

Commercial Vehicle Group, Inc.
Form 10-Q
August 06, 2018
Table of Contents

UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
Washington, D.C. 20549

Form 10-Q

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

For the quarterly period ended June 30, 2018

OR

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

For the transition period from _____ to _____
Commission file number 001-34365

COMMERCIAL VEHICLE GROUP, INC.
(Exact name of Registrant as specified in its charter)

Delaware 41-1990662
(State or other jurisdiction of (I.R.S. Employer
incorporation or organization) Identification No.)
7800 Walton Parkway 43054
New Albany, Ohio (Zip Code)
(Address of principal executive offices)
(614) 289-5360
(Registrant’s telephone number, including area code)
Not Applicable
(Former name, former address and former fiscal year, if changed since last report)

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, and (2) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days. Yes No

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

Indicate by check mark whether the Registrant is a large accelerated filer, an accelerated filer, a non-accelerated filer, or a smaller reporting company. See the definitions of “large accelerated filer,” “accelerated filer” and “smaller reporting company” in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act.

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

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Non-accelerated filer (Do not check if a smaller reporting company) Smaller reporting company
Emerging growth company

If an emerging growth company, indicate by check mark if the registrant has elected not to use the extended transition period for complying with any new or revised financial accounting standards provided pursuant to Section 13(a) of the Exchange Act.

Indicate by check mark whether the Registrant is a shell company (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act). Yes No

The number of shares outstanding of the Registrant's common stock, par value \$.01 per share, at August 6, 2018 was 31,054,322 shares.

Table of Contents

COMMERCIAL VEHICLE GROUP, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
QUARTERLY REPORT ON FORM 10-Q

PART I FINANCIAL INFORMATION

<u>ITEM 1 – FINANCIAL STATEMENTS</u>	<u>1</u>
<u>CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS (UNAUDITED)</u>	<u>1</u>
<u>CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF INCOME (UNAUDITED)</u>	<u>2</u>
<u>CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (UNAUDITED)</u>	<u>3</u>
<u>CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY (UNAUDITED)</u>	<u>4</u>
<u>CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS (UNAUDITED)</u>	<u>5</u>
<u>NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (UNAUDITED)</u>	<u>6</u>
<u>ITEM 2 – MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS</u>	<u>18</u>
<u>ITEM 3 – QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK</u>	<u>27</u>
<u>ITEM 4 – CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES</u>	<u>27</u>
 <u>Part II OTHER ITEMS</u>	 <u>28</u>
 <u>ITEM 1 Legal Proceedings</u>	 <u>28</u>
<u>ITEM 1A Risk Factors</u>	<u>28</u>
<u>ITEM 2 Unregistered Sales of Equity Securities and Use of Proceeds</u>	<u>28</u>
<u>ITEM 3 Defaults Upon Senior Securities</u>	<u>28</u>
<u>ITEM 4 Mine Safety Disclosures</u>	<u>28</u>
<u>ITEM 5 Other Information</u>	<u>28</u>
<u>ITEM 6 Exhibits</u>	<u>29</u>
 <u>SIGNATURE</u>	 <u>30</u>

Table of Contents

ITEM 1 – FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
COMMERCIAL VEHICLE GROUP, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS

	June 30, 2018 (Unaudited) (In thousands)	December 31, 2017 (Unaudited)
Assets		
Current Assets:		
Cash	\$44,674	\$ 52,244
Accounts receivable, net of allowances of \$5,486 and \$5,242, respectively	150,606	108,595
Inventories	91,109	99,015
Other current assets	13,981	14,792
Total current assets	300,370	274,646
Property, plant and equipment, net of accumulated depreciation of \$143,496 and \$147,553, respectively	62,217	64,630
Goodwill	7,658	8,045
Intangible assets, net of accumulated amortization of \$8,978 and \$8,533, respectively	13,542	14,548
Deferred income taxes	13,939	20,273
Other assets, net	3,562	2,246
Total assets	\$401,288	\$ 384,388
Liabilities and Stockholders' Equity		
Current Liabilities:		
Accounts payable	\$88,473	\$ 86,608
Accrued liabilities and other	31,870	33,944
Current portion of long-term debt	3,208	3,191
Total current liabilities	123,551	123,743
Long-term debt	162,145	163,758
Pension and other post-retirement benefits	14,429	15,450
Other long-term liabilities	6,622	6,695
Total liabilities	306,747	309,646
Stockholders' Equity:		
Preferred stock, \$0.01 par value (5,000,000 shares authorized; no shares issued and outstanding)	—	—
Common stock, \$0.01 par value (60,000,000 shares authorized; 30,219,278 shares issued and outstanding, as of June 2018 and December 2017, respectively)	304	304
Treasury stock, at cost: 1,175,795 shares, as of June 2018 and December 2017	(9,114)	(9,114)
Additional paid-in capital	241,387	239,870
Retained deficit	(92,035)	(115,083)
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	(46,001)	(41,235)
Total stockholders' equity	94,541	74,742
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity	\$401,288	\$ 384,388
The accompanying notes are an integral part of these unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements.		

Table of ContentsCOMMERCIAL VEHICLE GROUP, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF INCOME

	Three Months Ended		Six Months Ended June	
	June 30, 2018	2017	30, 2018	2017
	(Unaudited)		(Unaudited)	
	(In thousands, except per share amounts)		(In thousands, except per share amounts)	
Revenues	\$ 233,391	\$ 195,127	\$ 449,126	\$ 368,543
Cost of Revenues	197,507	172,426	382,121	324,339
Gross Profit	35,884	22,701	67,005	44,204
Selling, General and Administrative Expenses	14,433	14,802	29,736	31,421
Amortization Expense	327	331	659	658
Operating Income	21,124	7,568	36,610	12,125
Interest and Other Expense	3,428	6,740	5,388	11,304
Income Before Provision for Income Taxes	17,696	828	31,222	821
Provision for Income Taxes	4,501	697	8,174	61
Net Income	\$ 13,195	\$ 131	\$ 23,048	\$ 760
Earnings per Common Share:				
Basic	\$ 0.44	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.76	\$ 0.03
Diluted	\$ 0.43	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.75	\$ 0.03
Weighted Average Shares Outstanding:				
Basic	30,219	29,874	30,219	29,873
Diluted	30,513	30,455	30,543	30,325

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

Table of Contents

COMMERCIAL VEHICLE GROUP, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

	Three Months Ended		Six Months Ended	
	June 30,		June 30,	
	2018	2017	2018	2017
	(Unaudited)		(Unaudited)	
	(In thousands)		(In thousands)	
Net income	\$13,195	\$ 131	\$23,048	\$ 760
Other comprehensive (loss) income:				
Foreign currency exchange translation adjustments	(5,304)	2,256	(3,834)	4,078
Minimum pension liability, net of tax	(593)	(544)	(932)	(1,284)
Other comprehensive (loss) income	(5,897)	1,712	(4,766)	2,794
Comprehensive income	\$7,298	\$ 1,843	\$18,282	\$ 3,554

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

Table of ContentsCOMMERCIAL VEHICLE GROUP, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY

	Common Stock	Treasury	Additional Paid	Retained	Accumulated	Total CVG
	Shares	Stock	In Capital	Deficit	Other Comp.	Stockholders'
				Loss		Equity
	(Unaudited)					
	(In thousands)					
Balance - December 31, 2017	30,219	\$ 304	\$(9,114)	\$ 239,870	\$ (115,083)	\$ (41,235) \$ 74,742
Share-based compensation expense	—	—	—	1,517	—	— 1,517
Total comprehensive income	—	—	—	—	23,048	(4,766) 18,282
Balance - June 30, 2018	30,219	\$ 304	\$(9,114)	\$ 241,387	\$ (92,035)	\$ (46,001) \$ 94,541

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

Table of ContentsCOMMERCIAL VEHICLE GROUP, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

	Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2018	2017
	(Unaudited)	(Unaudited)
	(In thousands)	
Cash Flows from Operating Activities:		
Net Income	\$23,048	\$ 760
Adjustments to reconcile net income to cash flows from operating activities:		
Depreciation and amortization	7,748	7,803
Allowance for accounts receivable	3,829	1,998
Non-cash amortization of debt financing costs	701	523
Shared-based compensation expense	1,517	1,250
Deferred income taxes	6,676	(1,004)
Non-cash gain on derivative contracts	(2,161)	(1,236)
Change in other operating items:		
Accounts receivable	(47,334)	(26,742)
Inventories	7,010	(8,148)
Prepaid expenses	(3,766)	(2,275)
Accounts payable	2,845	24,950
Other operating activities, net	788	(1,751)
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	901	(3,872)
Cash Flows from Investing Activities:		
Purchases of property, plant and equipment	(5,158)	(7,768)
Proceeds from disposal/sale of property, plant and equipment	—	254
Net cash used in investing activities	(5,158)	(7,514)
Cash Flows from Financing Activities:		
Borrowing of Revolving Credit Facility	80,500	—
Repayment of Revolving Credit Facility	(80,500)	—
Repayment of Term Loan	(2,188)	—
Borrowing of Term Loan	—	175,000
Repayment of 7.875% notes	—	(235,000)
Prepayment charge for redemption of 7.875% notes	—	(1,543)
Term Loan discount	—	(3,500)
Payment of debt issuance cost	—	(4,089)
Net cash used in financing activities	(2,188)	(69,132)
Effect of Foreign Currency Exchange Rate Changes on Cash	(1,125)	1,960
Net Decrease in Cash	(7,570)	(78,558)
Cash:		
Beginning of period	52,244	130,160
End of period	\$44,674	\$ 51,602
Supplemental Cash Flow Information:		
Cash paid for interest	\$6,937	\$ 10,531
Cash paid for income taxes, net	\$1,693	\$ 1,352

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Unpaid purchases of property and equipment included in accounts payable \$416 \$ 75

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

5

Table of Contents

COMMERCIAL VEHICLE GROUP, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(UNAUDITED)

1. Description of Business and Basis of Presentation

Commercial Vehicle Group, Inc. (through its subsidiaries) is a leading supplier of a full range of cab related products and systems for the global commercial vehicle market, including the medium- and heavy-duty truck (“MD/HD Truck”) market, the medium- and heavy-duty construction vehicle market, and the bus, agriculture, military, specialty transportation, mining, industrial equipment and off-road recreational markets. References herein to the “Company”, “CVG”, “we”, “our”, or “us” refer to Commercial Vehicle Group, Inc. and its subsidiaries.

