fiat Netherlands Holding N.V. ( Fiat Netherlands ).

On January 1, 2011, Fiat effected a demerger under Article 2506 of the Italian Civil Code. Pursuant to the demerger, Fiat transferred its ownership interest in Fiat Netherlands to a new holding company, Fiat Industrial S.p.A. ( Fiat Industrial , together with its subsidiaries, the Fiat Industrial Group ), including Fiat's ownership of CNH Global, as well as Fiat's truck and commercial vehicles business ( Iveco ) and its industrial and marine powertrain business. Consequently, as of January 1, 2011, CNH Global became a subsidiary of Fiat Industrial. In connection with the demerger transaction, shareholders of Fiat S.p.A. received shares of capital stock of the new holding company. Accordingly, as of January 1, 2011, Fiat Industrial owned approximately 89% of CNH's outstanding common shares through its direct, wholly-owned subsidiary Fiat Netherlands.

**Note 2: Summary of Significant Accounting Policies*****Principles of Consolidation and Basis of Presentation***

CNH has prepared the accompanying consolidated financial statements in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America ( U.S. GAAP ). The consolidated financial statements include CNH Global N.V. and its consolidated subsidiaries. The consolidated financial statements are expressed in U.S. dollars and, unless otherwise indicated, all financial data set forth in these consolidated financial statements are expressed in U.S. dollars. The consolidated financial statements include the accounts of CNH's subsidiaries in which CNH has a controlling financial interest and reflect the noncontrolling interests of the minority owners of the subsidiaries that are not fully owned for the periods presented, as applicable. A controlling financial interest may exist based on ownership of a majority of the voting interest of a subsidiary, or based on CNH's determination that it is the primary beneficiary of a variable interest entity ( VIE ). The primary beneficiary of a VIE is the party that has the power to direct the activities that most significantly impact the economic performance of the entity and the obligation to absorb losses or the right to receive benefits that could potentially be significant to the entity. The Company assesses whether it is the primary beneficiary on an ongoing basis, as prescribed by the accounting guidance on the consolidation of VIEs. The consolidated status of the VIEs with which the Company is involved may change as a result of such reassessments.

As of the beginning of 2010, the Company adopted new accounting guidance related to the accounting for transfers of financial assets and the consolidation of VIEs. As a significant portion of the Company's securitization trusts and facilities are no longer exempt from consolidation under the new guidance, the Company was required to consolidate the receivables and related liabilities. These securitizations qualify as collateral for secured borrowings. The receivables remain on the balance sheet and are included in Accounts and notes receivable, net . No gains or losses are recognized at the time of the securitization. For additional information, see New Accounting Pronouncements Adopted in 2010 below, Note 3: Accounts and Notes Receivable and Note 9: Credit Facilities and Debt .

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**CNH GLOBAL N.V.**

**NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)**

The Company adopted the guidance prospectively, and therefore, the financial statements prepared for 2010 and future periods will reflect the new accounting requirements, but the financial statements for periods ending on or before December 31, 2009 will reflect the accounting guidance applicable during those periods. The Company's statement of operations no longer reflects securitization income and initial gains or losses on new securitization transactions, but instead reports interest income and other income associated with all securitized receivables, and interest expense associated with the debt issued by the securitization trusts and facilities. Therefore, current period results and balances will not be comparable to prior period amounts. In addition, because the Company's new securitization transactions that do not meet the requirements for derecognition under the new guidance are accounted for as secured borrowings rather than asset sales, the initial cash flows from these transactions are presented in 2010 as cash flows from financing activities rather than cash flows from operating or investing activities.

Investments in unconsolidated subsidiaries and affiliates are accounted for using the equity method when CNH does not have a controlling interest, but exercises significant influence. Under this method, the investment is initially recorded at cost and is increased or decreased by CNH's proportionate share of the entity's respective net income or loss. Dividends received from these entities reduce the carrying value of the investments.

***Use of Estimates in the Preparation of Financial Statements***

The preparation of consolidated financial statements in conformity with U.S. GAAP requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities and reported amounts of revenues and expenses. Significant estimates in these consolidated financial statements include the realizable value of property, plant and equipment, and goodwill and other intangibles; residual values of equipment on operating leases; allowance for credit losses; tax contingencies; liabilities for warranties; sales allowances; and assets and obligations related to employee benefits.

***Revenue Recognition***

Equipment Operations records sales of equipment and replacement parts when title and all risks of ownership have transferred to the independent dealer or other customer according to the terms of sale. Dealers may not return equipment while the applicable dealer contract remains in place. Replacement parts may be returned on a limited basis. In the U.S. and Canada, if a dealer contract is terminated for any reason, CNH may be obligated to repurchase new equipment from the dealer.

For all sales, no significant uncertainty exists surrounding the purchaser's obligation to pay for the equipment and replacement parts. CNH records appropriate allowance for credit losses and anticipated returns as necessary. Receivables are due upon the earlier of payment terms discussed below or sale to the retail customer. Fixed payment schedules exist for all sales to dealers, but payment terms vary by geographic market and product line. In connection with these payment terms, CNH offers wholesale financing to many of its dealers including interest-free financing for specified periods of time which also vary by geographic market and product line. Interest is charged to dealers after the completion of the interest-free period. In 2010, 2009 and 2008, interest-free periods averaged 2.5 months, 2.9 months, and 3.8 months, respectively, on 84%, 84%, and 63% of sales, respectively, for the agricultural equipment business. In 2010, 2009 and 2008, interest-free periods averaged 2.9 months, 4.0 months, and 3.5 months, respectively, on 62%, 64%, and 54% of sales, respectively, for the construction equipment business. Sales to dealers that do not qualify for an interest-free period are subject to payment terms of 30 days or less.

Shipping and other transportation costs are recorded in cost of sales.

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**CNH GLOBAL N.V.**

**NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)**

Finance and interest income on retail and other notes receivables and finance leases is recorded using the effective yield method. Deferred costs on the origination of financing receivables are recognized as a reduction in finance revenue over the expected lives of the receivables using the effective yield method. Recognition of income on loans is suspended when management determines that collection of future income is not probable or when an account becomes 120 days delinquent, whichever occurs earlier. Income accrual is resumed if the receivable becomes contractually current and collection doubts are removed. Previously suspended income is recognized at that time. The Company applies cash received on nonaccrual financing receivables to first reduce any unrecognized interest and then the recorded investment and any other fees. Receivables are considered past due if the required principal and interest payments have not been received as of the date such payments were due. Delinquency is reported on receivables greater than 30 days past due. Charge-offs of principal amounts of receivables outstanding are deducted from the allowance at the point when the principal is reasonably expected to be uncollected.

Income from operating leases is recognized over the term of the lease on a straight-line basis.

***Sales Allowances***

CNH grants certain sales incentives to stimulate sales of its products to retail customers. The expense for such incentive programs is accrued as a deduction in arriving at the net sales amount at the time of the sale of the product to the dealer. The expense for new programs is accrued at the inception of the program. The amounts of incentives to be paid are estimated based upon historical data, estimated future market demand for products, field inventory levels, announced incentive programs, competitive pricing and interest rates, among other things.

***Warranty Costs***

At the time a sale of equipment or parts to a dealer is recognized, CNH records the estimated future warranty costs for the product, primarily basic warranty coverage. CNH determines its total warranty liability by applying historical claims rate experience to the estimated amount of equipment that has been sold and is still under warranty. Campaigns are formal post-production modification programs approved by management. The liabilities for such programs are recognized when approved, based on an estimate of the total cost of the program.

***Advertising***

CNH expenses advertising costs as incurred. Advertising expense totaled \$133 million, \$124 million, and \$160 million for the years ended December 31, 2010, 2009, and 2008, respectively.

***Research and Development***

Research and development costs are expensed as incurred.

***Restructuring***

CNH recognizes costs associated with an exit or disposal activity at fair value in the period in which the liability is incurred, except in certain situations where employees are required to render service until they are terminated in order to receive termination benefits. If an employee is required to render service until termination to receive benefits and they are to be retained for a period in excess of the lesser of the legal notification period or, in the absence of a legal notification period, 60 days, the costs are recognized ratably over the future service period.

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**Table of Contents****CNH GLOBAL N.V.****NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)*****Foreign Currency Translation***

Certain of CNH's non-U.S. subsidiaries and affiliates maintain their books and accounting records using local currency as the functional currency. Assets and liabilities of these non-U.S. subsidiaries are translated into U.S. dollars at period-end exchange rates, and net exchange gains or losses resulting from such translation are included in Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) in the accompanying consolidated balance sheets. Income and expense accounts of these non-U.S. subsidiaries are translated at the average exchange rates for the period, and gains and losses from foreign currency transactions are included in net income in the period during which they arise. Net foreign currency transaction gains and losses are reflected in Other, net in the accompanying consolidated statements of operations. For the years ended December 31, 2010, 2009, and 2008, the Company recorded a net loss of \$17 million, a net gain of \$58 million and a net loss of \$224 million, respectively.

***Cash and Cash Equivalents***

Cash equivalents are comprised of all highly liquid investments with an original maturity of three months or less. The carrying value of cash equivalents approximates fair value because of the short maturity of these investments.

***Restricted Cash***

Restricted cash includes principal and interest payments received on wholesale, retail and revolving credit receivables owned by the consolidated VIEs that are payable to the investors of the ABS issued debt in those entities and cash pledged as a credit enhancement to those same investors. These amounts are held by depository banks in order to comply with contractual agreements and are classified as current in the consolidated balance sheet.

***Cash Flow Information***

All cash flows from the changes in trade accounts and notes receivable are classified as operating activities in the Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows as these receivables arise from sales to CNH's customers. Cash flows from financing receivables that are related to sales to CNH's customers are also included in operating activities. CNH's financing of receivables related to equipment sold by independent dealers is included in investing activities.

For purposes of the Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows, investments with maturities of three months or less are considered to be cash equivalents. In addition, substantially all of CNH's short-term borrowings, excluding the current maturities of long-term borrowings, mature or may require payment within three months or less.

Cash payments for interest totaled \$838 million, \$636 million, and \$743 million for the years ended December 31, 2010, 2009, and 2008, respectively.

CNH paid taxes of \$207 million, \$117 million, and \$249 million in 2010, 2009, and 2008, respectively.

***Deposits in Fiat Subsidiaries Cash Management Pools ( Deposits with Fiat )***

CNH accesses funds deposited in these accounts on a daily basis and has the contractual right to withdraw these funds on demand and terminate these cash management arrangements. The carrying value of Deposits with Fiat approximates fair value based on the short maturity of these investments. For additional information on Deposits with Fiat, see Note 21: Related Party Information.

**Table of Contents****CNH GLOBAL N.V.****NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)*****Receivables and Receivable Sales***

Receivables are recorded at face value, net of allowances for credit losses and deferred fees and costs. Allowances for credit losses are determined based on past experience with similar receivables including current and historical past due amounts, dealer termination rates, write-offs, collections and economic conditions.

Periodically, CNH sells or transfers retail and wholesale receivables to funding facilities or in securitization transactions. Prior to January 1, 2010, these transactions were primarily accounted for as sales. In accordance with the new accounting guidance, adopted on January 1, 2010 regarding transfers of financial assets and the consolidation of VIEs, the majority of the retail, wholesale and revolving credit receivables sold in securitizations do not qualify as sales and are recorded as secured borrowings with no gains or losses recognized at the time of securitization.

For those receivable securitizations which continue to qualify as sales, the Company retains interest-only strips, servicing rights and cash reserve accounts, all of which are recorded at fair value as retained interests in the securitized receivables. Changes in these fair values are recorded after-tax in other comprehensive income as an unrealized gain on available-for-sale securities. With regards to other-than-temporary impairments ( OTTI ) of debt securities, any OTTI due to changes in the constant prepayment rate and the expected credit loss rate would be included in net income. An OTTI due to a change in the discount rates would be included in accumulated other comprehensive income.

***Inventories***

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost or net realizable value. Cost is determined by the first-in, first-out method. The cost of finished goods and work-in-progress includes the cost of raw materials, other direct costs and production overheads. Net realizable value is the estimate of the selling price in the ordinary course of business, less the cost of completion and selling. Provisions are made for obsolete and slow-moving inventories.

