

**UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20549**

FORM 10-K

(Mark One)

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

For the fiscal year ended December 31, 2020

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: 000-50404

LKQ CORPORATION

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Delaware

(State or other jurisdiction of
incorporation or organization)

500 West Madison Street, Suite 2800,

Chicago, Illinois

(Address of principal executive offices)

36-4215970

(I.R.S. Employer
Identification Number)

60661

(Zip Code)

Registrant's telephone number, including area code: (312) 621-1950

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

<u>Title of Each Class</u>	<u>Trading Symbol(s)</u>	<u>Name of each exchange on which registered</u>
Common Stock, par value \$.01 per share	LKQ	NASDAQ Global Select Market

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

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

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

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

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

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

Large accelerated filer	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Accelerated filer	<input type="checkbox"/>
Non-accelerated filer	<input type="checkbox"/>	Smaller reporting company	<input type="checkbox"/>
Emerging growth company	<input type="checkbox"/>		

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 has filed a report on and attestation to its management's assessment of the effectiveness of its internal control over financial reporting under Section 404(b) of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act (15 U.S.C.7262(b)) by the registered public accounting firm that prepared or issued its audit report.

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

As of June 30, 2020, the aggregate market value of common stock outstanding held by stockholders who were not affiliates (as defined by regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission) of the registrant was approximately \$7.9 billion (based on the closing sale price on the NASDAQ Global Select Market on such date). The number of outstanding shares of the registrant's common stock as of February 19, 2021 was 303,312,439.

Documents Incorporated by Reference

Those sections or portions of the registrant's proxy statement for the Annual Meeting of Stockholders to be held on May 11, 2021, described in Part III hereof, are incorporated by reference in this report.

PART I

SPECIAL NOTE ON FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

Statements and information in this Annual Report on Form 10-K that are not historical are forward-looking statements within the meaning of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995 and are made pursuant to the “safe harbor” provisions of such Act.

Forward-looking statements include, but are not limited to, statements regarding our outlook, guidance, expectations, beliefs, hopes, intentions and strategies. Words such as “may,” “will,” “plan,” “should,” “expect,” “anticipate,” “believe,” “if,” “estimate,” “intend,” “project” and similar words or expressions are used to identify these forward-looking statements. These statements are subject to a number of risks, uncertainties, assumptions and other factors, including the unfavorable effects of the coronavirus disease 2019 pandemic (“COVID-19”), that may cause our actual results, performance or achievements to be materially different. All forward-looking statements are based on information available to us at the time the statements are made. We undertake no obligation to update any forward-looking statements, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise, except as required by law.

You should not place undue reliance on our forward-looking statements. Actual events or results may differ materially from those expressed or implied in the forward-looking statements. The risks, uncertainties, assumptions and other factors that could cause actual results to differ from the results predicted or implied by our forward-looking statements include those identified in the risk factor summary below and in the full “Risk Factors” section in Part 1A of this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

Risk Factor Summary

Below is a summary of our risk factors. See “Risk Factors” in Part 1A of this Annual Report on Form 10-K for a detailed discussion of the risk factors summarized below. Our risk factors and other information included in this Annual Report on Form 10-K should be carefully considered. The occurrence of any of the risks or of unknown risks and uncertainties may adversely affect our business, operating results and financial condition.

Risks Relating to Our Business

- effects on our business from the disruption to economic activity caused by the COVID-19 pandemic, including a substantial decrease in the demand for our products and services, interruptions to supply chains, and the inability of customers to pay for products and services;
- employment-related issues arising from the COVID-19 pandemic, including employment law claims resulting from the layoffs and furloughs of employees to reduce costs during the period of decreased demand, increased healthcare costs, workforce shortages, and health and safety issues at the workplace;
- changes in economic, political and social conditions in the U.S. and other countries in which we are located or do business, including the U.K. withdrawal from the European Union (also known as Brexit), and the impact of these changes on our businesses, the demand for our products and our ability to obtain financing for operations;
- increasing competition in the automotive parts industry, including parts sold on online marketplaces and the potential competitive advantage to original equipment manufacturers (“OEMs”) with “connected car” technology, as well as the various efforts by OEMs to restrict or prohibit the sale of aftermarket or recycled parts;
- changes to our business relationships with insurance companies or changes by insurance companies to their business practices relating to the use of our products as well as changes in the level of acceptance and promotion of alternative automotive parts by insurance companies and vehicle repairers;
- restrictions or prohibitions on selling or importing aftermarket products through enforcement by OEMs or governmental agencies of intellectual property rights or import laws;
- variations in the number of vehicles manufactured and sold, vehicle accident rates, miles driven, and the age profile of vehicles in accidents, the increase of accident avoidance systems being installed in vehicles, the potential loss of sales of certain mechanical parts due to the rise of electric vehicle sales, or changes in the demand for our products and the supply of our inventory due to severity of weather and seasonality of weather patterns;
- fluctuations in the prices of fuel, scrap metal and other commodities;
- changes in our relationships with our suppliers, disruption to our supply of inventory, or the misconduct, performance failures or negligence of our third party vendors or service providers could increase our expenses, impede our ability to serve our customers, or expose us to liability; as well as price increases, interruptions or disruptions to the supply of vehicle parts from aftermarket suppliers and vehicles from salvage auctions;

- if our goodwill or other intangible assets become impaired, or there are declines in the values of our assets, including as a result of the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic on our business, we may incur significant charges to our pre-tax income;
- product liability claims by the end users of our products or claims by other parties who we have promised to indemnify for product liability matters and costs associated with recalls of the products we sell;
- our ability to identify acquisition candidates at reasonable prices and our ability to successfully divest underperforming businesses and our ability to integrate, realize expected synergies, and successfully operate acquired companies and any companies acquired in the future, and the risks associated with these companies;

Risks Relating to Our Financial Structure

- our ability to satisfy our debt obligations and to operate within the limitations imposed by financing arrangements, including the possibility of not satisfying one or more of the financial covenants in our credit facility or the terms of the indentures governing our senior notes;
- our senior notes are subject to risks that could affect the value of the notes, require holders of the notes to return payments received from us or the guarantors, or affect our ability to repurchase the notes upon a change of control or pursuant to an asset sale offer;
- our ability to obtain financing on acceptable terms to finance our growth;

Legal and Regulatory Risks

- changes in laws or regulations affecting our business;
- our operations are subject to environmental regulations and we may incur costs relating to environmental matters;
- Our bylaws provide that the courts in the State of Delaware are the exclusive forums for substantially all disputes between us and our stockholders;
- changes to applicable U.S. and foreign tax laws, changes to interpretations of tax laws, and changes in our mix of earnings among the jurisdictions in which we operate;
- the implementation of a border tax or tariff on imports and the negative impact on our business due to the amount of inventory we import;
- governmental agencies may refuse to grant or renew our operating licenses and permits for our salvage, self service and refurbishing businesses;

General Risks

- loss of key management personnel may affect our ability to successfully manage our business and achieve our objectives;
- the risks associated with operating in foreign jurisdictions, including foreign laws and economic and political instabilities and currency fluctuations in the U.S. dollar, pound sterling and euro versus other currencies;
- additional unionization efforts, new collective bargaining agreements, and work stoppages;
- our ability to develop and implement the operational and financial systems needed to manage our operations; and interruptions, outages or breaches of our operational systems, security systems, or infrastructure as a result of attacks on, or malfunctions of, our systems;
- costs of complying with laws relating to the security of personal information;
- business interruptions affecting our distribution centers, computer systems and the availability of inventory;
- problems with our fleet of trucks and other vehicles could affect our business;
- potential losses of our right to operate at key locations if we are not able to negotiate lease renewals or due to environmental issues; and
- disruptions to the management and operations of our business and the uncertainties caused by activist investors.

Other matters set forth in this Annual Report may also cause our actual results to differ materially from our forward-looking statements.

Copies of our Annual Report on Form 10-K, Quarterly Reports on Form 10-Q, Current Reports on Form 8-K, and amendments to those reports filed or furnished pursuant to Section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 are

available free of charge through our website (www.lkqcorp.com) as soon as reasonably practicable after we electronically file the material with, or furnish it to, the Securities and Exchange Commission.

ITEM 1. BUSINESS

OVERVIEW

LKQ Corporation ("LKQ" or the "Company") is a global distributor of vehicle products, including replacement parts, components, and systems used in the repair and maintenance of vehicles, and specialty products and accessories to improve the performance, functionality and appearance of vehicles.

Buyers of vehicle replacement products have the option to purchase from primarily five sources: new products produced by original equipment manufacturers ("OEMs"); new products produced by companies other than the OEMs, which are referred to as aftermarket products; recycled products obtained from salvage and total loss vehicles; recycled products that have been refurbished; and recycled products that have been remanufactured. We distribute a variety of products to collision and mechanical repair shops, including aftermarket collision and mechanical products; recycled collision and mechanical products; refurbished collision products such as wheels, bumper covers and lights; and remanufactured engines and transmissions. Collectively, we refer to the four sources that are not new OEM products as alternative parts.

We are a leading provider of alternative vehicle collision and mechanical replacement products, with our sales, processing, and distribution facilities reaching most major markets in the United States and Canada. We are also a leading provider of alternative vehicle replacement and maintenance products in the United Kingdom, Germany, the Benelux region (Belgium, Netherlands, and Luxembourg), Italy, Czech Republic, Poland, Slovakia, Austria, and various other European countries. In addition to our wholesale operations, we operate self service retail facilities across the U.S. that sell recycled automotive products from end-of-life vehicles. We are also a leading distributor of specialty vehicle aftermarket equipment and accessories reaching most major markets in the U.S. and Canada.

We are organized into four operating segments: Wholesale - North America, Europe, Specialty, and Self Service. We aggregate our Wholesale - North America and Self Service operating segments into one reportable segment, North America, resulting in three reportable segments: North America, Europe and Specialty. See Note 16, "Segment and Geographic Information" to the consolidated financial statements in Part II, Item 8 of this Annual Report on Form 10-K for financial information by reportable segment and by geographic region.

HISTORY

We were initially formed in 1998 through the combination of a number of wholesale recycled products businesses and subsequently expanded through internal development and acquisitions of aftermarket, recycled, refurbished, and remanufactured product suppliers and manufacturers; self service retail businesses; and specialty vehicle aftermarket equipment and accessories suppliers. We have completed approximately 280 business acquisitions. Our most significant acquisitions include:

- 2007 acquisition of Keystone Automotive Industries, Inc., which, at the time of acquisition, was the leading domestic distributor of aftermarket products, including collision replacement products, paint products, refurbished steel bumpers, bumper covers and alloy wheels.
- 2011 acquisition of Euro Car Parts Holdings Limited ("ECP"), a vehicle mechanical aftermarket parts distribution company operating in the United Kingdom. This acquisition served as our entry into the European automotive aftermarket business, from which we have expanded our European footprint through organic growth and subsequent acquisitions.
- 2013 acquisition of Sator Beheer B.V. ("Sator," now known as Fource), a vehicle mechanical aftermarket parts distribution company based in the Netherlands, with operations in the Netherlands, Belgium and Northern France. This acquisition allowed us to further expand our geographic presence into continental Europe.
- 2014 acquisition of Keystone Automotive Holdings, Inc. ("Keystone Specialty"), which expanded our product offering and increased our addressable market to include specialty vehicle aftermarket equipment and accessories.
- 2016 acquisition of Rhiag-Inter Auto Parts Italia S.r.l. ("Rhiag"), a distributor of aftermarket spare parts for passenger cars and commercial vehicles in Italy, Czech Republic, Slovakia, Switzerland, Hungary, Romania, Ukraine, Bulgaria, Poland and Spain. This acquisition expanded our geographic presence in continental Europe.
- 2016 acquisition of Pittsburgh Glass Works LLC ("PGW"), a distributor of aftermarket automotive replacement glass. The acquisition expanded our addressable market in North America.

- 2018 acquisition of Stahlgruber GmbH (“Stahlgruber”), a wholesale distributor of aftermarket spare parts for passenger cars, tools, capital equipment and accessories with operations in Germany, Austria, Italy, Slovenia, and Croatia, with further sales to Switzerland. This acquisition expanded our geographic presence in continental Europe and serves as an additional strategic hub for our European operations.

Further information regarding our recent acquisitions is included in Note 2, "Business Combinations" to the consolidated financial statements in Part II, Item 8 of this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

Since 2017, we have divested eight businesses resulting from (i) the ongoing rationalization of our asset base by divesting certain non-core and/or low margin businesses, and (ii) mandatory divestiture requirements due to certain acquisitions. Two of these divestitures have been reported as discontinued operations.

STRATEGY

Our mission is to be the leading global value-added distributor of vehicle parts and accessories by offering our customers the most comprehensive, available and cost-effective selection of part solutions while building strong partnerships with our employees and the communities in which we operate. Beginning in 2019, we reduced our focus on growth primarily through acquisitions and emphasized operational excellence, through a strategy of organically taking market share with leading inventory breadth and depth, high fulfillment rates, delivery reliability and customer service.

We have four primary strategic pillars to build economic value: growth through diversified product offerings; expanding our footprint; adaptation to evolving technology; and rationalization of our asset base to enhance margins and return on capital. We believe our distribution network, with a broad inventory of quality collision and mechanical repair products and specialty vehicle aftermarket products, high fulfillment rates, and superior customer service, provide us with a competitive advantage. To execute our strategy, we focus on a number of key areas, including:

- *Continue to build and develop our extensive distribution network.* We have invested significant capital to develop a network of alternative and specialty vehicle parts facilities across our operating segments. Our ability to move inventory throughout our distribution networks increases the availability of our products and allows us to fill a high percentage of our customers’ requests. In order to expand our distribution network, we may seek to enter new markets through geographic expansion, improve penetration through organic development, tuck in acquisitions, and by building critical capabilities such as diagnostic service offerings. We believe our North America segment has the largest distribution network of vehicle parts and accessories for the automotive collision repair market in North America. In our Europe segment, we are implementing a business transformation, a similar strategy to our North America operations, by establishing a Pan-European organization through the integration of the various acquisitions. We currently have operations in over 20 different European countries, which we believe represents the broadest and largest footprint in the aftermarket industry in Europe. On a global basis, we operate approximately 1,600 facilities.
- *Broad product offering.* The breadth and depth of our inventory across our operating segments reinforces our ability to provide a “one-stop” solution for our customers’ alternative vehicle replacement, maintenance, diagnostic services and specialty vehicle product needs.
- *High fulfillment rates.* We manage our inventory to improve stocking levels and delivery speed. Maintaining industry leading service levels and fill rates improves customer satisfaction and cycle time for repairs.
- *Strong business relationships.* We have developed business relationships with key constituents, including customers, automobile insurance companies, multiple-location vehicle repair operations, vendor partners and other industry participants in North America, Europe, and Asia. We monitor the start-up and venture capital landscape to develop business relationships and enhance our portfolio of potential offerings.
- *Technology driven business processes.* We focus on technology development to expand our competitive advantage. We have built advanced data analytics capabilities and data assets and believe that we can more cost effectively leverage our data to make better business decisions than most of our competitors.
- *Adaptation to evolving technology in the automotive industry.* We are committed to monitoring and adapting our business to the technological changes in the automotive industry. We have a forward-looking strategy and innovation team that helps us monitor megatrends and assess the potential opportunities and risks associated with several areas including, but not limited to, electric vehicles, advanced driver assistance systems, vehicle connectivity, autonomous vehicles, e-commerce and ride-sharing trends.
- *Rationalized asset base.* We have a portfolio review process and are continually analyzing and executing initiatives to reduce our operating costs and drive efficiencies, including brand rationalization, rightsizing efforts and productivity initiatives.

- *Employees and communities.* We focus on employees and communities through continuous improvement in our Environmental, Social and Governance initiatives. One of our top priorities is the health and safety of our employees, customers and communities in which we operate.

We will measure our progress toward achieving our strategic goals based on our performance with respect to the following key priorities: profitable growth, cash flow generation, European integration and talent acquisition. We have implemented various improvement plans in an attempt to enhance our operational efficiencies and actively monitor these and other important operating metrics.

COVID-19 IMPACT

The COVID-19 pandemic and the resulting governmental actions taken to control the virus have impacted, and are expected to continue to impact, our business in 2020 and into 2021. The effects include, but are not limited to, a reduction in demand for our products and services, liquidity challenges for certain of our customers and suppliers, and organizational changes, such as personnel reductions and route consolidation, driven by cost actions to mitigate the actual and expected revenue decline. The ultimate impact of COVID-19 on our business, results of operations, financial condition and cash flows is dependent on future developments, including the severity and duration of the pandemic and the related impact on the global economy, which are uncertain and cannot be predicted at this time. For further discussion regarding the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on our business and financial results, see “Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations” in Item 7 of this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

NORTH AMERICA SEGMENT

Our North America segment is composed of wholesale operations, which consists of aftermarket and salvage operations, and self service retail operations.

Wholesale Operations

Inventory

Our wholesale operations in North America sell five product types (aftermarket, OEM recycled, OEM remanufactured, OEM refurbished and, to a lesser extent, new OEM parts) to professional collision and mechanical vehicle repair businesses. Our principal aftermarket product types consist of those most frequently damaged in collisions, including bumper covers, automotive body panels, lights and automotive glass products such as windshields. Platinum Plus is our exclusive product line offered under the Keystone brand of aftermarket products. We also developed a product line called “Value Line” for more value conscious, often self-pay, consumers. Certain of our products are certified by an independent organization, the Certified Automotive Parts Association (“CAPA”). CAPA is an association that evaluates the quality of aftermarket collision replacement products compared to OEM collision replacement products. Our salvage products include both mechanical and collision parts, including engines; transmissions; door assemblies; sheet metal products such as trunk lids, fenders and hoods; lights; and bumper assemblies. Additionally, by way of two acquisitions in 2019, we entered the diagnostics and repair services business, which we expect to grow in the coming years as the number of technological components in vehicles increases. In January 2021, the diagnostic and repair services acquisitions were combined into a single brand, known as Elitek Vehicle Services.

The aftermarket products we distribute are purchased from independent manufacturers and distributors located primarily in North America and Asia, principally Taiwan. In 2020, approximately 44% of our aftermarket purchases were made from our top 5 vendors, with our largest vendor providing approximately 13% of our annual inventory purchases for the North America segment. We believe we are one of the largest customers of each of these suppliers. Outside of this group, no other supplier provided more than 5% of our supply of aftermarket products in 2020. We purchased approximately 42% of our aftermarket products in 2020 directly from manufacturers in Taiwan and other Asian countries. Approximately 55% of our aftermarket products were purchased from vendors located in the U.S.; however, we believe the majority of these products were manufactured in Taiwan, Mexico or other foreign countries.

Within our wholesale operations, we focus our procurement on products that are in the most demand, based on a number of factors such as historical sales records of vehicles by model and year, customer requests, and projections of future supply and demand trends. Because lead times may be 40 days or more on imported aftermarket products, sales volumes and in-stock inventory are important factors in the procurement process.

We procure recycled products for our wholesale operations by acquiring total loss vehicles, typically sold at regional salvage auctions, and then dismantling and inventorying the parts. The availability and pricing of the salvage vehicles we procure for our wholesale recycled products operations may be impacted by a variety of factors, including the production level of new vehicles and the percentage of damaged vehicles declared total losses. Our bidding specialists are equipped with a proprietary software application that allows them to compare the vehicles at salvage auctions against our current inventory

levels, historical demand, and recent average selling prices to arrive at an estimated maximum bid. Additionally, we are embedding artificial intelligence technology into our salvage procurement software to assist in the procurement decision making process, reducing the amount of labor and human error in the process.

Information Technology Systems

In our aftermarket operations, we use a third party enterprise management system and other third party software packages for an electronic data interchange tool, and E-commerce tools to enhance our online business-to-business initiatives - OrderKeystone.com and Keyless.

Our wholesale recycled product locations in North America operate an internally-developed, proprietary enterprise management system called LKQX. We believe that the use of a single system across a majority of our wholesale recycled product operations helps facilitate the sales process; allows for continued implementation of standard operating procedures; and improves training efficiency, employee transferability, access to our national inventory database, management reporting and data storage. The system also supports an electronic exchange process for identifying and locating parts at other select recyclers and facilitates brokered sales to fill customer orders for items not in stock.

We also use other third party software packages for both businesses to leverage the centralized data and information that a single system provides, such as a data warehouse to conduct enhanced analytics and reporting, and an integrated budgeting system.

Scrap and Other Materials

Our salvage operations generate scrap metal and other materials that we sell to metals recyclers. Vehicles that have been dismantled for recycled products and "crush only" end-of-life vehicles acquired from other companies are typically crushed using equipment on site. In other cases, we will hire mobile crushing equipment to crush the vehicles before they are transported to shredders and scrap metal processors. Damaged and unusable wheel cores are melted in our aluminum furnace and sold to consumers of aluminum ingot and sow for the production of various automotive products, including wheels. We also extract and sell the precious metals contained in certain of our recycled parts such as catalytic converters.

Customers

We sell our products to wholesale customers that include collision and mechanical repair shops and new and used car dealerships, as well as to retail customers. The majority of these customers tend to be individually-owned small businesses, although the number of independent and dealer-operated collision repair facilities has declined over the last decade, as regional or national multiple shop operators ("MSO") have increased their geographic presence through consolidation.

Automobile insurance companies affect the demand for our collision products; while insurance companies do not pay for our products directly, they ultimately pay for the repair costs of insured vehicles in excess of any deductible amount. As a result, insurance companies often influence the types of products used in a repair. The use of our alternative products instead of new OEM products provides a direct benefit to insurance companies by lowering the cost of repairs, by often decreasing the time required to return the repaired vehicle to the customer, and by providing a replacement product that is of high quality and comparable performance to the part replaced.

Our sales personnel are encouraged to promote LKQ to customers as a "one-stop shop" by offering comparable options from our other product lines if the desired part is not in stock. To support these efforts, our sales staff has access to both recycled and aftermarket sales systems to encourage cross selling.

To better serve our customers, we take a consolidated approach to the electronic sale of wholesale products in our North America segment. A full suite of e-commerce services is available to approved partners that helps us improve order accuracy, reduce return rate and better fit our customer workflow. Using these services in coordination with our partners, products can be searched, priced and ordered without leaving the customers' own operating systems.

Distribution

We have a distribution network of warehouses and cross dock facilities, which allows us to develop and maintain our service levels with local repair shops while providing industry leading fulfillment rates that are made possible by our nationwide presence. Our delivery fleet utilizes a third party software provider to optimize delivery routes, and to track the progress of delivery vehicles throughout their runs. This third party software connects into each of our wholesale systems to allow a single interface for our management team to have a single delivery to our customer, regardless of the product line or operating system. Our local presence allows us to provide daily deliveries as required by our customers, using drivers who routinely deliver to the same customers. Our sales force and local delivery drivers develop and maintain critical personal relationships with the local repair shops that benefit from access to our wide selection of products, which we are able to offer as a result of our regional inventory network. We operate a delivery fleet of medium-sized trucks and smaller trucks and vans,

which deliver multiple product types on the same delivery routes to help minimize distribution costs and improve customer service.

Competition

We consider all suppliers of vehicle collision and mechanical products to be competitors, including aftermarket suppliers, recycling businesses, refurbishing operations, parts remanufacturers, OEMs and internet-based suppliers. We compete with alternative parts distributors on the basis of our nationwide distribution system, our product lines and inventory availability, customer service, our relationships with insurance companies, and to a lesser extent, price; we compete with OEMs primarily on the basis of price and, to a lesser extent, on service and product quality. We do not consider retail chains that focus on the do-it-yourself market to be our direct competitors since many of our wholesale product sales are influenced by insurance companies, who ultimately pay for the repair costs of insured vehicles in excess of any deductible amount, rather than the end user, and there is limited overlap in the products that we sell.

Self Service Operations

Our self service retail operations, most of which operate under the name "LKQ Pick Your Part," allow consumers to come directly to the yard to pick parts off of salvage vehicles. In addition to revenue from the sale of parts, core, scrap steel and other metals, we charge a nominal admission fee to access the property.

Inventory

We acquire inventory for our self service retail product operations from a variety of sources, including but not limited to towing companies, vehicle auctions, the general public, municipality sales, insurance carriers, and charitable organizations. We procure salvage vehicles for our self service retail product operations that are generally older and priced lower than the salvage vehicles we purchase for our wholesale recycled product operations. Vehicles are delivered to our locations by the seller, or we arrange for transportation. Once on our property, minimal labor is required to process the vehicle other than removing the battery, fluids, refrigerants, catalytic converters and hazardous materials. The extracted fluids are stored in bulk and subsequently sold to recyclers. Vehicles are then placed in the yard for customers to remove parts. In our self service business, availability of a specific part will depend on which vehicles are currently at the site and to what extent parts may have been previously sold. We usually keep a vehicle at our facility for 30 to 120 days, depending on the capacity of the yard and size of the market, before it is crushed and sold to scrap metal processors.

Scrap and Other Materials

Our self service operations generate scrap metal, alloys and other materials that we sell to recyclers. Vehicles that we no longer make available to the public and "crush only" vehicles acquired from other companies, including OEMs, are typically crushed using equipment on site. Damaged and unusable wheel cores are melted in our aluminum furnace and sold to consumers of aluminum ingot and sows for the production of various automotive products, including wheels. We also extract and sell the precious metals contained in certain of our recycled parts such as catalytic converters.

Customers

The customers of our self service yards are frequently do-it-yourself mechanics, small independent repair shops servicing older vehicles, auto rebuilders, and resellers. The scrap from the vehicle hulks, when not processed by us, is sold to metals recyclers, with whom we may also compete when procuring salvage vehicles for our operations.

Competition

There are competitors operating self service businesses in all of the markets in which we operate. In some markets, there are numerous competitors, often operating in close proximity to our operations. We try to differentiate our business by the quality of the inventory and the size and cleanliness of the property. We also differentiate our business from our competitors through our app, which allows customers to receive daily push notifications when vehicles in which they have identified an interest are placed into their favorite yards. In addition to allowing customers to see our available inventory, the app also allows customers to input search parameters, including for specific parts, and the year, make, and model of the vehicle, to identify the population of vehicles that might be available from which to pull compatible parts. We do not consider retail chains that focus on the do-it-yourself market to be our direct competitors, as there is limited overlap in the products that we sell.

EUROPE SEGMENT

Our Europe segment operates in over 20 countries and was built on four key acquisitions: ECP (2011), Sator (2013), Rhiag (2016) and Stahlgruber (2018). Additionally, in 2014 we expanded our European segment to include wholesale recycling operations through our acquisition of a business with salvage and vehicle repair facilities in Sweden and Norway, and in 2016, we acquired an equity investment in Mekonomen AB ("Mekonomen"), the leading independent car parts distributor in the

Nordic region of Europe. Mekonomen is independent of our existing European operations, but we have identified areas where the companies can work together in a mutually beneficial manner, primarily related to procurement and category management.

1 LKQ Europe

Our European strategy, facilitated through our 1 LKQ Europe program, is to leverage the strengths of acquired businesses, reduce procurement costs by consolidating and streamlining our product offerings, and combine an integrated organization driving for functional excellence with the necessary technology linking our business processes with our customers and suppliers. As part of our 1 LKQ Europe program, we are integrating our European operations as we optimize purchasing, warehousing, systems, logistics and back-office functions, and align our private label products across the segment. Under the 1 LKQ Europe program, we are reorganizing our non-customer-facing teams and support systems through various projects including the implementation of a common ERP platform, rationalization of our product portfolio, the creation of a Europe head office in Switzerland, and the establishment of a shared service center in Poland. While certain projects were delayed as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic, such as our procurement initiatives and the new headquarters in Switzerland, we also accelerated certain projects, such as the integration of previously acquired networks and sharing resources across LKQ Europe. We are targeting to complete the organizational design and implementation projects by the middle of 2021, with the remaining projects scheduled to be completed by 2024.

Inventory

Our inventory is primarily composed of mechanical aftermarket parts for the repair of vehicles 3 to 15 years old. Our top selling products include brake pads, discs and sensors, clutches, electrical products such as spark plugs and batteries, steering and suspension products, filters, and oil and automotive fluids. We currently have over 900,000 unique part numbers. Our goal is to reduce the complexity of our product portfolio, reduce the number of parts offered and reduce the number of suppliers. We have phased out or replaced more than 150 brands in the past couple of years. We believe that more than 70% of our product portfolio existing at the start of the program in 2019 could be reviewed for possible reduction.

In 2020, our top supplier represented 8% of our aftermarket inventory purchases for our Europe segment. No other suppliers comprised more than 5% of our purchases during 2020. In 2020, we purchased 94% of our products from companies in Europe. In 2020, 72% and 17% of our total inventory purchases were made in euros and pounds sterling, respectively. As part of our 1 LKQ Europe initiatives we are expanding the distribution of our private label products. Our key strategic private label products are Optimal, ERA and MPM Oils.

In our Nordic operations, we purchase severely damaged or total loss vehicles from insurance companies, which are transferred to our dismantling facilities or sold to other third party dismantlers.

Information Technology Systems

Our aftermarket operations in Europe use various information technology ("IT") systems. Our systems are complex and are designed to perform a variety of tasks (depending on the market), including but not limited to customer orders, inventory management, warehouse and logistics, and financial reporting. Certain of our IT systems can interface with the respective IT systems of our repair shop customers, which enables our customers to identify and order the part required for the repair. As part of our 1 LKQ Europe strategy to create an integrated European company, we initiated a multi-year program to develop and implement a European wide ERP system, which will reduce the number of IT systems we operate. A pilot for the ERP system was successfully deployed in our operating unit in Switzerland in the first quarter of 2020. After a pause during 2020 due to the disruption caused by the COVID-19 pandemic, the implementation of the ERP program has been resumed and will next be tested and installed at our Italian operating unit.

Customers

We primarily operate a two-step (i.e. direct sales to repair shop customers) distribution model in Europe, although certain of our operations, such as in Italy, the Netherlands, Germany, Switzerland, and Hungary, operate partially a three-step (i.e. sales to distributors who in turn sell to repair shop customers) distribution model. In our two-step operations, we sell the majority of our products to commercial customers primarily consisting of professional repairers, including both independent mechanical repair shops and collision repair shops. In our three-step operations, we sell products to wholesale distributors or jobbers. In addition to our sales to repair shops and wholesale distributors, we generate a portion of our revenue through sales to retail customers from e-commerce platforms and from counter sales at the branch locations.

Distribution

Our European operations employ a distribution model in which inventory is stored at national or international distribution centers or regional hubs, with fast moving product stored at branch locations. The large distribution centers regularly re-stock the smaller branches and hubs and hold slower moving items helping us to improve fulfillment rates. Product is moved through the distribution network on our trucks, vans or via common carrier. We are building a new central distribution center in the Netherlands, similar to our central distribution centers in Tamworth, England and Sulzbach-Rosenberg, Germany,

that will allow us to consolidate multiple regional distribution centers. We believe that our distribution network is larger than those of any of our principal competitors in Europe.

Competition

We view all suppliers of replacement repair products as our competitors, including other alternative parts suppliers and OEMs and their dealer networks. We face significant competition in many markets where even smaller competitors can compete on price and service, and the OEMs compete via ties to brand loyalty of the consumer while also remaining competitive on price, service and availability. We believe we have been able to distinguish ourselves from other alternative parts suppliers primarily through our distribution network, efficient stock management systems and proprietary technology, which allows us to deliver our products quickly, as well as through our product lines and inventory availability, pricing, and service reliability.

SPECIALTY SEGMENT

Our Specialty operating segment was formed in 2014 with our acquisition of Keystone Specialty, a leading distributor and marketer of specialty vehicle aftermarket products and accessories in North America. Our Specialty operations reach most major markets in the U.S. and Canada and serve the following six product segments: RV; truck and off-road; towing; speed and performance; wheels, tires and performance handling; and miscellaneous accessories. In 2017, we acquired Warn Industries, Inc. ("Warn"), a leading designer, manufacturer and marketer of high performance vehicle equipment and accessories. The acquisition of Warn expanded our presence in the specialty market and created viable points of entry into related markets.

Inventory

The specialty vehicle aftermarket equipment and accessories we distribute and raw materials for products we manufacture are purchased from suppliers located primarily in the U.S., Canada, and China. Our top selling products are RV appliances & air conditioners, towing hitches, truck bed covers, vehicle protection products, cargo management products, and wheels, tires & suspension products. Specialty aftermarket suppliers are typically small to medium-sized, independent businesses that focus on a narrow product or market niche. Due to the highly fragmented supplier base for specialty vehicle aftermarket products, we have limited supplier concentration. In 2020, approximately 13% of our specialty vehicle aftermarket purchases were made from our top two suppliers to this segment, with our largest supplier providing approximately 8% of our annual inventory purchases. No other suppliers comprised more than 5% of our purchases during 2020. With our 2017 acquisition of Warn, we have internal capabilities to manufacture and source aftermarket winches, hoists, and bumpers.

Most of our Specialty operations utilize an internally developed inventory management and order entry system that interfaces with third party software systems for accounting, transaction processing, data analytics, and reporting.

Customers

Overall, the specialty vehicle aftermarket parts and accessories market serves a fragmented customer base composed of RV and specialty automotive dealers, installers, jobbers, builders, parts chains, and mail-order businesses. Our customers are principally small, independent businesses. These customers depend on us to provide a broad range of products, rapid delivery, marketing support and technical assistance. In addition to traditional customers, in recent years we have increased sales to several large parts and accessory online retailers. Our Specialty segment also operates retail stores in northeast Pennsylvania.

We promote our products to customers through marketing programs, which include: (i) catalogs, advertising, sponsorships and promotional activities, (ii) product level marketing and merchandising support, and (iii) online and digital marketing initiatives. We stage in-person and/or virtual trade shows across the U.S., which provide an opportunity to improve sales through the showcasing of new and innovative products from our vendors to our customers.

Online sales, which represent the majority of our sales, of our Specialty products take place primarily through our ekeystone.com and viantp.com sites and mobile app. These sites provide customers (i) the ability to match products with the make and model of vehicle thus allowing the customer to order the correct part, (ii) product information (e.g. pictures, attributes) available for review and (iii) the convenience of searching inventory availability and ordering the product on the site. Additionally, the site can provide sales opportunities by suggesting other parts to purchase based on an inquiry submitted by the customer.

Distribution

Our Specialty segment operations employ a hub-and-spoke distribution model that enables us to transport products from our primary distribution centers to our non-inventory stocking cross docks, some of which are co-located with our North America wholesale operations and provide distribution points to key regional markets and synergies with our existing infrastructure. We believe this provides added value to our customers through a broader product offering and more efficient distribution process. We use our delivery routes to provide delivery and returns of our products directly to and from our customers in all 48 continental U.S. states and 9 Canadian provinces, and we ship globally to customers in other countries. Our

delivery fleet utilizes a third party software provider to optimize delivery routes, and to track the progress of delivery vehicles throughout their runs.

Competition

Industry participants have a variety of supply choices. Vendors can deliver products to market via warehouse distributors and mail order catalog businesses, or directly to retailers and/or consumers. We view all distributors of specialty vehicle aftermarket equipment and accessories as our competitors. We believe we have been able to distinguish ourselves from other specialty vehicle aftermarket parts and equipment distributors primarily through our broad product selection, which encompasses both popular and hard-to-find products, our national distribution network, and our efficient inventory management systems, as well as through our service. We compete on the basis of product breadth and depth, rapid and dependable delivery, marketing initiatives, support services, and price.

INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY

We own and have the right to use various intellectual property, including intellectual property acquired as a result of past acquisitions, such as intellectual property related to winches acquired in our acquisition of Warn. In addition to trade names, trademarks and patents, we also have technology-based intellectual property that has been both internally developed and obtained through license agreements and acquisitions. We do not believe that our business is materially dependent on any single item of intellectual property, or any single group of related intellectual property, owned or licensed, nor would the expiration of any particular item or related group of intellectual property, or the termination of any particular intellectual property license agreement, materially affect our business. See the risk factor "*Intellectual property claims relating to aftermarket products could adversely affect our business.*" in Part I, Item 1A of this Annual Report on Form 10-K for further information regarding the risks related to intellectual property.

HUMAN CAPITAL

Our people are our most valuable asset. The Company's core values of dependability, excellence, leadership, integrity, value, efficiency and responsiveness establish the foundation on which our culture is built and give our people the opportunity to thrive. Our key human capital management objectives are to attract, retain and develop the highest quality talent. To support these objectives, our human resources programs are designed to acquire and develop talent to prepare them for critical roles within our Company and to facilitate a high-performing, diverse workforce; reward and support employees with competitive pay and benefit programs; and enhance our culture through efforts aimed at making the workplace more engaging and inclusive.

Employees

As of December 31, 2020, we employed approximately 44,000 persons, of which approximately 17,000 were employed in North America and approximately 27,000 were employed outside of North America. Of our employees in North America, approximately 800 were represented by unions. Outside of North America, we have government-mandated collective bargaining agreements and union contracts in certain countries, particularly in Europe where many of our employees are represented by unions and/or works councils. We consider our employee relations to be good.

Inclusion and Diversity

We value and promote inclusion and diversity in our workplace. We recognize that a diverse mix of backgrounds, skills and experiences drives new ideas, products and services. We recruit, hire, promote and retain employees based on merit and demonstrated skills. With respect to our employee population in the United States, as of December 31, 2020 approximately 42% have self-identified as Asian, Black or African American, Hispanic or Latino, Native American, Pacific Islander or two or more races. We have a long-standing commitment to equal employment opportunity. It is our policy and practice to hire, train, promote and compensate employees, and administer all of our personnel policies without regard to race, color, ethnicity, national origin, ancestry, citizenship status, religion, religious creed, sex, gender, gender identity and expression, age, disability, protected medical condition, marital status, veteran or military status, sexual orientation, pregnancy, genetic information or any other characteristic protected by civil rights laws.

Commitment to Values and Ethics

Along with our core values, we act in accordance with our Code of Ethics, which sets forth guidance for employees to make appropriate ethical decisions. Our Code of Ethics covers topics such as use of company assets, bribery and corruption, conflicts of interest, discrimination, harassment, health and safety, privacy and data protection, protecting confidential information, and reporting Code of Ethics violations. The Code of Ethics reflects our commitment to acting with a high level of integrity and providing guidance for reporting complaints in the event of alleged violations of our policies (including through an anonymous "Speak Up" hotline). We do not tolerate harassment or retaliation against persons that report improper behavior.

Health and Safety

We are committed to providing all of our employees with a safe and secure work environment where no one is subject to unnecessary risk. As a key focus, we have implemented various programs and practices aimed to prevent accidents and foster a culture of safety. In response to the COVID-19 pandemic, we implemented new protocols to further support the health and safety of our employees and customers. We also provide several avenues for employees to speak up, including anonymously, if they see something that is inconsistent with good safety practices.

Compensation and Benefits

We strive to attract and retain our talented employees by providing market-competitive compensation and benefits. We engage an outside consulting firm to objectively evaluate our compensation program and benchmark it against industry peers and other similarly situated organizations. Our short and long-term incentive programs are aligned with our vision and key business objectives and are intended to motivate strong performance. We offer benefits that support the physical, financial and emotional well-being of our employees. We offer eligible employees medical, dental and vision coverage, health savings and flexible spending accounts, paid time off, an employee assistance program, an employee assistance fund, voluntary short-term disability insurance, company paid long-term disability insurance, company paid term life insurance, a tuition reimbursement program, a scholarship program for the children of employees, a program to match charitable donations, and retirement plan contributions. Our benefits vary by location and are designed to meet or exceed local laws and to be competitive in the marketplace.

Professional Development and Training

We believe a key factor in employee retention is training and professional development. We have training programs across all levels of the Company to meet the needs of various roles, specialized skill sets and departments across the Company. We provide legal and ethics compliance education as well as general workplace safety and training to our employees. We are committed to the security and confidentiality of our employees' personal information and employ software tools and periodic cyber security training to promote security and information protection.