We have manufacturing operations in the United States, Mexico, United Kingdom, Czech Republic, Ukraine, China, India and Australia. Our products are primarily sold in North America, Europe, and the Asia-Pacific region.

Our products include seats and seating systems (“Seats”); trim systems and components (“Trim”); cab structures, sleeper boxes, body panels and structural components; mirrors, wipers and controls; and electrical wire harness and panel assemblies designed for applications primarily in commercial vehicles.

We are differentiated from automotive industry suppliers by our ability to manufacture low volume, customized products on a sequenced basis to meet the requirements of our customers. We believe our products are used by a majority of the North American MD/HD Truck and certain leading global construction and agriculture original equipment manufacturers (“OEMs”).

We have prepared the unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements included herein pursuant to the rules and regulations of the United States Securities and Exchange Commission (“SEC”). The information furnished in the unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements includes normal recurring adjustments and reflects all adjustments, which are, in the opinion of management, necessary for a fair presentation of the results of operations and statements of financial position for the interim periods presented. Certain information and footnote disclosures normally included in the consolidated financial statements prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (“U.S. GAAP”) have been condensed or omitted pursuant to such rules and regulations. We believe that the disclosures are adequate to make the information presented not misleading when read in conjunction with our fiscal 2017 consolidated financial statements and the notes thereto included in Part II, Item 8 of our Annual Report on Form 10-K (“2017 Form 10-K”) as filed with the SEC on March 12, 2018. Unless otherwise indicated, all amounts are in thousands, except share and per share amounts. Certain immaterial reclassifications in the Statements of Cash Flows have been made to prior year amounts to conform to current year presentation.

SEGMENTS

Operating segments are defined as components of an enterprise that are evaluated regularly by the Company’s chief operating decision maker, which is our President and Chief Executive Officer. The Company has two reportable segments: the Global Truck and Bus Segment (“GTB Segment”) and the Global Construction and Agriculture Segment (“GCA Segment”). Each of these segments consists of a number of manufacturing facilities. Certain of our facilities manufacture and sell products through both of our segments. Each manufacturing facility that sells products through both segments is reflected in the financial results of the segment that has the greatest amount of sales from that manufacturing facility. Our segments are more specifically described below.

The GTB Segment manufactures and sells the following products:

Seats, Trim, sleeper boxes, cab structures, structural components and body panels. These products are sold primarily to the MD/HD Truck markets in North America;

Seats to the truck and bus markets in Asia-Pacific and Europe;

Mirrors and wiper systems to the truck, bus, agriculture, construction, rail and military markets in North America;

Trim to the recreational and specialty vehicle markets in North America; and

Aftermarket seats and components in North America.

The GCA Segment manufactures and sells the following products:

Table of Contents

• Electrical wire harness assemblies and Seats to the construction, agricultural, industrial, automotive, mining and military markets in North America, Europe and Asia-Pacific;

• Seats to the truck and bus markets in Asia-Pacific and Europe;

• Wiper systems to the construction and agriculture markets in Europe;

• Office seating in Europe and Asia-Pacific; and

• Aftermarket seats and components in Europe and Asia-Pacific.

Corporate expenses consist of certain overhead and shared costs that are not directly attributable to the operations of a segment. For purposes of business segment performance measurement, some of these costs that are for the benefit of the operations are allocated based on a combination of methodologies. The costs that are not allocated to a segment are considered stewardship costs and remain at corporate in our segment reporting.

2. Recently Issued Accounting Pronouncements

In February 2016, the Financial Accounting Standards Board ("FASB") issued Accounting Standards Update ("ASU") No. 2016-02, "Leases (Topic 842)" followed by ASU No. 2018-11, "Leases (Topic 842): Targeted Improvements" in July 2018. ASU 2016-02 is intended to increase transparency and comparability among companies by recognizing lease assets and liabilities and disclosing key information about leasing arrangements. ASU 2016-02 is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2018.

In accordance with ASU 2016-02, we plan to elect not to recognize lease assets and lease liabilities for leases with a term of twelve months or less. The ASU requires a modified retrospective transition method with the option to elect a package of practical expedients that permits the Company to: a) not reassess whether expired or existing contracts contain leases, b) not reassess lease classification for existing or expired leases and c) not consider whether previously capitalized initial direct costs would be appropriate under the new standard. The Company expects to elect to apply the package of practical expedients.

ASU 2018-11 provides another transition method option by allowing entities to apply the new leasing standard on the date of adoption and recognizing a cumulative-effect transition adjustment to the opening balance of retained earnings in the period of adoption. The Company expects to implement the transition method option in ASU 2018-11.

The Company is assessing the impact of this pronouncement and anticipates it will impact the presentation of our lease assets and liabilities and associated disclosures by the recognition of lease assets and liabilities that are not included in the Consolidated Balance Sheets under existing accounting guidance. We are reviewing our lease arrangements, including facility leases and machinery and equipment leases. The lease terms generally are not complex in nature. We will also review other arrangements which could contain embedded lease arrangements to be considered under the revised guidance. We will determine the impact of the new guidance on our current lease arrangements that are expected to remain in place during 2019 and beyond.

Accounting Pronouncements Implemented in the current year

Revenue Recognition Guidance

In May 2014, the FASB issued ASU No. 2014-09, "Revenue from Contracts with Customers", followed by a series of standards and clarifications, including: ASU No. 2016-08, "Principal Versus Agent Considerations (Reporting Revenue Gross versus Net)", ASU No. 2016-10, "Identifying Performance Obligations and Licensing" and ASU No. 2016-12, "Narrow-Scope Improvements and Practical Expedients". These ASUs supersede the revenue recognition requirements in Topic 605, Revenue Recognition, including most industry-specific revenue recognition guidance throughout the Industry Topics of the Codification.

Under previous and current guidance, we typically recognize revenue when products are shipped and control has transferred to the customer. We assessed the timing of revenue recognition in light of the customized nature of some of our products and provisions of some of our customer contracts and generally did not note an enforceable right to payment that would require us to recognize revenue prior to the product being shipped to the customer. We assessed certain pricing provisions contained in some of our customer contracts and determined they do not represent a material right to the customer. We evaluated how we account for customer owned tooling, engineering and design services, and pre-production costs and determined this accounting should not change under the new guidance. Finally, we evaluated our standard warranties and determined they did not represent a material right to the customer. We did not

record a transition adjustment as a result of the implementation and there was no impact on the quarter ending June 30, 2018. We adopted ASC 606, Revenue from Contracts with Customers, with an effective date of January 1, 2018. As a result, the Company expanded its disclosure regarding our accounting policy for revenue recognition and disaggregation of revenue as detailed in Note 3.

7

Table of Contents

Income Tax Guidance

In March 2018, the FASB issued ASU No. 2018-05, "Income Taxes (Topic 740): Amendments to SEC Paragraphs Pursuant to SEC Staff Accounting Bulletin ("SAB") No. 118". ASU No. 2018-05 amends Topic 740 for income tax accounting implications resulting from the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act ("U.S. Tax Reform") as discussed in SAB 118. The measurement period to finalize our calculations as they relate to U.S. Tax Reform cannot extend beyond one year of the enactment date. In December 2017, the Company determined the U.S. Tax Reform gave rise to a provision of \$4.0 million on the deemed repatriation of accumulated untaxed earnings of foreign subsidiaries which was recorded in that period. Upon adoption of ASU 2018-05, the assessment of the \$4.0 million tax provision on the accumulated untaxed earnings of foreign subsidiaries was estimated. Any adjustments recorded to provisional amounts will be included in income from operations as an adjustment to tax expense in the period the amounts are determined. ASU 2018-05 was effective December 22, 2017. As of June 30, 2018, no adjustments have been made to the \$4.0 million tax provision previously recorded and the amount remains provisional in nature.

3. Revenue Recognition

Contractual Arrangements

Revenue is measured based on terms and considerations specified in contracts with customers. We have long-term contracts with some customers that govern overall terms and conditions accompanied by individual purchase orders that define specific order quantities and/or price. We have many customers that operate under terms outlined in purchase orders without a long-term contract. We generally do not have customer contracts with minimum order quantity requirements.

Amount and Timing of Revenue Recognition

The transaction price is based on the consideration to which the Company will be entitled in exchange for transferring control of a product to the customer. This is defined in a purchase order or in a separate pricing arrangement and represents the stand-alone selling price. Our payment terms vary by the type and location of our customer and the products offered. None of the Company's contracts as of June 30, 2018, contained a significant financing component. We typically do not have multiple performance obligations requiring us to allocate a transaction price.

We recognize revenue at the point in time when we satisfy a performance obligation by transferring control of a product to a customer, usually at a designated shipping point and in accordance with customer specifications. We make estimates for potential customer returns or adjustments based on historical experience, which reduce revenues.

Other Matters

Shipping and handling costs billed to customers are recorded in revenues and costs associated with outbound freight are generally accounted for as a fulfillment cost and are included in cost of revenues. We generally do not provide for extended warranties or provide material customer incentives. We typically do not have general right of return for our products.

We had outstanding customer accounts receivable, net of allowances of \$150.6 million as of June 30, 2018 and \$108.6 million as of December 31, 2017. We generally do not have other assets or liabilities associated with customer contracts. In general, we do not make significant judgments or have variable consideration that impact our recognition of revenue.

Our products include Seats, Trim, structures, electrical wire harness assemblies, cab structures, and mirrors, wipers and controls. We sell these products into multiple geographic regions including North America, Europe and Asia-Pacific and to multiple customer end markets including medium- and heavy-duty Truck OEMs, Bus OEMs, Construction OEMs, the aftermarket and other markets. The nature, timing and uncertainty of our recognition of revenue and associated cash flows across the varying product lines, geographic regions and customer end markets are

substantially consistent. Refer to Note 14 for revenue disclosures by reportable segments.

4. Fair Value Measurement

Fair value is the price that would be received from selling an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. Fair value is estimated by applying the following hierarchy, which prioritizes the inputs used to measure fair value into three levels and bases the categorization within the hierarchy upon the lowest level of input that is available and significant to the fair value measurement:

Level 1 - Unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets and liabilities.

Level 2 - Observable inputs other than those included in Level 1. For example, quoted prices for similar assets or liabilities in active markets or quoted prices for identical assets or liabilities in inactive markets.

Table of Contents

Level 3 - Unobservable inputs reflecting management's assumptions about the inputs used in pricing the asset or liability.

Our financial instruments consist of cash, accounts receivable, accounts payable and accrued liabilities. The carrying value of these instruments approximates fair value as a result of the short duration of such instruments or due to the variability of interest cost associated with such instruments.