***Property, Plant and Equipment***

Property, plant and equipment are stated at cost, less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, if any. Expenditures for improvements that increase asset values and extend useful lives are capitalized. Expenditures for maintenance and repairs are expensed as incurred. Depreciation is recorded on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of the respective assets as follows:

Category	Lives
Buildings and improvements	10 40 years
Plant and machinery	5 16 years
Other equipment	3 10 years

CNH capitalizes interest costs as part of the cost of constructing certain facilities and equipment during the period of time required to complete and prepare the facility or equipment for its intended use. The amount of interest capitalized totaled nil, \$8 million and \$3 million, for the years ended December 31, 2010, 2009 and 2008, respectively. CNH evaluates the recoverability of the carrying amount of long-lived assets whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of an asset may not be fully recoverable. If circumstances require a long-lived asset be tested for possible impairment, CNH compares the carrying amount of an asset to future undiscounted net cash flows expected to be generated by the asset. If the carrying amount of the long-lived asset is not recoverable on an undiscounted cash flow basis, an impairment is recognized to the extent that the carrying amount exceeds its fair value.

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**CNH GLOBAL N.V.**

**NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)**

***Equipment on Operating Leases***

Financial Services purchases equipment from CNH dealers and other independent third parties that is then leased to retail customers under operating leases. Financial Services' investment in operating leases is based on the purchase price paid for the equipment. The investment is depreciated on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease to the estimated residual value at lease termination, which is estimated at the inception of the lease. Realization of the residual values is dependent on Financial Services' future ability to re-market the equipment under the then prevailing market conditions. CNH continually evaluates whether events and circumstances have occurred which affect the estimated residual values of equipment on operating leases and adjusts estimated residual values if necessary. Management believes that the estimated residual values are realizable. Expenditures for maintenance and repairs are the responsibility of the lessee.

***Goodwill and Other Intangibles***

Goodwill represents the excess of the aggregate purchase price over the fair value of the net assets in a purchase business combination. Goodwill relating to acquisitions of unconsolidated subsidiaries and affiliates is included in Investments in unconsolidated subsidiaries and affiliates in the accompanying consolidated balance sheets. Goodwill and indefinite-lived intangible assets are reviewed for impairment at least annually. During 2010 and 2009, the Company performed its annual impairment review as of December 31 and concluded that there was no impairment in either year.

Other intangibles consist primarily of acquired dealer networks, trademarks, product drawings, patents, and software. Other intangibles with indefinite lives principally consist of acquired trademarks which have no legal, regulatory, contractual, competitive, economic, or other factor that limits their useful life. Intangible assets with an indefinite useful life are not amortized. Other intangible assets with definite lives are being amortized on a straight-line basis over 5 to 30 years.

Reference is made to Note 8: Goodwill and Other Intangibles for further information regarding goodwill and other intangible assets.

***Income Taxes***

The provision for income taxes is determined using the asset and liability approach in accounting for income taxes. CNH recognizes a current tax liability or asset for the estimated taxes payable or refundable on tax returns for the current year and tax contingencies estimated to be settled with taxing authorities within one year. A deferred tax liability or asset is recognized for the estimated future tax effects attributable to temporary differences and tax loss carry forwards. The measurement of current and deferred tax liabilities and assets is based on provisions of enacted tax law. Deferred taxes are adjusted for enacted changes in tax rates and tax law. Valuation allowances are recorded to reduce deferred tax assets when it is more likely than not that a tax benefit will not be realized based on available evidence.

***Retirement Programs***

CNH sponsors numerous defined benefit and defined contribution pension plans, the assets of which are held in separate trustee-administered funds. The pension plans are funded by payments by CNH. The cost of providing defined benefit pension and other postretirement benefits is calculated based upon actuarial valuations. The liability for termination indemnities is accrued in accordance with labor legislation in each country where such benefits are required. CNH contributions to defined contribution plans are charged to income during the period of the employee's service.

***Derivatives***

CNH's policy is to enter into derivative transactions to manage exposures that arise in the normal course of business and not for trading or speculative purposes. CNH records derivative financial instruments in the



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**Table of Contents****CNH GLOBAL N.V.****NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)**

consolidated balance sheets as either an asset or a liability measured at fair value. The fair value of CNH's foreign exchange derivatives is based on quoted market exchange rates, adjusted for the respective interest rate differentials (premiums or discounts). The fair value of CNH's interest rate derivatives is based on discounting expected cash flows, using market interest rates, over the remaining term of the instrument. Changes in the fair value of derivative financial instruments are recognized in current income unless specific hedge accounting criteria are met. For derivative financial instruments designated to hedge exposure to changes in the fair value of a recognized asset or liability, the gain or loss is recognized in income in the period of change together with the offsetting loss or gain on the related hedged item. For derivative financial instruments designated to hedge exposure to variable cash flows of a forecasted transaction, the effective portion of the derivative financial instrument's gain or loss is initially reported in other comprehensive income (loss) and is subsequently reclassified into income when the forecasted transaction affects income. The ineffective portion of the gain or loss is recorded in income immediately. For derivative financial instruments that are not designated as hedges but held as economic hedges, the gain or loss is recognized immediately in income.

For derivative financial instruments designated as hedges, CNH formally documents the hedging relationship to the hedged item and its risk management strategy for all derivatives designated as hedges. This includes linking all derivatives that are designated as fair value hedges to specific assets and liabilities contained in the consolidated balance sheet and linking cash flow hedges to specific forecasted transactions or variability of cash flow. CNH assesses the effectiveness of its hedging instruments both at inception and on an ongoing basis. If a derivative is determined not to be highly effective as a hedge, or the underlying hedged transaction is no longer probable of occurring, or the derivative is terminated, the hedge accounting described above is discontinued and the derivative is marked to fair value and recorded in income through the remainder of its term.

Reference is made to Note 15: Financial Instruments, for further information regarding CNH's use of derivative financial instruments.

***Stock-Based Compensation Plans***

CNH recognizes all stock-based compensation as an expense based on the fair value of each award on the grant date. CNH recognizes stock-based compensation costs on a straight-line basis over the requisite service period for each separately vesting portion of an award.

***Earnings Per Share***

Basic earnings per share is based on the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during each period. Diluted earnings per share is based on the weighted average number of common shares and dilutive common share equivalents outstanding during each period. Unvested performance-based awards are considered outstanding and included in the computation of diluted earnings per share based on the number of shares that would vest if the end of the reporting period were the end of the contingency period.

***New Accounting Pronouncements Adopted in 2010***

As of the beginning of 2010, the Company adopted new accounting guidance related to the accounting for transfers of financial assets and the consolidation of VIEs.

In June 2009, the Financial Accounting Standards Board ( FASB ) issued new accounting guidance which changes the accounting for transfers of financial assets. The guidance eliminates the concept of a qualifying special purpose entity ( QSPE ), changes the requirements for derecognizing financial assets, and requires



**Table of Contents****CNH GLOBAL N.V.****NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)**

additional disclosures by providing greater transparency about transfers of financial assets, including securitization transactions, and an entity's continuing involvement in and exposure to the risks related to transferred financial assets.

In June 2009, the FASB also issued new accounting guidance which amends the accounting for VIEs. The guidance changes the criteria for determining whether the consolidation of a VIE is required from a quantitative risk and rewards model to a qualitative model, based on control and economics. The guidance also eliminates the scope exception for QSPEs, increases the frequency for reassessing consolidation of VIEs and creates new disclosure requirements about an entity's involvement in a VIE.

The Company adopted the new guidance on January 1, 2010. As a significant portion of CNH's securitization trusts and facilities are no longer exempt from consolidation as QSPEs under the guidance, the Company reassessed these VIEs under the new qualitative model and determined it was the primary beneficiary, as CNH has both the power to direct the activities of the VIE that most significantly impact the VIE's economic performance and an obligation to absorb losses or the right to receive benefits that could potentially be significant to the VIE. Therefore, the Company consolidated the receivables and related liabilities held by these VIEs based on the carrying amounts of the assets and liabilities, as prescribed by the new guidance. The impact of the Company's adoption of the new guidance on January 1, 2010 is as follows:

	<b>Adjustments for New Guidance (in millions)</b>
Accounts and notes receivable, net:	
Retail receivables securitizations	\$ 3,448
Wholesale receivables securitizations	1,563
Credit card receivables securitizations	181
Accounts and notes receivable, net	5,192
Other assets: primarily restricted cash	525
<b>Total assets</b>	<b>\$ 5,717</b>
Other accrued liabilities	\$ 26
Short-term debt	1,209
Long-term debt, including current maturities	4,519
<b>Total liabilities</b>	<b>5,754</b>
Total equity	(37)
<b>Total liabilities and equity</b>	<b>\$ 5,717</b>

The assets of the VIEs include restricted cash and certain receivables which are restricted to settle the obligations of those entities and are not expected to be available to the Company or its creditors. Liabilities of the consolidated VIEs include secured borrowings for which creditors or beneficial interest holders do not have recourse to the general credit of the Company.

An additional impact of adopting this guidance is that certain funding transactions that would have historically met the derecognition criteria will not qualify for derecognition under the new accounting rules. Beginning on January 1, 2010, wholesale receivables originated in Europe that were included in factoring programs for the revolving sale to third party factors are treated as secured borrowings. As of December 31, 2010, 6 million (\$8 million) of receivables continue to be treated as sales under the previous accounting rules as they were sold before January 1, 2010.



**Table of Contents****CNH GLOBAL N.V.****NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)**

The Company adopted the guidance prospectively and therefore, the financial statements prepared for 2010 and subsequent periods will reflect the new accounting requirements, but the financial statements for periods ended on or before December 31, 2009 reflected the accounting guidance applicable during those periods. The Company's statement of operations for the year ended December 31, 2010 no longer reflects securitization income and initial gains or losses on new securitization transactions, but instead reports interest income and other income associated with all securitized receivables, and interest expense associated with the debt issued by securitization trusts and facilities. Therefore, current period results and balances will not be comparable to prior period amounts. In addition, because the Company's new securitization transactions that do not meet the requirements for derecognition under the new guidance will be accounted for as secured borrowings rather than asset sales, the initial cash flows from these transactions will be presented as cash flows from financing transactions rather than cash flows from operating or investing activities. For further information regarding this new guidance, see Note 3: Accounts and Notes Receivable, Note 9: Credit Facilities and Debt, and Note 15: Financial Instruments.

**Note 3: Accounts and Notes Receivable**

A summary of accounts and notes receivables included in the accompanying consolidated balance sheets at December 31, 2010 and 2009, is as follows:

	2010	2009
	(in millions)	
Wholesale notes and accounts receivable	\$ 1,297	\$ 2,314
Retail and other notes receivable and finance leases	2,979	3,541
Restricted receivables	9,919	2,130
Other notes receivable	428	834
<b>Gross receivables</b>	<b>14,623</b>	<b>8,819</b>
Less:		
Allowance for credit losses	(595)	(393)
Current portion	(8,621)	(5,190)
<b>Total long-term receivables, net</b>	<b>\$ 5,407</b>	<b>\$ 3,236</b>

Wholesale notes and accounts receivable arise primarily from the sale of goods to dealers and distributors and, to a lesser extent, the financing of dealer operations. Under the standard terms of the wholesale receivable agreements, these receivables typically have interest-free periods of up to twelve months and stated original maturities of up to twenty-four months, with repayment accelerated upon the sale of the underlying equipment by the dealer. During the interest free period, Financial Services is compensated by Equipment Operations for the difference between market interest rates and the amount paid by the dealer. This interest is then eliminated in consolidation. After the expiration of any interest-free period, interest is charged to dealers on sales and marketing program outstanding balances until CNH receives payment in full. The interest-free periods are determined based on the type of equipment sold and the time of year of the sale. Interest rates are set based on market factors and based on the prime rate or LIBOR. CNH evaluates and assesses dealers on an ongoing basis as to their credit worthiness and may be obligated to repurchase the dealer's equipment upon cancellation or termination of the dealer's contract for such causes as change in ownership, closeout of the business, or default. There were no significant losses in 2010, 2009 or 2008 relating to the termination of dealer contracts.