FACILITIES

As of December 31, 2020, our operations included approximately 1,600 facilities, most of which are leased. Of our total facilities, approximately 525 facilities were located in the U.S. and approximately 1,075 facilities were located in over 25 other countries. Many of our locations stock multiple product types or serve more than one function.

Our global headquarters are located at 500 West Madison Street, Chicago, Illinois 60661.

Our North American headquarters, in Nashville, Tennessee, performs certain centralized functions for our North American operations, including accounting, procurement, and information systems support.

Our Europe headquarters are located in Zug, Switzerland. Our European operations are distributed throughout Europe with main offices in Tamworth, England; in Schiedam, the Netherlands; in Milan, Italy; in Prague, Czech Republic; and in Poing, Germany. In addition to these offices, we have two national distribution centers in Tamworth, England, totaling 250,000 and 1,025,000 square feet, respectively, which house inventory to supply the hubs and branches of our U.K. and Republic of Ireland operations, and one distribution center in Sulzbach-Rosenberg, Germany which supplies our operations in Germany, Austria, Italy, the Czech Republic and Switzerland. The shared service center in Katowice, Poland should begin operations in the second half of 2021, and the central distribution center in the Netherlands is scheduled to be fully operational by 2023.

Our Specialty operations maintain primary procurement, accounting and finance functions in Exeter, Pennsylvania.

Certain back-office support functions for our segments are performed in Bengaluru, India. Additionally, we operate an aftermarket parts warehouse in Taiwan to aggregate inventory for shipment to our locations in North America.

REGULATION

Our operations and properties are subject to laws and regulations relating to the protection of the environment in the U.S. and the other countries in which we operate. See the risk factor "***We are subject to environmental regulations and incur costs relating to environmental matters***" in Part I, Item 1A of this Annual Report on Form 10-K for further information regarding the effects of environmental laws and regulations on us.

We may be affected by tariffs and other import laws and restrictions because we import into the U.S. a significant number of products for sale and distribution. See the risk factors "***If significant tariffs or other restrictions are placed on products or materials we import or any related counter-measures are taken by countries to which we export products, our revenue and results of operations may be materially harmed***" and "***Intellectual property claims relating to aftermarket products could adversely affect our business***" in Part I, Item 1A of this Annual Report on Form 10-K for further information regarding importation risks.

Our business processes and operations are subject to laws and regulations relating to privacy and data protection. See the risk factor “*The costs of complying with the requirements of laws pertaining to the privacy and security of personal information and the potential liability associated with the failure to comply with such laws could materially adversely affect our business and results of operations*” in Part 1, Item 1A of this Annual Report on Form 10-K for further information about privacy and data protection risks.

Some jurisdictions have enacted laws to restrict or prohibit the sale of alternative vehicle parts. See the risk factor “*Existing or new laws and regulations, or changes to enforcement or interpretation of existing laws or regulations, may prohibit, restrict or burden the sale of aftermarket, recycled, refurbished or remanufactured products*” in Part 1, Item 1A of this Annual Report on Form 10-K for further information concerning regulatory restrictions on the sale of our products.

We have thousands of employees located in the U.S. and many other countries and are subject to labor and employment laws in numerous jurisdictions. See the risk factor “*Our business may be adversely affected by union activities and labor and employment laws*” in Part 1, Item 1A of this Annual Report on Form 10-K for further information regarding these labor and employment risks.

SEASONALITY

Our operating results are subject to quarterly variations based on a variety of factors, influenced primarily by seasonal changes in weather patterns. During the winter months, we tend to have higher demand for our vehicle replacement products because there are more weather related repairs. Our aftermarket glass operations typically generate greater revenue and earnings in the second and third quarters, when the demand for automotive replacement glass increases after the winter weather. Our specialty vehicle operations typically generate greater revenue and earnings in the second quarter, when vehicle owners tend to install this equipment, and lower revenue and earnings in the fourth quarter, when the number of RV trips tends to decline as a result of the winter weather. However, the COVID-19 pandemic created an increased demand in the RV market in 2020, and the effect on demand extended into the fourth quarter. Additionally, seasonality may affect our product mix, for example, collision parts tend to have higher demand in the winter as there are generally higher accident rates.

ENVIRONMENTAL, SOCIAL AND GOVERNANCE MATTERS

Environmental

We contribute to a healthy environment. For example, our North American recycling operations harvest vehicle components for reuse in the repair of vehicles. Once the parts are harvested, the remaining valuable materials are removed and repurposed for use in the manufacturing of new basic materials such as steel, aluminum, plastic and rubber. Additionally, we extract fluids that we recycle or utilize in our own operations, such as fuel to run our own truck fleet.

Our recycling efforts are a key pillar of our mission statement of being a responsible steward of the environment and a true partner with the communities in which we operate. This stewardship has been embedded in our culture since the company’s founding in 1998. Our recycling efforts preserve natural resources, reduce the demand for scarce landfill space, and help decrease air and water pollution.

The table below highlights our North American recycling operation’s efforts in 2020 to minimize the environmental impact of total loss and end-of-life vehicles with effective and proper vehicle disposition, and lists the approximate number or amount of parts or other materials removed from such vehicles and sold or used by us in our operations.

<i>(in thousands)</i>	2020 Totals
Vehicles procured	818
Catalytic converters	1,489
Tires	2,285
Batteries	658
Fuel (in gallons)	3,876
Waste oil (in gallons)	2,315
Anti-freeze/Washer fluid (in gallons)	305
Crush Auto/Scrap (in tons)	851
Individual parts sold	14,629

Social

We continuously strive to improve the effect of our operations, and the awareness of all of our employees, with respect to social issues. Refer to the "Human Capital" section above for more information.

We also strive to improve the communities in which we operate. The employees at our facilities are encouraged to volunteer in local community activities, and we have established a charitable foundation to distribute funds to local causes.

Governance

We have made substantial progress in the area of corporate governance. Our Board of Directors refreshment process has resulted in half of our current Board being added since August 2018, and we have three women on our Board. Additionally, over 80% of our directors are independent. We believe that the skill sets of our newly constituted Board effectively address the areas of focus that are important for our short and long-term strategic objectives, including the continued focus on the integration of our European operations.

We have adopted "proxy access," which permits an eligible stockholder to nominate and include in our proxy materials director nominees (subject to the terms set forth in our Bylaws). We also have majority voting for the election of our directors, requiring a director who fails to receive a majority vote to tender his or her resignation to the Board.

Our Board of Directors adopted a revised Code of Ethics in 2019 to help ensure that everyone at LKQ is clear on our mission, values and guiding ethical principles. The Code of Ethics covers a variety of topics, including the health and safety of our employees, fair dealing with our customers, suppliers and competitors, anti-bribery rules, conflict of interest prohibitions, and protecting personal data.

ITEM 1A. RISK FACTORS

The following risk factors and other information included in this Annual Report on Form 10-K should be carefully considered. The occurrence of any of the following risks or of unknown risks and uncertainties may adversely affect our business, operating results and financial condition. For a summary of risk factors refer to "Special Note on Forward-Looking Statements" in Part I of this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

Risks Relating to Our Business

Our operating results and financial condition have been and will likely continue to be adversely affected by the COVID-19 pandemic and could be adversely affected by other public health emergencies.

The COVID-19 pandemic is adversely affecting, and is expected to continue to adversely affect, our business and operations. Government authorities in the jurisdictions in which we operate have recommended or mandated precautions to mitigate the spread of COVID-19, including prohibitions on congregating in various locations, travel restrictions, shelter-in-place orders, and similar measures. These measures have resulted in a significant reduction in miles driven. As a result, we have experienced and expect to continue to experience unpredictable reductions in demand for our products. Although we have been permitted to continue to operate in most of the jurisdictions in which we operate, including in jurisdictions that have mandated the closure of certain businesses, there is no assurance that we will be permitted to continue operations under future government orders or other restrictions.

In order to reduce costs in an attempt to offset reductions in revenue, we have implemented various cost reductions to align with the lower level of economic activity, including employee layoffs and furloughs. These actions may result in a significant increase in employment-related claims and the associated risks and expenses related thereto. Due to the self-insured nature of our health insurance program, we may be subject to substantial increases in healthcare costs in the event that a significant number of our employees become ill and require medical treatment due to COVID-19 infections. Also, we may suffer workforce shortages and/or lose the services of key management personnel due to employees contracting the COVID-19 virus or due to employees being subject to quarantine because of possible exposure to a person who tested positive for the virus. Although we have been taking precautions as recommended by governmental agencies to protect the health and safety of our employees who are continuing to work, we may be subject to claims that we did not take adequate or appropriate measures in this regard. We have also implemented remote work arrangements for many of our employees, which may expose us to an increased risk of cyber-attack or other cyber-security threats.

In the event that the pandemic subsides and business increases, there can be no assurance that we will be able to recall or rehire the appropriate number of employees with the proper skill sets to handle the increase in business.

We are continuing to evaluate the applicability of certain financial assistance and relief programs from foreign governments. While we have pursued and will continue to pursue this government assistance where possible and advisable, there is no guarantee as to what amount, if any, we would qualify for and receive in the future.

The COVID-19 pandemic is adversely affecting our business partners, including our suppliers and customers. Depending on the extent of the adverse effects, we may not be able to source sufficient inventory to provide products to our customers even at reduced-demand levels, and the ability of our customers to continue operating or to pay us for our products may be disrupted.

Depending on the length and severity of the adverse effects on our business of the COVID-19 pandemic, we may determine that our goodwill or other long-lived assets have become impaired or that the carrying value of our receivables and inventory may no longer be recoverable. If either or both occur, we may incur significant charges to our pre-tax income.

Depending on the length and severity of the adverse effects on our business of the COVID-19 pandemic, we may not satisfy one or more of the financial or other covenants in our credit facility. Failure to satisfy any such covenant could inhibit our ability to borrow money under our credit facility should we need to do so or could result in a default under our credit facility. The COVID-19 pandemic has caused severe macroeconomic disruptions, including substantial price volatility in the equities markets, including the price of our common stock, and concerns about the liquidity of the credit markets. These macroeconomic disruptions may also affect our ability to borrow money or otherwise raise cash.

There is uncertainty with respect to the duration and breadth of the COVID-19 pandemic. Moreover, even after the mitigation measures are relaxed by government authorities, the timing and extent of the recovery of the economies in the countries where we operate is difficult to estimate. Thus, the ultimate impact on our business, financial results and financial condition cannot reasonably be estimated at this time. In addition, even if the adverse effects of the COVID-19 pandemic subside, there is the possibility of a recurrence of COVID-19 or the emergence of a different pandemic or health emergency with similar economic disruptions. Certain jurisdictions are reinstating mitigation measures at least through February 2021.

Our operating results and financial condition have been and could continue to be adversely affected by the economic, political and social conditions in the U.S., Europe and elsewhere, as well as the economic health of vehicle owners and numbers and types of vehicles sold.

Changes in economic, political and social conditions in the U.S., Europe and other countries in which we are located or do business could have a material effect on our company. Negative effects to our supply chain, costs of doing business, sales and distribution activity may occur due to factors such as war or threats of war, natural disasters, nuclear facility accidents, public health emergencies, utility interruptions, terrorism and social unrest.

Our business is also affected by a number of other factors. For example, the number and types of new vehicles produced and sold by manufacturers affects our business. A decrease in the number of vehicles on the road may result in a decrease in repairs.

Our sales are also impacted by changes to the economic health of vehicle owners. The economic health of vehicle owners is affected by many factors, including, among others, general business conditions, interest rates, inflation, consumer debt levels, the availability of consumer credit, taxation, fuel prices, unemployment trends and other matters that influence consumer confidence and spending. Many of these factors are outside of our control. If any of these conditions worsen, our business, results of operations, financial condition and cash flows could be adversely affected.

In addition, economic conditions, including decreased access to credit, may result in financial difficulties leading to restructurings, bankruptcies, liquidations and other unfavorable events for our customers, suppliers, logistics and other service providers and financial institutions that are counterparties to our credit facilities and hedge transactions. These unfavorable events affecting our business partners could have an adverse effect on our business, results of operations, financial condition and cash flows.

We have a substantial business presence in Europe, including a significant presence in the U.K. and the Republic of Ireland (“ROI”). In June 2016, voters in the U.K. decided by referendum to withdraw from the European Union (also known as Brexit). The U.K.’s withdrawal from the European Union became effective on January 31, 2020. The U.K. and the European Union negotiated a Trade and Cooperation Agreement (“TCA”) to govern the new relationship, which became effective on January 1, 2021. Following the adoption of the TCA, duties have increased on some of the products we import into the U.K., and we have observed shipment delays, particularly with respect to the products we supply to our business in the ROI. While the extent and impact of these issues is not clear at this point, they could have adverse impacts on our business. Notwithstanding the TCA, there continues to be uncertainty regarding the effects of Brexit on our U.K. and European businesses, including with respect to tariffs or trade sanctions on goods moving between the jurisdictions, increased administrative burdens, fluctuations in exchange rates, disruptions in access to markets by U.K. and ROI companies, and disagreements about the interpretation of the TCA.

The widespread use of social media platforms has increased the speed and scope that information or misinformation about us can be disseminated and could hamper our ability to correct misrepresentations or to otherwise respond effectively to negative publicity. Negative posts about us, our employees, our business practices, or our products or services, whether or not valid, could seriously damage our brands and reputation.

We face competition from local, national, international, and internet-based vehicle products providers, and this competition could negatively affect our business.

The vehicle replacement products industry and vehicle accessory parts industry are highly competitive and are served by numerous suppliers of OEM, recycled, aftermarket, refurbished and remanufactured products. Within each of these categories of suppliers, there are local owner-operated companies, larger regional suppliers, national and international providers, and internet-based suppliers and distributors. Providers of vehicle replacement and accessory products that have traditionally sold only certain categories of such products may decide to expand their product offerings into other categories of vehicle products, which may further increase competition. Some of our current and potential competitors may have more operational expertise; greater financial, technical, manufacturing, distribution, and other resources; longer operating histories; lower cost structures; and better relationships in the insurance and vehicle repair industries or with consumers, than we do. Business transacted on online marketplaces has been increasing, which presents additional competitive pressures on us; in addition, facilitators of these online marketplaces control access to this channel and may prohibit us from participating for various reasons.

In the U.S. and Europe, local companies have formed cooperative efforts in an attempt to more efficiently compete against us in all aspects of our business. As a result of these factors, our competitors may be able to provide products that we are unable to supply, provide their products at lower costs, or supply products to customers that we are unable to serve.

We believe that a majority of collision parts by dollar amount are supplied by OEMs, with the balance being supplied by distributors of alternative aftermarket, recycled, refurbished and remanufactured collision parts like us. The OEMs are

therefore able to exert pricing pressure in the marketplace. We compete with the OEMs primarily on price and to a lesser extent on service and quality.

From time to time, the OEMs have engaged in efforts seeking to increase OEM market share and to restrict consumers' choice to use recycled or aftermarket parts to repair consumers' vehicles. Examples of these efforts include blocking the use of vehicle telematics by the independent repair industry, demanding that suppliers provide certain parts exclusively to the OEMs, embedding software in certain vehicle parts that prevents them from being recycled and used to repair other vehicles, repair shop certification programs that, in some cases, require the repair shops to use only OEM parts, refusing to sell certain OEM parts unless the buyer is an OEM-certified shop, obtaining patents and trademarks on various subcomponents of vehicles to prohibit the use of an aftermarket part alternative, and price matching and rebate programs on certain aftermarket products. See the risk factor entitled "***Intellectual property claims relating to aftermarket products could adversely affect our business***" for further information about the OEM patents and trademarks.

With respect to telematics, vehicles are increasingly being equipped with systems that transmit data to the OEMs wirelessly regarding, among other items, accident incidents, maintenance requirements, location of the vehicle, identification of the closest dealership, and other statistics about the vehicle and its driving history. To the extent that this data is not shared with alternative suppliers, the OEMs will have an advantage with respect to such matters as contacting the vehicle driver, recommending repairs and maintenance, and directing the vehicle owner to an affiliated dealership.

The frequency and intensity of these OEM efforts has been increasing over time. The growth and effectiveness of these efforts or the introduction of new ones could have a material adverse impact on our business.

We rely upon our customers and insurance companies to promote the usage of alternative parts.

Our success depends, in part, on the acceptance and promotion of alternative parts usage by automotive insurance companies and vehicle repair facilities. There can be no assurance that current levels of alternative parts usage will be maintained or will increase in the future.

We rely on business relationships with insurance companies. These insurance companies encourage vehicle repair facilities to use products we provide. The business relationships include in some cases participation in aftermarket quality and service assurance programs that may result in a higher usage of our aftermarket products than would be the case without the programs. Our arrangements with these companies may be terminated by them at any time, including in connection with their own business concerns relating to the offering, availability, standards or operations of the aftermarket quality and service assurance programs. We rely on these relationships for sales to some collision repair shops, and a termination of these relationships may result in a loss of sales, which could adversely affect our results of operations.

In an Illinois lawsuit involving State Farm Mutual Automobile Insurance Company ("Avery v. State Farm"), a jury decided in October 1999 that State Farm breached certain insurance contracts with its policyholders by using non-OEM replacement products to repair damaged vehicles when use of such products did not restore the vehicle to its "pre-loss condition." The jury found that State Farm misled its customers by not disclosing the use of non-OEM replacement products and the alleged inferiority of those products. Damages in excess of \$1 billion were assessed against State Farm. In August 2005, the Illinois Supreme Court reversed the awards made by the lower courts and found, among other things, that the plaintiffs had failed to establish any breach of contract by State Farm. The plaintiffs filed a subsequent claim alleging that State Farm improperly influenced one of the justices on the Illinois Supreme Court. Prior to trial on the subsequent claim, the parties settled the case; as part of the settlement, State Farm paid the plaintiffs \$250 million. As a result of this case, some insurance companies reduced or eliminated their use of aftermarket products. Our financial results could be adversely affected if insurance companies modified or terminated the arrangements pursuant to which repair shops buy aftermarket or recycled products from us due to a fear of similar claims.

In addition, to the extent that the collision repair industry continues to consolidate, the buying power of collision repair shop customers may further increase, putting additional pressure on our financial returns.

Intellectual property claims relating to aftermarket products could adversely affect our business.

OEMs and others have attempted to use claims of intellectual property infringement against manufacturers and distributors of aftermarket products to restrict or eliminate the sale of aftermarket products that are the subject of the claims. OEMs have brought such claims in federal court and with the U.S. International Trade Commission. In some cases, we have entered into patent license agreements with OEMs that allow us to sell aftermarket parts that replicate the patented parts in exchange for a royalty and otherwise in accordance with the terms of the agreements.

To the extent OEMs and other manufacturers obtain design patents or trademarks and are successful in asserting claims of infringement of these patents or trademarks against us, we could be restricted or prohibited from selling certain aftermarket products, which could have an adverse effect on our business. In the event that our license agreements, or other similar license arrangements with OEMs or others, are terminated or we are unable to agree upon renewal terms, we may be

subject to costs and uncertainties of litigation as well as restrictions on our ability to sell aftermarket parts that replicate parts covered by those design patents or trademarks. We have filed, and may file in the future, challenges to OEM patents, including patents owned by OEMs with which we have patent license agreements. We also may file challenges to OEM trademarks. To the extent OEMs are successful in defending their patents or trademarks, we could be restricted or prohibited from selling the corresponding aftermarket products, which could have an adverse effect on our business. Also, we will likely incur expenses investigating, pursuing and defending intellectual property claims.

U.S. Customs and Border Protection has taken the position that certain of our aftermarket parts infringe certain OEM trademarks and seized our aftermarket parts as we attempted to import them into the U.S. We incur costs and expenses attempting to convince Customs and Border Protection to release the seized goods and in litigation where we seek a determination of non-infringement. In the event we are unsuccessful in obtaining their release, such goods may be subject to forfeiture and other penalties.

Aftermarket products certifying organizations may revoke the certification of parts that are the subject of the intellectual property disputes. Lack of certification may negatively impact us because many major insurance companies recommend or require the use of aftermarket products only if they have been certified by an independent certifying organization.

If the number of vehicles involved in accidents declines or the number of cars being repaired declines, or the mix of the types of vehicles in the overall vehicle population changes, our business could suffer.

Our business depends on vehicle accidents, mechanical failures and routine maintenance for both the demand for repairs using our products and the supply of recycled, remanufactured and refurbished parts. To the extent that a relatively higher percentage of damaged vehicles are declared total losses, there will be less demand for our products to repair such vehicles. In addition, our business is impacted by factors that influence the number and/or severity of accidents and mechanical failures including, but not limited to, the number of vehicles on the road, the number of miles driven, the ages of drivers, the occurrence and severity of certain weather conditions, the congestion of traffic, drivers distracted by electronic equipment, the use of alcohol or drugs by drivers, the usage rate and effectiveness of accident avoidance systems in new vehicles, the reliability of new OEM parts, and the condition of roadways. For example, an increase in the acceptance of ride-sharing could reduce the number of vehicles on the road. Additionally, an increase in fuel prices may cause the number of vehicles on the road, the number of miles driven, and the need for mechanical repairs and maintenance to decline, as motorists seek alternative transportation options. Mild weather conditions, particularly during winter months, tend to result in a decrease in vehicle accidents. Moreover, legislation banning the use of handheld cellular telephones or other electronic devices while driving could lead to a decline in accidents.

Systems designed to minimize accident frequency and severity are becoming more prevalent and more technologically sophisticated. To the extent OEMs install or are mandated by law to install accident avoidance systems in their vehicles, the number and severity of accidents could decrease, which could have a material adverse effect on our business.

The average number of new vehicles sold annually has fluctuated from year-to-year. Periods of decreased sales could result in a reduction in the number of vehicles on the road and consequently fewer vehicles involved in accidents or in need of mechanical repair or maintenance. Substantial further declines in automotive sales in the future could have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations and/or financial condition. In addition, if vehicle population trends result in a disproportionately high number of older vehicles on the road, insurance companies may find it uneconomical to repair such vehicles or there could be less costly repairs. If vehicle population trends result in a disproportionately high number of newer vehicles on the road, the demand generally for mechanical repairs and maintenance would likely decline due to the newer, longer-lasting parts in the vehicle population and mechanical failures being covered by OEM warranties for the first years of a vehicle's life. Moreover, alternative collision and mechanical parts are less likely to be used on newer vehicles. Our Specialty segment depends on sales of pickup trucks, sport utility vehicles, crossover utility vehicles, high performance vehicles and recreational vehicles; any reduction in the number of such vehicles in operation will adversely affect demand for our Specialty products.

Electric vehicles do not have traditional engines, transmissions, and certain related parts. Engines and transmissions represent some of our largest revenue generating SKUs in North America, and parts for engines and transmissions represent a significant amount of the revenue of our European operations. Thus, an increase in electric vehicles as a percentage of vehicles sold could have a negative impact on our sales of engines, transmissions, and other related parts.

Fluctuations in the prices of metals and other commodities could adversely affect our financial results.

Our recycling operations generate scrap metal and precious metals (such as platinum, palladium, and rhodium) as well as other metals that we sell. After we dismantle a salvage vehicle for wholesale parts and after vehicles have been processed in our self service retail business, the remaining vehicle hulks are sold to scrap processors and other remaining metals are sold to processors and brokers of metals. In addition, we receive "crush only" vehicles or vehicles to be further processed from other

companies, including OEMs, which we dismantle and which generate scrap metal and other metals, in accordance with the guidelines of our agreements with the providing company. The prices of scrap and other metals have historically fluctuated, sometimes significantly, due to market factors. In addition, buyers may stop purchasing metals entirely due to excess supply. To the extent that the prices of metals decrease materially or buyers stop purchasing metals, our revenue from such sales will suffer and a write-down of our inventory value could be required. For example, in 2018 China imposed stringent purity restrictions on the importation of various types of solid waste allegedly in an effort to reduce environmental pollution.

The cost of our wholesale recycled and our self service retail inventory purchases will change as a result of fluctuating scrap metal and other metals prices. In a period of falling metal prices, there can be no assurance that our inventory purchasing cost will decrease the same amount or at the same rate as the scrap metal and other metals prices decline, and there may be a delay between the scrap metal and other metals price reductions and any inventory cost reductions. The prices of steel, aluminum, and plastics are components of the cost to manufacture products for our aftermarket business. If the prices of commodities rise and result in higher costs to us for products we sell, we may not be able to pass these higher costs on to our customers.

An adverse change in our relationships with our suppliers, disruption to our supply of inventory, or the misconduct, performance failures or negligence of our third party vendors or service providers could increase our expenses, impede our ability to serve our customers, or expose us to liability.

Our North American business is dependent on a relatively small number of suppliers of aftermarket products, a large portion of which are sourced from Taiwan. Our European business also acquires product from Asian sources. We incur substantial freight costs to import parts from our suppliers, many of which are located in Asia. If the cost of freight rose, we might not be able to pass the cost increases on to our customers. Furthermore, although alternative suppliers exist for substantially all aftermarket products distributed by us, the loss of any one supplier could have a material adverse effect on us until alternative suppliers are located and have commenced manufacturing and providing the relevant products. In addition, we are subject to disruptions from work stoppages and other labor disputes at port facilities through which we import our inventory. We also face the risk that our suppliers could attempt to circumvent us and sell their product directly to our customers; consolidation of our suppliers could enhance their ability to distribute products through additional sales channels and thus decrease their reliance on wholesale distributors like us.

Moreover, our operations are subject to the customary risks of doing business abroad, including, among other things, natural disasters, transportation costs and delays, political instability, currency fluctuations and the imposition of tariffs, import and export controls and other non-tariff barriers (including changes in the allocation of quotas), as well as the uncertainty regarding future relations between China, Japan and Taiwan. For example, U.S. Customs and Border Protection have used claims of intellectual property infringement to seize certain of our aftermarket parts as we attempted to import them into the U.S.

Because a substantial volume of our sales involves products manufactured from sheet metal, we can be adversely impacted if sheet metal becomes unavailable or is only available at higher prices, which we may not be able to pass on to our customers. Additionally, as OEMs convert to raw materials other than steel, it may be more difficult or expensive to source aftermarket parts made with such materials, and it may be more difficult for repair shops to work with such materials in the repair process.

Most of our salvage and a portion of our self service inventory is obtained from vehicles offered at salvage auctions operated by several companies that own auction facilities in numerous locations across the U.S. We do not typically have contracts with the auction companies. According to industry analysts, a small number of companies control a large percentage of the salvage auction market in the U.S. If an auction company prohibited us from participating in its auctions, began competing with us, or significantly raised its fees, our business could be adversely affected through higher costs or the resulting potential inability to service our customers. Moreover, we face competition in the purchase of vehicles from direct competitors, rebuilders, exporters and other bidders. To the extent that the number of bidders increases, it may have the effect of increasing our cost of goods sold for wholesale recycled products. Some states regulate bidders to help ensure that salvage vehicles are purchased for legal purposes by qualified buyers. Auction companies have been actively seeking to reduce, circumvent or eliminate these regulations, which would further increase the number of bidders.

In addition, there is a limited supply of salvage vehicles in the U.S., and thus the costs to us of these vehicles could increase over time. In some states, when a vehicle is deemed a total loss, a salvage title is issued. Whether states issue salvage titles is important to the supply of inventory for the vehicle recycling industry because an increase in vehicles that qualify as salvage vehicles provides greater availability and typically lowers the price of such vehicles. Currently, these titling issues are a matter of state law. In 1992, the U.S. Congress commissioned an advisory committee to study problems relating to vehicle titling, registration, and salvage. Since then, legislation has been introduced seeking to establish national uniform requirements in this area, including a uniform definition of a salvage vehicle. The vehicle recycling industry will generally favor a uniform definition, since it will avoid inconsistencies across state lines, and will generally favor a definition that expands the number of

damaged vehicles that qualify as salvage. However, certain interest groups, including repair shops and some insurance associations, may oppose this type of legislation. National legislation has not yet been enacted in this area, and there can be no assurance that such legislation will be enacted in the future.

We also acquire inventory directly from insurance companies, OEMs, and others. To the extent that these suppliers decide to discontinue these arrangements, our business could be adversely affected through higher costs or the resulting potential inability to service our customers.

In Europe, we acquire products from a wide variety of suppliers. As vehicle technology changes, some parts will become more complex and the design or technology of those parts may be covered by patents or other rights that make it difficult for aftermarket suppliers to produce for sale to companies such as ours. The complexity of the parts may include software or other technical aspects that make it difficult to identify what is wrong with the vehicle. More complex parts may be difficult to repair and may require expensive or difficult to obtain software updates, limiting our ability to compete with the OEMs.

We rely on third parties to provide products and services that are integral to our operations. If we fail to adequately assess, monitor and regulate the performance of our third party vendors and service providers, we could be subject to additional risk caused by the misconduct, performance failures or negligence of these third parties. For example, these could include violations of, or noncompliance with, laws and/or regulations governing our business (including, but not limited to, bribery, cybersecurity or privacy laws), which could lead to sanctions and/or fines from governmental agencies. Our arrangements with third party vendors and service providers may cause us financial and reputational harm if those third parties fail to satisfy their obligations to us, including their obligations to maintain and protect the security and confidentiality of our information and data or the information and data relating to our customers. Further, noncompliance with contract terms by our third party vendors or service providers could expose us to liability to other third parties or our employees.

If we determine that our goodwill or other intangible assets have become impaired, we may incur significant charges to our pre-tax income.

Goodwill represents the excess of cost over the fair market value of net assets acquired in business combinations. In the future, our goodwill and intangible assets may increase as a result of acquisitions. Goodwill is reviewed at least annually for impairment. Impairment may result from, among other things, deterioration in the performance of acquired businesses, deterioration of expected future cash flows or performance, increases in our cost of capital, adverse market conditions, and adverse changes in applicable laws or regulations, including modifications that restrict the activities of the acquired business. As of December 31, 2020, our total goodwill subject to future impairment testing was \$4.6 billion. For further discussion of our annual impairment test, see "Goodwill Impairment" in the Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates section of Item 7 in this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

Except for indefinite-lived intangibles, we amortize other intangible assets over the assigned useful lives, each of which is based upon the expected period to be benefited. We review indefinite-lived intangible assets for impairment annually or sooner if events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying value may not be recoverable. We review finite-lived intangible assets for possible impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying value may not be recoverable. In the event conditions change that affect our ability to realize the underlying cash flows associated with our intangible assets, we may record an impairment charge. As of December 31, 2020, the value of our other intangible assets, net of accumulated amortization, was \$814 million.

We could be subject to product liability claims and involved in product recalls.

If customers of repair shops that purchase our products are injured or suffer property damage, we could be subject to product liability claims by such customers. The successful assertion of this type of claim could have an adverse effect on our business, results of operations or financial condition. In addition, we may become involved in the recall of a product that is determined to be defective. More generally, a recall involving alternative parts, even if we did not sell the recalled products, could adversely affect the perceived quality of alternative parts, leading to decreased usage of alternative parts. The expenses of a recall and the damage to our reputation, or the reputation of alternative parts generally, could have an adverse effect on our business, results of operations or financial condition.

We have agreed to defend and indemnify in certain circumstances insurance companies and customers against claims and damages relating to product liability and product recalls. The existence of claims or damages for which we must defend and indemnify these parties could also negatively impact our business, results of operations or financial condition.

We may not be able to successfully acquire new businesses or integrate acquisitions, and we may not be able to successfully divest certain businesses.

We may not be able to successfully complete potential strategic acquisitions if we cannot reach agreement on acceptable terms, if we do not obtain required antitrust or other regulatory approvals, or for other reasons. Moreover, we may not be able to identify acquisition candidates at reasonable prices and/or be able to successfully integrate acquisitions.

If we buy a company or a division of a company, we may experience difficulty integrating that company's or division's personnel and operations, which could negatively affect our operating results. In addition:

- the key personnel of the acquired company may decide not to work for us;
- customers of the acquired company may decide not to purchase products from us;
- suppliers of the acquired company may decide not to sell products to us;
- we may experience business disruptions as a result of information technology systems conversions;
- we may experience additional financial and accounting challenges and complexities in areas such as tax planning, treasury management, and financial reporting;
- we may be held liable for environmental, tax or other risks and liabilities as a result of our acquisitions, some of which we may not have discovered during our due diligence;
- we may intentionally assume the liabilities of the companies we acquire, which could result in material adverse effects on our business;
- our existing business may be disrupted or receive insufficient management attention;
- we may not be able to realize the cost savings or other financial benefits we anticipated, either in the amount or in the time frame that we expect; and
- we may incur debt or issue equity securities to pay for any future acquisition, the issuance of which could involve the imposition of restrictive covenants or be dilutive to our existing stockholders.

For example, we have undertaken the 1 LKQ Europe program to create structural centralization and standardization of key functions to facilitate the operation of the Europe segment as a single business; this program will present a number of execution challenges. The COVID-19 pandemic has also impacted certain 1 LKQ Europe initiatives resulting in minor delays of certain initiatives.

In addition to acquisitions, we have divested, and will continue to divest, certain businesses that do not meet our performance standards. As a result of a divestment, we may not recover the carrying value of our investment in the divested business; in addition, such divestment transactions require significant management time and attention.

Risks Relating to Our Financial Structure

We have a substantial amount of indebtedness, which could have a material adverse effect on our financial condition and our ability to obtain financing in the future and to react to changes in our business.

As of December 31, 2020, we had approximately \$967 million aggregate principal amount of secured debt outstanding and approximately \$2.4 billion of availability under our credit agreement (\$2.5 billion of availability reduced by \$71 million of amounts outstanding under letters of credit). In addition, we had approximately \$1.8 billion aggregate principal amount of unsecured debt outstanding comprised of €500 million (\$611 million) aggregate principal amount of 3.875% senior notes due April 1, 2024 (the "Euro Notes (2024)"), and €1.0 billion (\$1.2 billion) aggregate principal amount consisting of €750 million of 3.625% senior notes due 2026 (the "Euro Notes (2026)") and €250 million of 4.125% senior notes due 2028 (the "Euro Notes (2028)"), together with the 2026 notes, the "Euro Notes (2026/28)," and together with the Euro Notes (2024), and Euro Notes (2026), the "senior notes"). Borrowings under the credit agreement mature in January 2024.

Our significant amount of debt and our debt service obligations could limit our ability to satisfy our obligations, limit our ability to operate our business and impair our competitive position.

For example, our debt and our debt service obligations could:

- increase our vulnerability to adverse economic and general industry conditions, including interest rate fluctuations, because a portion of our borrowings are and will continue to be at variable rates of interest;
- require us to dedicate a substantial portion of our cash flow from operations to payments on our debt, which would reduce the availability of our cash flow from operations to fund working capital, capital expenditures or other general corporate purposes;

- limit our flexibility in planning for, or reacting to, changes in our business and industry;
- place us at a disadvantage compared to competitors that may have proportionately less debt;
- limit our ability to obtain additional debt or equity financing due to applicable financial and restrictive covenants in our debt agreements; and
- increase our cost of borrowing.

In addition, if we or our subsidiaries incur additional debt, the risks associated with our substantial leverage and the ability to service such debt would increase.

Our senior notes do not impose any limitations on our ability to incur additional debt or protect against certain other types of transactions.

Although we are subject to our credit agreement for so long as it remains in effect, the indentures governing the senior notes do not restrict the future incurrence of unsecured indebtedness, guarantees or other obligations. The indentures contain certain limitations on our ability to incur liens on assets and engage in sale and leaseback transactions. However, these limitations are subject to important exceptions. In addition, the indentures do not contain many other restrictions, including certain restrictions contained in our credit agreement, including, without limitation, making investments, prepaying subordinated indebtedness or engaging in transactions with our affiliates.

Our credit agreement will permit, subject to specified conditions and limitations, the incurrence of a significant amount of additional indebtedness under the existing agreement. As of December 31, 2020, we would have been able to incur an additional \$2.4 billion of indebtedness under our credit agreement (\$2.5 billion of availability reduced by \$71 million of amounts outstanding under letters of credit). If we or our subsidiaries incur additional debt, the risks associated with our substantial leverage and the need to service such debt would increase.

Our credit agreement imposes operating and financial restrictions on us and our subsidiaries, which may prevent us from capitalizing on business opportunities.

Our credit agreement imposes operating and financial restrictions on us. These restrictions may limit our ability, among other things, to:

- incur, assume or permit to exist additional indebtedness (including guarantees thereof) outside of our credit agreement;
- pay dividends or make certain other distributions on our capital stock or repurchase our capital stock or prepay subordinated indebtedness;
- incur liens on assets;
- make certain investments or other restricted payments;
- engage in transactions with affiliates;
- sell certain assets or merge or consolidate with or into other companies;
- guarantee indebtedness; and
- alter the business we conduct.

As a result of these covenants and restrictions, we may be limited in how we conduct our business and we may be unable to raise additional debt or equity financing to compete effectively or to take advantage of new business opportunities. The terms of any future indebtedness we may incur could include more restrictive covenants. We cannot assure you that we will be able to maintain compliance with these covenants in the future and, if we fail to do so, that we will be able to obtain waivers from the lenders and/or amend the covenants. The failure to comply with any of these covenants would cause a default under the credit agreement. A default, if not waived, could result in acceleration of our debt, in which case the debt would become immediately due and payable. If this occurs, we may not be able to repay our debt or borrow sufficient funds to refinance it. Even if new financing were available, it may be on terms that are less attractive to us than our existing credit facilities or it may be on terms that are not acceptable to us.

We may not be able to generate sufficient cash to service all of our indebtedness, and may be forced to take other actions to satisfy our obligations under our indebtedness, which may not be successful.

Our ability to make scheduled payments on or to refinance our debt obligations depends on our financial condition and operating performance, which are subject to prevailing economic and competitive conditions and to certain financial, business and other factors beyond our control. We cannot assure you that we will maintain a level of cash flows from operating activities sufficient to permit us to pay the principal, premium, if any, and interest on our indebtedness. If our cash flows and capital resources are insufficient to fund our debt service obligations, we may be forced to reduce or delay investments and

capital expenditures, or to sell assets, seek additional capital or restructure or refinance our indebtedness. These alternative measures may not be successful and may not permit us to meet our scheduled debt service obligations. If our operating results and available cash are insufficient to meet our debt service obligations, we could face substantial liquidity problems and might be required to dispose of material assets or operations to meet our debt service and other obligations. We may not be able to consummate those dispositions or to obtain the proceeds that we hope to realize from them, and these proceeds may not be adequate to meet any debt service obligations then due. Any future refinancing of our indebtedness could be at higher interest rates and may require us to comply with more onerous covenants which could further restrict our business operations. Additionally, our credit agreement and the indentures that govern our senior notes limit the use of the proceeds from certain dispositions of our assets; as a result, our credit agreement and our senior notes may prevent us from using the proceeds from such dispositions to satisfy all of our debt service obligations.

Our future capital needs may require that we seek to refinance our debt or obtain additional debt or equity financing, events that could have a negative effect on our business.

We may need to raise additional funds in the future to, among other things, refinance existing debt, fund our existing operations, improve or expand our operations, respond to competitive pressures, or make acquisitions. From time to time, we may raise additional funds through public or private financing, strategic alliances, or other arrangements. Funds may not be available or available on terms acceptable to us as a result of different factors, including but not limited to turmoil in the credit markets that results in the tightening of credit conditions and current or future regulations applicable to the financial institutions from which we seek financing. If adequate funds are not available on acceptable terms, we may be unable to meet our business or strategic objectives or compete effectively. If we raise additional funds by issuing equity securities, stockholders may experience dilution of their ownership interests, and the newly issued securities may have rights superior to those of our common stock. If we raise additional funds by issuing debt, we may be subject to higher borrowing costs and further limitations on our operations. If we refinance or restructure our debt, we may incur charges to write off the unamortized portion of deferred debt issuance costs from a previous financing, or we may incur charges related to hedge ineffectiveness from our interest rate swap obligations. There are restrictions in the indenture that governs the Euro Notes (2024), Euro Notes (2026) and Euro Notes (2028) on our ability to refinance such notes prior to January 1, 2024, April 1, 2021, and April 1, 2023, respectively. We could refinance the notes through open market purchases, subject to a limitation in our credit agreement on the amount of such purchases. If we fail to raise capital when needed, our business may be negatively affected.