Our derivative assets and liabilities represent foreign exchange contracts and an interest rate swap agreement that are measured at fair value using observable market inputs. Based on these inputs, the derivative assets and liabilities are classified as Level 2. The fair values of our derivative assets and liabilities are categorized as follows:

		June 30, 2018			December 31, 2017					
		Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	
Derivative assets	Foreign exchange contract ¹	\$—	\$	—\$—	\$	—\$20	\$	—\$ 20	\$	—
	Interest rate swap agreement ²	\$1,995	\$	—\$1,995	\$	—\$515	\$	—\$ 515	\$	—
Derivative liabilities	Foreign exchange contract ³	\$173	\$	—\$173	\$	—\$627	\$	—\$ 627	\$	—
	Interest rate swap agreement ⁴	\$—	\$	—\$—	\$	—\$246	\$	—\$ 246	\$	—

¹ Presented in the Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets in other current assets and based on observable market transactions of spot and forward rates.

² Presented in the Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets in other assets and based on observable market transactions of forward rates.

³ Presented in the Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets in accrued liabilities and other, and based on observable market transactions of spot and forward rates.

⁴ Presented in the Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets in accrued liabilities and other, and based on observable market transactions of forward rates.

The fair value of long-term debt obligations is based on a fair value model utilizing observable inputs. Based on these inputs, our long-term debt is classified as Level 2. The carrying amounts and fair values of our long-term debt obligations are as follows:

	June 30, 2018		December 31, 2017	
	Carrying Amount	Fair Value	Carrying Amount	Fair Value
Term loan and security agreement ¹	\$165,353	\$165,566	\$166,949	\$169,972

Presented in the Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets as the current portion of long-term debt of \$3.2 million ¹ and long-term debt of \$162.1 million as of June 30, 2018, and current portion of long-term debt of \$3.2 million and long-term debt of \$163.8 million as of December 31, 2017.

There are no fair value measurements of our long-lived assets and definite-lived intangible assets measured on a non-recurring basis as of June 30, 2018 and 2017.

5. Stockholders' Equity

Common Stock — Our authorized capital stock consists of 60,000,000 shares of common stock with a par value of \$0.01 per share; of which, 30,219,278 shares were issued and outstanding as of June 30, 2018 and as of December 31, 2017.

Preferred Stock — Our authorized capital stock also consists of 5,000,000 shares of preferred stock with a par value of \$0.01 per share; no preferred shares were outstanding as of June 30, 2018 and December 31, 2017.

Earnings Per Share — Basic earnings per share is determined by dividing net income by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the period. Diluted earnings per share, and all other diluted per share amounts presented, is determined by dividing net income by the weighted average number of common shares and potential common shares outstanding during the period as determined by the Treasury Stock Method. Diluted earnings per share for the six months ended June 30, 2018 and 2017 includes the effects of potential common shares issuable upon the vesting of restricted stock, when dilutive.

Table of Contents

	Three Months		Six Months	
	Ended June 30,		Ended June 30,	
	2018	2017	2018	2017
Net income	\$13,195	\$ 131	\$23,048	\$ 760
Weighted average number of common shares outstanding	30,219	29,874	30,219	29,873
Dilutive effect of restricted stock grants after application of the Treasury Stock Method	294	581	324	452
Dilutive shares outstanding	30,513	30,455	30,543	30,325
Basic earnings per share	\$0.44	\$ 0.00	\$0.76	\$ 0.03
Diluted earnings per share	\$0.43	\$ 0.00	\$0.75	\$ 0.03

There are 301 thousand antidilutive outstanding restrictive stock awards impacting the diluted earnings per shares for the three and six months ended June 30, 2018 and no antidilutive outstanding restrictive stock awards impacting the diluted earnings per shares for three and six months ended June 30, 2017.

Dividends — We have not declared or paid any cash dividends in the past. The terms of our debt and credit facilities (as described in Note 12) restrict the payment or distribution of our cash or other assets, including cash dividend payments.

6. Share-Based Compensation

The company's outstanding share-based compensation is comprised solely of restricted stock awards.

Restricted Stock Awards — Restricted stock awards are a grant of shares of common stock that may not be sold, encumbered or disposed of and that may be forfeited in the event of certain terminations of employment prior to the end of a restricted period set by the Compensation Committee of the Board of Directors. A participant granted restricted stock generally has all of the rights of a stockholder, unless the Compensation Committee determines otherwise.

The following table summarizes information about outstanding restricted stock grants as of June 30, 2018:

Grant	Shares ('000)	Vesting Schedule	Unearned Compensation ('000)	Remaining Periods (in months)
October 2015	596	3 equal annual installments commencing on October 20, 2016	\$ 179.3	4
January/March 2016	63	3 equal annual installments commencing on October 20, 2016	\$ 9.0	4
October 2016	411	3 equal annual installments commencing on October 20, 2017	\$ 872.1	16
July 2017	6	3 equal annual installments commencing on October 20, 2017	\$ 21.3	16
October 2017	303	3 equal annual installments commencing on October 20, 2018	\$ 2,221.9	28
October 2017	46	fully vests as of October 20, 2018	\$ 150.0	4
May 2018	64	fully vests as of May 20, 2019	\$ 450.0	10

As of June 30, 2018, there was approximately \$3.9 million of unearned compensation expense related to non-vested restricted stock awards granted under our equity incentive plans. We have elected to report forfeitures as they occur as opposed to estimating future forfeitures in our share-based compensation expense.

The following table summarizes information about the non-vested restricted stock grants for the six months ended June 30, 2018 and 2017:

Table of Contents

	Six Months Ended June 30,			
	2018	2017		
	Shares	Weighted-Average Grant-Date Fair Value	Shares	Weighted-Average Grant-Date Fair Value
	(000's)		(000's)	
Nonvested at December 31	787	\$ 6.84	981	\$ 4.70
Granted	64	8.41	—	—
Vested	—	—	(3)	4.89
Forfeited	(6)	6.98	(12)	5.20
Nonvested at March 31	845	\$ 6.96	966	\$ 4.69

7. Performance Awards

Awards, defined as cash, shares or other awards, may be granted to employees under the Commercial Vehicle Group, Inc. 2014 Equity Incentive Plan (the "2014 EIP"). The cash award is earned and payable based upon the Company's relative Total Shareholder Return in terms of ranking as compared to the Peer Group over a three-year period (the "Performance Period"). Total Shareholder Return is determined by the percentage change in value (positive or negative) over the applicable measurement period as measured by dividing (A) the sum of (i) the cumulative value of dividends and other distributions paid on the Common Stock for the applicable measurement period, and (ii) the difference (positive or negative) between each such company's starting stock price and ending stock price, by (B) the starting stock price. The award is to be paid out at the end of the Performance Period in cash only if the employee is employed through the end of the Performance Period. If the employee is not employed during the entire Performance Period, the award will be forfeited. These grants are accounted for as cash settlement awards for which the fair value of the award fluctuates based on the change in Total Shareholder Return in relation to the Peer Group. The following table summarizes performance awards granted under the 2014 EIP in November 2017, 2016 and 2015:

Grant Date	Grant Amount	Adjustments	Forfeitures	Payments	Adjusted Award Value at June 30, 2018	Vesting Schedule	Remaining Periods (in Months) to Vesting
November 2015	\$ 1,487	\$ (6)	\$ (197)	\$ —	—\$ 1,284	October 2018	4
November 2016	1,434	(39)	(37)	—	1,358	October 2019	16
November 2017	1,584	(86)	—	—	1,498	October 2020	28
	\$ 4,505	\$ (131)	\$ (234)	\$ —	—\$ 4,140		

Compensation (income) and expense was recognized totaling \$(0.2) million and \$0.3 million for the three months ended June 30, 2018 and 2017, respectively. Compensation expense totaling \$0.6 million for the six months ended June 30, 2018 and 2017, respectively. Unrecognized compensation expense was \$1.8 million and \$1.7 million as of June 30, 2018 and 2017, respectively.

8. Accounts Receivable

Trade accounts receivable are stated at current value less an allowances, which approximates fair value. This allowance is estimated based primarily on management's evaluation of specific balances as the balances become past due, commercial adjustments, the financial condition of our customers and our historical experience with write-offs. If not reserved through specific identification procedures, our general policy for potentially uncollectible accounts is to reserve at a certain percentage based upon the aging categories of accounts receivable and our historical experience with write-offs. Past due status is based upon the due date of the original amounts outstanding. When items are ultimately deemed uncollectible they are charged off against the reserve previously established in the allowance.

9. Inventories

Inventories are valued at the lower of first-in, first-out cost or market. Cost includes applicable material, labor and overhead. Inventories consisted of the following:

11

Table of Contents

	June 30, 2018	December 31, 2017
Raw materials	\$65,359	\$ 73,026
Work in process	12,376	10,136
Finished goods	13,374	15,853
	\$91,109	\$ 99,015

Inventories on-hand are regularly reviewed and, when necessary, provisions for excess and obsolete inventory are recorded based primarily on our estimated production requirements, which reflect expected market volumes. Excess and obsolete provisions may vary by product depending upon future potential use of the product.

10. Goodwill and Intangible Assets

Goodwill represents the excess of acquisition purchase price over the fair value of net assets acquired. We review goodwill for impairment annually, initially utilizing a qualitative assessment, in the second fiscal quarter and whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate the carrying value may not be recoverable. Our goodwill is attributable to the GTB Segment. In conducting the qualitative assessment, we consider relevant events and circumstances that affect the fair value or carrying amount of the reporting unit. Such events and circumstances could include macroeconomic conditions, industry and market considerations, overall financial performance, entity and reporting unit specific events, cost factors and capital market pricing. We consider the extent to which each of the adverse events and circumstances identified affect the comparison of the reporting unit's fair value with its carrying amount. We place more weight on the events and circumstances that most affect the reporting unit's fair value or the carrying amount of its net assets. We consider positive and mitigating events and circumstances that may affect its determination of whether it is more likely than not that the fair value of the reporting unit is less than its carrying amount. These factors are all considered by management in reaching its conclusion about whether to perform the first step of the impairment test. No impairment was necessary as a result of our second quarter 2018 assessment.