CNH provides and administers financing for retail purchases of new and used equipment sold through its dealer network. The terms of retail and other notes and finance leases generally range from two to six years, and interest rates on retail and other notes and finance leases vary depending on prevailing market interest rates and certain incentive programs offered by CNH.

**Table of Contents****CNH GLOBAL N.V.****NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)**

At December 31, 2010 and 2009, included in retail notes receivable are approximately \$1.3 billion and \$1.5 billion, respectively, of notes originated through a subsidized long-term loan program of the Brazilian development agency, Banco Nacional de Desenvolvimento Econômico e Social ( BNDES ). The program provides subsidized funding to financial institutions to be loaned to customers to support the purchase of agricultural or construction machinery in accordance with the provisions of the program. Financial Services participates in the program as a lender.

In addition to participating directly in the BNDES program, CNH also originates retail receivables on behalf of other financial institutions participating in the BNDES program and continues to service these receivables on a fee for service basis. CNH has guaranteed this portfolio against all credit losses. At December 31, 2010 and 2009, the guaranteed portfolio balance was \$396 million and \$349 million, respectively, and was not included in the consolidated balance sheet.

The Brazilian government provided debt relief, which included deferral of payments and extensions of maturities, to certain qualifying farmers and borrowers under this program in 2005, 2006, 2007 and 2008. In 2009 and 2010, no mass debt relief programs were initiated. In most instances, the 2009 and 2010 payments were due as scheduled or renegotiated, where applicable. CNH believes the series of debt relief actions has impacted customers' behavior and payment patterns. During the years ended December 31, 2010 and 2009, CNH increased the allowance for this portfolio by \$139 million and \$47 million, respectively. These increases were based on various factors including the Company's collection history subsequent to 2008, the last year a mass debt relief was granted. Since the mass debt relief program ended, the Company has aggressively pursued the collection of these receivables, and will continue to do so. The changes in payment dates in prior years have added significant uncertainty regarding the ultimate collection of this portfolio. While CNH believes that, based on the current BNDES program, the resolution of this matter will not have a material adverse effect on its financial position, it is possible that additional allowances could be required in future periods that could be material to the results of operations for such periods. Any future changes to the BNDES program could further impact CNH's ability to collect amounts owed.

At December 31, 2010 and 2009, total receivables greater than 60 days past due included in this program were \$465 million and \$651 million, respectively. These receivables have been placed on nonaccrual status. At December 31, 2010 and 2009, the Company had \$286 million and \$172 million, respectively, in the allowance for credit losses related to this portfolio.

Maturities of long-term receivables as of December 31, 2010 are as follows:

	<b>Amount (in millions)</b>
2012	\$ 2,045
2013	1,473
2014	1,017
2015	630
2016 and thereafter	242
 Total long-term receivables, net	 \$ 5,407

It has been CNH's experience that substantial portions of retail receivables are repaid or sold before their contractual maturity dates. As a result, the above table should not be regarded as a forecast of future cash collections. Wholesale, retail and finance lease receivables have significant concentrations of credit risk in the agricultural and construction business sectors, the majority of which are in North America. CNH typically retains, as collateral, a security interest in the equipment associated with wholesale and retail notes receivable.

**Table of Contents****CNH GLOBAL N.V.****NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)*****Restricted Receivables and Securitizations***

As part of its overall funding strategy, the Company periodically transfers certain financial receivables into VIEs that are special purpose entities ( SPEs ) as part of its asset-backed securitization programs.

Beginning January 1, 2010, CNH adopted new accounting guidance related to the accounting for transfers of financial assets and the consolidation of VIEs. As a result of this new accounting guidance, SPEs utilized in securitization programs no longer meet the non-consolidation accounting criteria and as such, are accounted for as secured borrowings and are included in the consolidated balance sheet. The net incremental impact of adopting this new guidance was a \$5.7 billion increase to assets and liabilities and equity. Refer to Note 2: Summary of Significant Accounting Policies New Accounting Pronouncements Adopted in 2010 for additional information.

SPEs utilized in the securitization programs differ from other entities included in the Company's consolidated financial statements because the assets they hold are legally isolated. For bankruptcy analysis purposes, CNH has sold the receivables to the SPEs in a true sale and the SPEs are separate legal entities. Upon transfer of the receivables to the SPEs, the receivables and certain cash flows derived from them become restricted for use in meeting obligations to the SPEs' creditors. The SPEs have ownership of cash balances that also have restrictions for the SPEs' investors. The Company's interests in the SPEs' receivables are subordinate to the interests of third-party investors. None of the receivables that are directly or indirectly sold or transferred in any of these transactions are available to pay CNH creditors.

Consequently, as of January 1, 2010, certain securitizations that would have historically met the derecognition criteria no longer qualify for derecognition under the new guidance. In addition, wholesale receivables originated in Europe that were included in various factoring programs for the revolving sale to third party factors were accounted for as secured borrowings. As of December 31, 2010, 6 million (\$8 million) of receivables continue to be treated as sales under the previous accounting rules as they were sold prior to January 1, 2010. The secured borrowings related to restricted securitized retail notes are obligations that are payable as the receivables are collected. Repayments of the secured borrowings depend primarily on cash flows generated by the restricted assets. See Note 9: Credit Facilities and Debt for more information.

The following table summarizes the restricted and off-book receivables and the related retained interests as of December 31, 2010 and 2009:

	Restricted Receivables		Off-Book Receivables		Retained Interest	
	2010	2009	2010	2009	2010	2009
	(in millions)					
North America retail receivables	\$ 4,922	\$ 787	\$ 206	\$ 4,207	\$ 39	\$ 335
North America wholesale receivables	2,694	586		1,621		746
Europe wholesale receivables	1,051		8	695		11
Australia retail receivables	936	757				
Australia wholesale receivables	123					
North America revolving charge account receivables	193			181		67
Total included in Accounts and notes receivable, net	\$ 9,919	\$ 2,130	\$ 214	\$ 6,704	39	1,159
ABS certificates (included in Other assets )						100
Total retained interest					\$ 39	\$ 1,259

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**CNH GLOBAL N.V.**

**NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)**

*Wholesale Receivables Securitizations*

With regard to the wholesale receivable securitization programs, CNH sells eligible receivables on a revolving basis to structured master trust facilities. As of December 31, 2010, the U.S. master trust facility consists of \$583 million term senior and subordinated asset-backed notes issued in August 2009 with a three-year maturity, and four 364-day conduit facilities renewable annually at the sole discretion of the purchasers; \$200 million renewable March 2011, \$500 million renewable July 2011, \$250 million renewable November 2011, and \$200 million renewable November 2011, with a \$100 million temporary increase through February 2011. At December 31, 2009, the U.S. wholesale facility qualified for off-book treatment under the accounting guidelines at that time and accordingly, was not consolidated by CNH.

The Canadian master trust facility consists of C\$325 million (\$326 million) term senior and subordinated asset-backed notes with a three-year maturity renewable December 2012, and a 364-day C\$250 million (\$251 million) conduit facility renewable September 2011 at the sole discretion of the purchaser. As this facility did not meet the sale accounting criteria as of December 31, 2009, the receivables were included in the consolidated balance sheets.

The Australian master trust facility consists of a 364-day A\$200 million (\$203 million) conduit facility renewable December 2011 at the sole discretion of the purchaser.

CNH consolidated the U.S. securitization trust as of January 1, 2010. In its role as servicer, CNH has the power to direct the trust's activities and an obligation to absorb losses or the right to receive benefits that could potentially be significant to the trust. CNH is the primary beneficiary of the trust, and therefore the trust was consolidated.

The Company's involvement with the securitization trusts includes servicing the wholesale receivables, retaining an undivided interest (seller's interest) in the receivables and holding cash reserve accounts. The seller's interest in the trusts represent the Company's undivided interest in the receivables transferred to the trust. CNH maintains cash reserve accounts at predetermined amounts to provide security to investors in the event that cash collections from the receivables are not sufficient to remit principal and interest payments on the securities. The investors and the securitization trusts have no recourse beyond CNH's retained interests for failure of debtors to pay when due. CNH's retained interests are subordinate to investor's interests.

For the U.S. wholesale securitization facility, in the years ended December 31, 2009 and 2008, CNH recognized gains on the sale of receivables of \$51 million and \$54 million, respectively. Collections reinvested into the facility in the years ended December 31, 2009 and 2008 were \$5,629 million and \$6,217 million, respectively. At December 31, 2009, there were no recognized servicing assets or liabilities associated with the U.S. facility.

Each of the facilities contains minimum payment rates and/or portfolio performance thresholds which, if breached, could preclude the Company from selling additional receivables originated on a prospective basis.

In addition, CNH has various factoring programs for a revolving sale to third party factors of wholesale receivables originated in Europe. At December 31, 2010, the amount of outstanding receivables under these factoring programs were 874 million (\$1.2 billion), of which 786 million (\$1.1 billion) were recorded as secured borrowings and included in the consolidated balance sheet. At December 31, 2009, the Company had 666 million (\$959 million) outstanding under these factoring programs, of which 483 million (\$695 million) qualified for off-book treatment and, accordingly, was removed from the balance sheet.

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**CNH GLOBAL N.V.**

**NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)**

*Retail Receivables Securitizations*

Within the U.S. retail asset securitization programs, qualifying retail finance receivables are sold to limited purpose, bankruptcy-remote SPEs. In turn, these subsidiaries establish separate trusts to which the receivables are transferred in exchange for proceeds from asset-backed securities issued by the trusts. In Canada, the receivables are transferred directly to the SPEs. These trusts were determined to be VIEs and, consequently, the Company consolidated all previously unconsolidated retail trusts upon the January 1, 2010 adoption of the new accounting guidance related to transfers of financial assets and the consolidation of VIEs. In its role as servicer, CNH has the power to direct the trusts' activities. Through its retained interests, the Company has an obligation to absorb losses or the right to receive benefits that could potentially be significant to the trusts.

During the year ended December 31, 2010, CNH executed \$3.5 billion in retail asset-backed transactions in the U.S., Canada and Australia. The securities in these transactions are backed by agricultural and construction equipment retail receivable contracts and finance leases originated through CNH's dealer network. CNH applied any proceeds from the securitizations to repay outstanding debt. At December 31, 2010, \$10.9 billion of asset-backed securities issued to investors were outstanding with a weighted average expected remaining maturity between 26 and 36 months.

During the years ended December 31, 2009 and 2008, CNH securitized retail receivables with a net principal value of \$4.0 billion and \$1.2 billion, respectively, and recognized gains (losses) on these sales of receivables of \$68 million and (\$5) million, respectively. Further, related to the retail securitizations, the Company received proceeds of \$3,732 million and \$1,125 million and recorded \$31 million and \$36 million in servicing fees for the years ended December 31, 2009 and 2008, respectively.

CNH receives compensation for servicing the receivables transferred and earns other related ongoing income customary with the securitization programs. The Company also may retain all or a portion of subordinated interests in the SPEs. At December 31, 2009, prior to the consolidation of the trusts, the retained interests were reported as assets in the consolidated balance sheets. No recourse provisions exist that allow holders of the asset-backed securities issued by the SPEs to put those securities back to CNH although CNH provides customary representations and warranties that could give rise to an obligation to repurchase from the SPE any receivables for which there is a breach of the representations and warranties. Moreover, CNH does not guarantee any securities issued by the SPEs. The SPEs have a limited life and generally terminate upon final distribution of amounts owed to investors or upon exercise of a cleanup-call option by the Company, in its role as servicer.

Three private retail transactions were not included in the Company's consolidated balance sheet as of December 31, 2010. These facilities were one-time sales of receivables. Therefore, as these receivables are collected, the amount of off-book receivables will decrease.

*Revolving Charge Account Securitizations*

The Company, through a trust, securitizes originated revolving charge account receivables on a revolving basis to a privately owned 364-day facility. The trust's facility limit is \$250 million and is renewable in October 2011. Consistent with the wholesale and retail securitization programs, CNH determined the trust was a VIE and consequently it was consolidated in the Company's balance sheets in accordance with new accounting guidance adopted on January 1, 2010. For 2009, transactions with the facility were considered sales and removed from the balance sheet.