Our variable rate indebtedness subjects us to interest rate risk, which could cause our indebtedness service obligations to increase significantly and could affect the value of our senior notes.

Certain borrowings under our credit agreement and the borrowing under our accounts receivable securitization facility are at variable rates of interest and expose us to interest rate risk. If interest rates increase, our debt service obligations on the variable rate indebtedness would increase even though the amount borrowed remained the same, and our net income and cash flows, including cash available for servicing our indebtedness, would correspondingly decrease. Moreover, changes in market interest rates could affect the trading value of the senior notes. Certain of our variable rate debt, including our revolving credit facility, currently uses the London Interbank Offered Rate ("LIBOR") as a benchmark for establishing the interest rate. LIBOR is the subject of proposals for reform. These reforms and other pressures may cause LIBOR to disappear entirely, potentially as soon as the end of 2021, or to perform differently than in the past. The consequences of these developments with respect to LIBOR cannot be entirely predicted but could result in an increase in the cost of our variable rate debt.

Repayment of our indebtedness, including our senior notes, is dependent on cash flow generated by our subsidiaries.

We are a holding company and repayment of our senior notes will be dependent upon cash flow generated by our subsidiaries and their ability to make such cash available to us, by dividend, debt repayment or otherwise. Unless they are borrowers or guarantors of the indebtedness, our subsidiaries do not have any obligation to pay amounts due on the indebtedness or to make funds available for that purpose. Our subsidiaries may not be able to, or be permitted to, make distributions to enable us to make payments in respect of our indebtedness, including the senior notes. Each of our subsidiaries is a distinct legal entity and, under certain circumstances, legal and contractual restrictions may limit our ability to obtain cash from our subsidiaries and, under certain circumstances, distributions from our subsidiaries may be subject to taxes that reduce the amount of such distributions available to us. While the indentures governing the senior notes limit the ability of our subsidiaries to restrict the payment of dividends or to restrict other intercompany payments to us, these limitations are subject to certain qualifications and exceptions. In the event that we do not receive distributions from our subsidiaries, we may be unable to make required principal and interest payments on our indebtedness, including the senior notes.

A downgrade in our credit rating would impact our cost of capital and could impact the market value of our senior notes.

Credit ratings have an important effect on our cost of capital. Credit rating agencies rate our debt securities on factors that include, among other items, our results of operations, business decisions that we make, their view of the general outlook for our industry, and their view of the general outlook for the economy. Actions taken by the rating agencies can include maintaining, upgrading, or downgrading the current rating or placing us on a watch list for possible future downgrading. We

believe our current credit ratings enhance our ability to borrow funds at favorable rates. A downgrade in our current credit rating from a rating agency could adversely affect our cost of capital by causing us to pay a higher interest rate on borrowed funds under our credit facilities. A downgrade could also adversely affect the market price and/or liquidity of our senior notes, preventing a holder from selling the senior notes at a favorable price, as well as adversely affecting our ability to issue new notes in the future or incur other indebtedness upon favorable terms.

The right to receive payments on the senior notes is effectively junior to those lenders who have a security interest in our assets.

Our obligations under our senior notes and our guarantors' obligations under their guarantees of the senior notes are unsecured, but our and each co-borrower's obligations under our credit agreement and each guarantor's obligations under their respective guarantees of the credit agreement are secured by a security interest in substantially all of our domestic tangible and intangible assets, including the stock of most of our wholly-owned United States subsidiaries and the stock of certain of our non-United States subsidiaries. If we are declared bankrupt or insolvent, or if we default under our credit agreement, the lenders could declare all of the funds borrowed thereunder, together with accrued interest, immediately due and payable. If we were unable to repay such indebtedness, the lenders could foreclose on the pledged assets to the exclusion of holders of our senior notes, even if an event of default exists under the applicable indenture governing the senior notes. Furthermore, if the lenders foreclose and sell the pledged equity interests in any subsidiary guarantor under our senior notes, then that guarantor will be released from its guarantee of the senior notes automatically and immediately upon such sale. In any such event, because the senior notes are not secured by any of our assets or the equity interests in subsidiary guarantors, it is possible that there would be no assets remaining from which claims by holders of the senior notes could be satisfied or, if any assets remained, they might be insufficient to satisfy claims fully. As of December 31, 2020, we had approximately \$967 million aggregate principal amount of secured debt outstanding and approximately \$2.4 billion of availability under our credit agreement (\$2.5 billion of availability reduced by \$71 million of amounts outstanding under letters of credit).

United States federal and state statutes allow courts, under specific circumstances, to void the senior notes and the guarantees, subordinate claims in respect of the senior notes and the guarantees, and require holders of the senior notes to return payments received from us or the guarantors.

Our direct and indirect domestic subsidiaries that are obligors under the credit agreement guarantee the obligations under our senior notes. In addition, certain subsidiaries of the issuer of the Euro Notes (2024) guarantee the obligations under the Euro Notes (2024). The issuance of our senior notes and the issuance of the guarantees by the guarantors may be subject to review under state and federal laws if a bankruptcy, liquidation or reorganization case or a lawsuit, including in circumstances in which bankruptcy is not involved, were commenced at some future date by, or on behalf of, our unpaid creditors or the unpaid creditors of a guarantor. Under the federal bankruptcy laws of the United States and comparable provisions of state fraudulent transfer laws, a court may avoid or otherwise decline to enforce the senior notes, or a guarantor's guarantee, or may subordinate the senior notes, or such guarantee, to our or the applicable guarantor's existing and future indebtedness. While the relevant laws may vary from jurisdiction to jurisdiction, a court might do so if it found that when indebtedness under the senior notes was issued, or when the applicable guarantor entered into its guarantee, or, in some jurisdictions, when payments became due under the senior notes, or such guarantee, the issuer or the applicable guarantor received less than reasonably equivalent value or fair consideration and:

- was insolvent or rendered insolvent by reason of such incurrence;
- was engaged in a business or transaction for which its remaining assets constituted unreasonably small capital; or
- intended to incur, or believed that it would incur, debts beyond its ability to pay such debts as they mature.

A court would likely find that we or a guarantor did not receive reasonably equivalent value or fair consideration for the senior notes or such guarantee if we or such guarantor did not substantially benefit directly or indirectly from the issuance of the senior notes. Thus, if the guarantees were legally challenged, any guarantee could be subject to the claim that, since the guarantee was incurred for our benefit, and only indirectly for the benefit of the guarantor, the obligations of the applicable guarantor were incurred for less than reasonably equivalent value or fair consideration. If a court were to void the issuance of the senior notes or any guarantee, a holder of the senior notes would no longer have any claim against us or the applicable guarantor. In the event of a finding that a fraudulent transfer or conveyance occurred, a holder of the senior notes may not receive any repayment on the senior notes. Further, the avoidance of the senior notes could result in an event of default with respect to our and our subsidiaries' other debt, which could result in acceleration of that debt. The measures of insolvency for purposes of these fraudulent transfer laws vary depending upon the law applied in any proceeding to determine whether a fraudulent transfer has occurred. Generally, however, an issuer or a guarantor, as applicable, would be considered insolvent if:

- the sum of its debts, including contingent liabilities, was greater than the fair value of its assets;
- the present fair saleable value of its assets was less than the amount that would be required to pay its probable liability on its existing debts, including contingent liabilities, as they become absolute and mature; or

- it could not pay its debts as they become due.

A court might also void the senior notes, or a guarantee, without regard to the above factors, if the court found that the senior notes were incurred or issued or the applicable guarantor entered into its guarantee with actual intent to hinder, delay or defraud its creditors. We cannot give any assurance as to what standard a court would apply in determining whether we or the guarantors were solvent at the relevant time or that a court would agree with our conclusions in this regard, or, regardless of the standard that a court uses, that it would not determine that we or a guarantor were indeed insolvent on that date; that any payments to the holders of the senior notes (including under the guarantees) did not constitute preferences, fraudulent transfers or conveyances on other grounds; or that the issuance of the senior notes and the guarantees would not be subordinated to our or any guarantor's other debt. In addition, any payment by us or a guarantor pursuant to the senior notes, or its guarantee, could be avoided and required to be returned to us or such guarantor or to a fund for the benefit of our or such guarantor's creditors, and accordingly the court might direct holders of the senior notes to repay any amounts already received from us or such guarantor. Among other things, under U.S. bankruptcy law, any payment by us pursuant to the senior notes or by a guarantor under a guarantee made at a time we or such guarantor were found to be insolvent could be voided and required to be returned to us or such guarantor or to a fund for the benefit of our or such guarantor's creditors if such payment is made to an insider within a one-year period prior to a bankruptcy filing or within 90 days for any outside party and such payment would give such insider or outsider party more than such party would have received in a distribution under the Bankruptcy Code in a hypothetical Chapter 7 case. Although each guarantee contains a "savings clause" intended to limit the subsidiary guarantor's liability to the maximum amount that it could incur without causing the incurrence of obligations under its subsidiary guarantee to be a fraudulent transfer, this provision may not be effective as a legal matter to protect any subsidiary guarantees from being avoided under fraudulent transfer law. In that regard, in *Official Committee of Unsecured Creditors of TOUSA, Inc. v Citicorp North America, Inc.*, the United States Bankruptcy Court in the Southern District of Florida held that a savings clause similar to the savings clause included in our indentures was unenforceable. As a result, the subsidiary guarantees were found to be fraudulent conveyances. The United States Court of Appeals for the Eleventh Circuit subsequently affirmed the liability findings of the Bankruptcy Court without ruling directly on the enforceability of savings clauses generally. If the decision of the bankruptcy court in *TOUSA* were followed by other courts, the risk that the guarantees would be deemed fraudulent conveyances would be significantly increased.

To the extent a court avoids the senior notes or any of the guarantees as fraudulent transfers or holds the senior notes or any of the guarantees unenforceable for any other reason, the holders of the senior notes would cease to have any direct claim against us or the applicable guarantor. If a court were to take this action, our or the applicable guarantor's assets would be applied first to satisfy our or the applicable guarantor's other liabilities, if any, and might not be applied to the payment of the senior notes. Sufficient funds to repay the senior notes may not be available from other sources, including the remaining guarantors, if any. In addition, the Euro Notes (2024) and the related guarantees may be subject to avoidance under the laws of foreign jurisdictions, including Italy and Czech Republic, to the extent that we, the issuer of the Euro Notes (2024), or any of the guarantors (as applicable) were to be the subject of an insolvency or related proceeding in such jurisdiction(s).

Not all of our subsidiaries have guaranteed our credit agreement or our senior notes, and the assets of our non-guarantor subsidiaries may not be available to make payments on such obligations.

Not all of our subsidiaries have guaranteed the credit agreement, Euro Notes (2024), Euro Notes (2026), and Euro Notes (2028). In the event that any non-guarantor subsidiary becomes insolvent, liquidates, reorganizes, dissolves or otherwise winds up, holders of its indebtedness and its trade creditors generally will be entitled to payment on their claims from the assets of that subsidiary before any of those assets are made available to the lenders under the credit agreement or the holders of the senior notes. Consequently, claims in respect of the credit agreement and the senior notes are structurally subordinated to all of the liabilities of our subsidiaries that are not guarantors of such instruments, including trade payables, and any claims of third party holders of preferred equity interests, if any, in our non-guarantor subsidiaries. As of the most recent practicable date, our subsidiaries that are not borrowers under or do not guarantee the credit agreement represented approximately 50% and 24% of our total revenue and operating income, respectively. In addition, these non-guarantor subsidiaries represented approximately 55% and 60% of our total assets and total liabilities, respectively (excluding, in each case, intercompany amounts). As of the most recent practicable date, our subsidiaries that do not guarantee the credit agreement had approximately \$1.9 billion of outstanding indebtedness. The group of subsidiaries that does not guarantee the Euro Notes (2024) is substantially similar to the group that does not guarantee the Euro Notes (2026) and Euro Notes (2028), except that, in addition to the issuer of the Euro Notes (2024), there are four subsidiaries in the group that do not guarantee the Euro Notes (2026) and Euro Notes (2028) that guarantee the Euro Notes (2024).

We may not be able to repurchase the senior notes upon a change of control or pursuant to an asset sale offer.

Upon a change of control, as defined in the indentures governing the senior notes, the holders of the senior notes will have the right to require us to offer to purchase all of the senior notes then outstanding at a price equal to 101% of their principal amount plus accrued and unpaid interest. Such a change of control would also be an event of default under our credit agreement. In order to obtain sufficient funds to pay amounts due under the credit agreement and the purchase price of the

outstanding senior notes, we expect that we would have to refinance our indebtedness. We cannot assure you that we would be able to refinance our indebtedness on reasonable terms, if at all. Our failure to offer to purchase all outstanding senior notes or to purchase all validly tendered senior notes would be an event of default under the indenture. Such an event of default may cause the acceleration of our other debt. Our other debt also may contain restrictions or repayment requirements with respect to specified events or transactions that constitute a change of control under the indenture.

The definition of change of control in the indentures governing the senior notes includes a phrase relating to the sale of “all or substantially all” of our assets. There is no precise established definition of the phrase “substantially all” under applicable law. Accordingly, the ability of a holder of senior notes to require us to repurchase its senior notes as a result of a sale of less than all our assets to another person may be uncertain.

In addition, in certain circumstances as specified in the indentures governing the senior notes, if we sell certain assets, we will be required to either prepay secured debt of the issuer or guarantors of the senior notes, prepay debt of non-guarantor wholly-owned subsidiaries, reinvest the sale proceeds in other assets or commence an asset sale offer, as defined in the indentures governing the senior notes, pursuant to which we will be obligated to purchase certain senior notes at a price equal to 100% of their principal amount plus accrued and unpaid interest with the proceeds we receive from such asset sales. Our other debt may contain restrictions that would limit or prohibit us from completing any such asset sale offer. In particular, our credit agreement contains provisions that require us, upon the sale of certain assets, to either apply all of the proceeds from such asset sale to the prepayment of the term loan amounts due under the credit agreement or to reinvest such proceeds in real estate, equipment or tangible assets. If we chose to prepay the term loan obligations instead of reinvesting in assets, the mandatory prepayment obligations under the credit agreement will be effectively senior to our obligations to make an asset sale offer with respect to the senior notes under the terms of the indentures governing the senior notes.

Key terms of the senior notes will be suspended if the notes achieve investment grade ratings and no default or event of default has occurred and is continuing.

Many of the covenants in the indentures governing the senior notes will be suspended if the senior notes are rated investment grade by Standard & Poor’s and Moody’s provided at such time no default or event of default has occurred and is continuing, including those covenants that restrict, among other things, our ability to pay dividends, incur liens and to enter into certain other transactions. There can be no assurance that the senior notes will ever be rated investment grade. However, suspension of these covenants would allow us to engage in certain transactions that would not be permitted while these covenants were in force (although provisions under our other debt, like the credit agreement, may continue to restrict us from engaging in these transactions), and the effects of any such transactions will be permitted to remain in place even if the senior notes are subsequently downgraded below investment grade.

The liquidity and market value of the senior notes may change due to a variety of factors.

The liquidity of any trading market in the senior notes, and the market price quoted for the senior notes, may be adversely affected by changes in the overall market for these types of securities, changes in interest rates, changes in our ratings, and changes in our financial performance or prospects or in the prospects for companies in our industries generally.

Legal and Regulatory Risks

Existing or new laws and regulations, or changes to enforcement or interpretation of existing laws or regulations, may prohibit, restrict or burden the sale of aftermarket, recycled, refurbished or remanufactured products.

Many states have introduced or passed laws that limit the use of aftermarket products in collision repair. These laws include requirements relating to consumer disclosure, vehicle owner’s consent regarding the use of aftermarket products in the repair process, and the requirement to have aftermarket products certified by an independent testing organization. Additional legislation of this kind may be introduced in the future. If additional laws prohibiting or restricting the use of aftermarket products are passed, it could have an adverse impact on our aftermarket products business.

Certain organizations test the quality and safety of vehicle replacement products. If these organizations decide not to test a particular vehicle product, or in the event that such organizations decide that a particular vehicle product does not meet applicable quality or safety standards, we may decide to discontinue sales of such product or insurance companies may decide to discontinue authorization of repairs using such product. Such events could adversely affect our business.

Some jurisdictions have enacted laws prohibiting or severely restricting the sale of certain recycled products that we provide, such as airbags. In addition, laws relating to the regulation of parts affecting vehicle emissions, such as California’s Proposition 65, may impact the ability of our Specialty segment to sell certain accessory products. These and other jurisdictions could enact similar laws or could prohibit or severely restrict the sale of additional recycled products. The passage of legislation with prohibitions or restrictions that are more severe than current laws could have a material adverse impact on our business. Additionally, Congress could enact federal legislation restricting the use of aftermarket or recycled automotive products used in the course of vehicle repairs.

The Federal Trade Commission has issued guides that regulate the use of certain terms such as “rebuilt” or “remanufactured” in connection with the sale of automotive parts. Restrictions on the products we are able to sell and on the marketing of such products could decrease our revenue and have an adverse effect on our business and operations.

We are subject to environmental regulations and incur costs relating to environmental matters.

We are subject to various environmental protection and health and safety laws and regulations governing, among other things: the emission and discharge of hazardous materials into the ground, air, or water; exposure to hazardous materials; and the generation, handling, storage, use, treatment, identification, transportation, and disposal of industrial by-products, waste water, storm water, and mercury and other hazardous materials. We are also required to obtain environmental permits from governmental authorities for certain of our operations. If we violate or fail to obtain or comply with these laws, regulations, or permits, we could be fined or otherwise sanctioned by regulators or lose our operating permits. We could also become liable if employees or other parties are improperly exposed to hazardous materials. We have an environmental management process designed to facilitate and support our compliance with these requirements; we cannot assure you, however, that we will at all times be in complete compliance with such requirements.

We have made and will continue to make capital and other expenditures relating to environmental matters. Although we presently do not expect to incur any capital or other expenditures relating to environmental controls or other environmental matters in amounts that would be material to us, we may be required to make such expenditures in the future.

Under certain environmental laws, we could be held responsible for all of the costs relating to any contamination at, or migration to or from, our or our predecessors' past or present facilities and at independent waste disposal sites. These laws often impose liability even if the owner or operator did not know of, or was not responsible for, the release of such hazardous substances. Many of our facilities are located on or near properties with a history of industrial use that may have involved hazardous materials. As a result, some of our properties may be contaminated. Some environmental laws hold current or previous owners or operators of real property liable for the costs of cleaning up contamination. These environmental laws also impose liability on any person who disposes of, treats, or arranges for the disposal or treatment of hazardous substances, regardless of whether the affected site is owned or operated by such person, and at times can impose liability on companies deemed under law to be a successor to such person. Third parties may also make claims against owners or operators of properties, or successors to such owners or operators, for personal injuries and property damage associated with releases of hazardous or toxic substances.

Contamination resulting from vehicle recycling processes can include soil and ground water contamination from the release, storage, transportation, or disposal of gasoline, motor oil, antifreeze, transmission fluid, chlorofluorocarbons ("CFCs") from air conditioners, other hazardous materials, or metals such as aluminum, cadmium, chromium, lead, and mercury. Contamination from the refurbishment of chrome plated bumpers can occur from the release of the plating material. Contamination can migrate on-site or off-site, which can increase the risk, and the amount, of any potential liability.

When we identify a potential material environmental issue during our acquisition due diligence process, we analyze the risks, and, when appropriate, perform further environmental assessment to verify and quantify the extent of the potential contamination. Furthermore, where appropriate, we have established financial reserves for certain environmental matters. In the event we discover new information or if laws change, we may incur significant liabilities, which may exceed our reserves.

Environmental laws are complex, change frequently, and have tended to become more stringent over time. Our costs of complying with current and future environmental and health and safety laws, and our liabilities arising from past or future releases of, or exposure to, hazardous substances, may adversely affect our business, results of operations, or financial condition.

Our amended and restated bylaws provide that the courts in the State of Delaware are the exclusive forums for substantially all disputes between us and our stockholders, which could limit our stockholders' ability to obtain a favorable judicial forum for disputes with us or our directors, officers or employees.

Our amended and restated bylaws provide that the Court of Chancery of the State of Delaware (or if the Court of Chancery does not have jurisdiction, another court of the State of Delaware, or if no court of the State of Delaware has jurisdiction, the federal district court for the District of Delaware) shall be the exclusive forum for the following types of actions or proceedings:

- any derivative action or proceeding brought on our behalf;
- any action asserting a breach of fiduciary duty;
- any action asserting a claim against us arising under the Delaware General Corporation Law, our certificate of incorporation, or our bylaws;
- any action asserting a claim governed by the internal-affairs doctrine; and

- any action to interpret, apply, enforce or determine the validity of our certificate of incorporation or our bylaws.

The choice of forum provision in our bylaws does not apply to claims brought to enforce any duty or liability created by the Exchange Act or the Securities Act or any claim with respect to which the federal courts have exclusive jurisdiction.

Although we believe this provision benefits us by providing increased consistency in the application of Delaware law in the types of lawsuits to which it applies, the provision may have the effect of discouraging lawsuits against our directors and officers due to, among other possible factors, increased costs of such lawsuits and limitations on the ability to bring claims in a judicial forum that the plaintiffs may consider more favorable. Alternatively, if a court were to find the choice of forum provision contained in our bylaws to be inapplicable or unenforceable in an action, we may incur additional costs associated with resolving such action in other jurisdictions, which could materially adversely affect our business, financial condition and operating results.

Our effective tax rate could materially increase as a consequence of various factors, including interpretations and administrative guidance in regard to the Tax Act (defined below), U.S. and/or international tax legislation, mix of earnings by jurisdiction, and U.S. and foreign jurisdictional audits.

We are a U.S. based multinational company subject to income taxes in the U.S. and a number of foreign jurisdictions. Therefore, we are subject to changes in tax laws in each of these jurisdictions, including as a result of changes proposed by the new U.S. administration, and such changes could have a material adverse effect on our effective tax rate and cash flows.

On December 22, 2017, the U.S. enacted legislation commonly referred to as the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act (the "Tax Act"). Among other things, the Tax Act reduced the U.S. statutory corporate tax rate from 35% to 21% for tax years beginning after December 31, 2017. Additionally, beginning in 2018, the Tax Act imposed a regime of taxation on foreign subsidiary earnings (Global Intangible Low-Taxed Income, "GILTI") and on certain related party payments (Base Erosion Anti-abuse Tax, "BEAT"). Other important changes potentially material to our operations included the full expensing of certain assets placed into service after September 27, 2017, the repeal of the domestic manufacturing deduction, and additional limitations on the deductibility of executive compensation. Finally, as part of the transition of U.S. international taxation from a worldwide tax system to a territorial tax system, the Tax Act imposed a one-time transition tax on the deemed repatriation of historical earnings of foreign subsidiaries as of December 31, 2017.

Many non-U.S. jurisdictions are implementing tax legislation based upon recommendations made by the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development in connection with its Base Erosion and Profit Shifting study, as well as certain anti-tax-avoidance initiatives advanced by the European Commission. The outcome of these legislative developments could have a material adverse effect on our effective tax rate and cash flows.

The tax rates applicable in the jurisdictions within which we operate vary widely. Therefore, our effective tax rate may be adversely affected by changes in the mix of our earnings by jurisdiction.

We are also subject to ongoing audits of our income tax returns in various jurisdictions both in the U.S. and internationally. While we believe that our tax positions will be sustained, the outcomes of such audits could result in the assessment of additional taxes, which could adversely impact our cash flows and financial results.

If significant tariffs or other restrictions are placed on products or materials we import or any related counter-measures are taken by countries to which we export products, our revenue and results of operations may be materially harmed.

The U.S. has imposed tariffs on certain materials imported into the U.S. from China and announced additional tariffs on other goods from China and other countries. Moreover, counter-measures have been taken by other countries in retaliation for the U.S.-imposed tariffs. The tariffs cover products and materials that we import, and the counter-measures may affect products we export. The effects currently are not material; however, depending on the breadth of products and materials ultimately affected by, and the duration of, the tariffs and countermeasures, our financial results may be materially harmed. In addition, countries may impose other restrictions on the importation of products. For example, in 2018 China imposed stringent purity restrictions on the importation of various types of solid waste allegedly in an effort to reduce environmental pollution.

Governmental agencies may refuse to grant or renew our operating licenses and permits

Our operating subsidiaries in our salvage, self service, and refurbishing operations must obtain licenses and permits from state and local governments to conduct their operations. When we develop or acquire a new facility, we must seek the approval of state and local units of government. Governmental agencies may resist the establishment of a vehicle recycling or refurbishing facility in their communities. There can be no assurance that future approvals or transfers will be granted. In addition, there can be no assurance that we will be able to maintain and renew the licenses and permits our operating subsidiaries currently hold.

General Risks

Our key management personnel are important to successfully manage our business and achieve our objectives.

Our future success depends in large part upon the leadership and performance of our executive management team and key employees at the operating level. If we lose the services of one or more of our executive officers or key employees, or if one or more of them decides to join a competitor or otherwise compete directly or indirectly with us, we may not be able to successfully manage our business or achieve our business objectives. If we lose the services of any of our key employees at the operating or regional level, we may not be able to replace them with similarly qualified personnel, which could harm our business. In addition, to the extent wage inflation occurs in jurisdictions in which we operate, we may not be able to retain key employees or we may experience increased costs.

We operate in foreign jurisdictions, which exposes us to foreign exchange and other risks.

We have operations in North America, Europe and Taiwan, and we may expand our operations in the countries in which we do business and into other countries. Our foreign operations expose us to additional risks associated with international business, which could have an adverse effect on our business, results of operations and/or financial condition, including import and export requirements and compliance with anti-corruption laws, such as the U.K. Bribery Act 2010 and the Foreign Corrupt Practices Act. We also incur costs in currencies other than our functional currencies in some of the countries in which we operate. We are thus subject to foreign exchange exposure to the extent that we operate in different currencies, as well as exposure to foreign tax and other foreign and domestic laws. In addition, certain countries in which we operate have a higher level of political instability and criminal activity than the U.S. that could affect our operations and the ability to maintain our supply of products.

Our business may be adversely affected by union activities and labor and employment laws.

Certain of our employees are represented by labor unions and other employee representative bodies and work under collective bargaining or similar agreements, which are subject to periodic renegotiation. From time to time, there have been efforts to organize additional portions of our workforce and those efforts can be expected to continue. In addition, legislators and government agencies could adopt new regulations, or interpret existing regulations in a manner, that could make it significantly easier for unionization efforts to be successful. Also, we may in the future be subject to strikes or work stoppages, union and works council campaigns, and other labor disruptions and disputes. Additional unionization efforts, new collective bargaining or similar agreements, and work stoppages could materially increase our costs and reduce revenue and could limit our flexibility in terms of work schedules, reductions in force and other operational matters.

We also are subject to laws and regulations that govern such matters as minimum wage, overtime and other working conditions. Some of these laws are technical in nature and could be subject to interpretation by government agencies and courts different than our interpretations. Efforts to comply with existing laws, changes to such laws and newly-enacted laws may increase our labor costs and limit our flexibility. If we were found not to be in compliance with such laws, we could be subject to fines, penalties and liabilities to our employees or government agencies. In addition, efforts to better protect local markets from foreign workers and decisions of countries to withdraw from treaties and joint economic areas may lead to increased restrictions on the free movement of people and labor and may limit our ability to place key personnel where they could best serve our needs.

We rely on information technology and communication systems in critical areas of our operations and a disruption relating to such technology could harm our business.

In the ordinary course of business, we rely upon information technology networks and systems, some of which are provided by or leased from third parties, to process, transmit and store electronic information and to manage and support a variety of business processes and activities. The secure operation of these information technology networks and the processing and maintenance of this information is critical to our business operations and strategy. Despite security measures and business continuity plans, these information technology networks and infrastructure may be vulnerable to damage, disruptions or shutdowns due to attacks by cyber criminals, breaches due to employee error or malfeasance, disruptions during the process of upgrading or replacing computer software or hardware, terminations of business relationships by third party service providers, power outages, computer viruses, telecommunication or utility failures, terrorist acts, natural disasters or other catastrophic events. The occurrence of any of these events involving us or involving the third parties with whom we do business could compromise our or the third parties' networks, and the information stored there could be accessed, publicly disclosed, lost or stolen. Any such access, disclosure or loss of information could result in legal claims or proceedings, disruption to our operations and damage to our reputation, any of which could adversely affect our business. In addition, as security threats continue to evolve, we will likely need to invest additional resources to protect the security of our systems.

In the event that we decide to switch providers or to implement upgrades or replacements to our own systems, we may be unsuccessful in the development of our own systems or we may underestimate the costs and expenses of switching providers or developing and implementing our own systems. Also, our revenue may be hampered during the period of implementing an

alternative system, which period could extend longer than we anticipated. We are in the midst of a systems conversion project for our European businesses, which will be subject to all of these risks.

The costs of complying with the requirements of laws pertaining to the privacy and security of personal information and the potential liability associated with the failure to comply with such laws could materially adversely affect our business and results of operations.

We collect personally identifiable information ("PII") and other data as part of our business processes and operations. The legislative and regulatory framework relating to privacy and data protection is rapidly evolving worldwide and is likely to remain uncertain for the foreseeable future. This data is subject to a variety of U.S. and international laws and regulations. Many foreign countries and governmental bodies, including the European Union, Canada and other jurisdictions where we conduct business, have laws and regulations concerning the collection and use of PII and other data obtained from their residents or by businesses operating within their jurisdictions that are more restrictive than those in the U.S. Additionally, the European Union adopted the General Data Protection Regulation ("GDPR") that will impose more stringent data protection requirements for processors and controllers of personal data, including expanded disclosures about how PII is to be used, limitations on retention of PII, mandatory data breach notification requirements, and higher standards for data controllers to demonstrate that they have obtained valid consent for certain data processing activities. The GDPR became effective in May 2018, and there can be no assurance that we have timely implemented all processes required for full compliance with the regulation. The GDPR provides severe penalties for noncompliance. In addition, stricter laws in this area are being enacted in certain states in the U.S. and in other countries, and more jurisdictions are likely to follow this trend.

Any inability, or perceived inability, to adequately address privacy and data protection issues, even if unfounded, or comply with applicable laws, regulations, policies, industry standards, contractual obligations or other legal obligations (including at newly-acquired companies) could result in additional cost and liability to us, result in governmental investigations and enforcement actions, give rise to civil litigation, result in damage to our reputation (including the loss of trust by our customers and employees), inhibit sales, and otherwise adversely affect our business. We also may be subject to these adverse effects if other parties with whom we do business, including lenders, suppliers, consultants and advisors, violate applicable laws or contractual obligations or suffer a security breach.

Business interruptions in our distribution centers or other facilities may affect our operations, the function of our computer systems, and/or the availability and distribution of merchandise, which may affect our business.

Weather, terrorist activities, war or other disasters, or the threat of any of them, may result in the closure of our distribution centers or other facilities or may adversely affect our ability to deliver inventory through our system on a timely basis. This may affect our ability to serve our customers, resulting in lost sales or a potential loss of customer loyalty. Some of our merchandise is imported from other countries and these goods could become difficult or impossible to bring into the U.S. or into the other countries in which we operate, and we may not be able to obtain such merchandise from other sources at similar prices. Such a disruption in revenue could potentially have a negative impact on our results of operations and financial condition.

If we experience problems with our fleet of trucks and other vehicles, our business could be harmed.

We use a fleet of trucks and other vehicles to deliver the majority of the products we sell. We are subject to the risks associated with providing delivery services, including inclement weather, disruptions in the transportation infrastructure, governmental regulation, availability and price of fuel, liabilities arising from accidents to the extent we are not covered by insurance, and insurance premium increases. In addition, our failure to deliver products in a timely and accurate manner could harm our reputation and brand, which could have a material adverse effect on our business.

We may lose the right to operate at key locations.

We lease most of the properties at which we conduct our businesses. At the end of a lease term, we must negotiate a renewal, exercise a purchase option (to the extent we have that right), or find a new location. There can be no assurance that we will be able to negotiate renewals on terms acceptable to us or that we will find a suitable alternative location, especially with respect to our salvage operations (which have characteristics that are often not attractive to landlords, local governments, or neighbors). In such cases, we may lose the right to operate at key locations.

Activist investors could cause us to incur substantial costs, divert management's attention, and have an adverse effect on our business.

We have in the past received, and we may in the future be subject to, proposals by activist investors urging us to take certain corporate actions. Activist investor activities could cause our business to be adversely affected because responding to proxy contests and other demands by activist investors can be costly and time-consuming, disrupt our operations, and divert the attention of management and our employees. For example, we have retained, and may in the future be required to retain, the services of various professionals to advise us on activist investor matters, including legal, financial and communications

advisors, the costs of which may negatively impact our future financial results. Campaigns by activist investors to effect changes at publicly-traded companies are sometimes led by investors seeking to increase short term investor value through actions such as financial restructuring, increased debt, special dividends, stock repurchases, or sales of assets or the entire company. Perceived uncertainties as to our future direction, strategy or leadership that arise as a consequence of activist investor initiatives may result in the loss of potential business opportunities, harm our ability to attract new investors, employees and business partners, and cause our stock price to experience periods of volatility or stagnation.

ITEM 1B. UNRESOLVED STAFF COMMENTS

None.

ITEM 2. PROPERTIES

Our properties are described in Item 1 of this Annual Report on Form 10-K, and such description is incorporated by reference into this Item 2. Our properties are sufficient to meet our present needs, and we do not anticipate any difficulty in securing additional space to conduct operations or additional office space, as needed, on terms acceptable to us.

ITEM 3. LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

On May 10, 2018, our Specialty segment received a Notice of Violation from the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency ("EPA") alleging that certain performance-related parts that we sold in 2015, 2016 and 2017 violated the provisions of the Clean Air Act that prohibit the sale of parts that alter or defeat the emission control system of a motor vehicle. The parties have been attempting to negotiate a settlement of this matter without success. On January 29, 2021, the EPA initiated a civil administrative proceeding against us in this matter seeking a monetary penalty for parts sold between January 1, 2015 and August 28, 2017. Any penalty that is likely to be imposed is not expected to have a material effect on our financial position, results of operations or cash flows.

On June 2, 2020, we received a notice from the EPA regarding alleged violations associated with our NPDES stormwater permit at certain of our facilities in Massachusetts. In December 2020, we reached an agreement to settle the matters relating to three of the facilities for an aggregate fine of approximately \$0.3 million. Since receiving the notice of violations in June 2020, the EPA has requested information from us relating to our NPDES stormwater permit compliance in additional locations throughout the U.S. We have responded or are in the process of responding to the requests for information. At this time, we do not expect that any penalty that could be imposed would have a material effect on our financial position, results of operations or cash flows.

In addition, we are from time to time subject to various claims and lawsuits incidental to our business. In the opinion of management, currently outstanding claims and suits will not, individually or in the aggregate, have a material adverse effect on our financial position, results of operations or cash flows.

ITEM 4. MINE SAFETY DISCLOSURES

Not applicable.

PART II

ITEM 5. MARKET FOR REGISTRANT'S COMMON EQUITY, RELATED STOCKHOLDER MATTERS AND ISSUER PURCHASES OF EQUITY SECURITIES

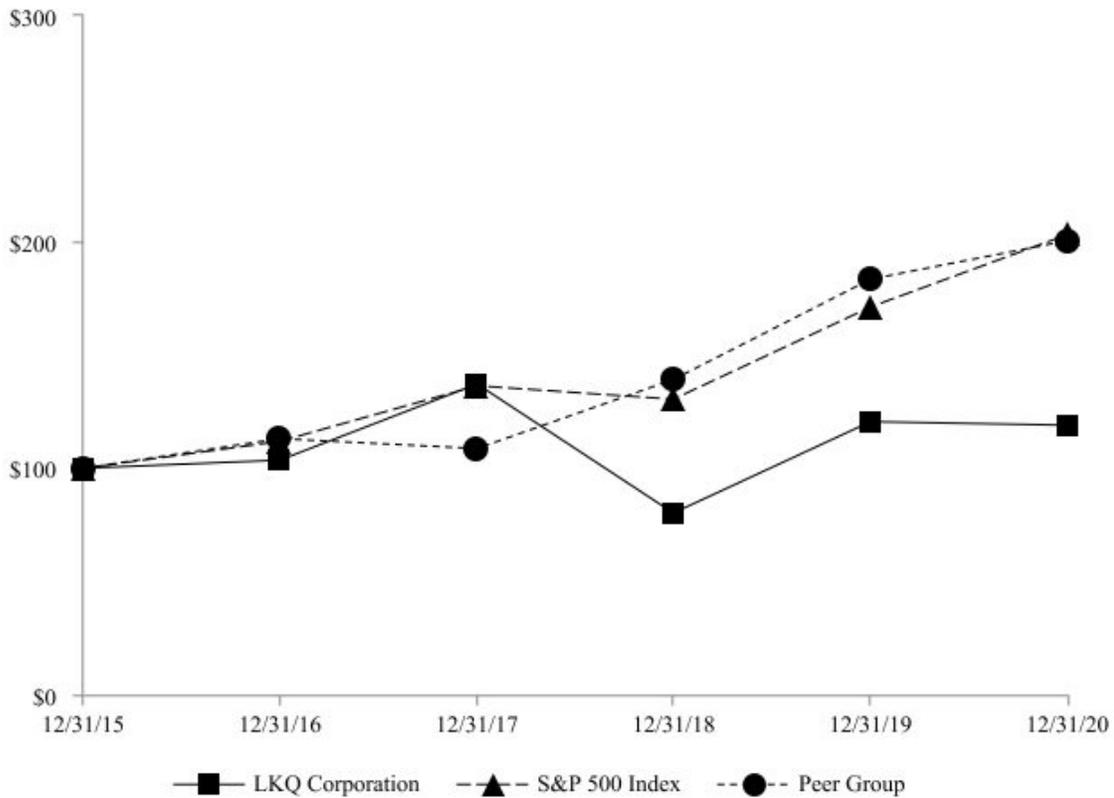
Our common stock is traded on the NASDAQ Global Select Market ("NASDAQ") under the symbol "LKQ." At December 31, 2020, there were 16 record holders of our common stock.

We have not paid any cash dividends on our common stock. We currently intend to continue to retain our earnings to finance our growth, repay our debt, repurchase stock through our stock repurchase program, and for general corporate purposes. While we have no current plans to pay any cash dividends on our common stock, we may consider paying cash dividends in the future as we determine the best uses of our cash flows. Our senior secured credit agreement and our senior notes indentures contain limitations on payment of cash dividends or other distributions of assets. Delaware law also imposes restrictions on dividend payments. Based on limitations in effect under our senior secured credit agreement, senior notes indentures and Delaware law, the maximum amount of dividends we could have paid as of December 31, 2020 was approximately \$2.3 billion. The limit on the payment of dividends is calculated using historical financial information and will change from period to period.

Stock Performance Graph and Cumulative Total Return

The following graph compares the percentage change in the cumulative total returns on our common stock, the Standard & Poor's 500 Stock Index ("S&P 500 Index") and the following group of peer companies (the "Peer Group"): Copart, Inc.; O'Reilly Automotive, Inc.; Genuine Parts Company; and Fastenal Co., for the period beginning on December 31, 2015 and ending on December 31, 2020 (which was the last day of our 2020 fiscal year). The stock price performance in the graph is not necessarily indicative of future stock price performance. The graph assumes that the value of an investment in each of the Company's common stock, the S&P 500 Index and the Peer Group was \$100 on December 31, 2015 and that all dividends, where applicable, were reinvested.

**Comparison of Cumulative Return
Among LKQ Corporation, the S&P 500 Index and the Peer Group**



	12/31/2015	12/31/2016	12/31/2017	12/31/2018	12/31/2019	12/31/2020
LKQ Corporation	\$ 100	\$ 103	\$ 137	\$ 80	\$ 120	\$ 119
S&P 500 Index	\$ 100	\$ 112	\$ 136	\$ 130	\$ 171	\$ 203
Peer Group	\$ 100	\$ 113	\$ 109	\$ 139	\$ 183	\$ 200

This stock performance information is "furnished" and shall not be deemed to be "soliciting material" or subject to Rule 14A, shall not be deemed "filed" for purposes of Section 18 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 or otherwise subject to the liabilities of that section, and shall not be deemed incorporated by reference in any filing under the Securities Act of 1933 or the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, whether made before or after the date of this report and irrespective of any general incorporation by reference language in any such filing, except to the extent that it specifically incorporates the information by reference.