The changes in the carrying amounts of goodwill are as follows:

	June 30, 2018	December 31, 2017
Balance — Beginning	\$8,045	\$ 7,703
Currency translation adjustment	(387)	342
Balance — Ending	\$7,658	\$ 8,045

Our definite-lived intangible assets were comprised of the following:

	June 30, 2018			December 31, 2017			
Weighted-Average Amortization Period	Gross Carrying Amount	Accumulated Amortization	Net Carrying Amount	Gross Carrying Amount	Accumulated Amortization	Net Carrying Amount	
Trademarks/Tradenames	23 years	\$8,395	\$ (3,726)	\$4,669	\$8,472	\$ (3,585)	\$4,887
Customer relationships	15 years	14,125	(5,252)	8,873	14,609	(4,948)	9,661
		\$22,520	\$ (8,978)	\$13,542	\$23,081	\$ (8,533)	\$14,548

The aggregate intangible asset amortization expense was approximately \$0.3 million for the three months ended June 30, 2018 and 2017 and \$0.7 million for the six months ended June 30, 2018 and 2017. Intangible assets accumulated amortization was positively impacted by foreign currency translation of \$0.2 million for the six months ended June 30, 2018. The estimated intangible asset amortization expense for the fiscal year ending December 31, 2018 and for each of the five succeeding years is \$1.3 million per year through 2019 and \$1.2 million per year from 2020 through 2023.

11. Commitments and Contingencies

Warranty — We are subject to warranty claims for products that fail to perform as expected due to design or manufacturing deficiencies. Customers generally require their outside suppliers to guarantee or warrant their products and bear the cost of repair or replacement of such products. Depending on the terms under which we supply products to our customers, a customer may hold us responsible for some or all of the repair or replacement costs of defective

products when the product supplied did not perform as represented. Our policy is to reserve for estimated future customer warranty costs based on historical trends and current economic factors.

Table of Contents

The following represents a summary of the warranty provision for the six months ended June 30, 2018:

Balance — December 31, 2017	\$3,490
Provision for new warranty claims	1,138
Change in provision for preexisting warranty claims	909
Deduction for payments made	(1,375)
Currency translation adjustment	(66)
Balance — June 30, 2018	\$4,096

Leases — We lease office, warehouse and manufacturing space and certain equipment under non-cancelable operating lease agreements that generally require us to pay maintenance, insurance, taxes and other expenses in addition to annual rental fees. The anticipated future lease costs are based in part on certain assumptions and we monitor these costs to determine if the estimates need to be revised in the future. As of June 30, 2018, our equipment leases did not provide for any material guarantee of a specified portion of residual values.

Litigation — We are subject to various legal proceedings and claims arising in the ordinary course of business, including but not limited to workers' compensation claims, OSHA investigations, employment disputes, service provider disputes, intellectual property disputes, and those arising out of alleged defects, breach of contracts, product warranties and environmental matters.

Management believes that the Company maintains adequate insurance or that we have established reserves for issues that are probable and estimable in amounts that are adequate to cover reasonable adverse judgments not covered by insurance. Based upon the information available to management and discussions with legal counsel, it is the opinion of management that the ultimate outcome of the various legal actions and claims that are incidental to our business are not expected to have a material adverse impact on the consolidated financial position, results of operations, equity or cash flows; however, such matters are subject to many uncertainties and the outcomes of individual matters are not predictable with any degree of assurance.

Debt Payments — As disclosed in Note 12, the TLS Agreement requires the Company to repay a fixed amount of principal on a quarterly basis, make mandatory prepayments of excess cash flows, and voluntary prepayments that coincide with certain events.

The following table provides future minimum principal payments due on long-term debt for the next five fiscal years and the remaining years thereafter:

Year Ending	
December 31,	
2018	\$2,187
2019	4,375
2020	4,375
2021	4,375
2022	4,375
Thereafter	\$150,938

12. Debt and Credit Facilities

Debt consisted of the following:

	June 30,	December
	2018	31, 2017
Term loan and security agreement (a)	\$165,353	\$166,949

(a) Presented in the Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets as of June 30, 2018 as current portion of long-term debt of \$3.2 million, net of deferred financing costs and original issue discount each of \$0.6 million; and long-term debt of \$162.1 million, net of deferred financing costs and original issue discount of \$2.0 million and \$2.1 million, respectively.

Term Loan and Security Agreement

On April 12, 2017, the Company entered into a \$175.0 million senior secured Term Loan and Security Agreement (the "TLS Agreement") maturing on April 12, 2023, the terms of which are described in Note 6 in our 2017 Form 10-K. The unamortized deferred financing fees of \$2.5 million and original issue discount of \$2.7 million are netted against the

aggregate book value of the outstanding debt resulting in a balance of \$165.4 million as of June 30, 2018 and are being amortized over the remaining life of the agreement.

Table of Contents

The TLS Agreement contains customary restrictive, financial maintenance and reporting covenants that are described in Note 6 in our 2017 Form 10-K. We were in compliance with the covenants as of June 30, 2018.

Revolving Credit Facility

On April 12, 2017, the Company entered into the Third Amended and Restated Loan and Security Agreement (the "Third ARLS Agreement"), the terms of which are described in Note 6 in our 2017 Form 10-K.

The applicable margin, which is set at Level III as of June 30, 2018, is based on average daily availability under the revolving credit facility as follows:

Level	Average Daily Availability	Base Rate		LIBOR	
		Loans		Revolver	Loans
III	≥ \$24,000,000	0.50	%	1.50	%
II	> \$12,000,000 but < \$24,000,000	0.75	%	1.75	%
I	≤ \$12,000,000	1.00	%	2.00	%

We had borrowing availability of \$63.3 million at June 30, 2018. At June 30, 2018 we had no borrowings under the revolving credit facility and the outstanding letters of credit were \$1.7 million. The unamortized deferred financing fees associated with our revolving credit facility of \$0.8 million and \$0.9 million as of June 30, 2018 and December 31, 2017, respectively, were being amortized over the remaining life of the agreement. At December 31, 2017 we did not have borrowings under the revolving credit facility and had outstanding letters of credit \$2.1 million. The Third ARLS Agreement contains customary restrictive, financial maintenance and reporting covenants that are described in Note 6 in our 2017 Form 10-K. Since the Company had borrowing availability in excess of the greater of (i) \$5,000,000 or (ii) ten percent (10%) of the revolving commitments, from December 31, 2017 through June 30, 2018, the Company was not required to comply with the minimum fixed charge coverage ratio covenant during the quarter ended June 30, 2018. The Company was in compliance with all applicable covenants as of June 30, 2018.

13. Income Taxes

We file federal and state income tax returns in the U.S. and income tax returns in foreign jurisdictions. With a few exceptions, we are no longer subject to income tax examinations by the taxing jurisdictions for years prior to 2014. As of June 30, 2018 and December 31, 2017, the Company had \$0.5 million in unrecognized tax benefits related to U.S. federal, state and foreign jurisdictions which may impact our effective tax rate, if recognized. The domestic unrecognized tax benefits are netted against their related long-term deferred tax assets. We accrue penalties and interest related to unrecognized tax benefits through income tax expense. Included in the unrecognized tax benefits is \$0.3 million of interest and penalties as of June 30, 2018 and December 31, 2017.

We are not aware of any events that could occur within the next twelve months that would have an impact on the amount of unrecognized tax benefits that would require a reserve.

At June 30, 2018, due to cumulative losses and other factors, we continue to carry valuation allowances against the deferred tax assets, primarily in the United Kingdom and Luxembourg. Additionally, we continue to carry valuation allowances related to certain state deferred tax assets that we believe are more likely than not to expire before they can be utilized. We evaluate the need for valuation allowances in each of our jurisdictions on a quarterly basis.

The enactment of U.S. Tax Reform brought about significant changes to the U.S. tax code, including implementing a new provision designed to tax global intangible low-taxed income ("GILTI") of foreign subsidiaries but allowing for the possibility to utilize foreign tax credits to offset the associated tax liability (subject to certain limitations). Pursuant to Staff Accounting Bulletin No. 118 ("SAB 118") issued by the SEC, the Company is allowed to make an accounting policy of either (1) treating taxes due on future U.S. taxable income inclusions related to GILTI as a current-period expense when incurred (the "period cost method") or (2) factoring such amounts into the measurement of the Company's deferred taxes (the "deferred method"). Although we included an estimate of the current period impact of GILTI in our tax provision for the period ended June 30, 2018, we are still in the process of evaluating and have not yet made a policy decision as to how the Company will account for the tax implications of GILTI in future periods. Under SAB 118, we have until December 31, 2018, to formalize our policy.

14. Segment Reporting

14

Table of Contents

The following tables present segment revenues, gross profit, depreciation and amortization expense, selling, general and administrative expenses, operating income, capital expenditures and other items for the three and six months ended June 30, 2018 and 2017:

	Three Months Ended June 30, 2018			
	Global Truck & Bus	Global Construction & Agriculture	Corporate/ Other	Total
Revenues				
External Revenues	\$ 147,983	\$ 85,408	\$ —	\$ 233,391
Intersegment Revenues	761	3,290	(4,051)	—
Total Revenues	\$ 148,744	\$ 88,698	\$ (4,051)	\$ 233,391
Gross Profit	\$ 23,219	\$ 13,042	\$ (377)	\$ 35,884
Depreciation and Amortization Expense	\$ 1,898	\$ 1,249	\$ 788	\$ 3,935
Selling, General & Administrative Expenses	\$ 5,710	\$ 3,932	\$ 4,791	\$ 14,433
Operating Income	\$ 17,217	\$ 9,075	\$ (5,168)	\$ 21,124
Capital Expenditures	\$ 1,011	\$ 1,271	\$ 1,110	\$ 3,392

	Three Months Ended June 30, 2017			
	Global Truck & Bus	Global Construction & Agriculture	Corporate/ Other	Total
Revenues				
External Revenues	\$ 119,603	\$ 75,524	\$ —	\$ 195,127
Intersegment Revenues	307	2,657	(2,964)	—
Total Revenues	\$ 119,910	\$ 78,181	\$ (2,964)	\$ 195,127
Gross Profit	\$ 17,070	\$ 5,960	\$ (329)	\$ 22,701
Depreciation and Amortization Expense	\$ 1,949	\$ 1,189	\$ 749	\$ 3,887
Selling, General & Administrative Expenses	\$ 5,701	\$ 3,975	\$ 5,126	\$ 14,802
Operating Income	\$ 11,073	\$ 1,949	\$ (5,454)	\$ 7,568
Capital and Other Items:				
Capital Expenditures	\$ 836	\$ 1,260	\$ 1,060	\$ 3,156
Other Items ¹	\$ 3	\$ 874	\$ —	\$ 877

¹ Other items include costs associated with plant closures, including employee severance and retention costs, lease cancellation costs, building repairs and costs to transfer equipment.