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**CNH GLOBAL N.V.**

**NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)**

CNH's continuing involvement with the securitization trust includes servicing the receivables and maintaining a cash reserve account, which provides security to investors in the event that cash collections from the receivables are not sufficient to remit principal and interest payments to the securities. The investors and the securitization trust have no recourse beyond the Company's retained interest assets for failure of debtors to pay when due. Further, CNH's retained interests are subordinate to the investors' interests.

For the years ended December 31, 2009 and 2008, CNH recognized gains of \$10 million and \$9 million, respectively, on the sale of receivables and collections reinvested into the facility of \$705 million and \$227 million, respectively. At December 31, 2009, there were no recognized servicing assets or liabilities associated with the trust.

***Allowance for Credit Losses***

The allowance for credit losses is established to cover probable losses on receivables owned by the Company and is allocated based on two components, depending on whether or not the receivable has been individually identified as being impaired. The first component of the allowance for credit losses covers impaired assets which represent all or a portion of receivables specifically reviewed by management for which the Company has determined it will not collect all of the contractual principal and interest. Receivables are individually reviewed for impairment based on, among other items, amounts outstanding, amounts past due, days past due and prior collection history. These receivables are subject to impairment measurement at the loan level based either on the present value of expected future cash flows discounted at the receivables' effective interest rate or the fair value of the collateral for collateral-dependent receivables and receivables for which foreclosure is deemed to be probable. When the values are lower than the carrying value of the receivables, impairment is recognized.

The second component of the allowance for credit losses covers all receivables which have incurred losses that are not yet individually identifiable. The allowance for these receivables is based on aggregated portfolio evaluations, generally by financial product. The allowance for retail credit losses is based on loss forecast models which consider a variety of factors that may include, but are not limited to, historical loss experience, portfolio balance and delinquencies. The allowance for wholesale credit losses is based on loss forecast models which consider a variety of factors that may include, but are not limited to, historical loss experience, portfolio balance and dealer risk ratings. The loss forecast models are updated on a quarterly basis to incorporate information reflecting the current economic environment.



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Allowance for credit losses activity for the years ended December 31, 2010 and 2009 is as follows:

	Retail	Wholesale	2010 Other (in millions)	Total	2009 Total
<b>Allowance for credit losses:</b>					
Beginning balance				\$ 393	\$ 269
Charge-offs				(170)	(107)
Recoveries				10	10
Provision				288	198
Currency translation and other				74	23
<b>Ending balance</b>	<b>\$ 406</b>	<b>\$ 174</b>	<b>\$ 15</b>	<b>\$ 595</b>	<b>\$ 393</b>
Ending balance: individually evaluated for impairment	\$ 60	\$ 110	\$	\$ 170	
Ending balance: collectively evaluated for impairment	\$ 346	\$ 64	\$ 15	\$ 425	
<b>Financing receivables:</b>					
Ending balance	\$ 8,751	\$ 5,164	\$ 708	\$ 14,623	
Ending balance: individually evaluated for impairment	\$ 129	\$ 699	\$	\$ 828	
Ending balance: collectively evaluated for impairment	\$ 8,622	\$ 4,465	\$ 708	\$ 13,795	

As part of the on-going monitoring of the credit quality of the wholesale portfolio, CNH utilizes an internal credit scoring model that assigns a risk grade to each dealer. The scoring model considers the strength of dealers' financial statements, payment history and audit performance. Each quarter, CNH updates its dealers' ratings and considers the ratings in the credit allowance analysis. A description of the general characteristics of the dealers' risk grades is as follows:

*Grades A and B* Includes receivables of dealers which have significant capital strength, moderate leverage, stable earnings and growth, and excellent payment performance.

*Grade C* Includes receivables of dealers with moderate credit risk. Dealers of this grade are differentiated from higher grades on the basis of leverage or payment performance.

*Grade D* Includes receivables of dealers with moderate credit risk. These dealers may require higher monitoring due to weaker financial strength or payment performance.

A breakdown of the wholesale portfolio by its credit quality indicators as of December 31, 2010 is as follows, in millions:

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A	\$ 2,031
B	1,541
C	772
D	820
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ 5,164</b>

Utilizing an internal credit scoring model which considers customers' attributes, prior credit history and each retail transaction's attributes, CNH assigns a credit quality rating to each customer, by specific transaction, as part of the retail underwriting process. This rating is used in setting the interest rate on the transaction. The

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credit quality rating is not updated after the transaction is finalized. A description of the general characteristics of the customers' risk grades is as follows:

*Titanium* Customers where CNH expects no collection risk or loss activity.

*Platinum* Customers where CNH expects minimal, if any, collection risk or loss activity.

*Gold, Silver, Bronze* Customers are defined as those with the potential for collection risk or loss activity.

A breakdown of the retail portfolio by the customers' risk grade at the time of origination for the year ended December 31, 2010 is as follows, in millions:

Titanium	\$ 3,027
Platinum	2,713
Gold	1,799
Silver	767
Bronze	445
Total	\$ 8,751

The following tables presents information at the level at which management assesses and monitors its credit risk. Given the uncertainty regarding the collection of the Brazilian retail agricultural receivables, CNH also monitors the credit risk specific to this portfolio. These receivables are monitored on a collective basis for impairment. For further details, refer to the past due and nonaccrual information disclosed earlier in this footnote. The aging of receivables as of December 31, 2010 is as follows:

	30-59 Days Past Due	60-89 Days Past Due	Greater Than 90 Days	Total Past Due (in millions)	Current	Total Financing Receivables	Recorded Investment > 90 Days and Accruing
<b>Retail</b>							
North America	\$ 42	\$ 16	\$ 59	\$ 117	\$ 5,591	\$ 5,708	\$ 8
Europe	4	3	28	35	243	278	
Latin America	5	3	474	482	1,172	1,654	
Rest of World	6	5	5	16	1,095	1,111	3
<b>Wholesale</b>							
North America	2	1	4	7	2,711	2,718	
Europe	9	3	62	74	1,360	1,434	
Latin America	51	8	28	87	541	628	27
Rest of World	7	3	16	26	358	384	4
<b>Total</b>							
Retail	\$ 57	\$ 27	\$ 566	\$ 650	\$ 8,101	\$ 8,751	\$ 11

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Wholesale	\$ 69	\$ 15	\$ 110	\$ 194	\$ 4,970	\$ 5,164	\$ 31
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**Table of Contents****CNH GLOBAL N.V.****NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)**

For the year ended December 31, 2010, CNH's recorded investment in impaired receivables individually evaluated for impairment and the related unpaid principal balances and valuation allowances are as follows:

	<b>Recorded Investment</b>	<b>Unpaid Principal Balance (in millions)</b>	<b>Related Allowance</b>
With no related allowance recorded			
Retail			
North America	\$ 12	\$ 9	
Europe			
Latin America			
Rest of World			
Wholesale			
North America	1	1	
Europe	9	8	
Latin America			
Rest of World			
With an allowance recorded			
Retail			
North America	85	82	\$ 42
Europe	32	32	18
Latin America			
Rest of World			
Wholesale			
North America	64	65	28
Europe	561	561	65
Latin America	45	43	7
Rest of World	19	16	10
<b>Total</b>			
Retail	\$ 129	\$ 123	\$ 60
Wholesale	\$ 699	\$ 694	\$ 110

Recognition of interest income is generally suspended when management determines that collection of future income is not probable or when an account becomes 120 days delinquent, whichever occurs first. Interest accrual is resumed if the receivable becomes contractually current and collection doubts are removed. Previously suspended interest income is recognized at that time. The receivables on nonaccrual status as of December 31, 2010 are as follows:

	<b>Retail</b>	<b>Wholesale</b>
North America	\$ 52	\$ 3
Europe	28	57
Latin America	477	9
Rest of World	3	16
	\$ 560	\$ 85



**Table of Contents****CNH GLOBAL N.V.****NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)****Managed Portfolio**

Historical loss and delinquency amounts for Financial Services Managed Portfolio for 2010 and 2009 are as follows:

	Principal Amount of Receivables At December 31,	Principal More Than 30 Days Delinquent At December 31, (in millions)	Net Credit Losses for the Year Ending December 31,
<b>2010</b>			
Type of receivable:			
Wholesale notes and accounts	\$ 4,858	\$ 68	\$ 27
Retail and other notes and finance leases	12,138	757	127
<b>Total managed</b>	<b>\$ 16,996</b>	<b>\$ 825</b>	<b>\$ 154</b>
Comprised of:			
Receivables held in portfolio	\$ 14,274		
Receivables serviced for Equipment Operations	189		
Receivables serviced for joint ventures	1,923		
Receivables serviced for others under BNDES program	396		
Securitized receivables:			
Wholesale	8		
Retail	206		
<b>Total managed</b>	<b>\$ 16,996</b>		
<b>2009</b>			
Type of receivable:			
Wholesale notes and accounts	\$ 4,929	\$ 267	\$ 15
Retail and other notes and finance leases	12,328	1,027	113
<b>Total managed</b>	<b>\$ 17,257</b>	<b>\$ 1,294</b>	<b>\$ 128</b>
Comprised of:			
Receivables held in portfolio	\$ 8,171		
Receivables serviced for Equipment Operations	168		
Receivables serviced for joint ventures	1,833		
Receivables serviced for others under BNDES program	349		
Receivables serviced for others	32		
Securitized receivables:			
Wholesale	2,316		
Retail	4,207		
Credit card	181		
<b>Total managed</b>	<b>\$ 17,257</b>		

*Non-Cash Retail Receivables Operating and Investing Activities*

Non-cash operating and investing activities include retail receivables of \$342 million, and \$76 million that were exchanged for retained interests in securitized retail receivables in 2009, and 2008, respectively.

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**Table of Contents****CNH GLOBAL N.V.****NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)****Note 4: Inventories**

Inventories as of December 31, 2010, and 2009 consist of the following:

	2010	2009
	(in millions)	
Raw materials	\$ 783	\$ 660
Work-in-process	214	189
Finished goods	1,940	2,448
Total inventories	\$ 2,937	\$ 3,297

**Note 5: Property, Plant and Equipment**

A summary of property, plant and equipment as of December 31, 2010, and 2009 is as follows:

	2010	2009
	(in millions)	
Land, buildings and improvements	\$ 994	\$ 978
Plant and machinery	2,744	2,685
Other equipment	413	407
Construction in progress	194	158
Gross property, plant and equipment	4,345	4,228
Accumulated depreciation	(2,559)	(2,464)
Net property, plant and equipment	\$ 1,786	\$ 1,764

Depreciation expense on the above property, plant and equipment totaled \$230 million, \$206 million, and \$204 million for the years ended December 31, 2010, 2009, and 2008, respectively.

**Note 6: Investments in Unconsolidated Subsidiaries and Affiliates**

A summary of investments in unconsolidated subsidiaries and affiliates as of December 31, 2010, and 2009 is as follows:

	2010	2009
	(in millions)	
Equity method	\$ 484	\$ 402
Cost method	6	13
Total	\$ 490	\$ 415



**Table of Contents****CNH GLOBAL N.V.****NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)**

A summary of the combined results of operations and financial position as reported by the investees that CNH accounts for using the equity method is as follows:

	For the Years Ended		
	2010	December 31, 2009 (in millions)	2008
Net revenue	\$ 4,374	\$ 3,379	\$ 4,212
Finance and interest income	62	49	57
<b>Total revenue</b>	<b>\$ 4,436</b>	<b>\$ 3,428</b>	<b>\$ 4,269</b>
Gross profit	\$ 1,022	\$ 659	\$ 784
<b>Operating income (loss)</b>	<b>\$ 577</b>	<b>\$ 137</b>	<b>\$ 261</b>
Net income (loss)	\$ 301	\$ (114)	\$ 92

	As of December 31,	
	2010	2009 (in millions)
Current assets	\$ 5,046	\$ 2,809
Noncurrent assets	1,355	2,629
<b>Total assets</b>	<b>\$ 6,401</b>	<b>\$ 5,438</b>
Current liabilities	\$ 4,300	\$ 2,340
Noncurrent liabilities	689	1,948
<b>Total liabilities</b>	<b>\$ 4,989</b>	<b>\$ 4,288</b>
<b>Total equity</b>	<b>\$ 1,412</b>	<b>\$ 1,150</b>

CNH's ownership interests in these entities vary from 20% to 50%. The carrying amount of CNH's equity method investments approximates CNH's share of the underlying equity in net assets. The information presented in the table for 2009 and 2008 reflects a correction to the data presented for one of CNH's investees. There was no impact on CNH's consolidated financial statements.