Issuer Purchases of Equity Securities

On October 25, 2018, our Board of Directors authorized a stock repurchase program under which we may purchase up to \$500 million of our common stock from time to time through October 25, 2021. On October 25, 2019, our Board of Directors authorized an increase to our existing stock repurchase program under which the Company may purchase up to an additional \$500 million of our common stock from time to time through October 25, 2022; this extended date also applies to the original repurchase program. With the increase, the Board of Directors has authorized a total of \$1.0 billion of common stock repurchases. Repurchases under the program may be made in the open market or in privately negotiated transactions, with the amount and timing of repurchases depending on market conditions and corporate needs. The repurchase program does not obligate us to acquire any specific number of shares and may be suspended or discontinued at any time. Delaware law imposes restrictions on stock repurchases.

During the three months ended and year ended December 31, 2020, we repurchased 0.8 million and 4.1 million shares of common stock for an aggregate price of \$29 million and \$117 million, respectively. As of December 31, 2020, there was a total of \$531 million of remaining capacity under our repurchase program. During the three months ended December 31, 2019, no shares of common stock were repurchased.

The following table summarizes our stock repurchases for the three months ended December 31, 2020 (in thousands, except per share data):

Period	Total Number of Shares Purchased	Average Price Paid per Share	Total Number of Shares Purchased as Part of Publicly Announced Plans or Programs	Approximate Dollar Value of Shares that May Yet Be Purchased Under the Plans or Programs
October 1, 2020 - October 31, 2020	—	\$ —	—	\$ 560,181
November 1, 2020 - November 30, 2020	406	\$ 35.27	406	\$ 545,876
December 1, 2020 - December 31, 2020	413	\$ 36.26	413	\$ 530,895
Total	819		819	

Securities Authorized for Issuance Under Equity Compensation Plans

Information about our common stock that may be issued under our equity compensation plans as of December 31, 2020 included in Part III, Item 12 of this Annual Report on Form 10-K is incorporated herein by reference.

ITEM 6. SELECTED FINANCIAL DATA

The following selected consolidated financial data should be read together with "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations" in Item 7 of this Annual Report on Form 10-K and our consolidated financial statements and related notes included in Item 8 of this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

	Year Ended December 31,				
	2020 (1)	2019 (2)	2018 (3)	2017 (4)	2016 (5)
<i>(in thousands, except per share data)</i>					
Statements of Income Data:					
Revenue	\$ 11,628,830	\$ 12,506,109	\$ 11,876,674	\$ 9,736,909	\$ 8,584,031
Cost of goods sold	7,035,559	7,654,315	7,301,817	5,937,286	5,232,328
Gross margin	4,593,271	4,851,794	4,574,857	3,799,623	3,351,703
Operating income ⁽⁶⁾	985,577	896,643	882,241	844,998	763,398
Other expense (income):					
Interest expense	103,784	138,504	146,377	101,640	88,263
Loss (gain) on debt extinguishment ⁽⁷⁾	12,751	(128)	1,350	456	26,650
Interest income and other income, net	(15,953)	(32,755)	(8,917)	(23,725)	(28,796)
Income from continuing operations before provision for income taxes	884,995	791,022	743,431	766,627	677,281
Provision for income taxes	249,498	215,330	191,395	235,560	220,566
Equity in earnings (losses) of unconsolidated subsidiaries ⁽⁸⁾	5,012	(32,277)	(64,471)	5,907	(592)
Income from continuing operations	640,509	543,415	487,565	536,974	456,123
Net (loss) income from discontinued operations ⁽⁹⁾	(95)	1,619	(4,397)	(6,746)	7,852
Net income	640,414	545,034	483,168	530,228	463,975
Less: net income (loss) attributable to continuing noncontrolling interest	1,888	2,800	3,050	(3,516)	—
Less: net income attributable to discontinued noncontrolling interest	103	974	—	—	—
Net income attributable to LKQ stockholders	\$ 638,423	\$ 541,260	\$ 480,118	\$ 533,744	\$ 463,975
Basic earnings per share:⁽¹⁰⁾					
Income from continuing operations	\$ 2.10	\$ 1.75	\$ 1.55	\$ 1.74	\$ 1.49
Net (loss) income from discontinued operations	(0.00)	0.01	(0.01)	(0.02)	0.03
Net income	2.10	1.76	1.54	1.72	1.51
Less: net income (loss) attributable to continuing noncontrolling interest	0.01	0.01	0.01	(0.01)	—
Less: net income attributable to discontinued noncontrolling interest	0.00	0.00	—	—	—
Net income attributable to LKQ stockholders	\$ 2.10	\$ 1.75	\$ 1.53	\$ 1.73	\$ 1.51
Diluted earnings per share:⁽¹⁰⁾					
Income from continuing operations	\$ 2.10	\$ 1.75	\$ 1.54	\$ 1.73	\$ 1.47
Net (loss) income from discontinued operations	(0.00)	0.01	(0.01)	(0.02)	0.03
Net income	2.10	1.75	1.53	1.71	1.50
Less: net income (loss) attributable to continuing noncontrolling interest	0.01	0.01	0.01	(0.01)	—
Less: net income attributable to discontinued noncontrolling interest	0.00	0.00	—	—	—
Net income attributable to LKQ stockholders	\$ 2.09	\$ 1.74	\$ 1.52	\$ 1.72	\$ 1.50
Weighted average shares outstanding-basic	304,640	310,155	314,428	308,607	306,897
Weighted average shares outstanding-diluted	305,006	310,969	315,849	310,649	309,784

<i>(in thousands)</i>	Year Ended December 31,				
	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Other Financial Data:					
Net cash provided by operating activities	\$ 1,443,870	\$ 1,064,033	\$ 710,739	\$ 518,900	\$ 635,014
Net cash used in investing activities	(165,887)	(264,853)	(1,458,939)	(384,595)	(1,709,928)
Net cash (used in) provided by financing activities	(1,512,551)	(600,669)	882,995	(112,567)	1,225,737
Capital expenditures	(172,695)	(265,730)	(250,027)	(179,090)	(207,074)
Cash paid for acquisitions, net of cash and restricted cash acquired	(7,363)	(27,296)	(1,214,995)	(513,088)	(1,349,339)
Depreciation and amortization	299,497	314,406	294,077	230,203	206,086
Balance Sheet Data:					
Total assets	\$ 12,360,533	\$ 12,779,956	\$ 11,393,402	\$ 9,366,872	\$ 8,303,199
Working capital ⁽¹¹⁾	2,045,541	2,491,505	2,830,601	2,499,410	2,045,273
Long-term obligations, including current portion	2,871,138	4,041,756	4,310,500	3,403,980	3,341,771
Total Company stockholders' equity	5,655,718	5,008,876	4,782,298	4,198,169	3,442,949

- (1) Includes the results of operations of two businesses from their respective acquisition dates in 2020, and three businesses up to the respective dates they were divested.
- (2) Includes the results of operations of seven businesses from their respective acquisition dates in 2019, and two businesses up to the respective dates they were divested.
- (3) Includes the results of operations of Stahlgruber, from its acquisition effective May 30, 2018, and 13 other businesses from their respective acquisition dates in 2018, and one business up to the date it was divested.
- (4) Includes the results of operations of 26 businesses from their respective acquisition dates in 2017, and one business up to the date it was divested.
- (5) Includes the results of operations of: (i) Rhiag, from its acquisition effective March 18, 2016; (ii) the aftermarket automotive glass distribution business of PGW ("PGW autoglass"), from its acquisition effective April 21, 2016; and (iii) 13 other businesses from their respective acquisition dates in 2016.
- (6) Reflects \$47 million of impairment charges on net assets held for sale for the year ended December 31, 2019 and a \$33 million impairment charge on the Aviation reporting unit for the year ended December 31, 2018. See "Net Assets Held for Sale" and "Intangible Asset" in Note 4, "Summary of Significant Accounting Policies," for further information.
- (7) Reflects a loss on debt extinguishment of \$13 million recorded in the first quarter in 2020 related to the early-redemption premium and the write-off of the unamortized debt issuance costs. See "U.S. Notes (2023)" in Note 10, "Long-Term Obligations," for further information. The year ended December 31, 2016 includes a loss on debt extinguishment of \$24 million related to early payment of Rhiag debt assumed as part of the acquisition.
- (8) Reflects impairment charges in 2019 and 2018 of \$40 million and \$71 million, respectively, related to the Mekonomen equity investment. See "Investments in Unconsolidated Subsidiaries" in Note 4, "Summary of Significant Accounting Policies," for further information.
- (9) Discontinued operations for the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019 primarily relate to the Stahlgruber Czech Republic wholesale business. Discontinued operations for the years ended December 31, 2018, 2017 and 2016 relate to the PGW autoglass glass manufacturing business. See Note 3, "Discontinued Operations," for further information.
- (10) The sum of the individual earnings per share amounts may not equal the total due to rounding.
- (11) Working capital amounts represent current assets less current liabilities, excluding assets and liabilities of discontinued operations.

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

The following discussion of our financial condition and results of operations should be read in conjunction with our audited consolidated financial statements and notes thereto included in Part II, Item 8, "Financial Statements and Supplementary Data," of this Annual Report on Form 10-K. Discussion of 2018 items and the year-over-year comparison of changes in our financial condition and the results of operations as of and for the years ended December 31, 2019 and December 31, 2018 can be found in Part II, Item 7, "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations," of our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2019 filed with the SEC on February 27, 2020.

Overview

We are a global distributor of vehicle products, including replacement parts, components and systems used in the repair and maintenance of vehicles, and specialty products and accessories to improve the performance, functionality and appearance of vehicles.

Buyers of vehicle replacement products have the option to purchase from primarily five sources: new products produced by OEMs; new products produced by companies other than the OEMs, which are referred to as aftermarket products; recycled products obtained from salvage and total loss vehicles; recycled products that have been refurbished; and recycled products that have been remanufactured. We distribute a variety of products to collision and mechanical repair shops, including aftermarket collision and mechanical products; recycled collision and mechanical products; refurbished collision products such as wheels, bumper covers and lights; and remanufactured engines and transmissions. Collectively, we refer to the four sources that are not new OEM products as alternative parts.

We are a leading provider of alternative vehicle collision replacement products and alternative vehicle mechanical replacement products, with our sales, processing, and distribution facilities reaching most major markets in the United States and Canada. We are also a leading provider of alternative vehicle replacement and maintenance products in Germany, the United Kingdom, the Benelux region (Belgium, Netherlands, and Luxembourg), Italy, Czech Republic, Austria, Slovakia, Poland, and various other European countries. In addition to our wholesale operations, we operate self service retail facilities across the U.S. that sell recycled automotive products from end-of-life-vehicles. We are also a leading distributor of specialty vehicle aftermarket equipment and accessories reaching most major markets in the U.S. and Canada.

We are organized into four operating segments: Wholesale – North America; Europe; Specialty and Self Service. We aggregate our Wholesale – North America and Self Service operating segments into one reportable segment, North America, resulting in three reportable segments: North America, Europe and Specialty.

Our operating results have fluctuated on a quarterly and annual basis in the past and can be expected to continue to fluctuate in the future as a result of a number of factors, some of which are beyond our control. Please refer to the factors referred to in Forward-Looking Statements and Risk Factors above. Due to these factors and others, which may be unknown to us at this time, our operating results in future periods can be expected to fluctuate. Accordingly, our historical results of operations may not be indicative of future performance.

Acquisitions and Investments

Since our inception in 1998, we have pursued a growth strategy through both organic growth and acquisitions. Through 2018, our acquisition strategy was focused on consolidation to build scale in fragmented markets across North America and Europe. We targeted companies that were market leaders, expanded our geographic presence and enhanced our ability to provide a wide array of vehicle products through our distribution network. In the last few years, we have shifted our focus from larger transactions to tuck-in acquisitions that target high synergies and/or add critical capabilities. Additionally, we have made investments in various businesses to advance our strategic objectives.

On May 30, 2018, we acquired Stahlgruber, a leading European wholesale distributor of aftermarket spare parts for passenger cars, tools, capital equipment and accessories with operations in Germany, Austria, Italy, Slovenia, and Croatia with further sales to Switzerland. This acquisition expanded LKQ's geographic presence in continental Europe and serves as an additional strategic hub for our European operations. In addition, this acquisition should allow for continued improvement in procurement, logistics and infrastructure optimization.

In addition to the acquisition mentioned above, during the years ended December 31, 2020, 2019 and 2018, we acquired various smaller businesses across our North America, Europe, and Specialty segments.

See Note 2, "Business Combinations" and "Investments in Unconsolidated Subsidiaries" in Note 4, "Summary of Significant Accounting Policies," to the consolidated financial statements in Part II, Item 8 of this Annual Report on Form 10-K for additional information related to our acquisitions and investments.

Sources of Revenue

We report our revenue in two categories: (i) parts and services and (ii) other. Our parts revenue is generated from the sale of vehicle products, including replacement parts, components and systems used in the repair and maintenance of vehicles, and specialty products and accessories to improve the performance, functionality and appearance of vehicles. Our service revenue is generated primarily from the sale of service-type warranties, fees for admission to our self service yards, and diagnostic and repair services. During the year ended December 31, 2020, parts and services revenue represented approximately 94% of our consolidated revenue. Revenue from other sources includes scrap and other metals sales, bulk sales to mechanical manufacturers (including cores) and sales of aluminum ingots and sows from our furnace operations. Other revenue will vary from period to period based on fluctuations in commodity prices and the volume of materials sold. See Note 5, "Revenue Recognition" to the consolidated financial statements in Part II, Item 8 of this Annual Report on Form 10-K for additional information related to our sources of revenue.

Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates

The discussion and analysis of our financial condition and results of operations are based upon our consolidated financial statements, which have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America ("GAAP"). The preparation of these financial statements requires us to make estimates, assumptions and judgments that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, revenue and expenses, and related disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities. On an ongoing basis, we evaluate our estimates, assumptions, and judgments, including those related to revenue recognition, inventory valuation, lease accounting, business combinations and goodwill impairment. We base our estimates on historical experience and on various other assumptions that we believe are reasonable under the circumstances. The results of these estimates form the basis for our judgments about the carrying values of assets and liabilities and our recognition of revenue. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

Revenue Recognition

For information regarding our critical accounting policies related to revenue, refer to Note 5, "Revenue Recognition," to the consolidated financial statements in Part II, Item 8 of this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

Inventory Accounting

For all inventory, carrying value is recorded at the lower of cost or net realizable value. Net realizable value can be influenced by current anticipated demand. If actual demand differs from our estimates, additional reductions to inventory carrying value would be necessary in the period such determination is made.

For our aftermarket products, excluding our aftermarket automotive glass products, cost is established based on the average price we pay for parts; for our aftermarket automotive glass products inventory, cost is established using the first-in first-out method. Inventory cost for our aftermarket products includes expenses incurred for freight in and overhead costs; for items purchased from foreign companies, import fees and duties and transportation insurance are also included. Refurbished inventory cost is based upon the average price we pay for cores. The cost of our refurbished inventory also includes expenses incurred for freight in, labor and other overhead costs. Our salvage inventory cost is established based upon the price we pay for a vehicle, including auction, towing and storage fees, as well as expenditures for buying and dismantling vehicles. Inventory carrying value is determined using the average cost to sales percentage at each of our facilities and applying that percentage to the facility's inventory at expected selling prices, the assessment of which incorporates the sales probability based on a part's days in stock and historical demand. The average cost to sales percentage is derived from each facility's historical profitability for salvage vehicles. Remanufactured inventory cost is based upon the price paid for cores, and also includes expenses incurred for freight, direct manufacturing costs and overhead related to our remanufacturing operations. The cost of manufactured product inventory is established using the first-in first-out method.

Lease Accounting

For information regarding our critical accounting policies related to leases, refer to Note 13, "Leases," to the consolidated financial statements in Part II, Item 8 of this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

Business Combinations

We record our acquisitions using the purchase method of accounting, under which the acquisition purchase price is allocated to the assets acquired and liabilities assumed based upon their respective fair values. We utilize management estimates and, in some instances, independent third party valuation firms to assist in determining the fair values of assets acquired, liabilities assumed and contingent consideration granted. There are inherent assumptions and estimates used in developing the future cash flows and fair values of tangible and intangible assets, such as projecting revenues and profits, discount rates, income tax rates, royalty rates, customer attrition rates and other various valuation assumptions. We use various valuation

methods to value property, plant and equipment. When valuing real property, we typically use the sales comparison approach for land and the income approach for buildings and building improvements. When valuing personal property, we typically use either the income or cost approach. We used the relief-from-royalty method to value trade names, trademarks, software and other technology assets, and we used the multi-period excess earnings method to value customer relationships. The relief-from-royalty method assumes that the intangible asset has value to the extent that its owner is relieved of the obligation to pay royalties for the benefits received from the intangible asset. The multi-period excess earnings method is based on the present value of the incremental after-tax cash flows attributable only to the customer relationship after deducting contributory asset charges.

Goodwill and Indefinite-Lived Intangibles Impairment

We are required to test goodwill and indefinite-lived intangible assets for impairment at least annually and between annual tests whenever events indicate that an impairment may exist. When testing goodwill for impairment, we are required to evaluate events and circumstances that may affect the performance of the reporting unit and the extent to which the events and circumstances may impact the future cash flows of the reporting unit to determine whether the fair value of the assets exceeds the carrying value. Developing the estimated future cash flows and fair value of the reporting unit requires management's judgment in projecting revenues and profits, allocation of shared corporate costs, tax rates, capital expenditures, working capital requirements, discount rates and market multiples. Many of the factors used in assessing fair value are outside the control of management, and it is reasonably likely that assumptions and estimates can change in future periods. If these assumptions or estimates change in the future, we may be required to record impairment charges for these assets. In response to changes in industry and market conditions, we may be required to strategically realign our resources and consider restructuring, disposing of, or otherwise exiting businesses, which could result in an impairment of goodwill.

We perform goodwill impairment tests annually in the fourth quarter and between annual tests whenever events indicate that an impairment may exist. LKQ's market capitalization declined by approximately 40% between February 20, 2020, when the Company released its 2019 financial results, and March 31, 2020. While we believed that the decrease was driven by market reaction to COVID-19, the magnitude of the market capitalization decrease was deemed to be a triggering event requiring an interim test of goodwill impairment in the first quarter, which did not result in a goodwill impairment. We did not perform an impairment test in the second or third quarters of 2020.

Our goodwill impairment assessment is performed at the reporting unit level. A reporting unit is an operating segment, or a business one level below an operating segment (the "component" level), for which discrete financial information is prepared and regularly reviewed by segment management. However, components are aggregated as a single reporting unit if they have similar economic characteristics. For the purpose of aggregating our components into reporting units, we review the long-term performance of Segment EBITDA. Additionally, we review qualitative factors such as type or class of customers, nature of products, distribution methods, inventory procurement methods, level of integration, and interdependency of processes across components. Our assessment of the aggregation includes both qualitative and quantitative factors and is based on the facts and circumstances specific to the components.

We have four operating segments: Wholesale – North America, Europe, Specialty and Self Service. Each of these operating segments consists of multiple components that have discrete financial information available that is reviewed by segment management on a regular basis. We have evaluated these components and concluded that the components that compose each of the Wholesale – North America, Europe, Specialty, and Self Service operating segments are economically similar and thus were aggregated into those four separate reporting units for our interim goodwill impairment test in the first quarter of 2020 and annual goodwill impairment test.

Our goodwill would be considered impaired if the carrying value of a reporting unit exceeded its estimated fair value. The fair value estimates are established using weightings of the results of a discounted cash flow methodology and a comparative market multiples approach. We believe that using two methods to determine fair value limits the chances of an unrepresentative valuation. Discount rates, growth rates and cash flow projections are the assumptions that are most sensitive and susceptible to change as they require significant management judgment. Impairment may result from, among other things, deterioration in the performance of our reporting units' businesses, increases in our cost of capital, adverse market conditions, and adverse changes in applicable laws or regulations, including modifications that restrict the activities of our reporting units' businesses. To assess the reasonableness of the fair value estimates, we compare the sum of the reporting units' fair values to the Company's market capitalization and calculate an implied control premium, which is then evaluated against recent market transactions in our industry, or in the case of our interim test, against transactions during the 2008-2009 financial crisis. If we were required to recognize goodwill impairments, we would report those impairment losses as part of our operating results.

We determined no impairments existed on any of our four reporting units when we performed our interim goodwill impairment testing in the first quarter of 2020, as each of those reporting units had a fair value estimate that exceeded the carrying value by at least 12%, the level at which our Europe reporting unit exceeded its carrying value. We did not identify a triggering event in the second or third quarter that necessitated an interim test of goodwill impairment.

We determined no impairments existed when we performed our annual goodwill impairment testing in the fourth quarter of 2020 on all four reporting units as each of those reporting units had a fair value estimate that exceeded the carrying value by at least 30%. As of December 31, 2020, we had a total of \$4.6 billion in goodwill subject to future impairment tests.

We review indefinite-lived intangible assets for impairment annually or on an interim basis if events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying value may not be recoverable. In the first quarter of 2020, we determined that the effect of the uncertainty relating to the COVID-19 pandemic on our forecasted results represented a change in circumstances indicating that the carrying value of the Warn trademark, which is our only indefinite-lived intangible asset, might not be recoverable. As a result, we performed a quantitative impairment test as of March 31, 2020 using the relief-from-royalty method and determined no impairment existed, as the trademark had a fair value estimate which exceeded the carrying value by approximately 9%. We did not identify a triggering event in the second or third quarter that necessitated an interim test of impairment. We performed a quantitative impairment test in the fourth quarter as of October 31, 2020, using the relief-from-royalty method to value the Warn trademark; we determined no impairment existed at that time as the trademark had a fair value estimate which exceeded the carrying value by approximately 13%.

Recently Issued Accounting Pronouncements

See "Recent Accounting Pronouncements" in Note 4, "Summary of Significant Accounting Policies" to the consolidated financial statements in Part II, Item 8 of this Annual Report on Form 10-K for information related to new accounting standards.

Financial Information by Geographic Area

See Note 16, "Segment and Geographic Information" to the consolidated financial statements in Part II, Item 8 of this Annual Report on Form 10-K for information related to our revenue and long-lived assets by geographic region.

1 LKQ Europe Program

We have undertaken the 1 LKQ Europe program to create structural centralization and standardization of key functions to facilitate the operation of the Europe segment as a single business. Under this multi-year program, we expect to recognize the following:

- Restructuring expenses — Non-recurring costs resulting directly from the implementation of the 1 LKQ Europe program from which the business will derive no ongoing benefit. See Note 6, "Restructuring and Acquisition Related Expenses" to the consolidated financial statements in Part II, Item 8 of this Annual Report on Form 10-K for further details.
- Transformation expenses — Period costs incurred to execute the 1 LKQ Europe program that are expected to contribute to ongoing benefits to the business (e.g. non-capitalizable implementation costs related to a common ERP system). These expenses are recorded in Selling, general and administrative expenses.
- Transformation capital expenditures — Capitalizable costs for long-lived assets, such as software and facilities, that directly relate to the execution of the 1 LKQ Europe program.

Costs related to the 1 LKQ Europe program incurred to date are reflected in Selling, general and administrative expenses and Purchases of property, plant and equipment in our consolidated financial statements in Part II, Item 8 of this Annual Report on Form 10-K. Beginning in the second half of March 2020, management delayed certain projects under the 1 LKQ Europe program to reduce expenses and preserve capital in response to the COVID-19 pandemic. Based on our expectations in the second quarter of 2020 that the impacts on our business from COVID-19 had stabilized, we restarted the program in July 2020 with substantially the same initiatives and projects as prior to the pandemic. While certain projects were delayed as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic, such as our procurement initiatives and the new headquarters in Switzerland, we also accelerated certain projects, such as the integration of previously acquired networks and sharing resources across LKQ Europe. We have continued the project on schedule during the second wave of COVID-19. We are targeting to complete the organizational design and implementation projects by the middle of 2021, with the remaining projects scheduled to be completed by 2024. During the year ended December 31, 2020, we incurred \$38 million in costs across all three categories noted above. We expect that costs of the program, reflecting all three categories noted above, will range between \$60 million and \$80 million in 2021 with an additional \$80 million to \$100 million between 2022 and the projected program completion date in 2024. In the future, we may also identify additional initiatives and projects under the 1 LKQ Europe program that may result in additional expenditures, although we are currently unable to estimate the range of charges for such potential future initiatives and projects. We expect the transformation and restructuring expenses will be entirely funded by the improved trade working capital initiatives across our Europe segment.

COVID-19 Impact on Our Operations

In late February 2020, the Italian government began placing restrictions on activity as a result of the COVID-19 outbreak. Sales volumes fell as fewer cars were on the road and less maintenance activity was performed. While our Italian operation is an important part of our European business, it represented approximately 10% of the segment's revenue in 2019, and thus the disruption did not have a material impact on the Company. By mid-March, the COVID-19 impact began spreading across the rest of the geographies where we operate at a very rapid pace. Governments adopted aggressive restrictions on the operation of non-essential businesses and personal movement, which reduced miles driven and collisions. While our businesses have been deemed essential in most jurisdictions in which we operate, the change in behavior driven by the COVID-19 restrictions negatively impacted our sales volume. Our organic parts and services revenue declined by 16.8%, 4.5%, and 5.2% in the second, third, and fourth quarters of 2020, respectively, relative to the comparable prior periods. We showed improvement in the third quarter of 2020 as governments gradually lifted restrictions for non-essential businesses and personal movement, however, in the fourth quarter of 2020 revenue declined as certain jurisdictions put restrictions back into place. As anticipated, April experienced the most negative revenue impact, with organic parts and services revenue (on a per day basis) down 30.3% compared to the prior year period. As movement restrictions lessened in May and June, we experienced organic parts and services revenue declines (on a per day basis) of 13.2% and 7.3%, respectively, compared to the prior year periods. However, the pace of improvement flattened into the third quarter as the increasing level of COVID-19 cases, especially in the United States, slowed the recovery. During the third quarter, organic parts and services revenue declined by 4.5% compared to the prior year period, a small improvement from the June decline of 7.3% (on a per day basis). During the fourth quarter, organic parts and services revenue declined by 6.1% (on a per day basis) and gradually worsened during the quarter with a decline of 7.2% (on a per day basis) in December. In the first quarter of 2021, we expect revenue to remain lower on a year over year basis as COVID-19 continues to impact economic activity in the U.S. and Europe, as the pandemic did not begin meaningfully impacting our results until March 2020. The level of the year over year decrease in revenue will depend on the extent of lockdown measures taken in response to an increase in the prevalence of the virus outbreak and the timing and effectiveness of the vaccination efforts. We expect revenue to increase in the second quarter of 2021 off of a low base and a gradual recovery in the second half of 2021.

Recognizing the demand changes in the first quarter of 2020, we took action in all of our business units to reduce our cost structure. These actions included, but were not limited to, employee furloughs and reductions in force, decreases in hours and overtime, lowering compensation for salaried employees, a hiring freeze, elimination of temporary labor, route consolidation, deferral of projects, and temporary branch closures. In the second quarter, these cost actions contributed to a reduction of approximately 18% in quarterly selling, general and administrative expenses compared to our first quarter 2020 run rate. We estimate that the cost actions generated a \$10 million benefit in cost of goods sold compared to our second quarter of 2019. Some of the savings from the cost actions were delayed as we paid out vacation balances in April and covered medical benefits for employees in the United States during their furlough period. During the third quarter and fourth quarters, we were able to sustain a portion of the cost benefits, with quarterly selling, general and administrative costs down approximately 10% for both periods compared to the first quarter 2020 run rate. We estimate that the cost actions generated an approximately \$15 million benefit in cost of goods sold for the second half of 2020 compared to the same period of 2019. If revenue increases during 2021, we expect that some of the costs that were reduced as a result of COVID-19 will remain at a lower level; the management team has been implementing productivity initiatives to create lower cost structures going forward as seen in the third and fourth quarter results.

We pursued certain financial assistance and relief programs that were available to us from governments in Europe and Canada, primarily in the form of grants to offset personnel expenses; through December 31, 2020, we qualified for \$52 million of assistance, although that figure was heavily weighted to the second quarter. We currently do not anticipate qualifying for significant additional assistance in 2021, but we still will receive some government assistance in England. This view may change in the future based on developments with the resurgence of the virus outbreak.

These cost actions lagged the revenue impact in the first and second quarters, which meant there was a negative timing impact of COVID-19 on our profitability in those periods in addition to the negative effect from reduced revenue. By the third quarter, the cost actions were aligned with the revenue changes, and we generated higher Segment EBITDA dollars and margins than in the third quarter of 2019. In the fourth quarter, selling, general and administrative ("SG&A") costs remained consistent with the third quarter and profitability remained higher than the prior year.

We also emphasized the preservation of capital with a deferral of growth driven capital projects, reductions in inventory orders, more active monitoring of customer receivables and terms, income and value added tax payment deferrals (the majority of which were paid during the third quarter), and suspension of our share buyback program (which was reinstated during the fourth quarter). This focus was successful as we improved our liquidity position at year-end by approximately \$1.0 billion relative to March 31, 2020 while managing through the disruption caused by the pandemic.

In each quarter of 2020, we prepared forecasts of future revenues, profits and cash flows to use in multiple analyses, including the interim and annual goodwill impairment test, other impairment tests of long-lived assets, assessments of the

recoverability of inventory, determination of customer and supplier rebate balances, calculation of the annual effective tax rate and evaluations of the realizability of deferred tax assets. Actual results have exceeded our initial forecast prepared in the first quarter of 2020 with a full year organic parts and service revenue decline of 8.2% on a per day basis, diluted earnings per share attributable to LKQ stockholders of \$2.09 and operating cash flow of \$1.4 billion. We expect to face continued pressure on revenue with COVID-19 infection rates remaining at heightened levels in a number of our geographies, but we believe that consolidated profit margins in 2021 will remain above those realized during 2020 due to margin and overhead cost initiatives implemented in 2019 and 2020. As the economic impact of the pandemic is dependent on variables that are difficult to project and in many cases are outside of our control, it is possible that the estimates underlying our analyses may change. This is particularly the case as it appears that the prevalence of the virus outbreak fluctuates depending on various factors, including the level of economic and social activity in a region and progress in vaccination efforts.

One of our top priorities is the health and safety of our employees, customers and the communities in which we operate. We are using all reasonable efforts to follow governmental instructions and safety guidelines with respect to the operations of our facilities. We have implemented protocols across our business units to help ensure the health and safety of our employees, customers and communities including, but not limited to: restricting access to and enhancing cleaning and disinfecting protocols at our facilities; use of personal protective equipment; adhering to social distancing guidelines; instituting remote work arrangements for many of our employees; and restricting travel.

See the Results of Operations and Liquidity sections for further detail on our year over year trends.

Key Performance Indicators

We believe that organic revenue growth, Segment EBITDA and free cash flow are key performance indicators for our business. Segment EBITDA is our key measure of segment profit or loss reviewed by our chief operating decision maker. Free cash flow is a financial measure that is not prepared in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles (“non-GAAP”).

- *Organic revenue growth* - We define organic revenue growth as total revenue growth from continuing operations excluding the effects of acquisitions and divestitures (i.e., revenue generated from the date of acquisition to the first anniversary of that acquisition, net of reduced revenue due to the disposal of businesses) and foreign currency movements (i.e., impact of translating revenue at prior period exchange rates). Organic revenue growth includes incremental sales from both existing and new (i.e., opened within the last twelve months) locations and is derived from expanding business with existing customers, securing new customers and offering additional products and services. We believe that organic revenue growth is a key performance indicator as this statistic measures our ability to serve and grow our customer base successfully.
- *Segment EBITDA* - Refer to Note 16, "Segment and Geographic Information," in Part II, Item 8 of this Form 10-K for a description of the calculation of Segment EBITDA. We believe that Segment EBITDA provides useful information to evaluate our segment profitability by focusing on the indicators of ongoing operational results.
- *Free Cash Flow* - We calculate free cash flow as net cash provided by operating activities, less purchases of property, plant and equipment. Free cash flow provides insight into our liquidity and provides useful information to management and investors concerning cash flow available to meet our future debt service obligations and working capital requirements, to make strategic acquisitions and to repurchase our stock.

These three key performance indicators are used as targets in determining incentive compensation at various levels of the organization, including senior management. By using these performance measures, we attempt to motivate a balanced approach to the business that rewards growth, profitability and cash flow generation in a manner that enhances our long-term prospects.

Results of Operations—Consolidated

The following table sets forth statements of income data as a percentage of total revenue for the periods indicated:

	Year Ended December 31,	
	2020	2019
Revenue	100.0 %	100.0 %
Cost of goods sold	60.5 %	61.2 %
Gross margin	39.5 %	38.8 %
Selling, general and administrative expenses	28.1 %	28.6 %
Restructuring and acquisition related expenses	0.6 %	0.3 %
Loss on disposal of businesses and impairment of net assets held for sale	0.0 %	0.4 %
Depreciation and amortization	2.3 %	2.3 %
Operating income	8.5 %	7.2 %
Total other expense, net	0.9 %	0.8 %
Income from continuing operations before provision for income taxes	7.6 %	6.3 %
Provision for income taxes	2.1 %	1.7 %
Equity in earnings (losses) of unconsolidated subsidiaries	0.0 %	(0.3)%
Income from continuing operations	5.5 %	4.3 %
Net (loss) income from discontinued operations	(0.0)%	0.0 %
Net income	5.5 %	4.4 %
Less: net income attributable to continuing noncontrolling interest	0.0 %	0.0 %
Less: net income attributable to discontinued noncontrolling interest	0.0 %	0.0 %
Net income attributable to LKQ stockholders	5.5 %	4.3 %

Note: In the table above, the sum of the individual percentages may not equal the total due to rounding.

Year Ended December 31, 2020 Compared to Year Ended December 31, 2019

Revenue. The following table summarizes the changes in revenue by category (in thousands):

	Year Ended December 31,		Percentage Change in Revenue			
	2020	2019	Organic	Acquisition and Divestiture	Foreign Exchange	Total Change
Parts & services revenue	\$ 10,963,713	\$ 11,877,846	(7.6)%	(0.5) %	0.5 %	(7.7)%
Other revenue	665,117	628,263	5.5 %	0.4 %	0.0 %	5.9 %
Total revenue	\$ 11,628,830	\$ 12,506,109	(7.0)%	(0.5) %	0.4 %	(7.0)%

Note: In the table above, the sum of the individual percentages may not equal the total due to rounding.

The decline in parts and services revenue of 7.7% represented decreases in segment revenue of 13.3% in North America and 6.0% in Europe, partially offset by an increase of 3.1% in Specialty segment revenue. Organic parts and services revenue declined by 7.6%, which included a 0.6% positive effect from approximately two additional selling days in the year ended December 31, 2020, resulting in a per day organic decline of 8.2%. The decline in 2020 is primarily related to the impact of COVID-19 from March 2020 through December 2020 (refer to the "COVID-19 Impact on Our Operations" section above for further details). The increase in other revenue of 5.9% was primarily driven by a \$34 million organic increase, largely attributable to our North America segment. Refer to the discussion of our segment results of operations for factors contributing to the change in revenue by segment during the year ended December 31, 2020 compared to the year ended December 31, 2019.

Cost of Goods Sold. Cost of goods sold decreased to 60.5% of revenue in the year ended December 31, 2020 from 61.2% of revenue in the year ended December 31, 2019. Cost of goods sold decreased 0.6% and 0.5% in our North America and Europe segments, respectively, partially offset by a 0.3% increase in cost of goods sold attributable to mix. The mix impact was a result of the decreased volumes in our North America segment primarily due to the COVID-19 pandemic, as the higher margin North America segment made up a smaller percentage of the consolidated results, causing an unfavorable effect on the gross margin percentage. For the year ended December 31, 2020, we recorded inventory write downs related to restructuring plans of \$5 million and \$3 million in our North America and Europe segments, respectively. For the year ended December 31, 2019, we recorded inventory write downs of \$21 million, principally due to our Europe segment related to U.K. branch consolidation and brand rationalization initiated as part of our restructuring plans. The lower inventory write downs in the year

ended December 31, 2020 compared to the prior year period resulted in a favorable impact on cost of goods sold of 0.1%. Our restructuring plans are described in Note 6, "Restructuring and Acquisition Related Expenses" to the consolidated financial statements in Part II, Item 8 of this Annual Report on Form 10-K. Refer to the discussion of our segment results of operations for factors contributing to the changes in cost of goods sold as a percentage of revenue by segment for the year ended December 31, 2020 compared to the year ended December 31, 2019.

Selling, General and Administrative Expenses. Our SG&A expenses as a percentage of revenue decreased to 28.1% in the year ended December 31, 2020 compared to 28.6% in the year ended December 31, 2019. SG&A expenses decreased over the prior year period as a result of (i) a decrease of 0.5% in our North America segment and (ii) a 0.2% decrease in SG&A expenses attributable to mix, partially offset by (iii) an increase of 0.3% in our Europe segment. The mix impact was a result of the decreased volumes in our North America segment primarily due to the COVID-19 pandemic, as the higher SG&A expense percentage for the North America segment made up a smaller percentage of the consolidated results, which had a favorable effect on the SG&A expense percentage. Refer to the discussion of our segment results of operations for factors contributing to the changes in SG&A expenses as a percentage of revenue by segment for the year ended December 31, 2020 compared to the year ended December 31, 2019.

Restructuring and Acquisition Related Expenses. The following table summarizes restructuring and acquisition related expenses for the periods indicated (in thousands):

	Year Ended December 31,		Change
	2020	2019	
Restructuring expenses	\$ 58,204 ⁽¹⁾	\$ 34,832 ⁽²⁾	\$ 23,372
Acquisition related expenses	7,959 ⁽³⁾	2,147 ⁽⁴⁾	5,812
Total restructuring and acquisition related expenses	\$ 66,163	\$ 36,979	\$ 29,184

- (1) Restructuring expenses for the year ended December 31, 2020 consisted of (i) \$42 million related to our 2020 global restructuring program, (ii) \$9 million related to integration costs from acquisitions, and (iii) \$7 million related to our 2019 global restructuring program.
- (2) Restructuring expenses for the year ended December 31, 2019 primarily consisted of \$20 million related to our 2019 global restructuring program and \$14 million related to integration costs from acquisitions.
- (3) Acquisition related expenses for the year ended December 31, 2020 primarily consisted of an \$8 million adjustment for the resolution of a purchase price matter related to the Stahlgruber transaction for an amount above our prior estimate.
- (4) Acquisition related expenses for the year ended December 31, 2019 included costs primarily related to the acquisition of an immaterial wholesale business in Europe.

See Note 6, "Restructuring and Acquisition Related Expenses" to the consolidated financial statements in Part II, Item 8 of this Annual Report on Form 10-K for further information on our restructuring and integration plans.

Loss on Disposal of Businesses and Impairment of Net Assets Held for Sale. For the year ended December 31, 2020, we recorded a net loss on the disposal of businesses and impairment charges on net assets held for sale totaling \$3 million, compared to \$47 million of net impairment charges on net assets held for sale for the year ended December 31, 2019 primarily attributable to our North America segment. See "Net Assets Held for Sale" in Note 4, "Summary of Significant Accounting Policies" to the consolidated financial statements in Part II, Item 8 of this Annual Report on Form 10-K for further information on the net loss on disposals and impairment charges.