	Six Months Ended June 30, 2018			
	Global Truck & Bus	Global Construction & Agriculture	Corporate/ Other	Total
Revenues				
External Revenues	\$ 275,474	\$ 173,652	\$ —	\$ 449,126
Intersegment Revenues	1,573	6,213	(7,786)	—
Total Revenues	\$ 277,047	\$ 179,865	\$ (7,786)	\$ 449,126
Gross Profit	\$ 42,189	\$ 25,578	\$ (762)	\$ 67,005
Depreciation and Amortization Expense	\$ 3,757	\$ 2,535	\$ 1,456	\$ 7,748
Selling, General & Administrative Expenses	\$ 11,222	\$ 8,198	\$ 10,316	\$ 29,736
Operating Income	\$ 30,379	\$ 17,309	\$ (11,078)	\$ 36,610
Capital Expenditures	\$ 1,849	\$ 2,078	\$ 1,231	\$ 5,158

Table of Contents

	Six Months Ended June 30, 2017			
	Global Truck & Bus	Global Construction & Agriculture	Corporate/ Other	Total
Revenues				
External Revenues	\$221,466	\$ 147,077	\$—	\$368,543
Intersegment Revenues	532	4,609	(5,141)	—
Total Revenues	\$221,998	\$ 151,686	\$(5,141)	\$368,543
Gross Profit	\$31,107	\$ 13,782	\$(685)	\$44,204
Depreciation and Amortization Expense	\$4,012	\$ 2,412	\$1,379	\$7,803
Selling, General & Administrative Expenses	\$11,154	\$ 8,459	\$11,808	\$31,421
Operating Income	\$19,366	\$ 5,253	\$(12,494)	\$12,125
Capital and Other Items:				
Capital Expenditures	\$4,048	\$ 2,476	\$1,319	\$7,843
Other Items ¹	\$968	\$ 983	\$2,377	\$4,328

¹ Other items include costs associated with plant closures, including employee severance and retention costs, lease cancellation costs, building repairs, costs to transfer equipment, and settlement costs associated with a consulting contract litigation.

15. Derivative Contracts

We use foreign exchange contracts to hedge some of our foreign currency transaction exposures. We estimate our projected revenues and purchases in certain foreign currencies and may hedge a portion of the anticipated long or short positions. The contracts typically run from one month up to eighteen months. As of June 30, 2018, we did not have any derivatives designated as hedging instruments; therefore, our foreign exchange contracts have been marked-to-market and the fair value of contracts recorded in the Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets with the offsetting non-cash gain or loss recorded in cost of revenues in our Condensed Consolidated Statements of Income. We do not hold or issue foreign exchange options or foreign exchange contracts for trading purposes. Our foreign exchange contracts are subject to a master netting agreement. We record assets and liabilities relating to our foreign exchange contracts on a gross basis in our Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets.

The following table summarizes the notional amount of our open foreign exchange contracts:

	June 30, 2018		December 31, 2017	
	U.S. \$ Equivalent Fair Value	U.S. \$ Equivalent Fair Value	U.S. \$ Equivalent Fair Value	U.S. \$ Equivalent Fair Value
Commitments to buy or sell currencies	\$8,463	\$ 8,312	\$17,491	\$ 16,838

We consider the impact of our credit risk on the fair value of the contracts, as well as our ability to honor obligations under the contract.

On June 30, 2017, the Company entered into an interest rate swap agreement to fix the interest rate on an initial aggregate amount of \$80.0 million of the Term Loan Facility thereby reducing exposure to interest rate changes. The interest rate swap has a floor rate of 2.07% and an all-in rate of 8.07%, with a maturity date of April 30, 2022. As of June 30, 2018, the interest rate swap agreement was not designated as a hedging instrument; therefore, our interest rate swap agreement has been marked-to-market and the fair value of the agreement recorded in the Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets with the offsetting gain or loss recorded in interest and other expense in our Condensed Consolidated Statements of Income.

The following table summarizes the fair value and presentation in the Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets for derivatives, none of which are designated as accounting hedges:

Asset Derivatives			
June 30, 2018		December 31, 2017	
Balance Sheet Location	Fair Value	Balance Sheet Location	Fair Value

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Foreign exchange contracts	Other current assets	\$ —	Other current assets	\$ 20
Interest rate swap agreement	Other assets, net	\$ 1,995	Other assets, net	\$ 515

Table of Contents

		Liability Derivatives			
		June 30, 2018		December 31, 2017	
	Balance Sheet Location	Fair Value		Balance Sheet Location	Fair Value
Foreign exchange contracts	Accrued liabilities	\$ 173		Accrued liabilities	\$ 627
Interest rate swap agreement	Accrued liabilities	\$ —		Accrued liabilities	\$ 246

The following table summarizes the effect of derivative instruments on the Condensed Consolidated Statements of Income for derivatives not designated as hedging instruments:

		Three Months Ended		Six Months Ended	
		June 30,		June 30,	
		2018	2017	2018	2017
	Location of (Loss) Gain Recognized in Income on Derivatives	Amount of (Loss) Gain Recognized in Income on Derivatives		Amount of Gain Recognized in Income on Derivatives	
Foreign exchange contracts	Cost of Revenues	\$ (798)	\$ 204	\$ 434	\$ 1,759
Interest rate swap agreement	Interest Income	\$ 438	\$ 523	\$ 1,600	\$ 523

16. Other Comprehensive Loss

The after-tax changes in accumulated other comprehensive loss are as follows:

	Foreign currency translation adjustment		Pension and post-retirement benefits plans		Accumulated other comprehensive loss
Ending balance, December 31, 2017	\$ (17,172 )	)	\$ (24,063 )	)	\$ (41,235)
Net current period change	(3,834 )	)	—	)	(3,834)
Amortization of actuarial losses	—	)	(932 )	)	(932)
Ending balance, June 30, 2018	\$ (21,006 )	)	\$ (24,995 )	)	\$ (46,001)

	Foreign currency translation adjustment		Pension and post-retirement benefit plans		Accumulated other comprehensive loss
Ending balance, December 31, 2016	\$ (24,313 )	)	\$ (24,532 )	)	\$ (48,845)
Net current period change	4,078	)	—	)	4,078
Amortization of actuarial losses	—	)	(1,284 )	)	(1,284)
Ending balance, June 30, 2017	\$ (20,235 )	)	\$ (25,816 )	)	\$ (46,051)

The related tax effects allocated to each component of other comprehensive (loss) income are as follows:

		Three Months Ended			Six Months Ended		
		June 30, 2018			June 30, 2018		
	Before Tax Amount	Tax Expense	After Tax Amount	Before Tax Amount	Tax Expense	After Tax Amount	
Cumulative translation adjustment	\$ (5,304)	\$ —	\$ (5,304)	\$ (3,834)	\$ —	\$ (3,834)	
Amortization of actuarial losses	(763)	170	(593)	(1,270)	338	(932)	
Total other comprehensive (loss) income	\$ (6,067)	\$ 170	\$ (5,897)	\$ (5,104)	\$ 338	\$ (4,766)	

Table of Contents

	Three Months Ended June 30, 2017			Six Months Ended June 30, 2017		
	Before Tax Amount	Tax Expense	After Tax Amount	Before Tax Amount	Tax Expense	After Tax Amount
Cumulative translation adjustment	\$2,256	\$ —	\$ 2,256	\$4,078	\$ —	\$ 4,078
Amortization of actuarial losses	(761)	217	(544)	(1,718)	434	(1,284)
Total other comprehensive income	\$1,495	\$ 217	\$ 1,712	\$2,360	\$ 434	\$ 2,794

17. Pension and Other Post-Retirement Benefit Plans

We sponsor pension and other post-retirement benefit plans that cover certain hourly and salaried employees in the United States and United Kingdom. Each of the plans are frozen to new participants. Our policy is to make annual contributions to the plans to fund the normal cost as required by local regulations.

The components of net periodic (benefit) cost related to pension and other post-retirement benefit plans is as follows:

	U.S. Pension Plans and Other Post-Retirement Benefit Plans		Non-U.S. Pension Plans	
	Three Months Ended June 30,		Three Months Ended June 30,	
	2018	2017	2018	2017
Service cost	\$—	\$ 33	\$—	\$—
Interest cost	418	449	270	283
Expected return on plan assets	(787)	(671)	(316)	(295)
Amortization of prior service cost	2	2	—	—
Recognized actuarial loss	69	89	130	120
Net (benefit) cost	\$ (298)	\$ (98)	\$ 84	\$ 108

	U.S. Pension Plans and Other Post-Retirement Benefit Plans		Non-U.S. Pension Plans	
	Six Months Ended June 30,		Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2018	2017	2018	2017
Service cost	\$—	\$ 66	\$—	\$—
Interest cost	836	897	556	565
Expected return on plan assets	(1,574)	(1,342)	(650)	(590)
Amortization of prior service cost	3	3	—	—
Recognized actuarial loss	138	179	267	239
Net (benefit) cost	\$ (597)	\$ (197)	\$ 173	\$ 214

We expect to contribute approximately \$3.1 million to our pension plans and our other post-retirement benefit plans in 2018. As of June 30, 2018, \$1.6 million of contributions have been made.

18. Restructuring

We did not incur any restructuring charges in the six months ended June 30, 2018. For the six months ended June 30, 2017, we incurred in cost of revenues, \$1.0 million of facility and other costs in our Monona facility and \$0.6 million for employee separation and facility and other costs in our Shadyside facility. As of June 30, 2017, we accrued \$1.6 million for facility exit and other costs and utilized \$0.9 million each for employee costs and facility exit and other costs resulting in a remaining provision of \$2.1 million.

ITEM 2 – MANAGEMENT’S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

Table of Contents

The discussion and analysis below describes material changes in financial condition and results of operations as reflected in our condensed consolidated financial statements for the three and six months ended June 30, 2018 and 2017. This discussion and analysis should be read in conjunction with “Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations” included in our previously defined 2017 Form 10-K.

Company Overview

Commercial Vehicle Group, Inc. (and its subsidiaries) is a leading supplier of a full range of cab related products and systems for the global commercial vehicle market, including the MD/HD Truck market, the medium- and heavy-construction vehicle market, and the military, bus, agriculture, specialty transportation, mining, industrial equipment and off-road recreational markets.

We have manufacturing operations in the United States, Mexico, United Kingdom, Czech Republic, Ukraine, China, India and Australia. Our products are primarily sold in North America, Europe, and the Asia-Pacific region.