In May 2010, CNH sold its 50% interest in LBX Company LLC (LBX) for \$29 million. A gain of \$6 million related to this transaction is included in "Other, net" in the accompanying consolidated statement of operations.

In July 2008, CNH sold its 50% interest in Consolidated Diesel Corporation (CDC) for \$61 million. A gain of \$7 million related to this transaction is included in "Other, net" in the accompanying consolidated statement of operations.

**Note 7: Equipment on Operating Leases**

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A summary of equipment on operating leases as of December 31, 2010, and 2009 is as follows:

	2010	2009
	(in millions)	
Equipment on operating leases	\$ 819	\$ 843
Accumulated depreciation	(197)	(197)
Net equipment on operating leases	\$ 622	\$ 646

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**Table of Contents****CNH GLOBAL N.V.****NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)**

Depreciation expense totaled \$120 million, \$122 million, and \$105 million for the years ended December 31, 2010, 2009, and 2008, respectively and is included in Other, net in the accompanying consolidated statements of operations.

Lease payments owed to CNH for equipment under non-cancelable operating leases as of December 31, 2010, are as follows:

	<b>Amount (in millions)</b>
2011	\$ 111
2012	71
2013	35
2014	17
2015	7
Total	\$ 241

**Note 8: Goodwill and Other Intangibles**

Changes in the carrying amount of goodwill, for the years ended December 31, 2010, and 2009 are as follows:

	<b>Agricultural Equipment Segment</b>	<b>Construction Equipment Segment</b>	<b>Financial Services Segment</b>	<b>Total</b>
	<b>(in millions)</b>			
Balance at January 1, 2009	\$ 1,644	\$ 560	\$ 143	\$ 2,347
Impact of foreign exchange	16	5	6	27
Balance at December 31, 2009	1,660	565	149	2,374
Impact of foreign exchange	6	2	3	11
Balance at December 31, 2010	\$ 1,666	\$ 567	\$ 152	\$ 2,385

Goodwill and other indefinite-lived intangible assets are tested for impairment annually or more frequently if a triggering event occurs. In 2010 and 2009, CNH performed its annual impairment review as of December 31 and concluded that there was no impairment in either year.

Impairment testing for goodwill is performed at a reporting unit level using a two-step test.

From 2006 to 2009, CNH managed its business at the brand level: Case IH and New Holland agricultural equipment brands, Case and New Holland Construction construction equipment brands and Financial Services. In 2010, CNH began to manage its business at the Agricultural Equipment, Construction Equipment, and Financial Services level and now identifies these as CNH's three reporting units.

Under the first step of the goodwill impairment test, CNH's estimate of the fair value of the reporting unit is compared with its carrying value (including goodwill). If the fair value of the reporting unit is less than its carrying value, an indication of goodwill impairment exists for the reporting unit and CNH must perform step two of the impairment test (measurement). Step two of the impairment test, if necessary, would require the identification and estimation of the fair value of the reporting unit's individual assets, including intangible assets



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with definite and indefinite lives regardless of whether such intangible assets are currently recorded as an asset of the reporting unit, and liabilities in order to calculate the implied fair value of the reporting unit's goodwill. Under step two, an impairment loss is recognized to the extent the carrying amount of the reporting unit's goodwill exceeds the implied fair value of goodwill.

The carrying values for each reporting unit include material allocations of the Company's assets and liabilities and costs and expenses that are common to all of the reporting units. CNH believes that the basis for such allocations has been consistently applied and is reasonable.

The following summarizes the goodwill assigned to CNH's reporting units and included in the Company's consolidated financial statements as of December 31, 2010:

	<b>Amount (in millions)</b>
Agricultural Equipment	\$ 1,666
Construction Equipment	567
Financial Services	152
Consolidated goodwill	\$ 2,385

To determine fair value, CNH utilizes two valuation techniques: the income approach and the market approach.

The income approach is a valuation technique used to convert future expected cash flows to a present value. CNH uses the income approach as the primary approach to measure the fair value of the Equipment Operations reporting units. CNH believes the income approach provides the best measure of fair value for its Equipment Operations reporting units as this approach considers factors unique to each of its reporting units and related long range plans that may not be comparable to other companies and that are not yet publicly available. The income approach is dependent on several critical management assumptions, including estimates of future sales growth, gross margins, operating costs, income tax rates, terminal value growth rates, capital expenditures, changes in working capital requirements and the weighted average cost of capital (discount rate).

Expected cash flows used under the income approach are developed in conjunction with CNH's budgeting and forecasting process and represent the most likely amounts and timing of future cash flows based on the Company's long range plan. CNH's long range plan is updated annually as part of the annual planning process and is reviewed and approved by senior management. CNH uses eight years of expected cash flows as management believes that this period generally reflects the underlying market cycles for its businesses.

The discount rates used in the income approach are an estimate of the rate of return that a market participant would expect of each reporting unit. To select an appropriate rate for discounting the future earnings stream, a review was made of short-term interest rates and the yields of long-term corporate and government bonds, as well as the typical capital structure of companies in the industry. The discount rates used for each reporting unit may vary depending on the risk inherent in the cash flow projections, as well as the risk level that would be perceived by a market participant. The discount rate used for the Agricultural Equipment reporting unit decreased from 13% at December 31, 2009 to 11% at December 31, 2010. The discount rate for the Construction Equipment reporting unit decreased from 13.5% at December 31, 2009 to 12% at December 31, 2010. The discount rates changed primarily due to changes in interest rates and risk levels.

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**NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)**

A terminal value is included at the end of the projection period used in CNH's discounted cash flow analyses in order to reflect the remaining value that each reporting unit is expected to generate. The terminal value represents the present value subsequent to the last year of the projection period of cash flows into perpetuity. The terminal value growth rate is a key assumption used in determining the terminal value as it represents the annual growth of all subsequent cash flows into perpetuity. The terminal value growth rates used for the December 31, 2010 valuations (1.0% for the Agricultural Equipment reporting unit and 2.0% for the Construction Equipment reporting unit) have not changed from the rates used at December 31, 2009.

The market approach measures fair value based on prices generated by market transactions involving identical or comparable assets or liabilities. CNH utilizes the market approach to measure the fair value of Financial Services. Under the market approach, CNH applies the guideline company method in estimating fair value. The guideline company method makes use of market price data of corporations whose stock is actively traded in a public, free and open market, either on an exchange or over-the counter basis. Although it is clear no two companies are entirely alike, the corporations selected as guideline companies must be engaged in the same or similar line of business or be subject to similar financial and business risks, including the opportunity for growth. The guideline company method of the market approach provides an indication of value by relating the equity or invested capital (debt plus equity) of guideline companies to various measures of their earnings and cash flow, then applying such multiples to the business being valued.

Book value market multiples were utilized in determining the fair value of the Financial Services reporting unit under the market approach. CNH uses the market approach as the primary approach to measure the fair value of the Financial Services reporting unit as it derives value based primarily on the assets under management.

Revenue and EBITDA market multiples were utilized in determining the fair value of the Equipment Operations reporting units under the market approach. For CNH's Equipment Operations reporting units, the market approach is used as a secondary approach to further support the income approach. Because the market approach does not evaluate the reporting units' projected cash flows, CNH believes the market approach enables validation of the fair values derived from the income approach using market benchmarks.

CNH identified comparable companies for use in the guideline company approach based on a review of publicly traded companies in its lines of business. The comparable companies used were determined based on an evaluation of relevant factors, including whether the companies were subject to similar financial and business risks.

As of December 31, 2010, the estimated fair value of the Agricultural Equipment reporting unit exceeded its carrying value by a substantial amount.

The excess of the estimated fair value of the Construction Equipment unit over its carrying value increased as of December 31, 2010, compared to the prior year estimate. The calculation of the estimated fair value of the reporting unit continues to contain a higher level of risk due primarily to the difficult trading conditions that the business has experienced in the important North American and European markets since 2007. The projections include, among other things, the expected benefits of 2009 restructuring actions to reduce the fixed cost footprint and selling, general and administrative expenses, product development programs and new products with introductions starting in 2010 and continuing through the forecast period, and capacity expansions. The projections also include certain assumptions for continued expansion in emerging markets and an expected improvement in North American and European market conditions, which result in operating performance that is expected to improve and exceed CNH's best past performance. Should the Construction Equipment business be unable to successfully achieve its planned actions, realize the benefits of its investments, or perform to its long range plan objectives, the Company may be required to re-evaluate the carrying value of the business units goodwill.



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Measuring the estimated fair value of businesses requires judgment and the use of estimates by management. CNH can provide no assurance that a material impairment charge will not occur in a future period. CNH's estimates of future cash flows may differ from actual cash flows that are subsequently realized due to, among other things, worldwide economic factors, industry growth rates, technological changes and the achievement of the anticipated benefits of the Company's product development and profit improvement initiatives. Any of these potential factors, or other unexpected factors, may cause the Company to re-evaluate the carrying value of goodwill. If an impairment charge were required to be taken for goodwill, such a charge would be a non-cash charge. However, such a charge could have a material adverse impact on CNH's financial position and statement of operations.

As of December 31, 2010, and 2009, the Company's other intangible assets and related accumulated amortization consisted of the following:

	Weighted Avg. Life	Gross	2010 Accumulated Amortization	Net (in millions)	Gross	2009 Accumulated Amortization	Net
<b>Other intangible assets subject to Amortization:</b>							
Engineering Drawings	20	\$ 377	\$ 229	\$ 148	\$ 381	\$ 215	\$ 166
Dealer Networks	25	216	95	121	216	87	129
Software	5	408	299	109	386	267	119
Other	10-30	66	37	29	66	35	31
		1,067	660	407	1,049	604	445
<b>Other intangible assets not subject to amortization:</b>							
Trademarks		272		272	272		272
<b>Total other intangible assets</b>		<b>\$ 1,339</b>	<b>\$ 660</b>	<b>\$ 679</b>	<b>\$ 1,321</b>	<b>\$ 604</b>	<b>\$ 717</b>

CNH recorded amortization expense of \$65 million, \$63 million, and \$65 million during 2010, 2009, and 2008, respectively.

Based on the current amount of other intangible assets subject to amortization, the estimated annual amortization expense for each of the succeeding 5 years is expected to be as follows: \$62 million in 2011; \$55 million in 2012; \$46 million in 2013, \$37 million in 2014; and \$29 million in 2015.

**Note 9: Credit Facilities and Debt****Credit Facilities**

Lenders of committed credit facilities have the obligation to make advances up to the facility amount. These facilities generally provide for facility fees on the total commitment, whether used or unused. Lenders of uncommitted facilities have the right to terminate the agreement with prior notice to CNH.

As a consequence of the Fiat demerger, the credit facilities provided by Fiat treasury subsidiaries which were outstanding as of December 31, 2010 were assigned to Fiat Industrial treasury subsidiaries on January 1, 2011. As a result of this assignment, CNH entities had no residual borrowing outstanding with Fiat treasury subsidiaries as of the close of business on January 1, 2011.

Certain of the third party credit facilities are guaranteed by Fiat. In 2010, 2009, and 2008, CNH paid to Fiat an annual guarantee fee of 0.0625% on the average amount outstanding under the guaranteed facilities. After the cancellation of the syndicated credit facility in January 2011, the

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only Fiat guarantee still in existence is in favor of BNDES (Brazil) for an amount of \$1 billion; the Company anticipates that the Fiat guarantee in favor of BNDES will be replaced in the near future with a comparable guarantee issued by Fiat Industrial.