Depreciation and Amortization. The following table summarizes depreciation and amortization for the periods indicated (in thousands):

	Year Ended December 31,		Change
	2020	2019	
Depreciation	\$ 153,027	\$ 150,649	\$ 2,378 ⁽¹⁾
Amortization	119,265	140,121	(20,856) ⁽²⁾
Total depreciation and amortization	\$ 272,292	\$ 290,770	\$ (18,478)

- (1) Depreciation expense increased by \$2 million, primarily due to capital expenditures in our North America segment.
- (2) The decrease in amortization expense primarily reflected decreases of \$17 million and \$6 million related to the customer relationship intangible assets recorded upon our acquisitions of Stahlgruber and Rhiag, respectively, as the

accelerated amortization of the customer relationship intangible assets resulted in lower amortization expense during the year ended December 31, 2020 compared to the prior year period.

Other Expense, Net. The following table summarizes the components of the change in other expense, net (in thousands):

Other expense, net for the year ended December 31, 2019	\$ 105,621
(Decrease) increase due to:	
Interest expense	(34,720) ⁽¹⁾
Loss/gain on debt extinguishment	12,879 ⁽²⁾
Interest income and other expense (income), net	16,802 ⁽³⁾
Net decrease	<u>(5,039)</u>
Other expense, net for the year ended December 31, 2020	<u>\$ 100,582</u>

- (1) The decrease in interest is primarily related to (i) a \$32 million decrease resulting from lower outstanding debt during the year ended December 31, 2020 compared to the prior year period, and (ii) a \$4 million decrease from lower interest rates on borrowings under our senior secured credit agreement compared to the prior year period, partially offset by (iii) a \$2 million increase from foreign currency translation, primarily related to an increase in the euro exchange rate during the year ended December 31, 2020 compared to the prior year period.
- (2) In January 2020, we recorded a loss on debt extinguishment of \$13 million related to the redemption of the U.S. Notes (2023) due to the early-redemption premium and the write-off of the unamortized debt issuance costs.
- (3) The decrease in interest income and other expense (income), net primarily consisted of (i) a \$12 million non-recurring gain related to resolution of an acquisition related matter in the fourth quarter of 2019, (ii) pension settlement losses of \$6 million related to our primary defined benefit plan in the U.S. (the "U.S. Plan") in 2020, and (iii) several individually immaterial factors that decreased interest income and other expense (income), net by \$4 million in the aggregate in 2020, partially offset by (iv) a \$6 million increase in insurance settlement proceeds compared to the prior year period, primarily due to our North America segment.

Provision for Income Taxes. Our effective income tax rate for the year ended December 31, 2020 was 28.2%, compared to 27.2% for the comparable prior year period. Primary factors in the increase include valuation allowances on the tax benefit of net operating losses in certain jurisdictions where realization is uncertain and shifts in the geographic blend of international earnings. Net discrete items in both years were immaterial to the effective tax rate. See Note 15, "Income Taxes" to the consolidated financial statements in Part II, Item 8 of this Annual Report on Form 10-K for further information.

Equity in Earnings (Losses) of Unconsolidated Subsidiaries. Equity in earnings (losses) of unconsolidated subsidiaries for the year ended December 31, 2020 primarily related to our investment in Mekonomen. During the first quarter of 2019, we recorded a \$40 million other-than-temporary impairment related to our investment in Mekonomen. There were no impairment charges for Mekonomen in 2020. See "Investments in Unconsolidated Subsidiaries" in Note 4, "Summary of Significant Accounting Policies" to the consolidated financial statements in Part II, Item 8 of this Annual Report on Form 10-K for further information on the impairment charge.

Foreign Currency Impact. We translate our statements of income at the average exchange rates in effect for the period. Relative to the rates used during the year ended December 31, 2019, the euro and pound sterling rates used to translate the 2020 statements of income increased by 2.0% and 0.6%, respectively, and the year to date average rates for the Canadian dollar and Czech koruna decreased by 1.0% and 0.9%, respectively. The unfavorable impact of realized and unrealized currency gains and losses for the year ended December 31, 2020 resulted in a \$0.01 negative effect on diluted earnings per share relative to the prior year.

Net Income Attributable to Continuing and Discontinued Noncontrolling Interest. Net income attributable to continuing noncontrolling interest for the year ended December 31, 2020 decreased \$1 million compared to the year ended December 31, 2019 primarily due to the noncontrolling interest of subsidiaries acquired in connection with the Stahlgruber acquisition. Net income attributable to discontinued noncontrolling interest was immaterial and \$1 million for the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019, respectively, and related to the Stahlgruber Czech Republic wholesale business. See Note 3, "Discontinued Operations" to the consolidated financial statements in Part II, Item 8 of this Annual Report on Form 10-K for further information on this business.

Results of Operations—Segment Reporting

We have four operating segments: Wholesale – North America, Europe, Specialty and Self Service. Our Wholesale – North America and Self Service operating segments are aggregated into one reportable segment, North America, because they possess similar economic characteristics and have common products and services, customers, and methods of distribution. Therefore, we present three reportable segments: North America, Europe and Specialty.

We have presented the growth of our revenue and profitability in our operations on both an as reported and a constant currency basis. The constant currency presentation, which is a non-GAAP measure, excludes the impact of fluctuations in foreign currency exchange rates. We believe providing constant currency information provides valuable supplemental information regarding our growth and profitability, consistent with how we evaluate our performance, as this statistic removes the translation impact of exchange rate fluctuations, which are outside of our control and do not reflect our operational performance. Constant currency revenue and Segment EBITDA results are calculated by translating prior year revenue and Segment EBITDA in local currency using the current year's currency conversion rate. This non-GAAP financial measure has important limitations as an analytical tool and should not be considered in isolation or as a substitute for an analysis of our results as reported under GAAP. Our use of this term may vary from the use of similarly-titled measures by other issuers due to potential inconsistencies in the method of calculation and differences due to items subject to interpretation. In addition, not all companies that report revenue or profitability on a constant currency basis calculate such measures in the same manner as we do, and accordingly, our calculations are not necessarily comparable to similarly-named measures of other companies and may not be appropriate measures for performance relative to other companies.

The following table presents our financial performance, including third party revenue, total revenue and Segment EBITDA, by reportable segment for the periods indicated (in thousands):

	Year Ended December 31,			
	2020	% of Total Segment Revenue	2019	% of Total Segment Revenue
Third Party Revenue				
North America	\$ 4,631,306		\$ 5,208,589	
Europe	5,492,184		5,838,124	
Specialty	1,505,340		1,459,396	
Total third party revenue	<u>\$ 11,628,830</u>		<u>\$ 12,506,109</u>	
Total Revenue				
North America	\$ 4,632,339		\$ 5,209,294	
Europe	5,492,184		5,838,124	
Specialty	1,508,995		1,464,042	
Eliminations	(4,688)		(5,351)	
Total revenue	<u>\$ 11,628,830</u>		<u>\$ 12,506,109</u>	
Segment EBITDA				
North America	\$ 778,504	16.8 %	\$ 712,957	13.7 %
Europe	427,582	7.8 %	454,220	7.8 %
Specialty	162,673	10.8 %	161,184	11.0 %

The key measure of segment profit or loss reviewed by our chief operating decision maker, our Chief Executive Officer, is Segment EBITDA. We use Segment EBITDA to compare profitability among our segments and evaluate business strategies. Segment EBITDA includes revenue and expenses that are controllable by the segment. Corporate general and administrative expenses are allocated to the segments based on usage, with shared expenses apportioned based on the segment's percentage of consolidated revenue. We calculate Segment EBITDA as EBITDA excluding restructuring and acquisition related expenses (which includes restructuring expenses recorded in Cost of goods sold); change in fair value of contingent consideration liabilities; other gains and losses related to acquisitions, equity method investments, or divestitures; equity in losses and earnings of unconsolidated subsidiaries; and impairment charges. EBITDA, which is the basis for Segment EBITDA, is calculated as net income attributable to LKQ stockholders excluding discontinued operations and discontinued noncontrolling interest, depreciation, amortization, interest (which includes gains and losses on debt extinguishment) and income tax expense. See Note 16, "Segment and Geographic Information" to the consolidated financial statements in Part II, Item 8 of this Annual Report on Form 10-K for a reconciliation of total Segment EBITDA to net income.

Year Ended December 31, 2020 Compared to Year Ended December 31, 2019

North America

Third Party Revenue. The following table summarizes the changes in third party revenue by category in our North America segment (in thousands):

North America	Year Ended December 31,		Percentage Change in Revenue			
	2020	2019	Organic	Acquisition and Divestiture ⁽³⁾	Foreign Exchange	Total Change
Parts & services revenue	\$ 3,988,214	\$ 4,600,903	(12.9)% ⁽¹⁾	(0.3) %	(0.1) %	(13.3)%
Other revenue	643,092	607,686	5.5 % ⁽²⁾	0.4 %	(0.0) %	5.8 %
Total third party revenue	\$ 4,631,306	\$ 5,208,589	(10.8)%	(0.2) %	(0.1) %	(11.1)%

Note: In the table above, the sum of the individual percentages may not equal the total due to rounding.

- (1) Parts and services organic revenue declined despite one additional selling day in the year ended December 31, 2020 compared to the prior year period. On a per day basis, organic revenue declined 13.3%. The organic decline was impacted by collision and liability repairable auto claims, which, according to data from CCC, were 26.0% lower for the year ended December 31, 2020 compared to the prior year period. This decrease in claims activity was primarily due to the COVID-19 pandemic and had an adverse impact on sales volumes in our wholesale operations. The volume decline in collision parts was partially offset by an outperformance of the claims trend attributable to share gains, mechanical part sales and self service parts sales and admissions. Prior to the pandemic, parts and services organic revenue in North America was slightly less than the same period in the prior year, declining 1.1% through February 2020, principally due to (i) the termination in the fourth quarter of 2019 of an agreement signed in December 2017 for the distribution of batteries which had an unfavorable impact of 0.8% through February 2020 compared to the prior year period, and, (ii) to a lesser extent, milder winter weather conditions compared to the prior year period. During the period of March 2020 through December 2020, parts and services organic revenue declined 15.6% on a per day basis compared to the prior year period primarily due to volume effects caused by the COVID-19 pandemic (collision and liability repairable auto claims were down approximately 41.7%, 24.4%, and 27.2% in the second, third, and fourth quarters of 2020, respectively, according to data from CCC). Going into the first quarter of 2021, we anticipate downward pressures on aftermarket fill rates due to continued ocean freight delays, which in turn may adversely impact sales.
- (2) The \$33 million year over year organic increase in other revenue is primarily related to a \$106 million increase in revenue from precious metals (platinum, palladium and rhodium) primarily due to higher prices compared to the prior year, partially offset by (i) a \$46 million decrease in revenue from other scrap metals (e.g. aluminum) and fluids due to lower volumes, (ii) an \$18 million decrease in revenue from scrap steel due to lower prices and volumes, and (iii) a decrease in core revenue of \$9 million due to lower volumes. The volume declines in other revenue were due to lower purchase volumes and throughput in our salvage and self service operations as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic.
- (3) Acquisition related growth for the year ended December 31, 2020 reflected revenue from our acquisition of three wholesale businesses and one self service business since the beginning of 2019 through the one-year anniversary of the acquisitions. Reduced revenue as a result of the disposal of our aviation business in the third quarter of 2019 more than offset the acquisition growth during this period.

Segment EBITDA. Segment EBITDA increased \$66 million, or 9.2%, in the year ended December 31, 2020, including the impact of one additional selling day compared to the prior year period. The adverse impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on sales volumes in our wholesale operations had a significant unfavorable impact on Segment EBITDA. This adverse impact was more than offset in part due to operational efficiency and rightsizing actions and higher revenue from precious metals. Net sequential increases in scrap steel prices in our salvage and self service operations had a \$16 million favorable impact on North America Segment EBITDA during the year ended December 31, 2020, compared to a \$23 million unfavorable impact during the year ended December 31, 2019 resulting from net sequential decreases in scrap steel prices. This favorable impact for the year ended December 31, 2020 resulted from the increase in scrap steel prices between the date we purchased a vehicle, which influences the price we pay for a vehicle, and the date we scrapped a vehicle, which influences the price we receive for scrapping a vehicle.

The following table summarizes the changes in Segment EBITDA as a percentage of revenue in our North America segment:

North America	Percentage of Total Segment Revenue
Segment EBITDA for the year ended December 31, 2019	13.7 %
Increase due to:	
Change in gross margin	1.7 % ⁽¹⁾
Change in segment operating expenses	1.3 % ⁽²⁾
Segment EBITDA for the year ended December 31, 2020	<u>16.8 %</u>

Note: In the table above, the sum of the individual percentages may not equal the total due to rounding.

- (1) The increase in gross margin primarily reflected favorable impacts of 1.2% from our wholesale operations and 0.4% from our self service operations. Despite the adverse impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on sales volumes in our wholesale operations, wholesale gross margin was favorable primarily due to the positive impact of cost reductions from operational efficiency and rightsizing actions, higher prices of precious metals and scrap steel, and improved return rates compared to the prior year period. The increase in self service gross margin was primarily attributable to higher prices of precious metals as well as sequential increases in scrap steel prices. We expect downward pressure on our salvage and self service margins going into 2021 as purchase costs increased in the second half of 2020 due to the reduced availability of cars for purchase reflecting the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic. We plan to continue to address this downward pressure through price adjustments and further operational efficiencies. We expect commodity prices to have a favorable impact on margin, at least in the short-term, as precious metals and scrap prices hold or improve from recent levels.
- (2) The decrease in segment operating expense as a percentage of revenue, despite the deleveraging impact of the organic revenue parts and services revenue decline of 13.3% compared to the prior year, on a per day basis, reflects (i) a favorable impact of 1.6% from personnel expenses related to permanent and temporary headcount reductions, reduced hours, limitations on travel and government grants in Canada and (ii) a 0.2% favorable impact from vehicle and fuel expenses due to fuel usage and prices. The impact was partially offset by a negative leverage effect of 0.5% from facility expenses, which are largely fixed. As the market recovers and volumes increase, we expect to bring back necessary resources to support our operations; however, we expect that permanent actions taken this year will provide a long-term favorable impact for the segment.

Europe

Third Party Revenue. The following table summarizes the changes in third party revenue by category in our Europe segment (in thousands):

Europe	Year Ended December 31,		Percentage Change in Revenue			
	2020	2019	Organic⁽¹⁾	Acquisition and Divestiture⁽²⁾	Foreign Exchange⁽³⁾	Total Change
Parts & services revenue	\$ 5,470,159	\$ 5,817,547	(6.1)%	(0.9) %	1.1 %	(6.0)%
Other revenue	22,025	20,577	5.4 %	(0.0) %	1.6 %	7.0 %
Total third party revenue	<u>\$ 5,492,184</u>	<u>\$ 5,838,124</u>	(6.0)%	(0.9) %	1.1 %	(5.9)%

Note: In the table above, the sum of the individual percentages may not equal the total due to rounding.

- (1) The parts and services organic revenue decrease for the year ended December 31, 2020 was partially offset by having two additional selling days in 2020 compared to the year ended December 31, 2019. On a per day basis, organic parts and services revenue decreased 6.9%, mainly driven by the COVID-19 pandemic disruptions in all of our European operations. Prior to the pandemic, organic revenue in Europe had increased 0.3% through February, principally driven by the Central and Eastern European region, and to a lesser extent, Germany. During the period of March 2020 through December 2020, organic revenue declined 8.3% on a per day basis compared to the prior year period primarily due to volume effects caused by the COVID-19 pandemic. Germany and the Netherlands have been recovering at a faster rate, with the recovery in Italy and the U.K. lagging behind.
- (2) Acquisition related growth for the year ended December 31, 2020 reflected revenue from our acquisition of three immaterial wholesale businesses since the beginning of 2019 through the one-year anniversary of the acquisitions. Reduced revenue as a result of the disposals of a non-core telecommunications operation in Germany in the second

quarter of 2020 and two smaller disposals during 2020 and a wholesale business in Bulgaria in the third quarter of 2019 more than offset the acquisition growth.

- (3) Compared to the prior year, exchange rates increased our revenue growth by \$62 million, or 1.1%, primarily due to the weaker U.S. dollar against the euro and pound sterling during the year ended December 31, 2020 relative to the prior year period.

Segment EBITDA. Segment EBITDA decreased \$27 million, or 5.9%, for the year ended December 31, 2020 compared to the prior year period. Our Europe Segment EBITDA included a positive year over year impact of \$6 million related to the translation of local currency results into U.S. dollars at higher exchange rates than those experienced during the year ended December 31, 2019. On a constant currency basis (i.e., excluding the translation impact), Segment EBITDA decreased by \$32 million, or 7.1%, compared to the prior year. Refer to the Foreign Currency Impact discussion within the Results of Operations—Consolidated section above for further detail regarding foreign currency impact on our results for the year ended December 31, 2020.

Europe	Percentage of Total Segment Revenue
Segment EBITDA for the year ended December 31, 2019	7.8 %
Increase (decrease) due to:	
Change in gross margin	0.5 % ⁽¹⁾
Change in segment operating expenses	(0.5) % ⁽²⁾
Change in other expense, net and net income attributable to continuing noncontrolling interest	0.1 %
Segment EBITDA for the year ended December 31, 2020	<u>7.8 %</u>

Note: In the table above, the sum of the individual percentages may not equal the total due to rounding.

- (1) The increase in gross margin was primarily attributable to favorable impacts of (i) 0.2% across almost all our operations principally as a result of margin improvement initiatives supporting the pursuit of profitable revenue growth and (ii) 0.2% from the disposal of a non-core telecommunications operation in Germany in the second quarter of 2020.
- (2) The increase in segment operating expenses as a percentage of revenue reflects unfavorable impacts of (i) 0.2% from bad debt expense due to the downturn in economic conditions caused by the COVID-19 pandemic, (ii) 0.2% in transformation expenses related to the 1 LKQ Europe program, and (iii) several individually immaterial factors that had an unfavorable impact of 0.4% in the aggregate. These negative impacts were partially mitigated by actions to reduce personnel expense which generated a favorable impact of 0.3%. Despite the deleveraging impact from the third party parts and services organic revenue decline of 6.9% on a per day basis, management was able to utilize government assistance, permanent and temporary headcount reductions, and limited travel expenses to achieve this 0.3% reduction as a percentage of revenue. As the markets recovered from the second quarter low point, volumes increased and government programs ceased, we brought back necessary resources to support our operations; however, we expect that permanent actions taken this year will provide a long-term favorable impact for the segment.

Specialty

Third Party Revenue. The following table summarizes the changes in third party revenue by category in our Specialty segment (in thousands):

Specialty	Year Ended December 31,		Percentage Change in Revenue			
	2020	2019	Organic⁽¹⁾	Acquisition and Divestiture	Foreign Exchange	Total Change
Parts & services revenue	\$ 1,505,340	\$ 1,459,396	3.0 %	0.3 %	(0.1) %	3.1 %
Other revenue	—	—	— %	— %	— %	— %
Total third party revenue	<u>\$ 1,505,340</u>	<u>\$ 1,459,396</u>	3.0 %	0.3 %	(0.1) %	3.1 %

Note: In the table above, the sum of the individual percentages may not equal the total due to rounding.

- (1) Parts and services organic revenue increased 3.0% for the year ended December 31, 2020 compared to the prior year. On a per day basis, organic revenue increased 2.6%. The organic increase was primarily due to strong demand for recreational vehicle products and high drop ship fulfillment. We believe that organic growth was constrained by the

impact of availability issues at certain suppliers that were not able to meet our demand due to the COVID-19 pandemic.

Segment EBITDA. Segment EBITDA increased \$1 million, or 0.9%, for the year ended December 31, 2020 compared to the prior year.

The following table summarizes the changes in Segment EBITDA as a percentage of revenue in our Specialty segment:

<u>Specialty</u>	<u>Percentage of Total Segment Revenue</u>
Segment EBITDA for the year ended December 31, 2019	11.0 %
(Decrease) increase due to:	
Change in gross margin	(0.6) % ⁽¹⁾
Change in segment operating expenses	0.5 % ⁽²⁾
Segment EBITDA for the year ended December 31, 2020	<u>10.8 %</u>

Note: In the table above, the sum of the individual percentages may not equal the total due to rounding.

- (1) The decrease in gross margin primarily reflects unfavorable impacts of (i) 0.7% due to unfavorable product and channel mix for the year ended December 31, 2020 and (ii) 0.4% driven by higher product cost due to lower supplier discounts received in the current year compared to the prior year, partially offset by a favorable impact of (iii) 0.5% due to freight income, reflecting higher shipping and handling fees tied to increased usage of third party carriers (the offsetting delivery cost is a component of freight expense as mentioned below in the operating expenses discussion).
- (2) The decrease in segment operating expenses reflects a favorable impact of (i) 1.2% in personnel costs due to reduced headcount and reduced hours, partially offset by (ii) a 0.5% unfavorable impact in freight, vehicle and fuel expenses due to an increased use of third party freight, and (iii) several individually immaterial factors that had an unfavorable impact of 0.2% in the aggregate.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

The following table summarizes liquidity data as of the dates indicated (in thousands):

	<u>December 31, 2020</u>	<u>December 31, 2019</u>
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 312,154	\$ 523,020
Total debt ⁽¹⁾	2,896,676	4,072,026
Current maturities ⁽²⁾	58,810	326,648
Capacity under credit facilities ⁽³⁾	3,260,000	3,260,000
Availability under credit facilities ⁽³⁾	2,546,081	1,922,671
Total liquidity (cash and cash equivalents plus availability under credit facilities)	2,858,235	2,445,691

- (1) Debt amounts reflect the gross values to be repaid (excluding debt issuance costs of \$26 million and \$30 million as of December 31, 2020 and December 31, 2019, respectively).
- (2) Debt amounts reflect the gross values to be repaid (excluding debt issuance costs of immaterial amounts as of both December 31, 2020 and December 31, 2019).
- (3) Capacity under credit facilities includes our revolving credit facilities and our receivables securitization facility. Availability under credit facilities is reduced by our outstanding letters of credit.

We assess our liquidity in terms of our ability to fund our operations and provide for expansion through both internal development and acquisitions. Our primary sources of liquidity are cash flows from operations and our credit facilities. We utilize our cash flows from operations to fund working capital and capital expenditures, with the excess amounts going towards funding acquisitions, paying down outstanding debt or repurchasing our common stock. As we have pursued acquisitions as part of our historical growth strategy, our cash flows from operations have not always been sufficient to cover our investing activities. To fund our acquisitions, we have accessed various forms of debt financing, including revolving credit facilities, senior notes and a receivables securitization facility.

As of December 31, 2020, we had debt outstanding and additional available sources of financing as follows:

- Senior secured credit facilities maturing in January 2024, composed of term loans totaling \$350 million (\$324 million outstanding at December 31, 2020) and \$3.15 billion in revolving credit (\$643 million outstanding at December 31, 2020), bearing interest at variable rates (although a portion of the outstanding debt is hedged through interest rate swap contracts), with availability reduced by \$71 million of amounts outstanding under letters of credit
- Euro Notes (2024) totaling \$611 million (€500 million), maturing in April 2024 and bearing interest at a 3.875% fixed rate
- Euro Notes (2026/28) totaling \$1.2 billion (€1.0 billion), consisting of (i) €750 million maturing in April 2026 and bearing interest at a 3.625% fixed rate, and (ii) €250 million maturing in April 2028 and bearing interest at a 4.125% fixed rate
- Receivables securitization facility with availability up to \$110 million (no outstanding balance as of December 31, 2020), maturing in November 2021 and bearing interest at variable commercial paper rates

As of December 31, 2020, we had approximately \$2.5 billion available under our credit facilities. Combined with \$312 million of cash and cash equivalents at December 31, 2020, we had approximately \$2.9 billion in available liquidity, an increase of \$413 million from our available liquidity as of December 31, 2019.

We believe that our current liquidity and cash expected to be generated by operating activities in future periods will be sufficient to meet our current operating and capital requirements. To support our liquidity position during the COVID-19 pandemic, we focused on preserving cash during the expected period of reduced demand. Our action plan to strengthen our liquidity position included a deferral of growth driven capital projects, reductions in inventory orders, more active monitoring of customer receivables and terms, income and value added tax deferrals, and suspension of our share buyback program, in addition to the cost saving measures discussed in the "COVID-19 Impact on Our Operations" section above. Given our success in strengthening our liquidity position as of September 30, 2020, we recommenced our share buyback program during the fourth quarter of 2020. However, due to the rapidly evolving global situation, it is not possible to predict whether unanticipated consequences of the COVID-19 pandemic are reasonably likely to materially affect our liquidity and capital resources negatively in the future.

With \$2.9 billion of total liquidity as of December 31, 2020 and \$59 million of current maturities, we have access to funds to meet our near term commitments even if the pandemic effect extends longer than our current expectations. We have a surplus of current assets over current liabilities, which further reduces the risk of short term cash shortfalls.

Our capital preservation plans delivered the desired results as we repaid approximately \$327 million in borrowings from free cash flows generated in the fourth quarter as well as cash on hand and overall in 2020 repaid approximately \$1.4 billion in borrowings. Our total liquidity has increased by \$997 million since March 31, 2020, which we believe puts us in position to manage through the pandemic.

Our total liquidity includes availability under our senior secured credit facility, which includes the two financial maintenance covenants presented below (our required debt covenants and our actual ratios with respect to those covenants as calculated per the credit agreement as of December 31, 2020):

	Covenant Level	Ratio Achieved as of December 31, 2020
Maximum net leverage ratio	5.00:1.00	1.9
Minimum interest coverage ratio	3.00:1.00	14.6

The terms net leverage ratio and minimum interest coverage ratio used in the credit agreement are specifically calculated per the credit agreement and differ in specified ways from comparable GAAP or common usage terms.

We amended our senior secured credit facility in June 2020 to increase the maximum net leverage ratio effective with our compliance certificate filed with respect to the second quarter of 2020; refer to "Senior Secured Credit Agreement" in Note 10, "Long-Term Obligations" to the consolidated financial statements in Part II, Item 8 of this Annual Report on Form 10-K for information on the June 2020 amendment. We entered into the amendment out of an abundance of caution to reduce the risk of breaching the net leverage covenant if the pandemic had a severe and extended effect on profitability. Our internal models from the first quarter of 2020 suggested that we would be able to meet our payment obligations during the pandemic, but there was a risk that we might exceed the maximum 4.0x net leverage ratio in the event a severe downside scenario developed. With the amendment and the better than forecasted performance since the pandemic began, we believe that we have significantly reduced

the risk of a covenant breach, including by reducing our net leverage ratio further in the third and fourth quarters of 2020 relative to the second quarter.

The indentures relating to our Euro Notes do not include financial maintenance covenants, and the indentures will not restrict our ability to draw funds on the credit facility. The indentures do not prohibit amendments to the financial covenants under the credit facility as needed.

In the long term, while we believe that we have adequate capacity under our existing credit facilities, from time to time we may need to raise additional funds through public or private financing, strategic relationships or other arrangements. There can be no assurance that additional funding, or refinancing of our credit facilities, if needed, will be available on terms attractive to us, or at all. Furthermore, any additional equity financing may be dilutive to stockholders, and debt financing, if available, may involve restrictive covenants or higher interest costs. Our failure to raise capital if and when needed could have a material adverse impact on our business, operating results, and financial condition.

From time to time, we may undertake financing transactions to increase our available liquidity, such as (i) our November 2018 amendment to our senior secured credit facility and (ii) the issuance of the Euro Notes (2026/28) in April 2018 related to the Stahlgruber acquisition. Given the long-term nature of our investment in Stahlgruber, combined with favorable interest rates, we decided to fund the acquisition primarily through long-term, fixed rate notes. We believe this approach provides financial flexibility to execute our long-term growth strategy while maintaining availability under our revolver. If we see an attractive acquisition opportunity, we have the ability to use our revolver to move quickly and have certainty of funding up to the amount of our then-available liquidity. In January 2020, we redeemed our U.S. Notes (2023) to eliminate higher cost debt with lower interest rate borrowings on our credit facilities and cash on hand.

Beginning in 2019, a number of our European suppliers began participating in a supply chain financing initiative in select countries under which they may sell their accounts receivable to the participating financial institutions, allowing us to extend payment terms which in turn improves our operating cash flows. The initiative allows our suppliers to monetize the receivables prior to their payment date, subject to payment of a discount. We expect more suppliers will begin participating in our European supply chain financing initiative in 2021. Financial institutions participate in the supply chain financing initiative on an uncommitted basis and can cease purchasing receivables from our suppliers at any time. The initiative is at the sole discretion of both the supplier and the financial institution on terms that are negotiated between them. In the future, if the financial institutions did not continue to purchase receivables from our suppliers under the initiative, the participating vendors may have a need to renegotiate their payment terms with us, which in turn could cause our borrowings under our revolving credit facility to increase. All outstanding payments owed under the initiative to the participating financial institutions are recorded within Accounts payable in our Consolidated Balance Sheets.

Borrowings under the credit agreement accrue interest at variable rates which are tied to LIBOR or the Canadian Dollar Offered Rate ("CDOR"), depending on the currency and the duration of the borrowing, plus an applicable margin rate that is subject to change quarterly based on our reported leverage ratio. We hold interest rate swaps to hedge the variable rates on a portion of our credit agreement borrowings, with the effect of fixing the interest rates on the respective notional amounts. In addition, we hold currency swaps that contain an interest rate swap component and a foreign currency forward contract component that, when combined with related intercompany financing arrangements, effectively convert variable rate U.S. dollar-denominated borrowings into fixed rate euro-denominated borrowings. These derivative transactions are described in Note 11, "Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities" to the consolidated financial statements in Part II, Item 8 of this Annual Report on Form 10-K. After giving effect to these contracts, the weighted average interest rate on borrowings outstanding under our credit agreement at December 31, 2020 was 1.7%. Including our senior notes, our overall weighted average interest rate on borrowings was 3.1% at December 31, 2020.

After 2021, it is unclear whether banks will continue to provide LIBOR submissions to the administrator of LIBOR. At this time, no consensus exists as to which reference rate or rates may become accepted alternatives to LIBOR, although the Alternative Reference Rates Committee, a group of market participants convened by the Federal Reserve Board and the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, has identified the Secured Overnight Financing Rate ("SOFR") as the recommended alternative to LIBOR. On November 30, 2020, ICE Benchmark Administration, the administrator of LIBOR, with the support of the United States Federal Reserve and the United Kingdom's Financial Conduct Authority, announced plans to consult on ceasing publication of USD LIBOR on December 31, 2021 for the one week and two month USD LIBOR tenors, and on June 30, 2023 for all other USD LIBOR tenors. While this announcement extends the transition period to June 2023, the United States Federal Reserve concurrently issued a statement advising banks to stop new USD LIBOR issuances by the end of 2021. We cannot currently predict the effect of the discontinuation of, or other changes to, LIBOR or any establishment of alternative reference rates in the United States, the European Union or elsewhere on the global capital markets. Outstanding debt under our Credit Agreement, which constitutes the most significant of our LIBOR-based debt obligations, contains provisions that address the potential discontinuation of LIBOR and facilitate the adoption of an alternative rate of interest. We do not believe that the discontinuation of LIBOR, or its replacement with an alternative reference rate or rates, such as the SOFR, will have a material impact on our results of operations, financial position or liquidity.

Cash interest payments were \$107 million for the year ended December 31, 2020, including \$64 million in semi-annual interest payments on our Euro Notes (2024) and Euro Notes (2026/2028). Interest payments on our Euro Notes (2024) and Euro Notes (2026/2028) are made in April and October.

We had outstanding credit agreement borrowings of \$967 million and \$1.6 billion at December 31, 2020 and December 31, 2019, respectively. Of these amounts, \$18 million was classified as current maturities at December 31, 2020 and 2019, respectively.

The scheduled maturities of long-term obligations outstanding at December 31, 2020 are as follows (in thousands):

Years ending December 31:	
2021 ⁽¹⁾	\$ 58,810
2022	32,757
2023	25,737
2024	1,532,638
2025	7,104
Thereafter	1,239,630
Total debt ⁽²⁾	<u>\$ 2,896,676</u>

(1) Maturities of long-term obligations due by December 31, 2021 includes \$24 million of short-term debt that may be extended beyond the current due date.

(2) The total debt amounts presented above reflect the gross values to be repaid (excluding debt issuance costs of \$26 million as of December 31, 2020).

Our credit agreement contains customary covenants that impose limitations and conditions on our ability to enter into certain transactions. The credit agreement also contains financial and affirmative covenants, including limitations on our net leverage ratio and a minimum interest coverage ratio. We were in compliance with all restrictive covenants under our credit agreement as of December 31, 2020.

As of December 31, 2020, the Company had cash and cash equivalents of \$312 million, of which \$275 million was held by foreign subsidiaries. In general, it is our practice and intention to permanently reinvest the undistributed earnings of our foreign subsidiaries, and that position has not changed following the enactment of the Tax Act and the related imposition of the transition tax. Distributions of dividends from our foreign subsidiaries, if any, would be generally exempt from further U.S. taxation, either as a result of the 100% participation exemption under the Tax Act, or due to the previous taxation of foreign earnings under the transition tax and the GILTI regime. We believe that we have sufficient cash flow and liquidity to meet our financial obligations in the U.S. without repatriating our foreign earnings. We may, from time to time, choose to selectively repatriate foreign earnings if doing so supports our financing or liquidity objectives.

The procurement of inventory is the largest operating use of our funds. We normally pay for aftermarket product purchases on standard payment terms or at the time of shipment, depending on the manufacturer and the negotiated payment terms. We normally pay for salvage vehicles acquired at salvage auctions and under direct procurement arrangements at the time that we take possession of the vehicles.

The following table sets forth a summary of our aftermarket and manufactured inventory procurement for the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019 (in thousands):

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2020	2019	Change ⁽¹⁾
North America	\$ 1,033,500	\$ 1,372,600	\$ (339,100)
Europe	3,503,300	3,966,000	(462,700) ⁽²⁾
Specialty	1,056,200	1,107,200	(51,000)
Total	<u>\$ 5,593,000</u>	<u>\$ 6,445,800</u>	<u>\$ (852,800)</u>

(1) Inventory purchases across all segments have decreased due to a slowdown in procurement beginning in March 2020 as a response to the COVID-19 pandemic.

(2) The decrease in inventory purchases in our Europe segment was partially offset by an increase of \$71 million attributable to the increase in the value of the euro, and to a lesser extent, the pound sterling, in the year ended December 31, 2020 compared to the prior year period.

The following table sets forth a summary of our global wholesale salvage and self service procurement of vehicles for the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019 (in thousands):

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2020	2019	% Change
North America wholesale salvage cars and trucks	230	309	(25.6)%
Europe wholesale salvage cars and trucks	24	25	(4.0)%
Self service and "crush only" cars	574	591	(2.9)%

Salvage purchases decreased relative to the prior year as we reduced buying to reflect lower demand during the COVID-19 pandemic. Purchasing began to increase as the second quarter progressed and revenue increased and continued to increase through the fourth quarter. Self service vehicle purchases declined due to supply constraints as certain outlets, such as city impound lots, were unavailable for a portion of the year and individuals held onto vehicles longer during the lockdown measures. Purchases increased towards the end of June 2020 and continued to increase through the end of the fourth quarter.

We expect to continue to increase inventory purchases in the first quarter of 2021 to support the service and fill rate requirements of our businesses based on the revenue trend and expectations for 2021, including normal seasonality as we continue into winter. However, we expect to be able to operate effectively at a lower inventory balance than at the end of 2019.

The following table summarizes the components of the year-over-year increase in cash provided by operating activities (in millions):

Net cash provided by operating activities for the year ended December 31, 2019	\$ 1,064
Increase (decrease) due to:	
Operating income	89 ⁽¹⁾
Non-cash depreciation and amortization expense	(15)
Loss/gain on disposal of businesses and impairment of net assets held for sale	(44) ⁽²⁾
Cash paid for taxes	(67) ⁽³⁾
Cash paid for interest	36
Working capital accounts: ⁽⁴⁾	
Receivables, net	67
Inventories	418
Accounts payable	(68)
Other operating activities	(36) ⁽⁵⁾
Net cash provided by operating activities for the year ended December 31, 2020	<u>\$ 1,444</u>

- (1) Refer to the Results of Operations – Consolidated section for further information on the increase in operating income.
- (2) Refer to "Net Assets Held for Sale" in Note 4, "Summary of Significant Accounting Policies" to the consolidated financial statements in Part II, Item 8 of this Annual Report on Form 10-K for information on the net impairment activity recorded for the years ended December 31, 2020 and December 31, 2019.
- (3) Cash payments related to income taxes increased for U.S. federal and state income taxes due to (i) \$94 million increase in income from continuing operations before income taxes, (ii) tax payment benefits from the loss on disposal of our aviation business in 2019, and (iii) 2018 overpayment credits carried forward into 2019.
- (4) Cash flows related to our primary working capital accounts can be volatile as the purchases, payments and collections can be timed differently from period to period.

Receivables, net was a \$67 million greater inflow in 2020 primarily due to greater cash conversion of accounts receivable balances in the year 2020 in the Europe segment (of \$60 million) and the North America segment (of \$38 million) and the lower revenues due to the COVID-19 pandemic. The inflows in North America and Europe were partially offset by outflows for the Specialty segment (of \$31 million) as a result of increased revenues in the fourth quarter of 2020.

Inventories represented \$418 million in incremental cash inflows in the year 2020 as a result of inventory decreases in the (i) Europe segment of \$167 million, (ii) North America segment of \$141 million, and (iii) Specialty segment of \$110 million, due to a slowdown in inventory purchases starting in March 2020 due to the COVID-19 pandemic as we aligned our inventory balances to the projected demand.

Accounts payable produced \$68 million in higher cash outflows primarily due to lower accounts payable balances in the North America segment (of \$259 million) and the Specialty segment (of \$8 million) compared to the prior year period, as a result of a slowdown in inventory purchases due to the COVID-19 pandemic, partially offset by cash inflows for the Europe segment (of \$199 million) primarily due to benefits from both improved payment terms and our supply chain financing initiative.

- (5) Cash flows from other operating activities decreased \$18 million as a result of the timing of value added tax payables payments compared to the prior year. The remaining amount reflects a number of individually insignificant fluctuations in cash paid for other operating activities.

Net cash used in investing activities totaled \$166 million and \$265 million for the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019, respectively. Property, plant and equipment purchases were \$173 million in 2020 compared to \$266 million in the prior year. The period over period decrease in cash outflows for purchases of property, plant and equipment was due to decreased capital spending across our businesses as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic. We invested \$7 million of cash, net of cash acquired, in business acquisitions during the year ended December 31, 2020 compared to \$27 million during the year ended December 31, 2019. We received \$22 million of net proceeds from divestitures of businesses held for sale and property, plant and equipment during the year ended December 31, 2020 compared to \$35 million in the prior year period.

The following table reconciles Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities to Free Cash Flow (in thousands):

	Year Ended December 31,	
	2020	2019
Net cash provided by operating activities	\$ 1,443,870	\$ 1,064,033
Less: purchases of property, plant and equipment	172,695	265,730
Free cash flow	\$ 1,271,175	\$ 798,303

Net cash used in financing activities totaled \$1.5 billion and \$601 million for the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019, respectively. During the year ended December 31, 2020, net repayments of our borrowings totaled \$1.4 billion compared to \$301 million during the year ended December 31, 2019. The period over period increase in net repayments of our borrowings includes the \$600 million repayment of our U.S. Notes (2023) in January 2020. We repurchased \$117 million of our common stock in the year ended December 31, 2020, compared to \$292 million in the year ended December 31, 2019.

Although our efforts are currently scaled back due to the COVID-19 pandemic, we intend to continue to evaluate markets for potential growth through the internal development of distribution centers, processing and sales facilities, and warehouses, through further integration of our facilities, and through selected business acquisitions. Our future liquidity and capital requirements will depend upon numerous factors, including the costs and timing of our internal development efforts and the success of those efforts, the costs and timing of expansion of our sales and marketing activities, and the costs and timing of future business acquisitions.

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements and Future Commitments

Except as described below, we do not have any off-balance sheet arrangements or undisclosed borrowings or debt that would be required to be disclosed pursuant to Item 303 of Regulation S-K under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. Additionally, we do not have any synthetic leases.