Our products include Seats; Trim; cab structures, sleeper boxes, body panels and structural components; mirrors, wipers and controls; and electrical wire harness and panel assemblies designed for applications in commercial and other vehicles.

We are differentiated from automotive industry suppliers by our ability to manufacture low volume, customized products on a sequenced basis to meet the requirements of our customers. We believe our products are used by a majority of the North American MD/HD Truck and certain leading global construction and agriculture OEMs.

Business Overview

For the six months ended June 30, 2018, approximately 46% of our revenue was generated from sales to North American MD/HD Truck OEMs. Our remaining revenue was primarily derived from sales to OEMs in the global construction equipment market, aftermarket, OE service organizations, military market and specialty markets. Demand for our products is driven to a significant degree by preferences of the end-user of the vehicle, particularly with respect to heavy-duty trucks. Unlike the automotive industry, heavy-duty truck OEMs generally afford the end-user the ability to specify many of the component parts that will be used to manufacture the vehicle, including a wide variety of cab interior styles and colors, brand and type of seats, type of seat fabric and color, and specific interior styling. Certain of our products are only utilized in heavy-duty trucks, such as our storage systems, sleeper boxes and privacy curtains. To the extent that demand for higher content vehicles increases or decreases, our revenues and gross profit will be impacted positively or negatively.

We generally compete for new business at the beginning of the development of a new vehicle platform and upon the redesign of existing programs. New platform development generally begins one to three years before the marketing of such models by our customers. Contract durations for commercial vehicle products generally extend for the entire life of the platform. Several of the major truck OEMs have upgraded their truck platforms and we believe we have maintained our share of content in these platforms. We continue to pursue opportunities to expand our content. Demand for our heavy-duty (“Class 8”) truck products is generally dependent on the number of new heavy-duty trucks manufactured in North America, which in turn is a function of general economic conditions, interest rates, changes in government regulations, consumer spending, fuel costs, freight costs, fleet operators’ financial health and access to capital, used truck prices and our customers’ inventory levels. New heavy-duty truck demand has historically been cyclical and is particularly sensitive to the industrial sector of the economy, which generates a significant portion of the freight tonnage hauled by commercial vehicles. According to a July 2018 report by ACT Research, a publisher of industry market research, North American Class 8 production levels are expected to increase to 316,000 units in 2018, 334,000 units in 2019, decrease to 236,000 units in 2020, and then gradually increase to 317,000 units in 2023. We believe the demand for North American Class 8 vehicles in 2018 will be between 300,000 to 325,000 units. ACT

Research estimates that the average age of active North American Class 8 trucks is 11.3 and 11.2 years in 2017 and 2018, respectively. As vehicles age, their maintenance costs typically increase. ACT Research forecasts that the vehicle age will decline as aging fleets are replaced.

North American medium-duty ("Class 5-7") truck production steadily increased from 237,000 units in 2015 to 249,000 units in 2017. According to a July 2018 report by ACT Research, North American Class 5-7 truck production is expected to gradually increase to 280,000 units in 2023.

For the six months ended June 30, 2018, approximately 22% of our revenue was generated from sales to OEMs in the global construction equipment market. Demand for our construction and agricultural equipment products is dependent on vehicle production. Demand for new vehicles in the global construction and agricultural equipment market generally follows certain economic conditions around the world. Our products are primarily used in the medium- and heavy-duty construction equipment

Table of Contents

markets (vehicles weighing over 12 metric tons). Demand in the medium- and heavy-duty construction equipment market is typically related to the level of large scale infrastructure development projects such as highways, dams, harbors, hospitals, airports and industrial development, as well as activity in the mining, forestry and other raw material based industries. We believe that construction equipment production in the markets we serve in Europe, Asia, and North America is strong.

Our Long-Term Strategy

Our long-term strategy is primarily to grow organically by product, geographic region and end market. Our products are Seats, Trim, wire harnesses, structures, wipers, mirrors and office seats. We expect to realize some end market diversification in truck and bus in Asia-Pacific and trim in Europe, with additional diversification weighted toward the agriculture market, and to a lesser extent the construction market. We intend to allocate resources consistent with our strategy; and more specifically, consistent with our product portfolio, geographic region and end market diversification objectives. We periodically evaluate our long-term strategy in response to significant changes in our business environment and other factors.

Although our long-term strategy is primarily to grow organically, we consider acquisitions and divestitures of assets.

Strategic Footprint

We review our manufacturing footprint in the normal course to, among other considerations, provide a competitive landed cost to our customers and, most recently, to minimize the impact of the tightening labor markets.

Consolidated Results of Operations

Three months ended June 30, 2018 Compared to Three months ended June 30, 2017

	Three Months Ended June 30, (in thousands)			
	2018		2017	
Revenues	\$233,391	100.0%	\$195,127	100.0%
Cost of Revenues	197,507	84.6	172,426	88.4
Gross Profit	35,884	15.4	22,701	11.6
Selling, General and Administrative Expenses	14,433	6.2	14,802	7.6
Amortization Expense	327	0.1	331	0.1
Operating Income	21,124	9.1	7,568	3.9
Interest and Other Expense	3,428	1.5	6,740	3.5
Income Before Provision for Income Taxes	17,696	7.6	828	0.4
Provision for Income Taxes	4,501	1.9	697	0.4
Net Income	\$13,195	5.7 %	\$131	0.1 %

Revenues. On a consolidated basis, revenues increased \$38.3 million, or 19.6%, to \$233.4 million for the three months ended June 30, 2018 from \$195.1 million for the three months ended June 30, 2017. The increase in consolidated revenues resulted from:

- \$29.3 million, or 36%, increase in OEM North American MD/HD Truck revenues;
- \$7.0 million, or 16%, increase in construction equipment revenues; and
- \$2.0 million, or 3%, increase in other revenues.

Second quarter 2018 revenues were favorably impacted by foreign currency exchange translation of \$4.3 million, which is reflected in the change in revenues above.

Table of Contents

Gross Profit. Gross profit increased \$13.2 million, or 58.1%, to \$35.9 million for the three months ended June 30, 2018 from \$22.7 million for the three months ended June 30, 2017. Included in gross profit is cost of revenues, which consists primarily of raw materials and purchased components for our products, wages and benefits for our employees and overhead expenses such as manufacturing supplies, facility rent and utility costs related to our operations. Cost of revenues increased \$25.1 million, or 14.5%, resulting from an increase in raw material and purchased component costs of \$22.7 million, and increase in wages and benefits of \$3.1 million and a decrease in overhead costs of \$0.7 million. The increase in gross profit is primarily attributable to the increase in sales volume. Commodity and other raw material inflationary pressures, as well as difficult labor markets, adversely affected cost of revenues. Cost control and cost recovery initiatives, including pricing adjustments, reduced the impact of these cost pressures on gross profit. The second quarter of 2017 results include costs of approximately \$4.0 million arising from a labor shortage in our North American wire harness business. Second quarter 2017 results also include \$0.9 million in charges relating to facility restructuring and other related costs. As a percentage of revenues, gross profit margin was 15.4% for the three months ended June 30, 2018 compared to 11.6% for the three months ended June 30, 2017.

Selling, General and Administrative Expenses. Selling, general and administrative expenses consist primarily of wages and benefits and other expenses such as marketing, travel, legal, audit, rent and utility costs which are not directly associated with the manufacturing of our products. Selling, general and administrative expenses decreased \$0.4 million, or 2.5%, to \$14.4 million for the three months ended June 30, 2018 from \$14.8 million for the three months ended June 30, 2017.

Interest and Other Expense. Interest, associated with our debt, and other expense was \$3.4 million and \$6.7 million for the three months ended June 30, 2018 and 2017, respectively. The decrease reflects less outstanding debt and the favorable impact of the mark-to-market of the interest rate swap agreement due to rising interest rates. In addition, the second quarter of 2017 results reflect a \$1.6 million non-cash write-off of deferred financing fees and costs of \$1.6 million related to refinancing the 7.875% Notes.

Provision for Income Taxes. An income tax provision of \$4.5 million and \$0.7 million were recorded for the three months ended June 30, 2018 and 2017, respectively. The period over period change in the tax provision is primarily attributable to an increase in pre-tax earnings in both our domestic and foreign subsidiaries during the quarter ended June 30, 2018. The tax provision recorded for the current quarter was favorably impacted by the reduced 21% U.S. federal income tax rate and adversely impacted by the new GILTI provisions of the U.S. Tax Reform.

Net Income. Net income was \$13.2 million and \$0.1 million for the three months ended June 30, 2018 and 2017, respectively. The increase is attributed to the factors noted above.

Table of Contents

SEGMENT RESULTS

Global Truck and Bus Segment Results

	Three Months Ended June 30,			
	(amounts in thousands)			
	2018		2017	
Revenues	\$148,744	100.0%	\$119,910	100.0%
Gross Profit	\$23,219	15.6 %	\$17,070	14.2 %
Depreciation and Amortization Expense	\$1,898	1.3 %	\$1,949	1.6 %
Selling, General & Administrative Expenses	\$5,710	3.8 %	\$5,701	4.8 %
Operating Income	\$17,217	11.6 %	\$11,073	9.2 %

Revenues. GTB Segment revenues increased \$28.8 million, or 24.0%, to \$148.7 million for the three months ended June 30, 2018 from \$119.9 million for the three months ended June 30, 2017. The increase in GTB Segment revenues resulted from:

• \$27.1 million, or 36%, increase in OEM North American MD/HD Truck revenues; and

• \$1.7 million, or 4%, increase in other revenues.

GTB Segment revenues were favorably impacted by foreign currency exchange translation of \$0.3 million, which is reflected in the change in revenues above.

Gross Profit. GTB Segment gross profit increased \$6.1 million, or 36.0%, to \$23.2 million for the three months ended June 30, 2018 from \$17.1 million for the three months ended June 30, 2017. Cost of revenues increased \$22.7 million, or 22.1%, as a result of an increase in raw material and purchased components cost of \$18.8 million, wages and benefits of \$1.5 million and overhead costs of \$2.4 million. The increase in gross profit was primarily attributable to the increase in sales volume. Commodity and other raw material inflationary pressures, as well as difficult labor markets, adversely affected cost of revenues. Cost control and cost recovery initiatives, including pricing adjustments, reduced the impact of these cost pressures on gross profit. Also benefiting gross profit is the completion of facility restructuring in late 2017. As a percentage of revenues, gross profit margin was 15.6% for the three months ended June 30, 2018 compared to 14.2% for the three months ended June 30, 2017.