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The following table summarizes CNH's credit facilities, borrowings thereunder and availability at December 31, 2010:

	Currency	Maturity*	Committed (C)/ Uncommitted (U)	Total Facility	Equipment Operations			Financial Services			Consolidated			Total Availability	Guarantee
					Short-term	Current	Long-term	Short-term	Current	Long-term	Short-term	Current	Long-term		
<b>BNDES Financing</b>															
BNDES Subsidized Financing (A)	BRL	Various from Jan-2011 to Oct-2019	C	\$ 1,065	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$ 370	\$ 585	\$	\$ 370	\$ 585	\$ 110	Fiat
Subtotal				<b>1,065</b>					<b>370</b>	<b>585</b>		<b>370</b>	<b>585</b>	<b>110</b>	
<b>Asset-Backed Facilities</b>															
Retail Securitization (B)	USD	Dec-2011	C	1,200				215			215				985
Retail Securitization	AUD	Mar-2011	C	651				334			334				317
Retail Securitization	CAD	Dec-2012	C	400				31		93	31		93		276
Wholesale VFN	CAD	Sep-2011	C	250				118			118				132
Wholesale VFN	AUD	Dec-2011	C	203				124			124				79
Wholesale VFN	USD	Various from Mar-11 to Nov-11	C	1,250				1,250			1,250				
Wholesale Term	CAD	Dec-2012	C	326						326				326	
Wholesale Term	USD	Jul-2012	C	583						583				583	
Credit Cards	USD	Oct-2012	C	225				176			176				49
Transport Retail Facility (C)	AUD	Jul-2011	C	56				56			56				
Subtotal				<b>5,144</b>				<b>2,304</b>		<b>1,002</b>	<b>2,304</b>		<b>1,002</b>	<b>1,838</b>	
<b>Other Third Party Facilities</b>															
Revolving Syndicated Credit Facility	Euro	Mar-2011	C	401		401						401			Fiat
Various Credit Lines - Latin America	Multiple	Various from Jan-2011 to Nov-2017	C	815	45	416	354				45	416	354		
Factoring Lines	Multiple	Various from Jan-2011 through Jan- 2017	U	1,594	15			1,045	90	93	1,060	90	93	351	
Credit Lines - Australia	AUS	Dec-2011	C	122				122			122				
Other Credit Lines	Multiple	Various from Jan-2011 to Dec-2011	U/C	53	15						15				38
Subtotal				<b>2,985</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>817</b>	<b>354</b>	<b>1,167</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>1,242</b>	<b>907</b>	<b>447</b>	<b>389</b>	
<b>Fiat Facilities</b>															
Credit Lines with Fiat	Multiple	Various from Dec-2011 to Jun-2014	U	2,643	4			148	17	37	152	17	37	2,437	
Subtotal				<b>2,643</b>	<b>4</b>			<b>148</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>152</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>2,437</b>	
<b>Total Credit Facilities</b>				<b>\$ 11,837</b>	<b>\$ 79</b>	<b>\$ 817</b>	<b>\$ 354</b>	<b>\$ 3,619</b>	<b>\$ 477</b>	<b>\$ 1,717</b>	<b>\$ 3,698</b>	<b>\$ 1,294</b>	<b>\$ 2,071</b>	<b>\$ 4,774</b>	

Amount above with or guaranteed by Fiat Subsidiaries	\$ 4,068	\$ 4	\$ 401	\$	\$ 148	\$ 17	\$ 37	\$ 152	\$ 418	\$ 37	\$ 3,461
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- \* Maturity Dates reflect maturities of the credit facility which may be different than the maturities of the advances under the facility.
- (A) Up to \$1,024 million (1.7 billion Brazilian Reals) of subsidized financing provided by Banco Nacional de Desenvolvimento Economico e Social ( BNDES ).
- (B) U.S. Retail financing are paid only as the underlying receivables are collected unless the receivables sold are not repurchased by CNH.
- (C) As of December 31, 2010, CNH did not meet one of the portfolio performance measures to allow CNH to continue to transfer receivables to this \$203 million facility. This facility will wind down consistent with the amortization of the underlying assets unless the specific criteria is modified or waived by the lender.

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**NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)**

*BNDES Financing*

Financial Services participates in the FINAME (Agência Especial de Financiamento Industrial) program sponsored by BNDES, a development agency of the government of Brazil. Under the original provisions of the program, BNDES provided to Financial Services credit facilities in the aggregate amount of 1.7 billion Brazilian Reals (\$1,024 million) which were guaranteed by Fiat. CNH anticipates that the Fiat guarantee in favor of BNDES will be replaced in the near future with a comparable guarantee issued by Fiat Industrial. During 2005 through 2008 BNDES instituted mass debt relief plans providing a moratorium on payments due, an extension of the loan term, and additional advances under the program. At December 31, 2010, the outstanding balance under the program was \$955 million. For the 2005 through 2008 extensions, Financial Services received or will receive an equivalent extension of principal amounts due to BNDES. Repayment to BNDES under the credit facilities is proportionate to amounts due to Financial Services under the program loans. Additional advances are at the discretion of BNDES.

*Asset-backed Facilities*

CNH has access to asset-backed facilities through which it may sell retail receivables generated by Financial Services in the United States, Australia, and Canada. As these transactions do not meet the criteria for sale, the related debt was included in the accompanying consolidated balance sheets. CNH has utilized these facilities in the past to fund the origination of receivables and per the terms of these facilities, have later repurchased the receivables and resold the receivables in the term ABS markets or found alternative financing for the receivables. Under these facilities, the maximum amount of proceeds that can be accessed at one time is \$2.3 billion. Under the U.S. facility, if the receivables sold are not repurchased by CNH, the related debt is paid only as the underlying receivables are collected. Such receivables have maturities not exceeding 6 years. CNH believes that it is probable that these receivables will be repurchased and resold in the public ABS markets. Accordingly, the related debt is classified as short-term debt in the accompanying consolidated balance sheet. Borrowings against these facilities accrue interest at prevailing asset-backed commercial paper rates. Borrowings are obtained in U.S. dollars and certain other foreign currencies.

CNH finances its wholesale receivables portfolios in the U.S., Canada and Australia with the issue of Variable Funding Notes ( VFN ); these notes were privately subscribed by certain bank conduits. These notes accrue interest at prevailing asset-backed commercial paper rates.

*Other Third Party Facilities*

Borrowings under third-party credit facilities bear interest at the relevant domestic benchmark rates (such as LIBOR or EURIBOR) plus an applicable margin.

The applicable margin on third party debt depends upon:

the maturity of the facility/credit line;

the rating of short-term or long-term unsecured debt at the time the facility/credit line was negotiated; in cases where Fiat provides a guarantee, the margin reflects Fiat's credit standing at the time the facility or credit line was arranged;

the level of availability of credit lines for CNH in different jurisdictions; and

market conditions.



**Table of Contents****CNH GLOBAL N.V.****NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)**

The 300 million (\$401 million) syndicated credit facility represents the amount allocated to CNH by Fiat under a 1.0 billion (\$1.3 billion) Fiat credit facility syndicated with third parties which was scheduled to mature in March 2011. The amount allocated to CNH was fully drawn down as of December 31, 2010. All the amounts outstanding were repaid and the facility was cancelled in January 2011. Loans under this facility accrued interest at fluctuating rates based on EURIBOR (or other index rates, such as LIBOR depending on the currency borrowed), plus a margin relating to the credit rating of Fiat. Fiat and each borrower under the credit facility (other than CNH) had jointly and severally guaranteed the performance of the obligations of all borrowers under the facility. In addition to paying interest on any borrowings it made under this facility, CNH was required to pay a commitment fee, the calculation of which takes into account the Fiat credit rating and any unused portion of the 300 million (\$401 million) allocation as well as its pro rata share (based on the number of borrowers from time to time) of any remaining commitment fees and other fees relating to the facility.

*Fiat Facilities*

At December 31, 2010, CNH had uncommitted credit facilities with various Fiat treasury subsidiaries for an outstanding amount of \$206 million, with \$2.4 billion of remaining availability. As a consequence of the demerger, all the financing arrangements provided by Fiat treasury subsidiaries outstanding as of December 31, 2010 were assigned to Fiat Industrial treasury subsidiaries on January 1, 2011. After the assignment, the credit facilities provided by Fiat Industrial treasury subsidiaries are on the same terms and conditions applicable to the credit facilities provided by Fiat until December 31, 2010. As a result of this assignment, CNH entities had no borrowings outstanding with Fiat treasury subsidiaries as of the close of business on January 1, 2011.

The applicable margin for intersegment debt and debt with Fiat treasury subsidiaries was based on Fiat intercompany borrowing and lending rates applied to all of its affiliates. These rates were determined by Fiat based on its cost of funding for debt of different maturities. CNH believes that rates applied by Fiat to CNH's related party debt were at least as favorable as alternative sources of funds CNH might have obtained from third parties. The weighted average interest rate of Fiat financing as of December 31, 2010 was 5.63%.

**Short-Term Debt**

A summary of short-term debt, as of December 31, 2010, and 2009 is as follows:

	2010		2009			
	Equipment Operations	Financial Services	Consolidated	Equipment Operations	Financial Services	Consolidated
	(in millions)					
Drawn under credit facilities	\$ 79	\$ 3,619	\$ 3,698	\$ 129	\$ 1,477	\$ 1,606
Short-term debt Fiat subsidiaries	39	3	42	5	251	256
Short-term debt other	7	116	123	2	108	110
Intersegment short-term debt	52	1,730		161	1,594	
<b>Total short-term debt</b>	<b>\$ 177</b>	<b>\$ 5,468</b>	<b>\$ 3,863</b>	<b>\$ 297</b>	<b>\$ 3,430</b>	<b>\$ 1,972</b>

The weighted-average interest rate on consolidated short-term debt at December 31, 2010, and 2009 was 3.19% and 5.11%, respectively. The average rate is calculated using the actual rates as of December 31, 2010 and 2009 weighted by the amount of the outstanding borrowings of each debt instrument.

**Table of Contents****CNH GLOBAL N.V.****NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)****Long-Term Debt**

A summary of long-term debt as of December 31, 2010, and 2009, including long-term drawings under credit lines, is as follows:

	Equipment Operations	2010 Financial Services	Consolidated (in millions)	Equipment Operations	2009 Financial Services	Consolidated
<b>Public Notes:</b>						
Payable in 2013, interest rate of 7.75%	\$ 981	\$	\$ 981	\$ 973	\$	\$ 973
Payable in 2014, interest rate of 7.125%				500		500
Payable in 2016, interest rate of 7.25%	250		250	250		250
Payable in 2017, interest rate of 7.875%	1,490		1,490			
<b>Notes with Fiat subsidiaries:</b>						
Payable in 2017, floating interest rate (1.55% at December 31, 2010)				300		300
Payable in 2017, interest rate of 7.00% (fixed rate)				500		500
Other notes, weighted-average interest rate of 5.63% in 2010 and 5.49% in 2009 of which \$236 million is due in 2011	68	463	531	115	721	836
Drawn amounts under credit facilities	1,171	2,194	3,365	878	2,334	3,212
Asset-backed debt, of which \$2,123 million is due in 2011		5,236	5,236		311	311
Other debt	8	573	581	16	538	554
Intersegment debt	510	543		473	804	
<b>Total long-term debt</b>	<b>4,478</b>	<b>9,009</b>	<b>12,434</b>	<b>4,005</b>	<b>4,708</b>	<b>7,436</b>
<b>Less-current maturities</b>	<b>(818)</b>	<b>(3,076)</b>	<b>(3,894)</b>	<b>(774)</b>	<b>(2,058)</b>	<b>(2,386)</b>
<b>Total long-term debt excluding current maturities</b>	<b>\$ 3,660</b>	<b>\$ 5,933</b>	<b>\$ 8,540</b>	<b>\$ 3,231</b>	<b>\$ 2,650</b>	<b>\$ 5,050</b>

In January 1996, Case Corp. (now CNH America LLC) issued \$254 million 7.25% Senior Notes (the 7.25% Senior Notes), due 2016.

In March 2006, Case New Holland issued \$500 million of debt securities at an annual fixed rate of 7.125% (the 7.125% Senior Notes), due 2014. In July 2010, these Notes were called and fully redeemed, resulting in a \$22 million loss on extinguishment of debt that was included in Interest expense-other in the accompanying consolidated statement of operations for the year ended December 31, 2010.