As of December 31, 2020, there were letters of credit outstanding in the aggregate amount of \$71 million.

We guarantee the residual values for the majority of our leased vehicles. Had we terminated all of our operating leases subject to these guarantees at December 31, 2020, our portion of the guaranteed residual value would have totaled approximately \$63 million. See Note 13, "Leases" to the consolidated financial statements in Part II, Item 8 of this Annual Report on Form 10-K for further information on leases.

In December 2019, we modified the shares of a noncontrolling interest of a subsidiary acquired in connection with the Stahlgruber acquisition and issued new redeemable shares to the minority shareholder. The new redeemable shares contain a put option for all noncontrolling interest shares at a fixed price of \$24 million (€21 million) for the minority shareholder exercisable in the fourth quarter of 2023. The put option is outside the control of the Company to exercise. See "Stockholders'

Equity–Noncontrolling Interest" in Note 4, "Summary of Significant Accounting Policies" to the consolidated financial statements in Part II, Item 8 of this Annual Report on Form 10-K for further information.

The following table represents our future commitments under contractual obligations as of December 31, 2020 (in millions):

	Total	Less than 1 Year	1-3 Years	3-5 Years	More than 5 Years
Contractual obligations					
Long-term debt ⁽¹⁾	\$ 3,275.6	\$ 140.5	\$ 225.8	\$ 1,628.5	\$ 1,280.8
Finance lease obligations ⁽²⁾	69.0	13.1	19.3	12.2	24.4
Operating leases ⁽³⁾	1,877.5	298.1	473.4	328.8	777.2
Purchase obligations ⁽⁴⁾	831.8	831.8	—	—	—
Other long-term obligations ⁽⁵⁾	258.2	128.5	94.7	30.0	5.0
Total	\$ 6,312.1	\$ 1,412.0	\$ 813.2	\$ 1,999.5	\$ 2,087.4

- (1) Our long-term debt under contractual obligations above includes interest of \$436 million on the balances outstanding as of December 31, 2020. The long-term debt balance excludes debt issuance costs, as these expenses have already been paid. Interest on our senior notes, notes payable, and other long-term debt is calculated based on the respective stated rates. Interest on our variable rate credit facilities is calculated based on the weighted average rates, including the impact of interest rate swaps through their respective expiration dates, in effect for each tranche of borrowings as of December 31, 2020. Future estimated interest expense for the next year, one to three years, and three to five years is \$94 million, \$185 million and \$100 million, respectively. Estimated interest expense beyond five years is \$57 million.
- (2) Interest on finance lease obligations of \$12 million is included based on incremental borrowing or implied rates. Future estimated interest expense for the next year, one to three years, and three to five years is \$1 million, \$1 million and \$1 million, respectively. Estimated interest expense beyond five years is \$9 million.
- (3) The operating lease payments above do not include certain tax, insurance and maintenance costs, which are also required contractual obligations under our operating leases but are generally not fixed and can fluctuate from year to year. Also, we have excluded future minimum lease payments for leases that have been signed but have not commenced as of December 31, 2020.
- (4) Our purchase obligations include open purchase orders for aftermarket inventory.
- (5) Our other long-term obligations consist of (i) estimated payments for our self-insurance reserves of \$98 million, (ii) outstanding estimated payments of \$32 million on the repatriation of earnings as a result of the Tax Act, (iii) \$30 million of social security tax deferrals related to COVID-19 relief, (iv) a total of \$5 million of guaranteed dividend payments to be made in quarterly installments through January 2024 to the minority shareholder of a subsidiary acquired in connection with the Stahlgruber acquisition, and (v) \$93 million representing primarily other asset purchase commitments and payments for deferred compensation plans.

The table above excludes amounts related to our defined benefit pension plans. As of December 31, 2020, the projected benefit obligation for our defined benefit pension plans was \$212 million, and the fair value of the related plan assets was \$59 million. Total expected contributions to our pension plans, including amounts that we expect to pay in benefits directly to participants, are \$4 million for the year ended December 31, 2021. Benefit payments for our funded plans will be made from plan assets, whereas benefit payments for our unfunded plans are made from cash flows from operating activities. See Note 14, "Employee Benefit Plans" to the consolidated financial statements in Part II, Item 8 of this Annual Report on Form 10-K for further information related to our pension plans, including information related to expected benefit payments for the next 10 years and the plan assets available to satisfy those benefit payments.

ITEM 7A. QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK

We are exposed to market risks arising from adverse changes in:

- foreign exchange rates;
- interest rates; and
- commodity prices.

Foreign Exchange Rates

Foreign currency fluctuations may impact the financial results we report for the portions of our business that operate in functional currencies other than the U.S. dollar. Our operations outside of the U.S. represented 50.5% and 50.3% of our revenue during the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019, respectively. An increase or decrease in the strength of the U.S. dollar against these currencies by 10% would result in a 5.1% change in our consolidated revenue and a 2.6% change in our operating income for the year ended December 31, 2020. See our Results of Operations discussion in Part II, Item 7 of this Annual Report on Form 10-K for additional information regarding the impact of fluctuations in exchange rates on our year over year results.

Additionally, we are exposed to foreign currency fluctuations with respect to the purchase of aftermarket products from foreign countries, primarily in Europe and Asia. To the extent that our inventory purchases are not denominated in the functional currency of the purchasing location, we are exposed to exchange rate fluctuations. In several of our operations, we purchase inventory from manufacturers in Taiwan in U.S. dollars, which exposes us to fluctuations in the relationship between the local functional currency and the U.S. dollar, as well as fluctuations between the U.S. dollar and the Taiwan dollar. We hedge our exposure to foreign currency fluctuations related to a portion of inventory purchases in our Europe operations, but the notional amount and fair value of these foreign currency forward contracts at December 31, 2020 were immaterial. We do not currently attempt to hedge foreign currency exposure related to our foreign currency denominated inventory purchases in our North America operations, and we may not be able to pass on any resulting price increases to our customers.

To the extent that we are exposed to foreign currency fluctuations related to non-functional currency denominated financing transactions, we may hedge the exposure through the use of foreign currency forward contracts. As of December 31, 2020, we held short term foreign currency forward contracts with notional amounts of €142 million, £75 million and SEK 227 million. Only the SEK denominated foreign currency forward contract was designated as a cash flow hedge; the fair value was a liability of \$1 million as of December 31, 2020. In February 2021, we entered into a short term foreign currency forward contract for \$250 million to mitigate our exposure to non-functional currency borrowings in our European operations. We currently expect to enter into a similar instrument when this one matures in the first quarter of 2021. The values of these contracts are subject to changes in foreign currency exchange rates.

Other than with respect to a portion of our foreign currency denominated inventory purchases and certain financing transactions, we do not hold derivative contracts to hedge foreign currency risk. Our net investment in foreign operations is partially hedged by the foreign currency denominated borrowings we use to fund foreign acquisitions; however, our ability to use foreign currency denominated borrowings to finance our foreign operations may be limited based on local tax laws. We have elected not to hedge the foreign currency risk related to the interest payments on foreign third party borrowings as we generate cash flows in the local currencies that can be used to fund debt payments. As of December 31, 2020, we had outstanding borrowings of €500 million under our Euro Notes (2024) and €1.0 billion under our Euro Notes (2026/28); we had no foreign borrowings under our revolving credit facilities. As of December 31, 2019, we had outstanding borrowings of €500 million under our Euro Notes (2024), €1.0 billion under our Euro Notes (2026/28), and £208 million, €229 million, CAD \$130 million, and SEK 270 million under our revolving credit facilities.

Interest Rates

Our results of operations are exposed to changes in interest rates primarily with respect to borrowings under our credit facilities, where interest rates are tied to the prime rate, LIBOR or CDOR. Therefore, we implemented a policy to manage our exposure to variable interest rates on a portion of our outstanding variable rate debt instruments through the use of interest rate swap contracts. These contracts convert a portion of our variable rate debt to fixed rate debt, matching the currency, effective dates and maturity dates to specific debt instruments. We designate our interest rate swap contracts as cash flow hedges, and net interest payments or receipts from interest rate swap contracts are included as adjustments to interest expense.

As of December 31, 2020, we held interest rate swap contracts with a total notional amount of \$480 million, maturing in January 2021 and June 2021 (\$150 million remains outstanding as of the filing date of this Annual Report on Form 10-K). All of our interest rate swap contracts have been executed with banks that we believe are creditworthy (Wells Fargo Bank, N.A.; Bank of America, N.A.; Citizens, N.A.; HSBC Bank USA, N.A.; and Banco Bilbao Vizcaya Argentaria, S.A.). As of December 31, 2020, the fair value of the interest rate swap contracts was a liability of \$1 million. The values of such contracts are subject to changes in interest rates.

In addition to these interest rate swaps, as of December 31, 2020, we held cross currency swap agreements for a total notional amount of €340 million with maturity dates in January 2021. These cross currency swaps contain an interest rate swap component and a foreign currency forward contract component that, combined with related intercompany financing arrangements, effectively convert variable rate U.S. dollar-denominated borrowings into fixed rate euro-denominated borrowings. The swaps are intended to reduce uncertainty in cash flows in U.S. dollars and euros in connection with intercompany financing arrangements. The cross currency swaps were also executed with banks we believe are creditworthy (Wells Fargo Bank, N.A.; Bank of America, N.A.; and MUFG Bank, Ltd. ("MUFG")). As of December 31, 2020,

the fair value of our cross currency swaps was a liability of \$56 million. The values of these contracts are subject to changes in interest rates and foreign currency exchange rates.

In total, we had 87% (16% excluding the cash flow hedges that matured in January 2021) of our variable rate debt under our credit facilities at fixed rates at December 31, 2020 compared to 59% at December 31, 2019. See Note 10, "Long-Term Obligations" and Note 11, "Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities" to the consolidated financial statements in Part II, Item 8 of this Annual Report on Form 10-K for additional information.

At December 31, 2020, we had approximately \$128 million of variable rate debt that was not hedged. Using sensitivity analysis, a 100 basis point movement in interest rates would change interest expense by \$1 million over the next twelve months.

Commodity Prices

We are exposed to market risk related to price fluctuations in scrap metal and other metals (including precious metals such as platinum, palladium and rhodium). Market prices of these metals affect the amount that we pay for our inventory and the revenue that we generate from sales of these metals. As both our revenue and costs are affected by the price fluctuations, we have a natural hedge against the changes. However, there is typically a lag between the effect on our revenue from metal price fluctuations and inventory cost changes, and there is no guarantee that the vehicle costs will decrease or increase at the same rate as the metals prices. Therefore, we can experience positive or negative gross margin effects in periods of rising or falling metals prices, particularly when such prices move rapidly. Additionally, if market prices were to change at a greater rate than our vehicle acquisition costs, we could experience a positive or negative effect on our operating margin. The average of scrap metal prices for 2020 was relatively flat compared to the average for 2019.

ITEM 8. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND SUPPLEMENTARY DATA

INDEX TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

	<u>Page</u>
LKQ CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES	
Reports of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm	59
Consolidated Statements of Income for the years ended December 31, 2020, 2019 and 2018	62
Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income for the years ended December 31, 2020, 2019 and 2018	63
Consolidated Balance Sheets as of December 31, 2020 and 2019	64
Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows for the years ended December 31, 2020, 2019 and 2018	65
Consolidated Statements of Stockholders' Equity for the years ended December 31, 2020, 2019 and 2018	67
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements	69

REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

To the Board of Directors and Stockholders of LKQ Corporation:

Opinion on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of LKQ Corporation and subsidiaries (the "Company") as of December 31, 2020 and 2019, the related consolidated statements of income, comprehensive income, cash flows, and stockholders' equity for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2020, and the related notes and the financial statement schedule listed in the Index at Item 15 (collectively referred to as the "financial statements"). In our opinion, the financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as of December 31, 2020 and 2019, and the results of its operations and its cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2020, in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

We have also audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States) (PCAOB), the Company's internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2020, based on criteria established in Internal Control – Integrated Framework (2013) issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission and our report dated February 25, 2021, expressed an unqualified opinion on the Company's internal control over financial reporting.

Change in Accounting Principle

As discussed in Note 13 to the financial statements, the Company changed its method of accounting for leases in 2019 due to adoption of ASC 842, *Leases*.

Basis for Opinion

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

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

Critical Audit Matter

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

Goodwill Impairment Assessment – Refer to Note 4 to the financial statements.

Critical Audit Matter Description

The Company's interim and annual evaluations of goodwill for impairment involve the comparison of the fair value of each reporting unit to its carrying value. The Company determines the fair value of its reporting units using a discounted cash flow model and the market approach, which require management to make significant estimates and assumptions. The goodwill balance subject to the impairment assessments was \$4.6 billion as of December 31, 2020, and is allocated to four reporting units.

Auditing the estimates and assumptions that impacted the valuation of certain reporting units involved especially subjective judgment; specifically, the forecasts of future revenue and profit margins ("forecasts"), the determination of market multiples, and the selection of discount rates.

How the Critical Audit Matter Was Addressed in the Audit

Our audit procedures related to the forecasts, determination of market multiples, and the selection of discount rates included the following, among others:

- We tested the effectiveness of controls over the goodwill impairment assessments, including those over the forecasts and the selection of the discount rates and market multiples.
- We evaluated management's ability to accurately forecast by comparing actual results to management's historical forecasts.
- We evaluated the reasonableness of management's forecasts by comparing the forecasts to (1) historical results, (2) internal communications to management and the Board of Directors, (3) analyst and industry reports of the Company and companies in its peer group, and (4) forecasts used in the preceding impairment assessments.
- With the assistance of our fair value specialists, we evaluated the discount rates, including (1) testing the underlying source information and the mathematical accuracy of the calculations, (2) developing a range of independent estimates and comparing those to the discount rates used by management, and (3) comparing the discount rates used by management to those used in the preceding impairment assessments.
- With the assistance of our fair value specialists, we evaluated the market multiples, including testing the underlying source information and mathematical accuracy of the calculations, and comparing the multiples selected by management to its guideline public companies and the multiples used in the preceding impairment assessments.

/s/ DELOITTE & TOUCHE LLP

Chicago, Illinois
February 25, 2021

We have served as the Company's auditor since 1998.

REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

To the Board of Directors and Stockholders of LKQ Corporation:

Opinion on Internal Control over Financial Reporting

We have audited the internal control over financial reporting of LKQ Corporation and subsidiaries (the “Company”) as of December 31, 2020, based on criteria established in Internal Control – Integrated Framework (2013) issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO). In our opinion, the Company maintained, in all material respects, effective internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2020, based on criteria established in Internal Control – Integrated Framework (2013) issued by COSO.

We have also audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States) (PCAOB), the consolidated financial statements as of and for the year ended December 31, 2020, of the Company and our report dated February 25, 2021, expressed an unqualified opinion on those consolidated financial statements.

Basis for Opinion

The Company’s management is responsible for maintaining effective internal control over financial reporting and for its assessment of the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting, included in the accompanying Report of Management on Internal Control over Financial Reporting. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company’s internal control over financial reporting based on our audit. We are a public accounting firm registered with the PCAOB and are required to be independent with respect to the Company in accordance with the U.S. federal securities laws and the applicable rules and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission and the PCAOB.

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

Definition and Limitations of Internal Control over Financial Reporting

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

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

/s/ DELOITTE & TOUCHE LLP

Chicago, Illinois
February 25, 2021

LKQ CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

**Consolidated Statements of Income
(In thousands, except per share data)**

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2020	2019	2018
Revenue	\$ 11,628,830	\$ 12,506,109	\$ 11,876,674
Cost of goods sold	7,035,559	7,654,315	7,301,817
Gross margin	4,593,271	4,851,794	4,574,857
Selling, general and administrative expenses	3,266,065	3,580,300	3,352,731
Restructuring and acquisition related expenses	66,163	36,979	32,428
Loss on disposal of businesses and impairment of net assets held for sale and goodwill	3,174	47,102	33,244
Depreciation and amortization	272,292	290,770	274,213
Operating income	985,577	896,643	882,241
Other expense (income):			
Interest expense	103,784	138,504	146,377
Loss (gain) on debt extinguishment	12,751	(128)	1,350
Interest income and other income, net	(15,953)	(32,755)	(8,917)
Total other expense, net	100,582	105,621	138,810
Income from continuing operations before provision for income taxes	884,995	791,022	743,431
Provision for income taxes	249,498	215,330	191,395
Equity in earnings (losses) of unconsolidated subsidiaries	5,012	(32,277)	(64,471)
Income from continuing operations	640,509	543,415	487,565
Net (loss) income from discontinued operations	(95)	1,619	(4,397)
Net income	640,414	545,034	483,168
Less: net income attributable to continuing noncontrolling interest	1,888	2,800	3,050
Less: net income attributable to discontinued noncontrolling interest	103	974	—
Net income attributable to LKQ stockholders	\$ 638,423	\$ 541,260	\$ 480,118
Basic earnings per share: ⁽¹⁾			
Income from continuing operations	\$ 2.10	\$ 1.75	\$ 1.55
Net (loss) income from discontinued operations	(0.00)	0.01	(0.01)
Net income	2.10	1.76	1.54
Less: net income attributable to continuing noncontrolling interest	0.01	0.01	0.01
Less: net income attributable to discontinued noncontrolling interest	0.00	0.00	—
Net income attributable to LKQ stockholders	\$ 2.10	\$ 1.75	\$ 1.53
Diluted earnings per share: ⁽¹⁾			
Income from continuing operations	\$ 2.10	\$ 1.75	\$ 1.54
Net (loss) income from discontinued operations	(0.00)	0.01	(0.01)
Net income	2.10	1.75	1.53
Less: net income attributable to continuing noncontrolling interest	0.01	0.01	0.01
Less: net income attributable to discontinued noncontrolling interest	0.00	0.00	—
Net income attributable to LKQ stockholders	\$ 2.09	\$ 1.74	\$ 1.52

⁽¹⁾ The sum of the individual earnings per share amounts may not equal the total due to rounding.

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

LKQ CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

**Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income
(In thousands)**

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2020	2019	2018
Net income	\$ 640,414	\$ 545,034	\$ 483,168
Less: net income attributable to continuing noncontrolling interest	1,888	2,800	3,050
Less: net income attributable to discontinued noncontrolling interest	103	974	—
Net income attributable to LKQ stockholders	<u>638,423</u>	<u>541,260</u>	<u>480,118</u>
Other comprehensive income (loss):			
Foreign currency translation, net of tax	113,767	6,704	(108,523)
Net change in unrealized gains/losses on cash flow hedges, net of tax	(6,326)	(9,016)	350
Net change in unrealized gains/losses on pension plans, net of tax	(1,033)	(23,859)	697
Other comprehensive (loss) income from unconsolidated subsidiaries	(4,532)	236	(2,343)
Other comprehensive income (loss)	<u>101,876</u>	<u>(25,935)</u>	<u>(109,819)</u>
Comprehensive income	742,290	519,099	373,349
Less: comprehensive income attributable to continuing noncontrolling interest	1,888	2,800	3,050
Less: comprehensive income attributable to discontinued noncontrolling interest	103	974	—
Comprehensive income attributable to LKQ stockholders	<u>\$ 740,299</u>	<u>\$ 515,325</u>	<u>\$ 370,299</u>

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

LKQ CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
Consolidated Balance Sheets
(In thousands, except share and per share data)

	December 31,	
	2020	2019
Assets		
Current assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 312,154	\$ 523,020
Receivables, net	1,073,389	1,131,132
Inventories	2,414,612	2,772,777
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	233,877	260,890
Total current assets	4,034,032	4,687,819
Property, plant and equipment, net	1,248,703	1,234,400
Operating lease assets, net	1,353,124	1,308,511
Intangible assets:		
Goodwill	4,591,569	4,406,535
Other intangibles, net	814,219	850,338
Equity method investments	155,224	139,243
Other noncurrent assets	163,662	153,110
Total assets	<u>\$ 12,360,533</u>	<u>\$ 12,779,956</u>
Liabilities and Stockholders' Equity		
Current liabilities:		
Accounts payable	\$ 932,406	\$ 942,795
Accrued expenses:		
Accrued payroll-related liabilities	208,718	179,203
Refund liability	102,148	97,314
Other accrued expenses	334,890	289,683
Other current liabilities	130,021	121,623
Current portion of operating lease liabilities	221,811	221,527
Current portion of long-term obligations	58,497	326,367
Total current liabilities	1,988,491	2,178,512
Long-term operating lease liabilities, excluding current portion	1,197,963	1,137,597
Long-term obligations, excluding current portion	2,812,641	3,715,389
Deferred income taxes	291,421	310,129
Other noncurrent liabilities	374,640	365,672
Commitments and contingencies		
Redeemable noncontrolling interest	24,077	24,077
Stockholders' equity:		
Common stock, \$0.01 par value, 1,000,000,000 shares authorized, 320,867,602 shares issued and 303,553,000 shares outstanding at December 31, 2020; 319,927,243 shares issued and 306,731,328 shares outstanding at December 31, 2019	3,208	3,199
Additional paid-in capital	1,444,584	1,418,239
Retained earnings	4,776,040	4,140,136
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	(99,009)	(200,885)
Treasury stock, at cost; 17,314,602 shares at December 31, 2020 and 13,195,915 shares at December 31, 2019	(469,105)	(351,813)
Total Company stockholders' equity	5,655,718	5,008,876
Noncontrolling interest	15,582	39,704
Total stockholders' equity	5,671,300	5,048,580
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity	<u>\$ 12,360,533</u>	<u>\$ 12,779,956</u>

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

LKQ CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows
(In thousands)

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2020	2019	2018
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:			
Net income	\$ 640,414	\$ 545,034	\$ 483,168
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operating activities:			
Depreciation and amortization	299,497	314,406	294,077
Impairment of equity method investments	—	41,057	70,895
Loss on disposal of businesses and impairment of net assets held for sale and goodwill	3,174	47,102	33,244
Stock-based compensation expense	29,078	27,695	22,760
Loss (gain) on debt extinguishment	12,751	(128)	1,350
Deferred income taxes	(33,827)	7,109	(2,180)
Other	(3,934)	(16,183)	7,116
Changes in operating assets and liabilities, net of effects from acquisitions and dispositions:			
Receivables, net	93,588	26,419	241
Inventories	433,072	15,460	(127,153)
Prepaid income taxes/income taxes payable	34,945	25,776	(2,125)
Accounts payable	(64,032)	3,712	(77,621)
Other operating assets and liabilities	(856)	26,574	6,967
Net cash provided by operating activities	<u>1,443,870</u>	<u>1,064,033</u>	<u>710,739</u>
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES:			
Purchases of property, plant and equipment	(172,695)	(265,730)	(250,027)
Proceeds from disposals of property, plant and equipment	16,750	16,045	27,659
Acquisitions, net of cash and restricted cash acquired	(7,363)	(27,296)	(1,214,995)
Proceeds from disposal of businesses, net of cash sold	5,138	18,469	—
Investments in unconsolidated subsidiaries	(7,717)	(7,594)	(60,300)
Receipts of deferred purchase price on receivables under factoring arrangements	—	—	36,991
Other investing activities, net	—	1,253	1,733
Net cash used in investing activities	<u>(165,887)</u>	<u>(264,853)</u>	<u>(1,458,939)</u>
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES:			
Early-redemption premium	(9,498)	—	—
Debt issuance costs	(3,313)	—	(21,128)
Redemption of U.S. Notes (2023)	(600,000)	—	—
Proceeds from issuance of Euro Notes (2026/28)	—	—	1,232,100
Borrowings under revolving credit facilities	841,485	605,708	1,667,325
Repayments under revolving credit facilities	(1,472,920)	(734,471)	(1,528,970)
Repayments under term loans	(17,500)	(8,750)	(354,800)
Borrowings under receivables securitization facility	111,300	36,600	10,120
Repayments under receivables securitization facility	(111,300)	(146,600)	(120)
Payment of notes issued and assumed debt from acquisitions	—	(19,123)	(54,888)
Repayments of other debt, net	(115,609)	(33,922)	(11,730)
Purchase of treasury stock	(117,292)	(291,813)	(60,000)
Other financing activities, net	(17,904)	(8,298)	5,086
Net cash (used in) provided by financing activities	<u>(1,512,551)</u>	<u>(600,669)</u>	<u>882,995</u>
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash	11,865	(904)	(77,311)
Net (decrease) increase in cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash	<u>(222,703)</u>	<u>197,607</u>	<u>57,484</u>
Cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash of continuing operations, beginning of period	528,387	337,250	279,766
Add: Cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash of discontinued operations, beginning of period	6,470	—	—
Cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash of continuing and discontinued operations, beginning of period	<u>534,857</u>	<u>337,250</u>	<u>279,766</u>
Cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash of continuing and discontinued operations, end of period	<u>312,154</u>	<u>534,857</u>	<u>337,250</u>
Less: Cash and cash equivalents of discontinued operations, end of period	—	6,470	—
Cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash, end of period	<u>\$ 312,154</u>	<u>\$ 528,387</u>	<u>\$ 337,250</u>

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

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2020	2019	2018
Reconciliation of cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash:			
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 312,154	\$ 523,020	\$ 331,761
Restricted cash included in Other noncurrent assets	—	5,367	5,489
Cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash, end of period	<u>\$ 312,154</u>	<u>\$ 528,387</u>	<u>\$ 337,250</u>
Supplemental disclosure of cash paid for:			
Income taxes, net of refunds	\$ 248,083	\$ 181,306	\$ 200,098
Interest	106,866	143,121	137,866
Supplemental disclosure of noncash investing and financing activities:			
Stock issued in acquisitions	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 251,334
Noncash property, plant and equipment and software intangible additions in accounts payable and other accrued expenses	18,841	10,154	16,518
Notes payable and other financing obligations, including notes issued, debt assumed and settlement of pre-existing balances in connection with business acquisitions and disposals	4,316	47,887	105,566
Notes receivable and contingent consideration receivable acquired in connection with disposal of businesses	8,990	—	—
Trade and note receivables forgiven and assets held for sale sold with purchase of noncontrolling interest	6,079	—	—
Notes issued in connection with purchase of noncontrolling interest	—	14,196	—
Contingent consideration liabilities	3,045	6,627	3,107

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

LKQ CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
Consolidated Statements of Stockholders' Equity
(In thousands)

	LKQ Stockholders									
	Common Stock		Treasury Stock		Additional Paid-In Capital	Retained Earnings	Accumulated Other Comprehensive (Loss) Income	Noncontrolling Interest	Total Stockholders' Equity	
	Shares	Amount	Shares	Amount						
BALANCE, January 1, 2018	309,127	\$ 3,091	—	\$ —	\$ 1,141,451	\$ 3,124,103	\$ (70,476)	\$ 8,484	\$ 4,206,653	
Net income	—	—	—	—	—	480,118	—	3,050	483,168	
Other comprehensive loss	—	—	—	—	—	—	(109,819)	—	(109,819)	
Stock issued in acquisitions	8,056	81	—	—	251,253	—	—	—	251,334	
Purchase of treasury stock	—	—	(2,272)	(60,000)	—	—	—	—	(60,000)	
Vesting of restricted stock units, net of shares withheld for employee tax	603	6	—	—	(3,802)	—	—	—	(3,796)	
Stock-based compensation expense	—	—	—	—	22,760	—	—	—	22,760	
Exercise of stock options	686	7	—	—	5,296	—	—	—	5,303	
Tax withholdings related to net share settlements of stock-based compensation awards	(54)	(1)	—	—	(1,770)	—	—	—	(1,771)	
Adoption of ASU 2018-02 (see Note 9)	—	—	—	—	—	(5,345)	5,345	—	—	
Capital contributions from, net of dividends declared to, noncontrolling interest shareholder	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	810	810	
Noncontrolling interests of businesses acquired	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	44,110	44,110	
BALANCE, December 31, 2018	318,418	\$ 3,184	(2,272)	\$ (60,000)	\$ 1,415,188	\$ 3,598,876	\$ (174,950)	\$ 56,454	\$ 4,838,752	
Net income	—	—	—	—	—	541,260	—	3,774	545,034	
Other comprehensive loss	—	—	—	—	—	—	(25,935)	—	(25,935)	
Purchase of treasury stock	—	—	(10,924)	(291,813)	—	—	—	—	(291,813)	
Vesting of restricted stock units, net of shares withheld for employee tax	719	7	—	—	(2,091)	—	—	—	(2,084)	
Stock-based compensation expense	—	—	—	—	27,695	—	—	—	27,695	
Exercise of stock options	927	9	—	—	9,046	—	—	—	9,055	
Tax withholdings related to net share settlements of stock-based compensation awards	(137)	(1)	—	—	(4,494)	—	—	—	(4,495)	
Capital contributions from, net of dividends declared to, noncontrolling interest shareholder	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(8,474)	(8,474)	
Acquired noncontrolling interest ⁽¹⁾	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10,365	10,365	
Purchase and modification of noncontrolling interests ⁽²⁾	—	—	—	—	(27,105)	—	—	(22,415)	(49,520)	
BALANCE, December 31, 2019	319,927	\$ 3,199	(13,196)	\$ (351,813)	\$ 1,418,239	\$ 4,140,136	\$ (200,885)	\$ 39,704	\$ 5,048,580	

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

	LKQ Stockholders								
	Common Stock		Treasury Stock		Additional Paid-In Capital	Retained Earnings	Accumulated Other Comprehensive (Loss) Income	Noncontrolling Interest	Total Stockholders' Equity
	Shares	Amount	Shares	Amount					
BALANCE, December 31, 2019	319,927	\$ 3,199	(13,196)	\$ (351,813)	\$ 1,418,239	\$ 4,140,136	\$ (200,885)	\$ 39,704	\$ 5,048,580
Net income	—	—	—	—	—	638,423	—	1,991	640,414
Other comprehensive income	—	—	—	—	—	—	101,876	—	101,876
Purchase of treasury stock	—	—	(4,119)	(117,292)	—	—	—	—	(117,292)
Vesting of restricted stock units, net of shares withheld for employee tax	829	8	—	—	(3,063)	—	—	—	(3,055)
Stock-based compensation expense	—	—	—	—	29,078	—	—	—	29,078
Exercise of stock options	112	1	—	—	1,466	—	—	—	1,467
Capital contributions from, net of dividends declared to, noncontrolling interest shareholder	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(3,757)	(3,757)
Adoption of ASU 2016-13 (see Note 4)	—	—	—	—	—	(2,519)	—	—	(2,519)
Disposition of subsidiary with noncontrolling interests ⁽¹⁾	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(11,404)	(11,404)
Purchase of noncontrolling interests ⁽³⁾	—	—	—	—	(1,136)	—	—	(10,952)	(12,088)
BALANCE, December, 31, 2020	<u>320,868</u>	<u>\$ 3,208</u>	<u>(17,315)</u>	<u>\$ (469,105)</u>	<u>\$ 1,444,584</u>	<u>\$ 4,776,040</u>	<u>\$ (99,009)</u>	<u>\$ 15,582</u>	<u>\$ 5,671,300</u>

⁽¹⁾ The amounts acquired during 2019 and disposed of in 2020 relate to discontinued operations. See Note 2, "Business Combinations," and Note 3, "Discontinued Operations," for further details on the amounts acquired and disposed of, respectively.

⁽²⁾ The amount recorded in 2019 relates to (i) the purchase of noncontrolling interest unrelated to a business combination, and (ii) the modification of noncontrolling interest shares. Refer to "Stockholders' Equity–Noncontrolling Interest" in Note 4, "Summary of Significant Accounting Policies," for further information.

⁽³⁾ The amount recorded in 2020 relates to the purchase of noncontrolling interest shares unrelated to a business combination. Refer to "Stockholders' Equity–Noncontrolling Interest" in Note 4, "Summary of Significant Accounting Policies," for further information.

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

LKQ CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Note 1. Business

The financial statements represent the consolidation of LKQ Corporation, a Delaware corporation, and its subsidiaries. LKQ Corporation is a holding company and all operations are conducted by subsidiaries. When the terms "LKQ," "the Company," "we," "us," or "our" are used in this document, those terms refer to LKQ Corporation and its consolidated subsidiaries.

We are a leading provider of alternative vehicle collision and mechanical replacement products, with our sales, processing, and distribution facilities reaching most major markets in the United States and Canada. We are also a leading provider of alternative vehicle replacement and maintenance products in Germany, the United Kingdom, the Benelux region (Belgium, Netherlands, and Luxembourg), Italy, Czech Republic, Austria, Slovakia, Poland, and various other European countries. In addition to our wholesale operations, we operate self service retail facilities across the U.S. that sell recycled automotive products from end-of-life-vehicles. We are also a leading distributor of specialty vehicle aftermarket equipment and accessories reaching most major markets in the U.S. and Canada. In total, we operate approximately 1,600 facilities.

The COVID-19 pandemic and the resulting governmental actions taken to control the virus have impacted, and are expected to continue to impact, our business in 2020 and into 2021. The effects include, but are not limited to, a reduction in demand for our products and services, liquidity challenges for certain of our customers and suppliers, and organizational changes, such as personnel reductions and route consolidation, driven by cost actions to mitigate the actual and expected revenue decline. We have considered COVID-19 impacts in the preparation of our financial statements and footnotes as of and for the year ended December 31, 2020. Specific disclosures are presented in the following footnotes as applicable.

The ultimate impact of COVID-19 on our business, results of operations, financial condition and cash flows is dependent on future developments, including the severity and duration of the pandemic and the related impact on the global economy, which are uncertain and cannot be predicted at this time, but may be material.

Note 2. Business Combinations

During the year ended December 31, 2020, we completed two acquisitions, including one wholesale business in North America and one business in our Specialty segment. These acquisitions were not material to our results of operations or financial position as of and for the year ended December 31, 2020.

During the year ended December 31, 2019, we completed seven acquisitions, including three wholesale businesses and one self service business in North America, and three wholesale businesses in Europe. These acquisitions were not material to our results of operations or financial position as of and for the year ended December 31, 2019. Total acquisition date fair value of the consideration for our acquisitions for the year ended December 31, 2019 was \$63 million, composed of \$29 million of cash paid (net of cash acquired), \$7 million for the estimated value of contingent payments to former owners (with maximum payments totaling \$8 million), \$2 million of other purchase price obligations (non-interest bearing), \$21 million of notes payable, and \$5 million of pre-existing balances considered to be effectively settled as a result of the acquisitions. In addition, we assumed \$8 million of existing debt as of the acquisition dates.

On May 30, 2018, we acquired Stahlgruber, a leading European wholesale distributor of aftermarket spare parts for passenger cars, tools, capital equipment and accessories with operations in Germany, Austria, Italy, Slovenia, and Croatia, with further sales to Switzerland. Total acquisition date fair value of the consideration for our Stahlgruber acquisition was €1.2 billion (\$1.4 billion), composed of €1.0 billion (\$1.1 billion) of cash paid (net of cash acquired), and €215 million (\$251 million) of newly issued shares of LKQ common stock. We financed the acquisition with the proceeds from €1.0 billion (\$1.2 billion) of senior notes, the direct issuance to Stahlgruber's owner of 8,055,569 newly issued shares of LKQ common stock, and borrowings under our existing revolving credit facility. We recorded \$915 million (\$908 million in 2018 and \$7 million of adjustments in the six months ended June 30, 2019) of goodwill related to our acquisition of Stahlgruber, of which we expected \$300 million to be deductible for income tax purposes. In the period between the acquisition date and December 31, 2018, Stahlgruber, which is reported in our Europe reportable segment, generated third party revenue of \$1.1 billion and operating income of \$52 million.

On May 3, 2018, the European Commission cleared the acquisition of Stahlgruber for the entire European Union, except with respect to the wholesale automotive parts business in the Czech Republic. The acquisition of Stahlgruber's Czech Republic wholesale business was referred to the Czech Republic competition authority for review. On May 10, 2019, the Czech Republic competition authority approved our acquisition of Stahlgruber's Czech Republic wholesale business subject to the requirement that we divest certain of the acquired locations. We acquired Stahlgruber's Czech Republic wholesale business on

May 29, 2019 and decided to divest all of the acquired locations. We recorded a noncontrolling interest of \$10 million as part of the acquisition. We immediately classified the business as discontinued operations because the business was never integrated into our Europe segment; see Note 3, "Discontinued Operations" for further information. The Czech Republic wholesale business represented an immaterial portion of Stahlgruber's revenue and profitability. There was no additional consideration beyond the previously remitted amounts for the Stahlgruber transaction required to complete the acquisition of the Czech Republic wholesale business.

In addition to our acquisition of Stahlgruber, during the year ended December 31, 2018, we completed acquisitions of four wholesale businesses in North America and nine wholesale businesses in Europe. Total acquisition date fair value of the consideration for these acquisitions was \$99 million, composed of \$85 million of cash paid (net of cash and restricted cash acquired), \$11 million of notes payable, and \$3 million for the estimated value of contingent payments to former owners (with maximum potential payments totaling \$5 million). During the year ended December 31, 2018, we recorded \$68 million of goodwill related to these acquisitions, of which we expected \$4 million to be deductible for income tax purposes. In the period between the acquisition dates and December 31, 2018, these acquisitions generated third party revenue of \$46 million and operating income of \$3 million.

Our acquisitions are accounted for under the purchase method of accounting and are included in our consolidated financial statements from the dates of acquisition. The purchase prices were allocated to the net assets acquired based upon estimated fair values at the dates of acquisition.

During the year ended December 31, 2020, the measurement period adjustments recorded for acquisitions completed in prior periods were not material. The income statement effect of these measurement period adjustments that would have been recorded in previous reporting periods if the adjustments had been recognized as of the acquisition dates was immaterial.

The purchase price allocations for the acquisitions completed during the year ended December 31, 2018 are as follows (in thousands):

	Year Ended December 31, 2018		
	Stahlgruber	Other Acquisitions	Total
Receivables	\$ 144,826	\$ 19,171	\$ 163,997
Receivable reserves	(2,818)	(918)	(3,736)
Inventories	380,238	14,021	394,259
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	10,970	1,851	12,821
Property, plant and equipment	271,292	5,711	277,003
Goodwill	908,253	64,637	972,890
Other intangibles	285,255	35,159	320,414
Other noncurrent assets	16,625	37	16,662
Deferred income taxes	(78,130)	(5,285)	(83,415)
Current liabilities assumed	(346,788)	(20,116)	(366,904)
Debt assumed	(79,925)	(4,875)	(84,800)
Other noncurrent liabilities assumed ⁽²⁾	(80,824)	(10,306)	(91,130)
Noncontrolling interest	(44,110)	—	(44,110)
Contingent consideration liabilities	—	(3,107)	(3,107)
Other purchase price obligations	(6,084)	3,623	(2,461)
Stock issued	(251,334)	—	(251,334)
Notes issued	—	(11,347)	(11,347)
Gains on bargain purchases ⁽³⁾	—	(2,418)	(2,418)
Settlement of other purchase price obligations (non-interest bearing)	—	1,711	1,711
Cash used in acquisitions, net of cash and restricted cash acquired	<u>\$ 1,127,446</u>	<u>\$ 87,549</u>	<u>\$ 1,214,995</u>

- (1) The amounts recorded during the year ended December 31, 2018 include a \$5 million adjustment to increase other intangibles related to our Warn acquisition and \$4 million of adjustments to reduce other purchase price obligations related to other 2017 acquisitions.
- (2) The amount recorded for our acquisition of Stahlgruber includes a \$79 million liability for certain pension obligations.
- (3) The amounts recorded during the year ended December 31, 2018 are due to the gains on bargain purchases related to (i) an acquisition in Europe completed in the second quarter of 2017 as a result of changes in the acquisition date fair value of the consideration, and (ii) three acquisitions in Europe completed during 2018.