Global Construction and Agriculture Segment Results

	Three Months Ended June 30,			
	(amounts in thousands)			
	2018		2017	
Revenues	\$88,698	100.0%	\$78,181	100.0%
Gross Profit	\$13,042	14.7 %	\$5,960	7.6 %
Depreciation and Amortization Expense	\$1,249	1.4 %	\$1,189	1.5 %
Selling, General & Administrative Expenses	\$3,932	4.4 %	\$3,975	5.1 %
Operating Income	\$9,075	10.2 %	\$1,949	2.5 %

Revenues. GCA Segment revenues increased \$10.5 million, or 13.4%, to \$88.7 million for the three months ended June 30, 2018 from \$78.2 million for the three months ended June 30, 2017. The increase in GCA Segment revenues resulted from:

• \$6.5 million, or 16%, increase in OEM construction equipment revenues; and

• \$4.0 million, or 11%, increase in other revenues.

GCA Segment revenues were favorably impacted by foreign currency exchange translation of \$4.3 million, which is reflected in the change in revenues above.

Table of Contents

Gross Profit. GCA Segment gross profit increased \$7.1 million, or 118.8%, to \$13.0 million for the three months ended June 30, 2018 from \$6.0 million for the three months ended June 30, 2017. Cost of revenues increased \$3.4 million, or 4.7%, as a result of an increase in raw material and purchased components costs of \$4.9 million, an increase in wages and benefits of \$1.5 million and a decrease in overhead costs of \$3.0 million. The increase in gross profit is primarily attributable to the increase in sales volume. Commodity and other raw material inflationary pressures, as well as difficult labor markets, are adversely affecting cost of revenues. Cost control and cost recovery initiatives, including pricing adjustments, reduced the impact of these cost pressures on gross profit. The second quarter of 2017 results reflect costs of approximately \$4.0 million arising from a labor shortage in our North American wire harness business and \$0.9 million of costs associated with restructuring initiatives. As a percentage of revenues, gross profit margin was 14.7% for the three months ended June 30, 2018 compared to 7.6% for the three months ended June 30, 2017.

Six Months Ended June 30, 2018 Compared to Six Months Ended June 30, 2017

Consolidated Results

	Six Months Ended June 30,			
	(in thousands)			
	2018		2017	
Revenues	\$449,126	100.0%	\$368,543	100.0%
Cost of Revenues	382,121	85.1	324,339	88.0
Gross Profit	67,005	14.9	44,204	12.0
Selling, General and Administrative Expenses	29,736	6.6	31,421	8.5
Amortization Expense	659	0.1	658	0.2
Operating Income	36,610	8.2	12,125	3.3
Interest and Other Expense	5,388	1.2	11,304	3.1
Income Before Provision for Income Taxes	31,222	7.0	821	0.2
Provision for Income Taxes	8,174	1.8	61	—
Net Income	\$23,048	5.1	\$760	0.2

Revenues. On a consolidated basis, revenues increased \$80.6 million, or 21.9%, to \$449.1 million for six months ended June 30, 2018 from \$368.5 million for six months ended June 30, 2017. The increase in consolidated revenues resulted from:

- \$55.5 million, or 37%, increase in OEM North American MD/HD Truck revenues;
- \$20.2 million, or 25%, increase in construction equipment revenues; and
- \$4.9 million, or 4%, increase in other revenues.

Revenues were favorably impacted by foreign currency exchange translation of \$11.5 million, which is reflected in the change in revenues above.

Gross Profit. Gross profit increased \$22.8 million, or 51.6%, to \$67.0 million for six months ended June 30, 2018 compared to \$44.2 million for the six months ended June 30, 2017. Cost of revenues increased \$57.8 million, or 17.8%, resulting from an increase in raw material and purchased components costs of \$50.3 million, wages and benefits of \$7.0 million and overhead costs of \$0.5 million. The increase in gross profit is primarily attributable to the increase in sales volume. Commodity and other raw material inflationary pressures, as well as difficult labor markets, adversely affected cost of revenues. Cost control and cost recovery initiatives, including pricing adjustments, reduced the impact of these cost pressures on gross profit. Also benefiting gross profit is the completion of facility restructuring in late 2017. The six months ended June 30, 2017 include costs of approximately \$8.0 million arising from a labor shortage in our North American wire harness business. Additionally, the six months ended June 30, 2017 results include \$2.0 million in charges relating to facility restructuring and other related costs. As a percentage of

revenues, gross profit margin increased to 14.9% for the six months ended June 30, 2018 compared to 12.0% for the six months ended June 30, 2017.

Table of Contents

Selling, General and Administrative Expenses. Selling, general and administrative expenses decreased \$1.7 million, or 5.4%, to \$29.7 million for the six months ended June 30, 2018 from \$31.4 million for the six months ended June 30, 2017. The decrease in selling, general and administrative expenses was due primarily to a \$2.4 million litigation settlement in the six months ended June 30, 2017.

Interest and Other Expense. Interest, associated with our debt, and other expense was approximately \$5.4 million and \$11.3 million for the six months ended June 30, 2018 and 2017, respectively. The decrease is the result of less outstanding debt and favorable impact of the mark-to-market of the interest rate swap agreement due to rising interest rates. In addition, the six months ended June 30, 2017 results reflect a \$1.6 million non-cash write-off of deferred financing fees and costs of \$1.6 million related to refinancing the 7.875% Notes.

Provision for Income Taxes. An income tax provision of \$8.2 million and \$0.1 million were recorded for the six months ended June 30, 2018 and 2017, respectively. The period over period change in the tax provision was primarily attributable to an increase in pre-tax earnings in both our domestic and foreign subsidiaries during the six months ended June 30, 2018. The tax provision recorded for the six months ended June 30, 2018, was favorably impacted by the reduced 21% U.S. federal income tax rate and adversely impacted by the new GILTI provisions of the U.S. Tax Reform.

Net Income. Net income attributable to CVG stockholders was \$23.0 million and \$0.8 million for the six months ended June 30, 2018 and 2017, respectively. The increase in net income is attributed to the factors noted above.

SEGMENT RESULTS**Global Truck and Bus Segment Results**

	Six Months Ended June 30, (amounts in thousands)			
	2018		2017	
Revenues	\$277,047	100.0%	\$221,998	100.0%
Gross Profit	\$42,189	15.2 %	\$31,107	14.0 %
Depreciation and Amortization Expense	\$3,757	1.4 %	\$4,012	1.8 %
Selling, General & Administrative Expenses	\$11,222	4.1 %	\$11,154	5.0 %
Operating Income	\$30,379	11.0 %	\$19,366	8.7 %

Revenues. GTB Segment revenues increased \$55.0 million, or 24.8%, to \$277.0 million for the six months ended June 30, 2018 from \$222.0 million for the six months ended June 30, 2017. The increase in GTB Segment revenues resulted from:

- \$52.5 million, or 39%, increase in OEM North American MD/HD Truck revenues; and
- \$2.5 million, or 3%, increase in other revenues.

GTB Segment revenues were favorably impacted by foreign currency exchange translation of \$1.1 million, which is reflected in the change in revenues above.

Gross Profit. GTB Segment gross profit increased \$11.1 million, or 35.6%, to \$42.2 million for the six months ended June 30, 2018 from \$31.1 million for the six months ended June 30, 2017. Cost of revenues increased \$43.9 million, or 23.0%, as a result of an increase in raw material and purchased components costs of \$37.4 million, an increase in salaries and benefits of \$3.0 million and an increase in overhead costs of \$3.5 million. The increase in gross profit is primarily attributable to the increase in sales volume. Commodity and other raw material inflationary pressures, as well as difficult labor markets, adversely affected cost of revenues. Cost control and cost recovery initiatives, including pricing adjustments, reduced the impact of these cost pressures on gross profit. Also benefiting gross profit is the completion of facility restructuring in late 2017. The six months ended June 30, 2017 results include \$1.0 million in charges relating to facility restructuring and other related costs. As a percentage of revenues, gross profit margin increased to 15.2% for the six months ended June 30, 2018 from 14.0% for the six months ended June 30, 2017.

Table of Contents

Global Construction and Agriculture Segment Results

	Six Months Ended June 30, (amounts in thousands)			
	2018		2017	
Revenues	\$179,865	100.0%	\$151,686	100.0%
Gross Profit	\$25,578	14.2 %	\$13,782	9.1 %
Depreciation and Amortization Expense	\$2,535	1.4 %	\$2,412	1.6 %
Selling, General & Administrative Expenses	\$8,198	4.6 %	\$8,459	5.6 %
Operating Income	\$17,309	9.6 %	\$5,253	3.5 %

Revenues. GCA Segment revenues increased \$28.2 million, or 18.6%, to \$179.9 million for the six months ended June 30, 2018 from \$151.7 million for the six months ended June 30, 2017. The increase in GCA Segment revenues resulted from:

- \$19.4 million, or 26%, increase in OEM construction equipment revenues; and
- \$8.8 million, or 12%, increase in other revenues.

GCA Segment revenues were favorably impacted by foreign currency exchange translation of \$11.0 million, which is reflected in the change in revenues above.

Gross Profit. GCA Segment gross profit increased \$11.8 million, or 85.6%, to \$25.6 million for the six months ended June 30, 2018 from \$13.8 million for the six months ended June 30, 2017. Cost of revenues increased \$16.4 million, or 11.9%, as a result of an increase in raw material and purchased components costs of \$15.4 million, an increase in wages and benefits of \$4.0 million and a decrease in overhead costs of \$3.0 million. The increase in gross profit is primarily attributable to the increase in sales volume. Commodity and other raw material inflationary pressures, as well as difficult labor markets, adversely affected cost of revenues. Cost control and cost recovery initiatives, including pricing adjustments, reduced the impact of these cost pressures on gross profit. The six months ended June 30, 2017 include costs of approximately \$8.0 million arising from a labor shortage in our North American wire harness business. Additionally, the six months ended June 30, 2017 results include \$1.0 million in charges relating to facility restructuring and other related costs. As a percentage of revenues, gross profit margin increased to 14.2% for the six months ended June 30, 2018 from 9.1% for the six months ended June 30, 2017.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

Cash Flows

Our primary sources of liquidity during the six months ended June 30, 2018 were cash reserves and availability under our revolving credit facility. We believe that these sources of liquidity will provide adequate funds for our working capital needs, capital expenditures and debt service throughout the next twelve months. However, no assurance can be given that this will be the case. As of June 30, 2018, we had no borrowings under our revolving credit facility.