**Table of Contents****CNH GLOBAL N.V.****NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)**

In August 2009, Case New Holland issued \$1.0 billion of debt securities at an annual fixed rate of 7.75% (the 7.75% Senior Notes ) due 2013.

In June 2010, Case New Holland issued \$1.5 billion of debt securities at an annual fixed rate of 7.875% (the 7.875% Senior Notes ) due 2017.

Both the 7.75% Senior Notes and the 7.875% Senior Notes are fully and unconditionally guaranteed by CNH and certain of its direct and indirect subsidiaries.

The 7.75% Senior Notes and the 7.875% Senior Notes contain certain covenants that limit the ability of CNH and its restricted subsidiaries to, among other things, incur secured funded debt or enter into certain leaseback transactions; the ability of CNH non-guarantor restricted subsidiaries other than Case New Holland or any credit subsidiaries to incur additional funded debt and the ability of CNH, Case New Holland and CNH guarantor subsidiaries to consolidate, merge, convey, transfer or lease out properties and assets.

The 7.75% Senior Notes and the 7.875% Senior Notes are redeemable at Case New Holland's option at any time at a price equal to 100% of the principal amount of the notes plus a make-whole premium defined in their respective indentures. The 7.25% Senior Notes are redeemable in whole or in part at any time at the option of CNH America LLC at a price equal to the greater of (i) 100% of the principal amount of the notes being redeemed or (ii) the sum of the present values of the remaining scheduled payments of principal and interest thereon discounted to the date of redemption on a semi-annual basis at the Treasury Rate (as defined in the notes) plus 20 basis points. Since 1999, the 7.25% Senior Notes have been fully guaranteed by CNH Global N.V.

The increase in Asset-backed Debt for Financial Services from \$311 million in 2009 to \$5,236 million in 2010 reflects the consolidation of off-book debt relative to securitization transactions upon the adoption of the new accounting guidance on January 1, 2010. See Note 2: Summary of Significant Accounting Policies New Accounting Pronouncements Adopted in 2010 to the Company's consolidated financial statements for additional information on the adoption of this new accounting guidance.

A summary of the minimum annual repayments of long-term debt as of December 31, 2010, for 2012 and thereafter is as follows:

	<b>Equipment Operations</b>	<b>Financial Services (in millions)</b>	<b>Consolidated</b>
2012	\$ 328	\$ 3,008	\$ 3,336
2013	1,066	1,182	2,248
2014	26	858	884
2015	2	274	276
2016 and thereafter	1,728	67	1,795
Long-Term Intersegment	510	543	
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ 3,660</b>	<b>\$ 5,932</b>	<b>\$ 8,539</b>

**Table of Contents****CNH GLOBAL N.V.****NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)****Note 10: Income Taxes**

The sources of income (loss) before taxes and equity in income (loss) of unconsolidated subsidiaries and affiliates for the years ended December 31, 2010, 2009, and 2008 are as follows:

	2010	2009	2008
	(in millions)		
The Netherlands source	\$ 17	\$ (13)	\$ (62)
Foreign sources	399	(80)	1,218
<b>Income (loss) before taxes and equity in income (loss) of unconsolidated subsidiaries and affiliates</b>	<b>\$ 416</b>	<b>\$ (93)</b>	<b>\$ 1,156</b>

The provision for income taxes for the years ended December 31, 2010, 2009, and 2008 consisted of the following:

	2010	2009	2008
	(in millions)		
Current income taxes	\$ 105	\$ 159	\$ 299
Deferred income taxes	(28)	(67)	86
<b>Total income tax provision</b>	<b>\$ 77</b>	<b>\$ 92</b>	<b>\$ 385</b>

A reconciliation of CNH's statutory and effective income tax rate for the years ended December 31, 2010, 2009, and 2008 is as follows:

	2010	2009	2008
Tax provision at the Netherlands statutory rate	26%	26%	26%
Foreign income taxed at different rates	15	(2)	7
Change in valuation allowance	(9)	(147)	
Withholding taxes and credits	6	(5)	1
Tax contingencies	(16)	(2)	3
Tax credits and incentives	(10)	38	(4)
Tax rate and legislative changes	6	(4)	(1)
Other	1	(3)	1
<b>Total income tax provision</b>	<b>19%</b>	<b>(99)%</b>	<b>33%</b>

During 2010, CNH reversed tax contingencies of approximately \$101 million as a result of the settlement of certain tax examinations and the expiration of certain statutes of limitations. In addition, CNH released \$71 million of allowances on deferred tax assets in certain jurisdictions, where it was now deemed more likely than not that the assets will be realized based on available evidence. Included in the release of valuation allowances were amounts related to India and Brazil.



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The components of net deferred tax assets as of December 31, 2010 and 2009 are as follows:

	2010	2009
	(in millions)	
Deferred tax assets:		
Pension, postretirement and post employment benefits	\$ 563	\$ 621
Marketing and sales incentive programs	213	198
Allowance for credit losses	186	110
Inventories	110	94
Warranty and modification programs	74	60
Restructuring	14	23
Other accrued liabilities	379	451
Tax loss carry forwards	859	933
Less: Valuation allowances	(757)	(919)
<b>Total deferred tax assets</b>	<b>\$ 1,641</b>	<b>\$ 1,571</b>
Deferred tax liabilities:		
Other intangible assets	196	187
Property, plant and equipment	292	247
Inventories	95	104
Other	52	81
<b>Total deferred tax liabilities</b>	<b>635</b>	<b>619</b>
<b>Net deferred tax assets</b>	<b>\$ 1,006</b>	<b>\$ 952</b>

Net deferred tax assets are reflected in the accompanying consolidated balance sheets as of December 31, 2010 and 2009 as follows:

	2010	2009
	(in millions)	
Current deferred tax asset	\$ 633	\$ 517
Long-term deferred tax asset	536	542
Current deferred tax liability	(56)	(53)
Long-term deferred tax liability	(107)	(54)
<b>Net deferred tax asset</b>	<b>\$ 1,006</b>	<b>\$ 952</b>

CNH has tax loss carry forwards in a number of tax jurisdictions. The years in which tax losses expire are as follows: \$19 million in 2012; \$11 million in 2013; \$34 million in 2014; \$25 million in 2015; \$17 million in 2016; \$15 million in 2017; and \$133 million with expiration dates from 2018 through 2030. CNH also has tax loss carry forwards of approximately \$3 billion with indefinite lives. Certain countries have a change in ownership rule that results in forfeiture of tax loss carry forwards. Due to the Fiat Group demerger, on January 1, 2011, CNH will forfeit nearly \$1 billion of tax loss carry forwards that are offset by full long standing valuation allowances, principally relating to Germany.

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CNH participated in tax sharing agreements with other Fiat Group companies in the U.K. and Italy. These agreements allow tax losses generated in one company to offset the income of the other companies within the Fiat Group. During 2010, CNH derived \$66 million of tax benefit from the tax sharing agreements. Due to the Fiat Group demerger, CNH will participate in tax sharing agreements in the U.K. and Italy with companies in the Fiat Industrial Group.

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**Table of Contents****CNH GLOBAL N.V.****NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)**

A reconciliation of the gross amounts of tax contingencies at the beginning and end of the year is as follows:

	2010	2009
	(in millions)	
Balance, beginning of year	\$ 423	\$ 374
Additions based on tax positions related to the current year	18	23
Additions for tax positions of prior years	66	109
Reductions for tax positions of prior years	(134)	(48)
Reductions for tax positions as a result of lapse of statute	(26)	(31)
Settlements	(35)	(4)
Balance, end of year	\$ 312	\$ 423

The total amount of tax contingencies, if recognized, would affect the total income tax provision by \$112 million.

The remaining tax contingencies included in the balance sheet at December 31, 2010 are principally related to tax positions for which there are offsetting tax receivables or tax contingencies related to timing items. Based on worldwide tax audits which are scheduled to close over the next twelve months, the Company expects to have decreases of approximately \$85 million and increases of approximately \$40 million to tax contingencies primarily related to transfer pricing. These changes in tax contingencies are not expected to have a material impact on the effective tax rate due to compensating adjustments to related tax receivables.

Included in the balance at December 31, 2010, are \$1 million of tax positions for which the ultimate deductibility is highly certain, but for which there is uncertainty about the timing of such deductibility. The disallowance of a shorter deductibility period would accelerate the payment of cash to the taxing authority to an earlier period.

The Company recognizes interest and penalties accrued related to tax contingencies as part of the income tax provision. During the years ended December 31, 2010, 2009 and 2008, the Company recognized approximately \$18 million, \$9 million and \$12 million in interest and penalties, respectively. The Company had approximately \$55 million, \$70 million and \$65 million for the payment of interest and penalties accrued at December 31, 2010, 2009 and 2008, respectively.

In the first quarter of 2010, the U.S. Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act and the Health Care and Education Reconciliation Act of 2010 (collectively the Health Care Acts) were signed into law. The Health Care Acts contain a provision eliminating tax deductibility of retiree health care costs to the extent of federal subsidies received by plan sponsors that provide retiree prescription drug benefits equivalent to Medicare Part D coverage. However, the tax benefit related to the Medicare Part D subsidies would be extended until December 31, 2012. For all tax years ending after December 31, 2012, there would no longer be a tax benefit for the Medicare Part D subsidies. Therefore, the impact to the Company for the loss of this future tax benefit (after December 31, 2012) was an additional tax expense of \$22 million recorded in 2010.

During 2010, certain countries enacted changes to their respective statutory income tax rate which are effective starting in 2010. In Canada, the federal statutory income tax rate was reduced 1% from 19% to 18% reducing the overall tax rate from 31% to 30%. In India, the statutory income tax rate remained at 30%; however, the surcharge was reduced from 10% to 7.5% reducing the overall tax rate from 33.99% to 31.22%. From April 1, 2011, the U.K. will reduce its statutory income tax rate by 1% from 28% to 27%.

**Table of Contents****CNH GLOBAL N.V.****NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)**

The Company files income tax returns in various foreign jurisdictions, of which the U.S., Brazil, Australia, Canada, and certain countries in the European Union represent the major tax jurisdictions. The Company is currently under tax examinations by various taxing authorities for years 1997 through 2010 that are anticipated to be completed by the end of 2013. During 2010, the Company settled various tax examinations and has made cash payments of \$58 million. There are certain taxing authorities that have proposed adjustments to the Company for certain tax positions and the Company is currently engaged in competent authority proceedings. The Company anticipates that it is reasonably possible to reach a settlement by the end of 2011. The potential tax deficiency assessment could result in cash payments in the range of \$40 to \$45 million. The Company has provided for tax contingencies and related competent authority recovery. The Company does not believe that the resolution of the competent authority proceedings will have a material adverse effect on the Company's results of operation.

The Company has not provided deferred taxes on \$2.5 billion undistributed earnings of non-Netherlands subsidiaries at December 31, 2010, as the Company's intention continues to be to indefinitely reinvest these earnings in non-Netherlands operations. In order to better align the Company's global equity structure, Case New Holland, Inc. distributed \$2.1 billion to the Company in a one-time distribution on December 17, 2010. This distribution is subject to a 5% U.S. withholding tax, which resulted in a \$22 million tax expense for 2010.

**Note 11: Restructuring**

The following summarizes restructuring charges by reportable segment during 2010, 2009 and 2008:

	Years Ended December 31,		
	2010	2009	2008
	(in millions)		
Agricultural equipment	\$ 7	\$ 66	\$ 30
Construction equipment	9	32	4
Financial services		4	5
Total restructuring	\$ 16	\$ 102	\$ 39

In April 2009, CNH announced a global consolidation and reorganization plan to further adjust cost and operating levels in light of the economic downturn. These actions include optimizing CNH's manufacturing footprint and reducing salaried personnel. In 2009, CNH reorganized its Construction Equipment business's management structure and started the process to move all production activities from its construction equipment plant located in Imola, Italy to other CNH facilities.

Restructuring costs of \$16 million in 2010 primarily related to severance and other employee-related costs incurred due to personnel reduction actions being implemented under the 2009 plan.