The fair value of our intangible assets is based on a number of inputs, including projections of future cash flows, discount rates, assumed royalty rates and customer attrition rates, all of which are Level 3 inputs. We used the relief-from-royalty method to value trade names, trademarks, software and other technology assets, and we used the multi-period excess earnings method to value customer relationships. The relief-from-royalty method assumes that the intangible asset has value to the extent that its owner is relieved of the obligation to pay royalties for the benefits received from the intangible asset. The multi-period excess earnings method is based on the present value of the incremental after-tax cash flows attributable only to the customer relationship after deducting contributory asset charges. The fair value of our property, plant and equipment is determined using inputs such as market comparables and current replacement or reproduction costs of the asset, adjusted for physical, functional and economic factors; these adjustments to arrive at fair value use unobservable inputs in which little or no market data exists, and therefore, these inputs are considered to be Level 3 inputs. See Note 12, "Fair Value Measurements" for further information regarding the tiers in the fair value hierarchy.

The acquisition of Stahlgruber expanded LKQ's geographic presence in continental Europe and serves as an additional strategic hub for our European operations. In addition, the acquisition of Stahlgruber should allow for continued improvement in procurement, logistics and infrastructure optimization. The primary objectives of our other acquisitions made during the years ended December 31, 2020, 2019 and 2018 were to create economic value for our stockholders by enhancing our position

as a leading source for alternative collision and mechanical repair products and to expand into other product lines and businesses that may benefit from our operating strengths.

When we identify potential acquisitions, we attempt to target companies with a leading market presence, an experienced management team and workforce that provides a fit with our existing operations, and strong cash flows. For certain of our acquisitions, we have identified cost savings and synergies as a result of integrating the company with our existing business that provide additional value to the combined entity. In many cases, acquiring companies with these characteristics will result in purchase prices that include a significant amount of goodwill.

The following pro forma summary presents the effect of the businesses acquired during the year ended December 31, 2018 as though they had been acquired as of January 1, 2017. The pro forma adjustments are based upon unaudited financial information of the acquired entities (in thousands):

	<u>Year Ended</u> <u>December 31,</u> <u>2018</u>
Revenue, as reported	\$ 11,876,674
Revenue of purchased businesses for the period prior to acquisition:	
Stahlgruber	815,405
Other acquisitions	164,133
Pro forma revenue	<u>\$ 12,856,212</u>
Income from continuing operations, as reported ⁽¹⁾	\$ 487,565
Income from continuing operations of purchased businesses for the period prior to acquisition, and pro forma purchase accounting adjustments:	
Stahlgruber	17,309
Other acquisitions	6,591
Acquisition related expenses, net of tax ⁽²⁾	<u>14,524</u>
Pro forma income from continuing operations	<u>525,989</u>
Less: Net income attributable to continuing noncontrolling interest, as reported	3,050
Less: Pro forma net income attributable to noncontrolling interest	2,799
Pro forma income from continuing operations attributable to LKQ stockholders	<u>\$ 520,140</u>

(1) 2018 amounts include interest expense for the period from April 9, 2018 through December 31, 2018 recorded on the senior notes issued in connection with our acquisition of Stahlgruber.

(2) Includes expenses related to acquisitions closed in the period and excludes expenses for acquisitions not yet completed.

Unaudited pro forma supplemental information is based upon accounting estimates and judgments that we believe are reasonable. The unaudited pro forma supplemental information includes the effect of purchase accounting adjustments, such as the adjustment of inventory acquired to fair value, adjustments to depreciation on acquired property, plant and equipment, adjustments to rent expense for above or below market leases, adjustments to amortization on acquired intangible assets, adjustments to interest expense, and the related tax effects. The pro forma impact of our acquisitions also reflects the elimination of acquisition related expenses, net of tax. Refer to Note 6, "Restructuring and Acquisition Related Expenses," for further information regarding our acquisition related expenses. These pro forma results are not necessarily indicative of what would have occurred if the acquisitions had been in effect for the periods presented or of future results.

Note 3. Discontinued Operations

Czech Republic

As described in Note 2, "Business Combinations," we classified the acquired Stahlgruber Czech Republic wholesale business as discontinued operations. We completed the sale of Stahlgruber's Czech Republic business on February 28, 2020, resulting in an immaterial loss on sale (presented in Net (loss) income from discontinued operations in the Consolidated Statements of Income). As part of the transaction, we purchased the 48.2% noncontrolling interest from the minority shareholder for a purchase price of €8 million, which included the issuance of €4 million of notes payable, and then immediately thereafter sold 100% of the business for a purchase price of €14 million, which included €7 million of notes

receivable. This transaction resulted in a disposition of noncontrolling interest of \$11 million. From January 1, 2020 through the date of sale, we recorded an immaterial amount of net income (excluding the loss on sale) from discontinued operations related to the business, of which an immaterial amount was attributable to the noncontrolling interest.

As of December 31, 2019, the assets held for sale, liabilities held for sale, and noncontrolling interest of Stahlgruber's Czech Republic business were recorded within Prepaid expenses and other current assets, Other current liabilities, and Noncontrolling interest, respectively, on the Consolidated Balance Sheets.

Glass Manufacturing Business

On March 1, 2017, LKQ completed the sale of the glass manufacturing business of its PGW subsidiary to a subsidiary of Vitro S.A.B. de C.V. ("Vitro"). During the fourth quarter of 2019, we recorded an immaterial net loss from discontinued operations resulting from a reserve related to a pre-disposition matter and the related deferred tax benefit, and we settled certain tax matters with Vitro, which were recorded as a benefit for income taxes. During the fourth quarter of 2018, we recorded a final current tax expense adjustment of \$4 million to the loss on sale as a result of the completion of the tax return reporting the 2017 transaction. The adjustment was primarily attributable to a valuation allowance recognized on the carryforward of a capital loss arising from the sale, the tax benefit of which is not certain to be realized during the carryforward period.

Upon execution of the Stock and Asset Purchase Agreement (the "Vitro Agreement") in December 2016, LKQ concluded that the glass manufacturing business met the criteria to be classified as held for sale in LKQ's consolidated financial statements. In connection with the Vitro Agreement, the Company and Vitro entered into a twelve month Transition Services Agreement commencing on the transaction date with two six-month renewal periods, a three-year Purchase and Supply Agreement, and an Intellectual Property Agreement. The Purchase and Supply Agreement expired in the first quarter of 2020, while the Intellectual Property Agreement has a perpetual term; as of December 31, 2019, the Transition Services Agreement had expired. Pursuant to the Purchase and Supply Agreement, our aftermarket automotive glass distribution business agreed to source various products from Vitro's glass manufacturing business annually for a three-year period beginning on March 1, 2017. All purchases from Vitro, including those outside of the Purchase and Supply Agreement, for the two months ended February 29, 2020 and the years ended December 31, 2019 and 2018, were \$4 million, \$30 million and \$24 million, respectively.

Note 4. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Principles of Consolidation

The accompanying consolidated financial statements include the accounts of LKQ Corporation and its subsidiaries. All intercompany transactions and accounts have been eliminated.

Use of Estimates

In preparing our financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America, we are required to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities as of the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenue and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

Revenue Recognition

See Note 5, "Revenue Recognition" for our accounting policies related to revenue.

Cost of Goods Sold

Our cost of goods sold includes: the price we pay for inventory, net of vendor discounts, rebates or other incentives; inbound freight and other transportation costs to bring inventory into our facilities; and overhead costs related to purchasing, warehousing and transporting our products from our distribution warehouses to our selling locations. For our salvage, remanufactured, and refurbished products, our cost of goods sold also includes direct and indirect labor, equipment costs, depreciation, and other overhead to transform inventory into finished products suitable for sale. Cost of goods sold also includes expenses for our service-type warranties and for our assurance-type warranty programs. See Note 5, "Revenue Recognition" for additional information related to our warranty programs.

Selling, General and Administrative Expenses

Selling, general and administrative expenses include: personnel costs for employees in selling, general and administrative functions; costs to operate our branch locations, corporate offices and back office support centers; costs to

transport our products from our facilities to our customers; and other selling, general and administrative expenses, such as professional fees, supplies, and advertising expenses. The costs included in selling, general and administrative expenses do not relate to inventory processing or conversion activities, and, as such, are classified below the gross margin line in our Consolidated Statements of Income.

Cash, Cash Equivalents and Restricted Cash

Cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand, operating accounts, and deposits readily convertible to known amounts of cash. Restricted cash includes cash for which the Company's ability to withdraw funds at any time is contractually limited. As of December 31, 2019, we had \$5 million of restricted cash recorded in Other noncurrent assets on the Consolidated Balance Sheets; there was no restricted cash balance as of December 31, 2020.

Allowance for Credit Losses

Receivables, net are reported net of an allowance for credit losses. During the first quarter of 2020, we adopted ASU No. 2016-13, "Financial Instruments - Credit Losses (Topic 326): Measurement of Credit Losses on Financial Instruments" ("ASU 2016-13") (see the Recently Adopted Accounting Pronouncements section below for further details). Prior to the adoption of ASU 2016-13, Receivables, net were reported net of an allowance for doubtful accounts. Management evaluates the aging of customer receivable balances, the financial condition of our customers, historical trends, and macroeconomic factors to estimate the amount of customer receivables that may not be collected in the future and records a provision it believes is appropriate. Our reserve for expected lifetime credit losses was \$70 million at December 31, 2020. Our allowance for doubtful accounts was \$53 million at December 31, 2019. Bad debt expense totaled \$25 million, \$12 million and \$14 million for the years ended December 31, 2020, 2019, and 2018, respectively. The increase in our allowance for credit losses since December 31, 2019 is attributable to an increase in expected lifetime losses, primarily attributable to the downturn in the global economy related to the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic, and a \$3 million effect of the adoption of ASU 2016-13.

A rollforward of our allowance for credit losses is as follows (in thousands):

Balance as of January 1, 2020	\$	52,685
Adjustment for adoption of new standard		2,519
Additions, net of recoveries		24,686
Write-offs		(14,024)
Impact of foreign currency		4,065
Balance as of December 31, 2020	\$	<u>69,931</u>

Concentrations of Credit Risk

Financial instruments that potentially subject us to significant concentration of credit risk consist primarily of cash and cash equivalents and accounts receivable. We control our exposure to credit risk associated with these instruments by (i) placing our cash and cash equivalents with several major financial institutions; (ii) holding high-quality financial instruments; and (iii) maintaining strict policies over credit extension that include credit evaluations, credit limits and monitoring procedures. In addition, our overall credit risk with respect to accounts receivable is limited to some extent because our customer base is composed of a large number of geographically diverse customers.

Inventories

We classify our inventory into the following categories: (i) aftermarket and refurbished products, (ii) salvage and remanufactured products, and (iii) manufactured products.

An aftermarket product is a new vehicle product manufactured by a company other than the original equipment manufacturer. For our aftermarket products, excluding our aftermarket automotive glass products, cost is established based on the average price we pay for parts; for our aftermarket automotive glass products inventory, cost is established using the first-in first-out method. Inventory cost for our aftermarket products includes expenses incurred for freight in and overhead costs; for items purchased from foreign companies, import fees and duties and transportation insurance are also included. Refurbished products are parts that require cosmetic repairs, such as wheels, bumper covers and lights; LKQ will apply new parts, products or materials to these parts in order to produce the finished product. Refurbished inventory cost is based upon the average price we pay for cores. The cost of our refurbished inventory also includes expenses incurred for freight in, labor and other overhead costs.

A salvage product is a recycled vehicle part suitable for sale as a replacement part. Cost is established based upon the price we pay for a vehicle, including auction, storage and towing fees, as well as expenditures for buying and dismantling the vehicle. Inventory carrying value is determined using the average cost to sales percentage at each of our facilities and applying that percentage to the facility's inventory at expected selling prices, the assessment of which incorporates the sales probability based on a part's number of days in stock and historical demand. The average cost to sales percentage is derived from each facility's historical profitability for salvage vehicles. Remanufactured products are used parts that have been inspected, rebuilt, or reconditioned to restore functionality and performance, such as remanufactured engines and transmissions. Remanufactured inventory cost is based upon the price paid for cores, which are recycled automotive parts that are not suitable for sale as a replacement part without further processing, and also includes expenses incurred for freight in, direct manufacturing costs and other overhead costs.

A manufactured product is a new vehicle product. Manufactured product inventory can be a raw material, work-in-process or finished good. Cost is established using the first-in first-out method.

For all inventory, carrying value is recorded at the lower of cost or net realizable value. Net realizable value can be influenced by current anticipated demand. If actual demand is lower than our estimates, additional reductions to inventory carrying value would be necessary in the period such determination is made.

Inventories consist of the following (in thousands):

	December 31,	
	2020	2019
Aftermarket and refurbished products	\$ 2,025,002	\$ 2,297,895
Salvage and remanufactured products	368,815	447,908
Manufactured products	20,795	26,974
Total inventories	\$ 2,414,612	\$ 2,772,777

Aftermarket and refurbished products and salvage and remanufactured products are primarily composed of finished goods. As of December 31, 2020, manufactured products inventory was composed of \$16 million of raw materials, \$3 million of work in process, and \$2 million of finished goods. As of December 31, 2019, manufactured products inventory was composed of \$17 million of raw materials, \$3 million of work in process, and \$6 million of finished goods.

Property, Plant and Equipment

Property, plant and equipment are recorded at cost less accumulated depreciation. Expenditures for major additions and improvements that extend the useful life of the related asset are capitalized. As property, plant and equipment are sold or retired, the applicable cost and accumulated depreciation are removed from the accounts and any resulting gain or loss thereon is recognized. Construction in progress consists primarily of building and land improvements at our existing facilities. Depreciation is calculated using the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives or, in the case of leasehold improvements, the term of the related lease and reasonably assured renewal periods, if shorter.

Our estimated useful lives are as follows:

Land improvements	10-20 years
Buildings and improvements	20-40 years
Machinery and equipment	3-20 years
Computer equipment and software	3-10 years
Vehicles and trailers	3-10 years
Furniture and fixtures	5-7 years

Property, plant and equipment consists of the following (in thousands):

	December 31,	
	2020	2019
Land and improvements	\$ 200,955	\$ 194,437
Buildings and improvements	415,810	384,918
Machinery and equipment	707,674	679,292
Computer equipment and software	121,859	153,900
Vehicles and trailers	149,922	156,334
Furniture and fixtures	57,082	52,601
Leasehold improvements	314,567	295,534
Finance lease assets	99,061	71,724
	<u>2,066,930</u>	<u>1,988,740</u>
Less—Accumulated depreciation	(895,149)	(807,680)
Construction in progress	76,922	53,340
Total property, plant and equipment, net	<u>\$ 1,248,703</u>	<u>\$ 1,234,400</u>

We record depreciation expense associated with our refurbishing, remanufacturing, manufacturing and furnace operations as well as our distribution centers in Cost of goods sold in the Consolidated Statements of Income. We report depreciation expense resulting from restructuring programs in Restructuring and acquisition related expenses. All other depreciation expense is reported in Depreciation and amortization. Total depreciation expense for the years ended December 31, 2020, 2019, and 2018 was \$180 million, \$174 million, and \$157 million, respectively.

Intangible Assets

Intangible assets consist primarily of goodwill (the cost of purchased businesses in excess of the fair value of the identifiable net assets acquired) and other specifically identifiable intangible assets, such as trade names, trademarks, customer and supplier relationships, software and other technology related assets, and covenants not to compete.

Goodwill is tested for impairment at least annually, and we performed annual impairment tests during the fourth quarters of 2020, 2019 and 2018. Goodwill impairment testing may also be performed on an interim basis when events or circumstances arise that may lead to impairment. The fair value estimates of our reporting units were established using weightings of the results of a discounted cash flow methodology and a comparative market multiples approach.

LKQ's market capitalization declined by approximately 40% between February 20, 2020, when the Company released its 2019 financial results, and March 31, 2020. While we believed that the decrease was driven by market reaction to COVID-19, the magnitude of the market capitalization decrease was deemed to be a triggering event requiring an interim test of goodwill impairment in the first quarter. At the time of our analysis, our projections for the interim impairment test assumed that the COVID-19 impact would be severe, with revenue down by as much as 50% in the second quarter of 2020 compared to our prior forecast used in the 2019 impairment analysis, but temporary, as revenue would improve gradually in the second half of 2020. We expected that cost mitigation actions and cash preservation measures would dampen the negative impact of the projected revenue decline. Based on the interim test in the first quarter of 2020, we determined no impairments existed as all reporting units had a fair value estimate that exceeded the carrying value by at least 12%, the level at which our Europe reporting unit exceeded its carrying value. We did not identify a triggering event in the second or third quarter that necessitated an interim test of goodwill impairment.

Based on the annual goodwill impairment test performed in the fourth quarter of 2020, we determined no impairment existed as all of our reporting units had a fair value estimate which exceeded the carrying value by at least 30%.

Based on our annual goodwill impairment test in 2018, we determined the carrying value of our Aviation reporting unit exceeded the fair value estimate by more than the carrying value, thus we recorded an impairment charge of \$33 million, which represented the total carrying value of goodwill in our Aviation reporting unit (subsequently sold in the third quarter of 2019). The impairment charge was due to a decrease in the fair value estimate from the prior year fair value estimate, primarily driven by a significant deterioration in the outlook for the Aviation reporting unit due to competition, customer financial issues and changing market conditions for the airplane platforms that the business services, which lowered our projected gross margin and related future cash flows. We reported the impairment charge in Loss on disposal of businesses and impairment of net assets held for sale and goodwill in the Consolidated Statements of Income for the year ended December 31, 2018.

We review indefinite-lived intangible assets for impairment annually or on an interim basis if events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying value may not be recoverable. In the first quarter of 2020, we determined that the effect

of the uncertainty relating to the COVID-19 pandemic on our forecasted results represented a change in circumstances indicating that the carrying value of the Warn trademark, which is our only indefinite-lived intangible asset, might not be recoverable. As a result, we performed a quantitative impairment test as of March 31, 2020 using the relief-from-royalty method and determined no impairment existed, as the trademark had a fair value estimate which exceeded the carrying value by approximately 9%. We did not identify a triggering event in the second or third quarter that necessitated an interim test of impairment. Based on the annual impairment test performed in the fourth quarter of 2020, we determined no impairment existed at that time as the trademark had a fair value estimate which exceeded the carrying value by approximately 13%.

The changes in the carrying amount of goodwill by reportable segment are as follows (in thousands):

	North America	Europe	Specialty	Total
Balance as of January 1, 2019	\$ 1,673,532	\$ 2,300,289	\$ 407,637	\$ 4,381,458
Business acquisitions and adjustments to previously recorded goodwill	38,913	15,099	—	54,012
Reclassified to net assets held for sale and discontinued operations	—	(4,721)	—	(4,721)
Disposal of business	—	(1,919)	—	(1,919)
Exchange rate effects	5,599	(27,847)	(47)	(22,295)
Balance as of December 31, 2019	<u>\$ 1,718,044</u>	<u>\$ 2,280,901</u>	<u>\$ 407,590</u>	<u>\$ 4,406,535</u>
Business acquisitions and adjustments to previously recorded goodwill	(123)	419	5,291	5,587
Exchange rate effects	2,346	176,915	186	179,447
Balance as of December 31, 2020	<u>\$ 1,720,267</u>	<u>\$ 2,458,235</u>	<u>\$ 413,067</u>	<u>\$ 4,591,569</u>
Accumulated impairment losses as of December 31, 2020	<u>\$ (33,244)</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ (33,244)</u>

The components of other intangibles, net are as follows (in thousands):

	December 31, 2020	December 31, 2019
Intangible assets subject to amortization	\$ 732,919	\$ 769,038
Indefinite-lived intangible assets		
Trademarks	81,300	81,300
Total	<u>\$ 814,219</u>	<u>\$ 850,338</u>

The components of intangible assets subject to amortization are as follows (in thousands):

	December 31, 2020			December 31, 2019		
	Gross Carrying Amount	Accumulated Amortization	Net	Gross Carrying Amount	Accumulated Amortization	Net
Trade names and trademarks	\$ 519,577	\$ (152,668)	\$ 366,909	\$ 488,945	\$ (119,957)	\$ 368,988
Customer and supplier relationships	617,952	(405,237)	212,715	580,052	(321,650)	258,402
Software and other technology related assets	326,988	(174,513)	152,475	248,941	(108,979)	139,962
Covenants not to compete	13,700	(12,880)	820	13,435	(11,749)	1,686
Total	<u>\$ 1,478,217</u>	<u>\$ (745,298)</u>	<u>\$ 732,919</u>	<u>\$ 1,331,373</u>	<u>\$ (562,335)</u>	<u>\$ 769,038</u>

The components of intangible assets acquired as part of our acquisitions in 2018 are as follows (in thousands):

	Year Ended		
	December 31, 2018		
	Stahlgruber	Other Acquisitions ⁽¹⁾	Total
Trade names and trademarks	\$ 173,946	\$ 8,870	\$ 182,816
Customer and supplier relationships	77,980	20,779	98,759
Software and other technology related assets	33,329	376	33,705
Total	<u>\$ 285,255</u>	<u>\$ 30,025</u>	<u>\$ 315,280</u>

(1) The amounts recorded during the year ended December 31, 2018 exclude amounts related to our 2017 acquisitions, including a \$5 million adjustment to increase other intangibles related to our 2017 acquisition of Warn.

The weighted-average amortization periods for our intangible assets acquired during the year ended December 31, 2018 are as follows (in years):

	Year Ended		
	December 31, 2018		
	Stahlgruber	Other Acquisitions	Total
Trade names and trademarks	18.0	10.0	17.6
Customer and supplier relationships	3.0	7.9	4.0
Software and other technology related assets	5.2	6.5	5.2
Total acquired finite-lived intangible assets	12.4	8.5	12.0

Our estimated useful lives for our finite-lived intangible assets are as follows:

	Method of Amortization	Useful Life
Trade names and trademarks	Straight-line	4-30 years
Customer and supplier relationships	Accelerated	3-20 years
Software and other technology related assets	Straight-line	3-15 years
Covenants not to compete	Straight-line	2-5 years

Amortization expense for intangibles was \$119 million, \$140 million, and \$137 million during the years ended December 31, 2020, 2019, and 2018, respectively. Estimated amortization expense for each of the five years in the period ending December 31, 2025 is \$101 million, \$89 million, \$77 million, \$69 million and \$62 million, respectively.

Leases

See Note 13, "Leases" for our accounting policies related to leases.

Net Assets Held for Sale

During 2019 and 2020, we committed to plans to sell certain businesses in our North America and Europe segments. As a result, these businesses were classified as net assets held for sale and were required to be adjusted to the lower of fair value less cost to sell or carrying value, resulting in net impairment charges totaling \$3 million for the year ended December 31, 2020. As of December 31, 2020, assets and liabilities held for sale were immaterial.

In the second quarter of 2020, we completed the sale of one of these businesses, a non-core telecommunications operation in Germany, resulting in an immaterial loss on sale (presented in Loss on disposal of businesses and impairment of net assets held for sale and goodwill in the Consolidated Statements of Income). The disposed business was immaterial, generating annualized revenue of approximately \$78 million during the twelve-month period ended May 31, 2020.

In the third quarter of 2019, we completed the sales of two of these businesses, our aviation business in North America and a wholesale business in Bulgaria, resulting in a net \$47 million impairment charge for the year ended December 31, 2019 (presented in Loss on disposal of businesses and impairment of net assets held for sale and goodwill in the Consolidated Statements of Income). Excluding the Stahlgruber Czech Republic wholesale business discussed in Note 3, "Discontinued Operations," as of December 31, 2019, assets and liabilities held for sale were immaterial, and were recorded within Prepaid expenses and other current assets and Other current liabilities, respectively, on the Consolidated Balance Sheet. The disposed businesses were immaterial, generating annualized revenue of approximately \$55 million prior to the divestitures.

We are required to record net assets of our held for sale businesses at the lower of fair value less cost to sell or carrying value. Fair values were based on projected discounted cash flows and/or estimated selling prices. Management's assumptions for our discounted cash flow analyses of the businesses were based on projected revenues and profits, tax rates, capital expenditures, working capital requirements and discount rates. For businesses for which we utilized estimated selling prices to calculate the fair value, the inputs to our estimates included projected market multiples and any reasonable offers. Due to uncertainties in the estimation process, it is possible that actual results could differ from the estimates used in our analysis. The

inputs utilized in the fair value estimates are classified as Level 3 within the fair value hierarchy. The fair values of the net assets were measured on a non-recurring basis as of December 31, 2020.

Impairment of Long-Lived Assets

Long-lived assets are reviewed for possible impairment whenever events or circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of such assets may not be recoverable. If such review indicates that the carrying amount of long-lived assets is not recoverable, the carrying amount of such assets is reduced to fair value. Other than the impairment charges recorded upon the classification of certain businesses in our North America and Europe segments as held for sale discussed in the "Net Assets Held for Sale" section above, there were no material adjustments to the carrying value of long-lived assets during the years ended December 31, 2020, 2019 or 2018.

Investments in Unconsolidated Subsidiaries

Our investment in unconsolidated subsidiaries was \$155 million and \$139 million as of December 31, 2020 and December 31, 2019, respectively.

Europe Segment

Our investment in unconsolidated subsidiaries in Europe was \$137 million and \$122 million as of December 31, 2020 and December 31, 2019, respectively. We recorded equity in earnings of \$8 million during the year ended December 31, 2020 and equity in losses of \$33 million and \$65 million during the years ended December 31, 2019 and December 31, 2018, respectively, mainly related to our investment in Mekonomen.

On December 1, 2016, we acquired a 26.5% equity interest in Mekonomen for an aggregate purchase price of \$181 million. In October 2018, we acquired an additional \$48 million of equity in Mekonomen at a discounted share price as part of its rights issue, increasing our equity interest to 26.6%. We are accounting for our interest in Mekonomen using the equity method of accounting, as our investment gives us the ability to exercise significant influence, but not control, over the investee. As of December 31, 2020, our share of the book value of Mekonomen's net assets exceeded the book value of our investment in Mekonomen by \$6 million; this difference is primarily related to Mekonomen's Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income balance as of our acquisition date in 2016. We are recording our equity in the net earnings of Mekonomen on a one quarter lag.

During the years ended December 31, 2019 and 2018, we recognized other-than-temporary impairment charges of \$40 million and \$71 million, which represented the difference in the carrying value and the fair value of our investment in Mekonomen. The fair value of our investment in Mekonomen was determined using the Mekonomen share prices as of the dates of our impairment tests. The impairment charges are recorded in Equity in earnings (losses) of unconsolidated subsidiaries in our Consolidated Statements of Income.

In May 2018, we received a cash dividend of \$8 million (SEK 67 million) related to our investment in Mekonomen. Mekonomen announced in February 2019 and March 2020, respectively, that the Mekonomen Board of Directors proposed no dividend payment in 2019 or 2020. The Level 1 fair value of our equity investment in the publicly traded Mekonomen common stock at December 31, 2020 was \$155 million (using the Mekonomen share price of SEK 91 as of December 31, 2020) compared to a carrying value of \$126 million.

In 2018, we participated in a rights issue with preferential rights for Mekonomen's existing shareholders, who were given the right to subscribe for four new Mekonomen shares per seven existing owned shares at a discounted share price. The rights issue represented a derivative instrument related to our right to acquire Mekonomen shares at a discount. We measured the derivative instrument at fair value, and we recorded a derivative loss of \$5 million in Interest income and other income, net in the Consolidated Statements of Income in October 2018 upon the settlement of the derivative instrument.

North America Segment

Our investment in unconsolidated subsidiaries in the North America segment was \$19 million and \$18 million as of December 31, 2020 and December 31, 2019, respectively. We recorded equity in losses of \$3 million and equity in earnings of \$1 million for the North America equity investments during the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019, respectively, and an immaterial amount for the year ended December 31, 2018.

Warranty Reserve

Some of our salvage mechanical products are sold with a standard six month warranty against defects. Additionally, some of our remanufactured engines are sold with a standard three or four year warranty against defects. We also provide a limited lifetime warranty for certain of our aftermarket products. These assurance-type warranties are not considered a separate performance obligation, and thus no transaction price is allocated to them. We record the warranty costs in Cost of goods sold in our Consolidated Statements of Income. Our warranty reserve is calculated using historical claim information to project future warranty claims activity and is recorded within Other accrued expenses and Other noncurrent liabilities on our Consolidated Balance Sheets based on the expected timing of the related payments.

The changes in the warranty reserve are as follows (in thousands):

Balance as of January 1, 2019	\$	23,262
Warranty expense		58,253
Warranty claims		(56,074)
Balance as of December 31, 2019		25,441
Warranty expense		67,365
Warranty claims		(64,892)
Balance as of December 31, 2020	\$	27,914

Self-Insurance Reserves

We self-insure a portion of employee medical benefits under the terms of our employee health insurance program. We purchase certain stop-loss insurance to limit our liability exposure. We also self-insure a portion of our property and casualty risk, which includes automobile liability, general liability, directors and officers liability, workers' compensation, and property coverage, under deductible insurance programs. The insurance premium costs are expensed over the contract periods. A reserve for liabilities associated with these losses is established for claims filed and claims incurred but not yet reported based upon our estimate of ultimate cost, which is calculated using analysis of historical data. We monitor new claims and claim development as well as trends related to the claims incurred but not reported in order to assess the adequacy of our insurance reserves. Total self-insurance reserves were \$110 million and \$109 million, of which \$55 million and \$54 million was classified as current, as of December 31, 2020 and 2019, respectively, and are classified as Other accrued expenses on the Consolidated Balance Sheets. The remaining balances of self-insurance reserves are classified as Other noncurrent liabilities, which reflects management's estimates of when claims will be paid. We had outstanding letters of credit of \$71 million and \$69 million at December 31, 2020 and 2019, respectively, to guarantee self-insurance claims payments. While we do not expect the amounts ultimately paid to differ significantly from our estimates, our insurance reserves and corresponding expenses could be affected if future claims experience differs significantly from historical trends and assumptions.

Litigation and Related Contingencies

We have certain contingencies resulting from litigation, claims and other commitments and are subject to a variety of environmental and pollution control laws and regulations incident to the ordinary course of business. We currently expect that the resolution of such contingencies will not materially affect our financial position, results of operations or cash flows.

Government Assistance

During the year ended December 31, 2020, we recorded \$52 million in financial assistance from foreign governments, primarily in the form of grants, of which \$43 million and \$9 million related to Europe and Canada, respectively. For the year ended December 31, 2020, \$1 million was recorded as a reduction to Cost of goods sold and \$51 million was a reduction to Selling, general and administrative expenses in our Consolidated Statement of Income. Financial assistance received from governments is recorded during the period in which we incur the costs that the assistance is intended to offset (and only if it is probable that we will meet the conditions required under the terms of the assistance).

On March 27, 2020, the Coronavirus Aid, Relief and Economic Security Act ("CARES Act") was enacted in the U.S. to provide economic relief to individuals and businesses facing economic hardship as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic. Similar legislation was enacted in many of the Company's international jurisdictions. Tax measures in these legislative actions did not have a material impact on the Company's results of operations for the year ended December 31, 2020. Those initiatives did provide the Company with the opportunity to defer the timing of certain income tax, indirect tax and payroll tax payments in various jurisdictions. As of December 31, 2020, approximately \$30 million of payments otherwise due by the end of 2020 were deferred, of which we estimate approximately half will be paid in 2021 and half in 2022.

Income Taxes

Current income taxes are provided on income reported for financial reporting purposes, adjusted for transactions that do not enter into the computation of income taxes payable in the same year. Deferred income taxes are provided for temporary differences between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their reported amounts in the financial statements. A valuation allowance is provided for deferred tax assets if it is more likely than not that these items will either expire before we are able to realize their benefit or that future deductibility is uncertain. Provision is made for taxes on undistributed earnings of foreign subsidiaries and related companies to the extent that such earnings are not deemed to be permanently invested.

We recognize the benefits of uncertain tax positions taken or expected to be taken in tax returns in the provision for income taxes only for those positions that are more likely than not to be realized. We follow a two-step approach to recognizing and measuring uncertain tax positions. The first step is to evaluate the tax position for recognition by determining if the weight of available evidence indicates it is more likely than not that the position will be sustained on audit, including resolution of related appeals or litigation processes, if any. The second step is to measure the tax benefit as the largest amount that is more than 50% likely of being realized upon ultimate settlement. We consider many factors when evaluating and estimating our tax positions and tax benefits, which may require periodic adjustments and which may not accurately forecast actual outcomes. Our policy is to include interest and penalties associated with income tax obligations in income tax expense.

Stockholders' Equity

Treasury Stock

On October 25, 2018, our Board of Directors authorized a stock repurchase program under which we may purchase up to \$500 million of our common stock from time to time through October 25, 2021. On October 25, 2019, our Board of Directors authorized an increase to our existing stock repurchase program under which the Company may purchase up to an additional \$500 million of our common stock from time to time through October 25, 2022; this extended date also applies to the original repurchase program. With the increase, the Board of Directors has authorized a total of \$1.0 billion of common stock repurchases. Repurchases under the program may be made in the open market or in privately negotiated transactions, with the amount and timing of repurchases depending on market conditions and corporate needs. The repurchase program does not obligate us to acquire any specific number of shares and may be suspended or discontinued at any time. Delaware law imposes restrictions on stock repurchases.

During the year ended December 31, 2020, we repurchased 4.1 million shares of common stock for an aggregate price of \$117 million. During the year ended December 31, 2019, we repurchased 10.9 million shares of common stock for an aggregate price of \$292 million. During 2018, we repurchased 2.3 million shares of common stock for an aggregate price of \$60 million. As of December 31, 2020, there was \$531 million of remaining capacity under our repurchase program. Repurchased shares are accounted for as treasury stock using the cost method.

Noncontrolling Interest

In October 2020, we purchased all of the noncontrolling interest of a subsidiary in our North America segment for a purchase price of \$10 million. This purchase resulted in a net decrease to Noncontrolling interest of \$10 million and a decrease to Additional paid-in-capital of \$1 million in our consolidated financial statements as of December 31, 2020.

In February 2020, as part of the sale of Stahlgruber's Czech Republic business, we divested the noncontrolling interest of the business, which resulted in a net decrease to Noncontrolling interest of \$11 million in our consolidated financial statements as of March 31, 2020. See Note 3, "Discontinued Operations," for further information.

In July 2019, we purchased substantially all of the noncontrolling interest of a subsidiary acquired in connection with the Stahlgruber acquisition for a purchase price of \$19 million, which included the issuance of \$14 million of notes payable. This purchase resulted in a net decrease to Noncontrolling interest of \$10 million and a decrease to Additional paid-in capital of \$9 million in our consolidated financial statements as of December 31, 2019.

In December 2019, we modified the shares of a noncontrolling interest of a subsidiary acquired in connection with the Stahlgruber acquisition and issued new redeemable shares to the minority shareholder. The new redeemable shares contain (i) a put option for all noncontrolling interest shares at a fixed price of \$24 million (€21 million) for the minority shareholder exercisable in the fourth quarter of 2023, (ii) a call option for all noncontrolling interest shares at a fixed price of \$26 million (€23 million) for the Company exercisable beginning in the first quarter of 2026 through the end of the fourth quarter of 2027, and (iii) a guaranteed dividend to be paid quarterly to the minority shareholder through the fourth quarter of 2023. The new redeemable shares do not provide the minority shareholder with rights to participate in the profits and losses of the subsidiary prior to the exercise date of the put option. As the put option is outside the control of the Company, we recorded a \$24 million Redeemable noncontrolling interest at the put option's redemption value outside of permanent equity on our Consolidated Balance Sheets. This transaction also resulted in a decrease to Additional paid-in capital of \$18 million, a decrease to Noncontrolling interest of \$12 million, and a \$7 million dividend payable (\$2 million recorded in Other current liabilities and

\$5 million in Other noncurrent liabilities) in our consolidated financial statements as of December 31, 2019. The redeemable noncontrolling interest and dividend payable represent noncash financing activities in our Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows.

Foreign Currency Translation

For most of our foreign operations, the local currency is the functional currency. Assets and liabilities are translated into U.S. dollars at the period-ending exchange rate. Statements of Income amounts are translated to U.S. dollars using monthly average exchange rates during the period. Translation gains and losses are reported as a component of Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) in stockholders' equity.

Recent Accounting Pronouncements

Recently Adopted Accounting Pronouncements

During the first quarter of 2020, we adopted ASU 2016-13 and ASU No. 2018-19, "Codification Improvements to Topic 326, Financial Instruments - Credit Losses" ("ASU 2018-19"). ASU 2016-13 significantly changes how entities measure credit losses for most financial assets and certain other instruments that are not measured at fair value through net income. ASU 2016-13 replaces the prior "incurred loss" approach with an "expected loss" model for instruments measured at amortized cost. ASU 2018-19 affects loans, debt securities, trade receivables, net investments in leases, off balance sheet credit exposures, reinsurance receivables, and any other financial assets not excluded from the scope of this amendment that represent the contractual right to receive cash. We applied ASU 2016-13 and ASU 2018-19 on a modified retrospective basis. As of January 1, 2020, we recorded a cumulative effect adjustment to retained earnings of \$3 million.

During the first quarter of 2020, we adopted ASU No. 2018-13, "Disclosure Framework - Changes to the Disclosure Requirements for Fair Value Measurement" ("ASU 2018-13"), which removes, modifies, and adds certain disclosure requirements in ASC 820. We adopted the provisions of ASU 2018-13 by applying a prospective approach. The adoption of ASU 2018-13 did not have a material impact on our consolidated financial statements.

Recently Issued Accounting Pronouncements

In December 2019, the FASB issued ASU No. 2019-12, "Income Taxes" (Topic 740) ("ASU 2019-12"), which simplifies the accounting for income taxes and adds guidance to reduce complexity in certain areas. ASU 2019-12 is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2020, including interim periods within those fiscal years. We do not anticipate the adoption of this accounting standard will have a material impact on our consolidated financial statements.

In March 2020, the FASB issued ASU No. 2020-04, "Reference Rate Reform (Topic 848): Facilitation of the Effects of Reference Rate Reform on Financial Reporting" ("ASU 2020-04"), which provides temporary optional guidance to ease the potential burden in accounting for reference rate reform. ASU 2020-04 provides optional expedients and exceptions for applying generally accepted accounting principles to transactions affected by reference rate reform if certain criteria are met. These transactions include contract modifications, hedging relationships, and sale or transfer of debt securities classified as held-to-maturity. Entities may apply the provisions of the new standard as of the beginning of the reporting period when the election is made (i.e., as early as the first quarter of 2020). Unlike other topics, the provisions of this update are only available until December 31, 2022, when the reference rate replacement activity is expected to have been completed. We are currently evaluating the impact of this standard on our consolidated financial statements and related disclosures, and we have not yet elected an adoption date.

Note 5. Revenue Recognition

The majority of our revenue is derived from the sale of vehicle parts. We recognize revenue when the products are shipped to, delivered to or picked up by customers, which is the point when title has transferred and risk of ownership has passed.

Sources of Revenue

We report our revenue in two categories: (i) parts and services and (ii) other. The following table sets forth our revenue by category, with our parts and services revenue further disaggregated by reportable segment (in thousands):

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2020	2019	2018
North America	\$ 3,988,214	\$ 4,600,903	\$ 4,558,220
Europe	5,470,159	5,817,547	5,202,231
Specialty	1,505,340	1,459,396	1,472,956
Parts and services	10,963,713	11,877,846	11,233,407
Other	665,117	628,263	643,267
Total revenue	<u>\$ 11,628,830</u>	<u>\$ 12,506,109</u>	<u>\$ 11,876,674</u>

Parts and Services

Our parts revenue is generated from the sale of vehicle products including replacement parts, components and systems used in the repair and maintenance of vehicles and specialty products and accessories to improve the performance, functionality and appearance of vehicles. Services revenue includes (i) additional services that are generally billed concurrently with the related product sales, such as the sale of service-type warranties, (ii) fees for admission to our self service yards, and (iii) diagnostic and repair services.

In North America, our vehicle replacement products include sheet metal collision parts such as doors, hoods, and fenders; bumper covers; head and tail lamps; automotive glass products such as windshields; mirrors and grilles; wheels; and large mechanical items such as engines and transmissions. In Europe, our products include a wide variety of small mechanical products such as brake pads, discs and sensors; clutches; electrical products such as spark plugs and batteries; steering and suspension products; filters; and oil and automotive fluids. In our Specialty operations, we serve six product segments: truck and off-road; speed and performance; recreational vehicles; towing; wheels, tires and performance handling; and miscellaneous accessories.