For the six months ended June 30, 2018, net cash provided by operations was \$0.9 million compared to net cash used by operations of \$3.9 million for the six months ended June 30, 2017. The improvement in net cash provided by operations for the six months ended June 30, 2018 is due to the improvement in Net Income, partially offset by increased investment in working capital associated with the increased sales volume.

For the six months ended June 30, 2018, net cash used in investing activities was \$5.2 million compared to \$7.5 million for the six months ended June 30, 2017. In 2018, we expect capital expenditures to be in the range of \$15 million to \$18 million.

For the six months ended June 30, 2018, net cash used in financing activities was \$2.2 million compared to \$69.1 million for the six months ended June 30, 2017. Net cash used in financing activities for the six months ended June 30, 2018 is attributable to payment on the Term Loan. Net cash used in financing activities for the six months ended June 30, 2017 attributable to the debt refinancing completed in the second quarter of 2017.

Table of Contents

As of June 30, 2018, cash held by foreign subsidiaries was \$44.7 million. As a result of U.S. Tax Reform, the accumulated untaxed earnings of certain foreign subsidiaries were deemed to be repatriated to the Company and a \$4.0 million tax provision was recorded for the estimated U.S. federal income tax impact in the year ended December 31, 2017. Any repatriation of earnings generated by such foreign subsidiaries after the year ended December 31, 2017 should not result in U.S. federal income tax as a result of the dividends received deduction enacted as part of the U.S. Tax Reform. Although the earnings held by our foreign subsidiaries will no longer be subject to U.S. federal income tax if repatriated, we do not have plans to repatriate such earnings. Rather, we intend to use the cash held in our foreign operations to fund working capital needs and the growth of those operations. Should we decide to repatriate the cash held by our foreign subsidiaries, we would accrue and pay the appropriate foreign withholding and foreign income taxes that would be incurred as a result of repatriating such cash.

Debt and Credit Facilities

The debt and credit facilities descriptions in Note 12 of the "Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements" are incorporated in this section by reference.

Covenants and Liquidity

Our ability to comply with the covenants in the TLS Agreement and the Third ARLS Agreement, as discussed in Note 12, may be affected in the future by economic or business conditions beyond our control. Based on our current forecast, we believe that we will be able to maintain compliance with the financial maintenance covenant and the fixed charge coverage ratio covenant, if applicable, and other covenants in the TLS Agreement and the Third ARLS Agreement for the next twelve months; however, no assurances can be given that we will be able to comply. We base our forecasts on historical experience, industry forecasts and other assumptions that we believe are reasonable under the circumstances. If actual results are substantially different than our current forecast we may not be able to comply with our financial covenants. Accordingly, there is no assurance that we will be able to comply with such financial covenants. If we do not comply with the financial and other covenants in the TLS Agreement and the Third ARLS Agreement, the lenders could declare an event of default under the TLS Agreement and the Third ARLS Agreement and our indebtedness thereunder could be declared immediately due and payable. The TLS Agreement and the Third ARLS Agreement contain cross default provisions. If we are unable to borrow under the Third ARLS Agreement, we will need to meet our capital requirements using other sources and alternative sources of liquidity may not be available on acceptable terms. Any of these events would have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and liquidity.

We believe that cash on hand, cash flow from operating activities together with available borrowings under the Third ARLS Agreement will be sufficient to fund anticipated working capital, capital spending, certain strategic initiatives, and debt service requirements for the next 12 months. No assurance can be given, however, that this will be the case. Additionally, the Company may under the Term Loan Facility increase borrowings by an additional \$20 million if certain total leverage ratio requirements are met.

Forward-Looking Statements

All statements, other than statements of historical fact included in this Form 10-Q, including without limitation the statements under "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations" are, or may be deemed to be, forward-looking statements which speak only as of the date the statements were made. When used in this Form 10-Q, the words "believe," "anticipate," "plan," "expect," "estimate", "intend," "will," "should," "could," "would," "continue," "likely," and similar expressions, as they relate to us, are intended to identify forward-looking statements. Such forward-looking statements may include forward-looking statements about our expectations for future periods with respect to our plans to improve financial results and enhance the Company, the future of the Company's end markets, Class 8 and Class 5-7 North America build rates, performance of the global construction and agriculture equipment business, expected cost savings, enhanced shareholder value and other economic benefits of the

Company's initiatives to address customer needs, organic growth, the Company's economic growth plans to focus on certain segments and markets and the Company's financial position or other financial information. These statements are based on certain assumptions that the Company has made in light of its experience in the industry as well as its perspective on historical trends, current conditions, expected future developments and other factors it believes are appropriate under the circumstances. Actual results may differ materially from the anticipated results because of certain risks and uncertainties, including but not limited to: (i) general economic or business conditions affecting the markets in which the Company serves or intends to serve; (ii) the Company's ability to develop or successfully introduce new products; (iii) risks associated with conducting business in foreign countries and currencies; (iv) increased competition in the heavy- and medium- duty truck, construction, agriculture, aftermarket, military, bus, and other markets; (v) the Company's failure to complete or successfully integrate strategic acquisitions; (vi) the impact of changes in governmental regulations on the Company's customers or on its business; (vii) the loss of business from a major customer, a collection of smaller customers or the discontinuation of particular commercial vehicle

Table of Contents

platforms; (viii) security breaches and other disruptions to our information systems and our business; (ix) the Company's ability to obtain future financing due to changes in the capital markets or its financial position; (x) the Company's ability to comply with the financial covenants in its revolving credit facility and term loan facility; (xi) fluctuation in interest rates relating to the Company's term loan facility and revolving credit facility; (xii) the Company's ability to realize the benefits of its cost reduction and strategic initiatives; (xiii) a material weakness in our internal control over financial reporting which could, if not remediated, result in material misstatements in our financial statements; (xiv) volatility and cyclicity in the commercial vehicle market adversely affecting us; (xv) the geographic profile of our taxable income and changes in valuation of our deferred tax assets and liabilities impacting our effective tax rate; (xvi) changes to domestic manufacturing initiatives; (xvii) implementation of tax or other changes, by the United States or other international jurisdictions, related to products manufactured in one or more jurisdictions where we do business; and (xviii) various other risks as outlined under the heading "Risk Factors" in the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for fiscal year ending December 31, 2017. There can be no assurance that statements made in this press release relating to future events will be achieved. The Company undertakes no obligation to update or revise forward-looking statements to reflect changed assumptions, the occurrence of unanticipated events or changes to future operating results over time. All subsequent written and oral forward-looking statements attributable to the Company or persons acting on behalf of the Company are expressly qualified in their entirety by such cautionary statements.

ITEM 3 – QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK

We believe there are no material changes in the quantitative and qualitative market risks since our 2017 Form 10-K.

ITEM 4 – CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

Disclosure Controls and Procedures. Our senior management is responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Rule 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the "Exchange Act")), designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed by us in the reports that we file or submit under the Exchange Act is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in the Securities and Exchange Commission's rules and forms. Disclosure controls and procedures include, without limitation, controls and procedures designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed by an issuer in the reports that it files or submits under the Exchange Act is accumulated and communicated to the issuer's management, including its principal executive officer or officers and principal financial officer or officers, or persons performing similar functions, as appropriate, to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure.

We have evaluated the effectiveness of our disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e) under the Exchange Act) as of the end of the period covered by this report with the participation of our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, as well as other key members of our management. Based upon the disclosure controls evaluation, our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer have concluded that as of June 30, 2018 our disclosure controls and procedures were effective.

Changes in Internal Control over Financial Reporting. There were no changes in our internal control over financial reporting during the three months ended June 30, 2018 that have materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting.

Inherent Limitations on Effectiveness of Controls. Our management, including our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, does not expect that our disclosure controls and procedures or our internal control over financial reporting will prevent or detect all errors and all fraud. A control system, no matter how well designed and operated, can provide only reasonable, not absolute, assurance that the control system's objectives will be met. The design of a control system must reflect the fact that there are resource constraints, and the benefits of controls must be considered relative to their costs. Further, because of the inherent limitations in control systems, no evaluation of controls can provide absolute assurance that misstatements due to error or fraud will not occur or that all control issues and instances of fraud, if any, within the company have been detected. These inherent limitations include the realities that judgments in decision-making can be faulty and that breakdowns can occur because of error or mistake. Controls also can be circumvented by the individual acts of some persons, by collusion of two or more people, or by management override of the controls. The design of any system of controls is based in part on certain assumptions about the

likelihood of future events and there can be no assurance that any design will succeed in achieving its stated goals under all potential future conditions. Projections of any evaluation of controls effectiveness to future periods are subject to risks. Over time, controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions or deterioration in the degree of compliance with policies or procedures.

27

Table of Contents

PART II. OTHER INFORMATION

Item 1. Legal Proceedings:

We are subject to various legal proceedings and claims arising in the ordinary course of business, including, but not limited to, workers' compensation claims, OSHA investigations, employment disputes, unfair labor practice charges, customer and supplier disputes, service provider disputes, product liability claims, intellectual property disputes, and environmental claims arising out of the conduct of our businesses and examinations by the Internal Revenue Service. Based upon the information available to management and discussions with legal counsel, it is the opinion of management that the ultimate outcome of the various legal actions and claims that are incidental to our business are not expected to have a material adverse impact on the consolidated financial position, results of operations, stockholders' equity or cash flows; however, such matters are subject to many uncertainties and the outcomes of individual matters are not predictable with any degree of assurance.

Item 1A. Risk Factors:

There have been no material changes to our risk factors as disclosed in Item 1A. "Risk Factors" in our 2017 Form 10-K.

Item 2. Unregistered Sales of Equity Securities and Use of Proceeds.

We did not sell any equity securities during the three months ended June 30, 2018 that were not registered under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended.

Item 3. Defaults Upon Senior Securities.

Not applicable.

Item 4. Mine Safety Disclosures.

Not applicable.

Item 5. Other Information.

Not applicable.

Table of Contents

Item 6. Exhibits:

31.1 302 Certification by Patrick E. Miller, President and Chief Executive Officer.

31.2 302 Certification by C. Timothy Trenary, Chief Financial Officer.

32.1 Certification Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.

32.2 Certification Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.

101 Interactive Data Files

Table of Contents

SIGNATURE

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

COMMERCIAL VEHICLE
GROUP, INC.

Date: August 6, 2018 By/s/ C. Timothy Trenary
C. Timothy Trenary
Chief Financial Officer
(Principal Financial Officer)

Date: August 6, 2018 By/s/ Stacie N. Fleming
Stacie N. Fleming
Chief Accounting Officer
(Principal Accounting Officer)