Restructuring costs of \$102 million in 2009 primarily related to severance and other employee-related costs incurred due to personnel reduction actions being implemented under the 2009 plan. The Company recognized \$87 million relating to salaried personnel reduction, \$10 million related to industrial workforce reduction and \$5 million related to closing, selling, and downsizing existing facilities.

Restructuring costs of \$39 million in 2008 primarily related to severance and other employee-related costs, and business costs related to closing of manufacturing facilities. The Company recorded \$31 million of restructuring expense relating to the personnel reduction plan, \$4 million related to the 2007 closure of a Berlin, Germany facility, and \$4 million related to the closure of other facilities.

**Table of Contents****CNH GLOBAL N.V.****NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)**

Costs related to closing, selling, and downsizing existing facilities were due to excess capacity and duplicate facilities and primarily relate to the following actions:

rationalization of the agricultural equipment manufacturing facility in Belleville, Pennsylvania;

rationalization of parts depots in Kansas City, Kansas, St. Paul, Minnesota; and Omaha, Nebraska;

rationalization of the construction equipment manufacturing facility in Berlin, Germany;

rationalization of the combine manufacturing plant in East Moline, Illinois; and

other actions which take into consideration duplicate capacity and other synergies including purchasing and supply chain management, research and development and selling, general and administrative functions related to CNH's operations.

The following table sets forth restructuring activity for the years ended December 31, 2010, 2009, and 2008:

	Severance and Other Employee Costs	Facility Related Costs	Other Restructuring (in millions)	Total
Balance at January 1, 2008	\$ 4	\$ 6	\$	\$ 10
Additions	41	9	(11)	39
Reserves utilized: cash	(34)	(6)		(40)
Reserves utilized: non-cash		(6)	11	5
Balance at December 31, 2008	11	3		14
Additions	97	5		102
Reserves utilized: cash	(54)	(7)		(61)
Reserves utilized: non-cash	(12)			(12)
Currency translation adjustments	2			2
Balance at December 31, 2009	44	1		45
Additions	15	1		16
Reserves utilized: cash	(41)	(2)		(43)
Reserves utilized: non-cash				
Currency translation adjustments	(3)			(3)
Balance at December 31, 2010	\$ 15	\$	\$	\$ 15



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Remaining costs expected to be incurred	\$ 16	\$ 1	\$	\$ 17
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Non-cash utilization in 2009 of \$12 million relates to the recognition of a curtailment loss on CNH's pension and postretirement benefit plans due to a permanent reduction in personnel in the United States. See Note 12 for additional information.

The specific restructuring measures and associated estimated costs were based on management's best business judgment under prevailing circumstances. If future events warrant changes to these estimates, such adjustments will be reflected in the applicable consolidated statements of operations as Restructuring.

### **Note 12: Employee Benefit Plans and Postretirement Benefits**

CNH has defined benefit plans that cover certain employees in various jurisdictions. Benefits are generally based on years of service and, for most salaried employees, on final average compensation. CNH's defined benefit pension plans in the U.S., U.K. and Canada are all closed to new entrants.

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**Table of Contents****CNH GLOBAL N.V.****NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)**

CNH has postretirement health and life insurance plans that cover certain U.S. and Canadian employees. CNH's U.S. salaried and non-represented hourly employees and Canadian employees hired after January 1, 2001, and January 1, 2002, respectively, are not eligible for postretirement health and life insurance benefits under the CNH plans. These benefits may be subject to deductibles, co-payment provisions and other limitations, and CNH has reserved the right to change or terminate these benefits, subject to the provisions of any collective bargaining agreement.

Former parent companies of New Holland and Case retained certain accumulated pension benefit obligations and related assets and certain accumulated postretirement health and life insurance benefit obligations. Accordingly, as these remain the obligations of the former parent companies, the financial statements of CNH do not reflect any of these assets or liabilities. See Note 14: Commitments and Contingencies, Other Litigation for a discussion of litigation related to certain obligations retained by former parent companies.

**Obligations and Funded Status**

The following summarizes data from CNH's defined benefit pension plans and postretirement health and life insurance plans for the years ended December 31, 2010 and 2009:

	Pension Benefits		Other Postretirement Benefits	
	2010	2009	2010	2009
	(in millions)			
<b>Change in benefit obligations:</b>				
Actuarial present value of benefit obligation at beginning of year	\$ 2,799	\$ 2,473	\$ 1,152	\$ 1,190
Service cost	24	23	9	8
Interest cost	144	152	60	73
Plan participants' contributions	2	3	5	5
Actuarial loss (gain)	90	218	57	(51)
Gross benefits paid	(192)	(190)	(80)	(75)
Plan amendments	6	(5)	(50)	(15)
Curtailment loss (gain)		8		6
Currency translation adjustments and other	(66)	117	3	11
Actuarial present value of benefit obligation at end of year	2,807	2,799	1,156	1,152
<b>Change in plan assets:</b>				
Plan assets at fair value at beginning of year	1,951	1,640	66	54
Actual return on plan assets	212	249	8	12
Employer contributions	130	153	74	69
Plan participants' contributions	2	3	5	5
Gross benefits paid	(192)	(190)	(80)	(75)
Currency translation adjustments and other	(32)	96	1	1
Plan assets at fair value at end of year	2,071	1,951	74	66
<b>Funded status:</b>	\$ (736)	\$ (848)	\$ (1,082)	\$ (1,086)



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In 2010, CNH amended the postretirement health benefit plan that covers certain salaried and non-union hourly participants in the U.S. CNH changed the coverage for participants eligible for Medicare from a Medicare Advantage Plan to a Customized Supplement Plan, resulting in a reduction in CNH's other postretirement benefit liability of \$49 million. This actuarial gain will be amortized into earnings over the average remaining working lives of active participants and for participants that are inactive, the prior service costs will be amortized into profit or loss over the remaining life expectancy of participants.

The Health Care Acts signed into law in 2010 imposes an excise tax on U.S. health benefit plans when the aggregate value of employer-sponsored health insurance coverage for a plan participant exceeds a threshold amount beginning in 2018 (so-called "Cadillac Plans"). The tax is equal to 40 percent of the excess over the threshold. CNH expects to incur additional costs of \$20 million, calculated on a present value basis, on its U.S. postretirement health insurance plans as a result of the excise tax. These costs have been included in the measurement of the CNH's benefit obligations as of December 31, 2010.

The net actuarial loss of \$90 million on pension benefits and \$57 million on other postretirement benefits in 2010 were primarily due to lower discount rates. The net actuarial loss of \$218 million on pension benefits during 2009 was primarily due to decreases in discount rates in the U.S. and U.K. The other postretirement benefit actuarial gains and losses include the impacts of changes in estimated claim costs and other factors.

Net amounts recognized in the consolidated balance sheets as of December 31, 2010 and 2009 consist of:

	<b>Pension Benefits</b>		<b>Other Postretirement Benefits</b>	
	<b>2010</b>	<b>2009</b>	<b>2010</b>	<b>2009</b>
	(in millions)			
Non-current assets	\$ 5	\$	\$	\$
Current liabilities	(40)	(45)	(13)	(18)
Non-current liabilities	(701)	(803)	(1,069)	(1,068)
Net liability recognized at end of year	\$ (736)	\$ (848)	\$ (1,082)	\$ (1,086)

Pre-tax amounts recognized in accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) as of December 31, 2010 consist of:

	<b>Pension Benefits</b>	<b>Other Postretirement Benefits</b>
	(in millions)	
Unrecognized actuarial losses	\$ (807)	\$ (231)
Unrecognized prior service (cost) credit	(4)	74
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ (811)</b>	<b>\$ (157)</b>

The following table summarizes CNH's pension plans with accumulated benefit obligations in excess of plan assets:

December 31,

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	2010	2009
	(in millions)	
Accumulated benefit obligation	\$ 2,611	\$ 2,698
Fair value of plan assets	\$ 1,901	\$ 1,885

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**Table of Contents****CNH GLOBAL N.V.****NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)**

The following table summarizes CNH's pension plans with projected benefit obligations in excess of plan assets:

	December 31,	
	2010	2009
	(in millions)	
Projected benefit obligation	\$ 2,697	\$ 2,788
Fair value of plan assets	\$ 1,956	\$ 1,940

The total accumulated benefit obligation for all pension plans as of December 31, 2010 and 2009, was \$2,772 million and \$2,762 million, respectively. Total projected benefit obligations for unfunded pension plans were \$463 million and \$481 million as of December 31, 2010 and 2009, respectively.

**Net Periodic Benefit Cost**

The following summarizes the components of net periodic benefit cost of CNH's defined benefit pension plans and postretirement health and life insurance plans for the years ended December 31, 2010, 2009, and 2008:

	Pension Benefits			Other Postretirement Benefits		
	2010	2009	2008	2010	2009	2008
	(in millions)					
Service cost	\$ 24	\$ 23	\$ 26	\$ 9	\$ 8	\$ 8
Interest cost	144	152	166	60	73	72
Expected return on assets	(137)	(122)	(161)	(5)	(4)	(8)
Amortization of:						
Prior service cost (credit)	2	1	2	(41)	(39)	(43)
Actuarial loss	66	71	38	15	21	30
Net periodic benefit cost	99	125	71	38	59	59
Curtailment and settlement loss (gain) and other	1	8	3	(1)	6	(8)
Net periodic benefit cost	\$ 100	\$ 133	\$ 74	\$ 37	\$ 65	\$ 51

Expense related to benefits for inactive employees totaled \$97 million, \$142 million, and \$90 million for the years ended December 31, 2010, 2009, and 2008, respectively, and are included in Other, net in the accompanying consolidated statements of operations.

CNH recognized curtailment losses during 2009 primarily due to a permanent reduction in personnel in the United States. CNH recognized a curtailment loss of \$7 million and \$6 million relating to U.S. defined benefit pension and postretirement benefit plans, respectively. Of these charges, \$12 million was reflected in the consolidated statement of operations as Restructuring. See Note 11 for additional information regarding the headcount reduction actions taken in 2009.

**Table of Contents****CNH GLOBAL N.V.****NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)**

Net periodic benefit cost recognized in net income and other changes in plan assets and benefit obligations recognized in other comprehensive income (loss) during 2010 consist of:

	Pension Benefits	Other Postretirement Benefits (in millions)
Net periodic benefit cost recognized in net income	\$ (100)	\$ (37)
Other changes in plan assets and benefit obligations:		
Net actuarial (loss) gain	(15)	(54)
Prior service (cost) credit	(6)	50
Amortization of actuarial loss	66	15
Amortization of prior service cost (credit)	2	(41)
Curtailement and settlement		(1)
Currency translation adjustments and other	6	(1)
<b>Total recognized in other comprehensive income (loss)</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>(32)</b>
<b>Total recognized</b>	<b>\$ (47)</b>	<b>\$ (69)</b>

Pre-tax amounts expected to be amortized in 2011 from accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) consist of:

	Pension Benefits	Other Postretirement Benefits (in millions)
Actuarial losses	\$ 59	\$ 21
Prior service cost (credit)	2	(26)
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ 61</b>	<b>\$ (5)</b>

**Assumptions**

The following assumptions were utilized in determining the funded status as at December 31, 2010 and 2009, and the net periodic benefit cost of CNH's defined benefit pension plans and other postretirement benefit plans for the years ended December 31, 2010, 2009, and 2008:

	2010		2009		2008	
	Pension Benefits	Other Postretirement Benefits	Pension Benefits	Other Postretirement Benefits	Pension Benefits	Other Postretirement Benefits
<b>Assumptions used to determine funded status at December 31:</b>						
Weighted-average discount rates	5.17%	5.18%	5.51%	5.47%		
Rate of increase in future compensation	3.39%	3.50%	3.42%	3.50%		

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Weighted-average, long-term rates of return on plan assets	7.34%	7.75%	7.34%	7.75%		
<b>Assumptions used to determine expense for the years ended December 31:</b>						
Weighted-average discount rates	5.51%	5.26%	6.25%	6.48%	5.96%	6.14%
Rate of increase in future compensation	3.42%	3.50%	3.25%	4.00%	3.85%	4.00%
Weighted-average, long-term rates of return on plan assets	7.34%	7.75%	7.34%	7.75%	7.77%	8.00%

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