Our service-type warranties typically have service periods ranging from 6 months to 36 months. Under FASB Accounting Standards Codification Topic 606 ("ASC 606"), proceeds from these service-type warranties are deferred at contract inception and amortized on a straight-line basis to revenue over the contract period. The changes in deferred service-type warranty revenue are as follows (in thousands):

Balance as of January 1, 2019	\$	24,006
Additional warranty revenue deferred		43,381
Warranty revenue recognized		(40,320)
Balance as of December 31, 2019		27,067
Additional warranty revenue deferred		43,214
Warranty revenue recognized		(44,659)
Balance as of December 31, 2020	<u>\$</u>	<u>25,622</u>

Other Revenue

Revenue from other sources includes sales of scrap and precious metals (platinum, palladium, and rhodium), bulk sales to mechanical manufacturers (including cores) and sales of aluminum ingots and sows from our furnace operations. We derive scrap metal and other precious metals from several sources, including vehicles that have been used in both our wholesale and self service recycling operations and from original equipment manufacturers ("OEMs") and other entities that contract with us for secure disposal of "crush only" vehicles. Revenue from the sale of hulks in our wholesale and self service recycling operations is recognized based on a price per ton of delivered material when the customer (processor) collects the scrap. Some adjustments may occur when the customer weighs the scrap at their location, and revenue is adjusted accordingly.

Revenue by Geographic Area

See Note 16, "Segment and Geographic Information" for information related to our revenue by geographic region.

Variable Consideration

The amount of revenue ultimately received from the customer can vary due to variable consideration including returns, discounts, rebates, refunds, credits, price concessions, incentives, performance bonuses, or other similar items. Under ASC 606

we are required to select the “expected value method” or the “most likely amount” method in order to estimate variable consideration. We utilize both methods in practice depending on the type of variable consideration, with contemplation of any expected reversals in revenue. We recorded a refund liability and return asset for expected returns of \$102 million and \$57 million, respectively, as of December 31, 2020, and \$97 million and \$52 million, respectively, as of December 31, 2019. The refund liability is presented separately on the Consolidated Balance Sheets within current liabilities while the return asset is presented within Prepaid expenses and other current assets. Other types of variable consideration consist primarily of discounts, volume rebates, and other customer sales incentives that are recorded in Receivables, net on the Consolidated Balance Sheets. We recorded a reserve for our variable consideration of \$127 million and \$108 million as of December 31, 2020 and December 31, 2019, respectively. While other customer incentive programs exist, we characterize them as material rights in the context of our sales transactions. We consider these programs to be immaterial to our consolidated financial statements.

Contract Costs

Under ASC 340, "Other Assets and Deferred Costs," we have elected to recognize incremental costs of obtaining a contract (commissions earned by our sales representatives on product sales) as an expense when incurred, as we believe the amortization period of the asset would be one year or less due to the short-term nature of our contracts.

Sales Taxes

We present taxes assessed by governmental authorities collected from customers on a net basis. Therefore, the taxes are excluded from revenue in our Consolidated Statements of Income and are shown as a current liability on our Consolidated Balance Sheets until remitted.

Note 6. Restructuring and Acquisition Related Expenses

Acquisition Related Expenses

We incurred \$8 million of acquisition related expenses for the year ended December 31, 2020. The expenses primarily resulted from the resolution of a purchase price matter related to the Stahlgruber transaction for an amount above our prior estimate.

We incurred \$2 million of acquisition related expenses for the year ended December 31, 2019. These expenses included external costs such as legal, accounting and advisory fees related to our acquisitions.

We incurred \$18 million of acquisition related expenses for the year ended December 31, 2018. These expenses included external costs primarily related to our May 2018 acquisition of Stahlgruber.

2019 Global Restructuring Program

In the second quarter of 2019, we commenced a cost reduction initiative, covering all three of our reportable segments, designed to eliminate underperforming assets and cost inefficiencies. We have incurred and expect to incur costs for inventory write-downs; employee severance and other expenditures related to employee terminations; lease exit costs, such as lease termination fees, accelerated amortization of operating lease assets and impairment of operating lease assets; other costs related to facility exits, such as moving expenses to relocate inventory and equipment; and accelerated depreciation of fixed assets to be disposed earlier than the end of the previously estimated useful lives.

During the year ended December 31, 2020, we incurred \$7 million of restructuring expenses under this program, primarily related to facility exit costs and employee-related costs. These costs were recorded within Restructuring and acquisition related expenses in the Consolidated Statements of Income. Of the program costs incurred during 2020, \$4 million and \$3 million related to our Europe and North America segments, respectively. During the year ended December 31, 2019, we incurred \$37 million of restructuring expenses primarily related to inventory write-downs, facility exit costs, and employee-related costs. Of these expenses, \$17 million, primarily related to Andrew Page Limited ("Andrew Page") branch consolidation and brand rationalization, was recorded within Cost of goods sold in the Consolidated Statement of Income during the year ended December 31, 2019, and \$20 million was recorded within Restructuring and acquisition related expenses.

The actions under this program are substantially complete. We estimate that total program costs will be approximately \$46 million, of which approximately \$31 million, \$14 million and \$1 million will be incurred by our Europe, North America and Specialty segments, respectively. Costs to be incurred through 2021 under this program are estimated to be between \$1 million and \$3 million. As of December 31, 2020, restructuring liabilities related to this program were immaterial.

2020 Global Restructuring Program

Beginning in the first quarter of 2020, we initiated a further restructuring program aimed at cost reductions across all our reportable segments through the elimination of underperforming assets and cost inefficiencies. These actions are incremental to those initiated as part of the 2019 Global Restructuring Program, and include costs for inventory write-downs; employee severance and other expenditures related to employee terminations; lease exit costs, such as lease termination fees, accelerated amortization of operating lease assets and impairment of operating lease assets; other costs related to facility exits, such as moving expenses to relocate inventory and equipment; and accelerated depreciation of fixed assets to be disposed of earlier than the end of the previously estimated useful lives. We expanded this program during the second and third quarters of 2020 as we identified additional opportunities to eliminate inefficiencies, including actions in response to impacts to our business from COVID-19.

During the year ended December 31, 2020, we recognized restructuring expenses totaling \$50 million for employee-related costs, facility exit costs and inventory write-downs. Of these expenses, \$7 million resulted from inventory impairment charges related to facility consolidation actions and brand rationalizations and were recorded in Cost of goods sold in the Consolidated Statement of Income. Of the cumulative program costs incurred to date, \$26 million, \$23 million, and \$1 million related to our North America, Europe and Specialty segments, respectively. We estimate total costs under the program through its expected completion date in 2023 will be between \$65 million and \$75 million, of which approximately \$40 million, \$31 million, and \$2 million will be incurred by our Europe, North America and Specialty segments, respectively; these segment amounts represent the midpoints of the expected ranges of costs to be incurred by each segment.

As of December 31, 2020, restructuring liabilities related to this program totaled \$21 million, including \$17 million related to leases we have exited or expect to exit prior to the end of the lease term (reported in Current portion of operating lease liabilities and Long-term operating lease liabilities, excluding current portion on our Consolidated Balance Sheets), and \$4 million for employee termination costs (reported in Accrued payroll-related liabilities on our Consolidated Balance Sheets). Our lease-related restructuring liabilities are estimated based on remaining rent payments after our actual exit date for facilities closed in 2020 and after our planned exit date for facilities we expect to close in future periods; these liabilities do not reflect any estimated proceeds we may be able to achieve through subleasing the facilities.

Acquisition Integration Plans

During the year ended December 31, 2020, we incurred \$9 million of restructuring expenses for our acquisition integration plans. These expenses were primarily related to the integration of our operations in Belgium. Future expenses to complete our existing integration plans are expected to be immaterial.

During the year ended December 31, 2019, we incurred \$18 million of restructuring expenses primarily related to our acquisition integration efforts in our Europe segment. These expenses included \$14 million related to the integration of our acquisition of Andrew Page, including \$4 million within Cost of goods sold in the Consolidated Statement of Income.

During the year ended December 31, 2018, we incurred \$14 million of restructuring expenses. Expenses incurred during the year ended December 31, 2018 primarily consisted of \$10 million related to the integration of our acquisition of Andrew Page and \$3 million related to our Specialty segment. These integration activities included the closure of duplicate facilities and termination of employees.

1 LKQ Europe Program

In September 2019, we announced a multi-year program called "1 LKQ Europe" which is intended to create structural centralization and standardization of key functions to facilitate the operation of the Europe segment as a single business. Under the 1 LKQ Europe program, we will reorganize our non-customer-facing teams and support systems through various projects including the implementation of a common ERP platform, rationalization of our product portfolio, and creation of a Europe headquarters office and central back office. While certain projects were delayed as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic, such as our procurement initiatives and the new headquarters in Switzerland, we also accelerated certain projects, such as the integration of previously acquired networks and sharing resources across LKQ Europe. We are targeting to complete the organizational design and implementation projects by the middle of 2021, with the remaining projects scheduled to be completed by 2024.

We estimate that we will incur between \$45 million and \$55 million in total personnel and inventory related restructuring charges through 2024 under the program. We may identify additional initiatives and projects under the 1 LKQ Europe program in future periods that may result in additional restructuring expense, although we are currently unable to estimate the range of charges for such potential future initiatives and projects. As of December 31, 2020, there were no restructuring liabilities related to this program.

Note 7. Stock-Based Compensation

In order to attract and retain employees, non-employee directors, consultants, and other persons associated with us, we grant equity-based awards under the LKQ Corporation 1998 Equity Incentive Plan (the "Equity Incentive Plan"). The total number of shares approved by our stockholders for issuance under the Equity Incentive Plan is 70 million shares, subject to antidilution and other adjustment provisions. We have granted restricted stock units ("RSUs"), stock options, and restricted stock under the Equity Incentive Plan. Of the shares approved by our stockholders for issuance under the Equity Incentive Plan, 10 million shares remained available for issuance as of December 31, 2020. We expect to issue new or treasury shares of common stock to cover past and future equity grants.

RSUs

The RSUs we have issued vest over periods of up to five years, subject to a continued service condition. Currently outstanding RSUs (other than PSUs, which are described below) contain either a time-based vesting condition or a combination of a performance-based vesting condition and a time-based vesting condition, in which case both conditions must be met before any RSUs vest. For all of the RSUs containing a performance-based vesting condition, the Company must report positive diluted earnings per share, subject to certain adjustments, during any fiscal year period within five years following the grant date. Each RSU converts into one share of LKQ common stock on the applicable vesting date. The grant date fair value of RSUs is based on the market price of LKQ stock on the grant date.

Starting with our 2019 grants, participants who are eligible for retirement (defined as a voluntary separation of service from the Company after the participant has attained at least 60 years of age and completed at least five years of service) will continue to vest in their awards following retirement; if retirement occurs during the first year of the vesting period (for RSUs subject to a time-based vesting condition) or the first year of the performance period (for RSUs with a performance-based vesting condition), the participant vests in a prorated amount of the RSU grant based on the portion of the year employed. For our RSU grants prior to 2019, participants forfeit their unvested shares upon retirement.

The Compensation Committee of our Board of Directors (the "Compensation Committee") approved the grant of 230,360; 270,388; and 189,204 RSUs to our executive officers that included both a performance-based vesting condition and a time-based vesting condition in 2020, 2019, and 2018, respectively. The performance-based vesting conditions for the 2020, 2019, and 2018 grants to our executive officers have been satisfied.

The fair value of RSUs that vested during the years ended December 31, 2020, 2019, and 2018 was \$27 million, \$22 million, and \$27 million, respectively; the fair value of RSUs vested is based on the market price of LKQ stock on the date vested.

The following table summarizes activity related to our RSUs under the Equity Incentive Plan for the year ended December 31, 2020:

	Number Outstanding	Weighted Average Grant Date Fair Value	Weighted Average Remaining Contractual Term (in years)	Aggregate Intrinsic Value (in thousands) ⁽¹⁾
Unvested as of January 1, 2020	1,612,026	\$ 31.72		
Granted ⁽²⁾	902,786	\$ 31.68		
Vested	(921,129)	\$ 31.57		
Forfeited / Canceled	(114,011)	\$ 32.69		
Unvested as of December 31, 2020	1,479,672	\$ 31.71		
Expected to vest after December 31, 2020	1,281,785	\$ 31.60	2.7	\$ 45,170

(1) The aggregate intrinsic value of expected to vest RSUs represents the total pretax intrinsic value (the fair value of the Company's stock on the last day of each period multiplied by the number of units) that would have been received by the holders had all the expected to vest RSUs vested. This amount changes based on the market price of the Company's common stock.

(2) The weighted average grant date fair value of RSUs granted during the years ended December 31, 2019 and 2018 was \$27.82 and \$42.58, respectively.

In 2020 and 2019, we granted performance-based three-year RSUs ("PSUs") to certain employees, including our executive officers, under our Equity Incentive Plan. As these awards are performance-based, the exact number of shares to be paid out may be up to twice the grant amount, depending on the Company's performance and the achievement of certain

performance metrics (adjusted earnings per share, average organic parts and services revenue growth, and average return on invested capital) over the applicable three year performance periods.

The following table summarizes activity related to our PSUs under the Equity Incentive Plan for the year ended December 31, 2020:

	Number Outstanding	Weighted Average Grant Date Fair Value	Weighted Average Remaining Contractual Term (in years)	Aggregate Intrinsic Value (in thousands) ⁽¹⁾
Unvested as of January 1, 2020	136,170	\$ 27.69		
Granted ⁽²⁾	164,152	\$ 31.85		
Forfeited / Canceled	(8,721)	\$ 29.35		
Unvested as of December 31, 2020	<u>291,601</u>	<u>\$ 29.98</u>		
Expected to vest after December 31, 2020	291,601	\$ 29.98	1.5	\$ 10,276

- (1) The aggregate intrinsic value of expected to vest PSUs represents the total pretax intrinsic value (the fair value of the Company's stock on the last day of each period multiplied by the number of units at target) that would have been received by the holders had all the expected to vest PSUs vested. This amount changes based on the market price of the Company's common stock and the achievement of the performance metrics relative to the established targets.
- (2) Represents the number of PSUs at target payout. The weighted average grant date fair value of PSUs granted during the year ended December 31, 2019 was \$27.69.

Stock Options

Stock options vested over periods of up to five years, subject to a continued service condition. Stock options expired either six years or ten years from the date they were granted. No options were granted during 2020 and 2019. No options vested during the year ended December 31, 2020.

The following table summarizes activity related to our stock options under the Equity Incentive Plan for the year ended December 31, 2020:

	Number Outstanding	Weighted Average Exercise Price	Weighted Average Remaining Contractual Term (in years)	Aggregate Intrinsic Value (in thousands)
Balance as of January 1, 2020	114,594	\$ 12.26		
Exercised	(112,472)	\$ 11.88		\$ 2,629
Canceled	(2,122)	\$ 32.31		
Balance as of December 31, 2020	<u>—</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>\$ —</u>

All stock options were exercised or canceled as of December 31, 2020.

Stock-Based Compensation Expense

For the RSUs that contain both a performance-based vesting condition and a time-based vesting condition, we recognize compensation expense under the accelerated attribution method, pursuant to which expense is recognized over the requisite service period for each separate vesting tranche of the award. The PSU expense is calculated using the projected award value, which is based on an estimate of the achievement of the performance objectives. During the years ended December 31, 2020, 2019, and 2018, we recognized \$11 million, \$11 million, and \$8 million, respectively, of stock based compensation expense related to the RSUs containing a performance-based vesting condition. For all other awards, which are subject to only a time-based vesting condition, we recognize compensation expense on a straight-line basis over the requisite service period of the entire award. Forfeitures are recorded as they occur.

Pre-tax stock-based compensation expense for RSUs and PSUs totaled \$29 million, \$28 million, and \$23 million for the years ended December 31, 2020, 2019, and 2018; respectively.

The following table sets forth the classification of total stock-based compensation expense included in our Consolidated Statements of Income for our continuing operations (in thousands):

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2020	2019	2018
Cost of goods sold	\$ 506	\$ 477	\$ 469
Selling, general and administrative expenses	28,572	27,218	22,291
Total stock-based compensation expense	29,078	27,695	22,760
Income tax benefit	(6,614)	(6,227)	(5,220)
Total stock-based compensation expense, net of tax	\$ 22,464	\$ 21,468	\$ 17,540

We have not capitalized any stock-based compensation costs during the years ended December 31, 2020, 2019, and 2018.

As of December 31, 2020, unrecognized compensation expense related to unvested RSUs and PSUs is expected to be recognized as follows (in thousands):

2021	\$ 18,034
2022	10,963
2023	5,352
2024	2,875
2025	136
Total unrecognized compensation expense	\$ 37,360

Stock-based compensation expense related to these awards will be different to the extent that forfeitures are realized and performance under the PSUs differs from target.

Note 8. Earnings Per Share

Basic earnings per share are computed using the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the period. Diluted earnings per share incorporate the incremental shares issuable upon the assumed exercise of stock options and the assumed vesting of RSUs. Certain of our RSUs and stock options were excluded from the calculation of diluted earnings per share because they were antidilutive, but these equity instruments could be dilutive in the future.

The following chart sets forth the computation of earnings per share (in thousands, except per share amounts):

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2020	2019	2018
Income from continuing operations	\$ 640,509	\$ 543,415	\$ 487,565
Denominator for basic earnings per share—Weighted-average shares outstanding	304,640	310,155	314,428
Effect of dilutive securities:			
RSUs	362	393	409
PSUs	3	—	—
Stock options	1	421	1,012
Denominator for diluted earnings per share—Adjusted weighted-average shares outstanding	305,006	310,969	315,849
Basic earnings per share from continuing operations	\$ 2.10	\$ 1.75	\$ 1.55
Diluted earnings per share from continuing operations ⁽¹⁾	\$ 2.10	\$ 1.75	\$ 1.54

(1) Diluted earnings per share from continuing operations was computed using the treasury stock method for dilutive securities.

The following table sets forth the number of employee stock-based compensation awards outstanding but not included in the computation of diluted earnings per share because their effect would have been antidilutive for the years ended December 31, 2020, 2019, and 2018 (in thousands):

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2020	2019	2018
Antidilutive securities:			
RSUs	673	586	410
Stock options	—	24	8

Note 9. Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)

The components of Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss) are as follows (in thousands):

	Foreign Currency Translation	Unrealized Gain (Loss) on Cash Flow Hedges	Unrealized (Loss) Gain on Pension Plans	Other Comprehensive (Loss) Income from Unconsolidated Subsidiaries	Accumulated Other Comprehensive (Loss) Income
BALANCE, January 1, 2018	\$ (71,933)	\$ 11,538	\$ (8,772)	\$ (1,309)	\$ (70,476)
Pretax (loss) income	(113,030)	37,552	1,132	—	(74,346)
Income tax effect	4,507	(8,846)	(403)	—	(4,742)
Reclassification of unrealized gain	—	(37,009)	(54)	—	(37,063)
Reclassification of deferred income taxes	—	8,653	22	—	8,675
Other comprehensive loss from unconsolidated subsidiaries	—	—	—	(2,343)	(2,343)
Adoption of ASU 2018-02	2,859	2,486	—	—	5,345
BALANCE, December 31, 2018	\$ (177,597)	\$ 14,374	\$ (8,075)	\$ (3,652)	\$ (174,950)
Pretax income (loss)	7,083	23,850	(31,801)	—	(868)
Income tax effect	—	(5,579)	8,579	—	3,000
Reclassification of unrealized gain	—	(35,686)	(782)	—	(36,468)
Reclassification of deferred income taxes	—	8,399	145	—	8,544
Disposal of business	(379)	—	—	—	(379)
Other comprehensive income from unconsolidated subsidiaries	—	—	—	236	236
BALANCE, December 31, 2019	\$ (170,893)	\$ 5,358	\$ (31,934)	\$ (3,416)	\$ (200,885)
Pretax income (loss)	112,695	(48,540)	(9,165)	—	54,990
Income tax effect	—	11,559	3,058	—	14,617
Reclassification of unrealized loss	—	40,359	6,926	—	47,285
Reclassification of deferred income taxes	—	(9,704)	(1,852)	—	(11,556)
Disposal of businesses	1,072	—	—	—	1,072
Other comprehensive loss from unconsolidated subsidiaries	—	—	—	(4,532)	(4,532)
BALANCE, December 31, 2020	\$ (57,126)	\$ (968)	\$ (32,967)	\$ (7,948)	\$ (99,009)

The amounts of unrealized gains and losses on our Cash Flow Hedges reclassified to our Consolidated Statements of Income are as follows (in thousands):

Classification	Year Ended December 31,		
	2020	2019	2018
Unrealized (losses) gains on interest rate swaps	\$ (3,160)	\$ 5,872	\$ 5,482
Unrealized gains on cross currency swaps	10,188	15,794	11,105
Unrealized (losses) gains on cross currency swaps ⁽¹⁾	(38,198)	14,020	20,422
Unrealized losses on foreign currency forward contracts ₍₁₎	(9,189)	—	—
Total	\$ (40,359)	\$ 35,686	\$ 37,009

(1) The amounts reclassified to Interest income and other income, net in our Consolidated Statements of Income offset the impact of the remeasurement of the underlying transactions.

Net unrealized losses and gains related to our pension plans were reclassified to Interest income and other income, net in our Consolidated Statements of Income during each of the years ended December 31, 2020, 2019 and 2018.

Our policy is to reclassify the income tax effect from Accumulated other comprehensive loss to the Provision for income taxes when the related gains and losses are released to the Consolidated Statements of Income.

During the first quarter of 2018, we adopted ASU No. 2018-02, "Reclassification of Certain Tax Effects from Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income" ("ASU 2018-02"), which allowed a reclassification from Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) to Retained earnings for stranded tax effects resulting from the reduction of the U.S. federal statutory income tax rate to 21% from 35% due to the enactment of the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act of 2017 (the "Tax Act"). As a result of the adoption of ASU 2018-02 in the first quarter of 2018, we recorded a \$5 million reclassification to increase Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) and decrease Retained earnings.

Note 10. Long-Term Obligations

Long-term obligations consist of the following (in thousands):

	December 31,	
	2020	2019
Senior secured credit agreement:		
Term loans payable	\$ 323,750	\$ 341,250
Revolving credit facilities	642,958	1,268,008
U.S. Notes (2023)	—	600,000
Euro Notes (2024)	610,800	560,650
Euro Notes (2026/28)	1,221,600	1,121,300
Receivables securitization facility	—	—
Notes payable through October 2030 at weighted average interest rates of 3.3% and 3.2%, respectively	24,526	26,971
Finance lease obligations at weighted average interest rates of 3.5% and 4.1%, respectively	57,336	40,837
Other debt at weighted average interest rates of 1.2% and 1.8%, respectively	15,706	113,010
Total debt	2,896,676	4,072,026
Less: long-term debt issuance costs	(25,225)	(29,990)
Less: current debt issuance costs	(313)	(280)
Total debt, net of debt issuance costs	2,871,138	4,041,756
Less: current maturities, net of debt issuance costs	(58,497)	(326,367)
Long term debt, net of debt issuance costs	\$ 2,812,641	\$ 3,715,389

The scheduled maturities of long-term obligations outstanding at December 31, 2020 are as follows (in thousands):

2021 ⁽¹⁾	\$	58,810
2022		32,757
2023		25,737
2024		1,532,638
2025		7,104
Thereafter		1,239,630
Total debt ⁽²⁾	\$	<u>2,896,676</u>

- (1) Maturities of long-term obligations due by December 31, 2021 includes \$24 million of short-term debt that may be extended beyond the current due date.
- (2) The total debt amounts presented above reflect the gross values to be repaid (excluding debt issuance costs of \$26 million as of December 31, 2020).

Senior Secured Credit Agreement

On June 11, 2020, LKQ Corporation and certain other subsidiaries of LKQ (collectively, the "Borrowers") entered into Amendment No. 4 to the Fourth Amended and Restated Credit Agreement dated January 29, 2016 (the "Credit Agreement"), which modifies the maximum permitted net leverage ratio through the quarter ending September 30, 2021. Prior to the amendment, the maximum permitted net leverage ratio was 4.00:1.00. After the amendment, the maximum permitted net leverage ratio is (i) 5.00:1.00 for the quarters ending December 31, 2020 and March 31, 2021, (ii) 4.50:1.00 for the quarter ending June 30, 2021, and (iii) 4.25:1.00 for the quarter ending September 30, 2021. Beginning with the quarter ending December 31, 2021, the maximum permitted net leverage ratio reverts to the terms in effect prior to the amendment. In the event that the net leverage ratio is greater than 4.00:1.00, the Company would be restricted from repurchasing its shares. We can at any time elect to cancel the modifications to the maximum permitted net leverage ratio and revert to the terms in effect prior to the amendment subject to compliance with the 4.00:1.00 ratio. Amendment No. 4 to the Credit Agreement also made certain other immaterial modifications.

The total availability under the revolving credit facility's multicurrency component is \$3.15 billion. Amounts outstanding under the revolving credit facility are due and payable upon maturity of the Credit Agreement on January 29, 2024. Term loan borrowings, which totaled \$324 million as of December 31, 2020, are due and payable in quarterly installments equal to approximately \$4 million on the last day of each fiscal quarter, with the remaining balance due and payable on January 29, 2024.

We are required to prepay the term loan by amounts equal to proceeds from the sale or disposition of certain assets if the proceeds are not reinvested within twelve months. We also have the option to prepay outstanding amounts under the Credit Agreement without penalty.

The Credit Agreement contains customary representations and warranties and customary covenants that provide limitations and conditions on our ability to enter into certain transactions. The Credit Agreement also contains financial and affirmative covenants, including limitations on our net leverage ratio and a minimum interest coverage ratio.

Borrowings under the Credit Agreement bear interest at variable rates, which depend on the currency and duration of the borrowing elected, plus an applicable margin. The applicable margin is subject to change in increments of 0.25% depending on our net leverage ratio. Interest payments are due on the last day of the selected interest period or quarterly in arrears depending on the type of borrowing. Including the effect of the interest rate swap agreements described in Note 11, "Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities," the weighted average interest rates on borrowings outstanding under the Credit Agreement at December 31, 2020 and 2019 were 1.7% and 1.6%, respectively. We also pay a commitment fee based on the average daily unused amount of the revolving credit facilities. The commitment fee is subject to change in increments of 0.05% depending on our net leverage ratio. In addition, we pay a participation commission on outstanding letters of credit at an applicable rate based on our net leverage ratio, and a fronting fee of 0.125% to the issuing bank, which are due quarterly in arrears.

Of the total borrowings outstanding under the Credit Agreement, there were \$18 million classified as current maturities at both December 31, 2020 and December 31, 2019. As of December 31, 2020, there were letters of credit outstanding in the aggregate amount of \$71 million. The amounts available under the revolving credit facilities are reduced by the amounts outstanding under letters of credit, and thus availability under the revolving credit facilities at December 31, 2020 was \$2.4 billion.

Related to the execution of Amendment No. 4 to the Fourth Amended and Restated Credit Agreement in June 2020, we incurred \$4 million of fees, the majority of which were capitalized as an offset to Long-Term Obligations and are amortized over the term of the agreement.

U.S. Notes (2023)

In 2013, we issued \$600 million aggregate principal amount of 4.75% senior notes due 2023 (the "U.S. Notes (2023)"). The U.S. Notes (2023) were governed by the Indenture dated as of May 9, 2013 (the "U.S. Notes (2023) Indenture") among LKQ Corporation, certain of our subsidiaries (the "Guarantors"), the trustee, paying agent, transfer agent and registrar. The U.S. Notes (2023) were registered under the Securities Act of 1933.

The U.S. Notes (2023) bore interest at a rate of 4.75% per year from the most recent payment date on which interest had been paid or provided for. Interest on the U.S. Notes (2023) was payable in arrears on May 15 and November 15 of each year. The U.S. Notes (2023) were fully and unconditionally guaranteed, jointly and severally, by the Guarantors.

The U.S. Notes (2023) and the related guarantees were, respectively, LKQ Corporation's and each Guarantor's senior unsecured obligations and were subordinated to all of the Guarantors' existing and future secured debt to the extent of the assets securing that secured debt. In addition, the U.S. Notes (2023) were effectively subordinated to all of the liabilities of our subsidiaries that were not guaranteeing the U.S. Notes (2023) to the extent of the assets of those subsidiaries.

On January 10, 2020, we redeemed the U.S. Notes (2023) at a redemption price equal to 101.583% of the principal amount of the U.S. Notes (2023) plus accrued and unpaid interest thereon to, but not including, January 10, 2020. The total redemption payment was \$614 million, including an early-redemption premium of \$9 million and accrued and unpaid interest of \$4 million. In the first quarter of 2020, we recorded a loss on debt extinguishment of \$13 million on the Consolidated Statement of Income related to the redemption due to the early-redemption premium and the write-off of the unamortized debt issuance costs.

Euro Notes (2024)

On April 14, 2016, LKQ Italia Bondco S.p.A. ("LKQ Italia"), an indirect, wholly-owned subsidiary of LKQ Corporation, completed an offering of €500 million aggregate principal amount of senior notes due April 1, 2024 (the "Euro Notes (2024)") in a private placement conducted pursuant to Regulation S and Rule 144A under the Securities Act of 1933. The proceeds from the offering were used to repay a portion of the revolver borrowings under the Credit Agreement and to pay related fees and expenses. The Euro Notes (2024) are governed by the Indenture dated as of April 14, 2016 (the "Euro Notes (2024) Indenture") among LKQ Italia, LKQ Corporation and certain of our subsidiaries (the "Euro Notes (2024) Subsidiaries"), the trustee, and the paying agent, transfer agent, and registrar.

The Euro Notes (2024) bear interest at a rate of 3.875% per year from the date of original issuance or from the most recent payment date on which interest has been paid or provided for. Interest on the Euro Notes (2024) is payable in arrears on April 1 and October 1 of each year. The Euro Notes (2024) are fully and unconditionally guaranteed by LKQ Corporation and the Euro Notes (2024) Subsidiaries (the "Euro Notes (2024) Guarantors").

The Euro Notes (2024) and the related guarantees are, respectively, LKQ Italia's and each Euro Notes (2024) Guarantor's senior unsecured obligations and are subordinated to all of LKQ Italia's and the Euro Notes (2024) Guarantors' existing and future secured debt to the extent of the assets securing that secured debt. In addition, the Euro Notes (2024) are effectively subordinated to all of the liabilities of our subsidiaries that are not guaranteeing the Euro Notes (2024) to the extent of the assets of those subsidiaries. The Euro Notes (2024) have been listed on the ExtraMOT, Professional Segment of the Borsa Italia S.p.A. securities exchange and the Global Exchange Market of Euronext Dublin.

The Euro Notes (2024) are redeemable, in whole or in part, at any time at a redemption price of 100% of the principal amount thereof, plus accrued and unpaid interest, if any, to the redemption date plus a "make whole" premium. On or after January 1, 2024, we may redeem some or all of the Euro Notes (2024) at a redemption price of 100% of the principal amount thereof, plus accrued and unpaid interest, if any, to the redemption date. We may be required to make an offer to purchase the Euro Notes (2024) upon the sale of certain assets, subject to certain exceptions, and upon a change of control. In addition, in the event of certain developments affecting taxation or under certain other circumstances which, in any case, require the payment of certain additional amounts, we may redeem the Euro Notes (2024) in whole, but not in part, at any time at a redemption price of 100% of the principal amount thereof plus accrued but unpaid interest, if any, and such certain additional amounts, if any, to the redemption date.

Euro Notes (2026/28)

On April 9, 2018, LKQ European Holdings B.V. ("LKQ Euro Holdings"), a wholly-owned subsidiary of LKQ Corporation, completed an offering of €1.0 billion aggregate principal amount of senior notes. The offering consisted of €750

million senior notes due 2026 (the "2026 notes") and €250 million senior notes due 2028 (the "2028 notes" and, together with the 2026 notes, the "Euro Notes (2026/28)") in a private placement conducted pursuant to Regulation S and Rule 144A under the Securities Act of 1933. The proceeds from the offering, together with borrowings under our senior secured credit facility, were used to (i) finance a portion of the consideration paid for the Stahlgruber acquisition, (ii) for general corporate purposes and (iii) to pay related fees and expenses, including the refinancing of net financial debt. The Euro Notes (2026/28) are governed by the Indenture dated as of April 9, 2018 (the "Euro Notes (2026/28) Indenture") among LKQ Euro Holdings, LKQ Corporation and certain of our subsidiaries (the "Euro Notes (2026/28) Subsidiaries"), the trustee, paying agent, transfer agent, and registrar.

The 2026 notes and 2028 notes bear interest at rates of 3.625% and 4.125%, respectively, per year from the date of original issuance or from the most recent payment date on which interest has been paid or provided for. Interest on the Euro Notes (2026/28) is payable in arrears on April 1 and October 1 of each year. The Euro Notes (2026/28) are fully and unconditionally guaranteed by LKQ Corporation and the Euro Notes (2026/28) Subsidiaries (the "Euro Notes (2026/28) Guarantors").

The Euro Notes (2026/28) and the related guarantees are, respectively, LKQ Euro Holdings' and each Euro Notes (2026/28) Guarantor's senior unsecured obligations and will be subordinated to all of LKQ Euro Holdings' and the Euro Notes (2026/28) Guarantors' existing and future secured debt to the extent of the assets securing that secured debt. In addition, the Euro Notes (2026/28) are effectively subordinated to all of the liabilities of our subsidiaries that are not guaranteeing the Euro Notes (2026/28) to the extent of the assets of those subsidiaries. The Euro Notes (2026/28) have been listed on the Global Exchange Market of Euronext Dublin.

The Euro Notes (2026/28) are redeemable, in whole or in part, at any time at a redemption price of 100% of the principal amount thereof, plus accrued and unpaid interest, if any, to the redemption date plus a "make whole" premium. On or after April 1, 2021, we may redeem some or all of the 2026 notes at the applicable redemption prices set forth in the Euro Notes (2026/28) Indenture. On or after April 1, 2023, we may redeem some or all of the 2028 notes at the applicable redemption prices set forth in the Euro Notes (2026/28) Indenture. We also may redeem up to 35% of the 2026 notes and up to 35% of the 2028 notes before April 1, 2021 with the net cash proceeds from certain equity offerings. We may be required to make an offer to purchase the Euro Notes (2026/28) upon the sale of certain assets, subject to certain exceptions, and upon a change of control. In addition, in the event of certain developments affecting taxation or under certain other circumstances which, in any case, require the payment of certain additional amounts, we may redeem the Euro Notes (2026/28) in whole, but not in part, at any time at a redemption price of 100% of the principal amount thereof, plus accrued but unpaid interest, if any, and such certain additional amounts, if any, to the redemption date.

Related to the execution of the Euro Notes (2026/28) in April 2018, we incurred \$16 million of fees, which were capitalized as an offset to Long-Term Obligations and are amortized over the term of the Euro Notes (2026/28).

Restricted Payments

Our senior secured credit agreement and our senior notes indentures contain limitations on payment of cash dividends or other distributions of assets. Delaware law also imposes restrictions on dividend payments. Based on limitations in effect under our senior secured credit agreement, senior notes indentures and Delaware law, the maximum amount of dividends we could have paid as of December 31, 2020 was approximately \$2.3 billion. The limit on the payment of dividends is calculated using historical financial information and will change from period to period.

Receivables Securitization Facility

On December 20, 2018, we amended the terms of our receivables securitization facility with MUFG to: (i) extend the term of the facility to November 8, 2021; (ii) increase the maximum amount available to \$110 million; and (iii) make other clarifying and updating changes. Under the facility, LKQ sells an ownership interest in certain receivables, related collections and security interests to MUFG for the benefit of conduit investors and/or financial institutions for cash proceeds. Upon payment of the receivables by customers, rather than remitting to MUFG the amounts collected, LKQ retains such collections as proceeds for the sale of new receivables generated by certain of the ongoing operations of the Company.

The sale of the ownership interest in the receivables is accounted for as a secured borrowing on our Consolidated Balance Sheets, under which the receivables included in the program collateralize the amounts invested by MUFG, the conduit investors and/or financial institutions (the "Purchasers"). The receivables are held by LKQ Receivables Finance Company, LLC ("LRFC"), a wholly owned bankruptcy-remote special purpose subsidiary of LKQ, and therefore, the receivables are available first to satisfy the creditors of LRFC, including the Purchasers. Net receivables totaling \$121 million and \$132 million were collateral for the investments under the receivables facility as of December 31, 2020 and December 31, 2019, respectively.

Under the receivables facility, we pay variable interest rates plus a margin on the outstanding amounts invested by the Purchasers. The variable rates are based on (i) commercial paper rates, (ii) LIBOR, or (iii) base rates, and are payable monthly in arrears. The commercial paper rate is the applicable variable rate unless conduit investors are not available to invest in the receivables at commercial paper rates. In such case, financial institutions will invest at the LIBOR rate or at base rates. We also pay a commitment fee on the excess of the investment maximum over the average daily outstanding investment, payable monthly in arrears. There was no outstanding balance as of December 31, 2020 or December 31, 2019.

Note 11. Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities

We are exposed to market risks, including the effect of changes in interest rates, foreign currency exchange rates and commodity prices. Under our current policies, we use derivatives to manage our exposure to variable interest rates on our senior secured debt and changing foreign exchange rates for certain foreign currency denominated transactions. We do not hold or issue derivatives for trading purposes.

Cash Flow Hedges

We hold interest rate swap agreements to hedge a portion of the variable interest rate risk on our variable rate borrowings under our Credit Agreement, with the objective of minimizing the impact of interest rate fluctuations and stabilizing cash flows. Under the terms of the interest rate swap agreements, we pay the fixed interest rate and receive payment at a variable rate of interest based on LIBOR for the respective currency of each interest rate swap agreement's notional amount. Changes in the fair value of the interest rate swap agreements are recorded in Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) and are reclassified to Interest expense when the underlying interest payment has an impact on earnings. Our interest rate swap contracts have maturity dates in January 2021 (notional amount of \$330 million) and June 2021 (notional amount of \$150 million).

At December 31, 2020 and 2019, we held cross currency swaps, which contained an interest rate swap component and a foreign currency forward contract component that, combined with related intercompany financing arrangements, effectively convert variable rate U.S. dollar-denominated borrowings into fixed rate euro-denominated borrowings. The swaps were intended to minimize the impact of fluctuating exchange rates and interest rates on the cash flows resulting from the related intercompany financing arrangements. Changes in the fair value of the derivative instruments were recorded in Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) and were reclassified to Interest expense and Interest income and other income, net when the underlying transactions had an impact on earnings. Our cross currency swaps matured in January 2021.

From time to time, we may hold foreign currency forward contracts related to certain foreign currency denominated intercompany transactions, with the objective of minimizing the impact of fluctuating exchange rates on these future cash flows. Under the terms of the foreign currency forward contracts, we will sell the foreign currency in exchange for U.S. dollars at a fixed rate on the maturity dates of the contracts. Changes in the fair value of the foreign currency forward contracts are recorded in Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) and reclassified to Interest income and other income, net when the underlying transaction has an impact on earnings. As of December 31, 2020, we held one SEK denominated foreign currency contract that matured in January 2021.

As of December 31, 2020 and December 31, 2019, we held cash flow hedges with the following notional amounts (in thousands):

	December 31, 2020	December 31, 2019
Interest rate swap agreements		
USD denominated	\$ 480,000	\$ 480,000
Cross currency swap agreements		
Euro denominated ⁽¹⁾	€ 340,000	€ 435,000
Foreign currency forward contracts		
SEK denominated	kr 227,000	kr —

(1) The notional amount of our cross currency swap agreements steps down by €4 million quarterly. The remaining notional amount at December 31, 2020 matured in January 2021.

The following tables summarize the fair values of our designated cash flow hedges as of December 31, 2020 and December 31, 2019 (in thousands):

	Fair Value at December 31, 2020			
	Other Current Assets	Other Noncurrent Assets	Other Accrued Expenses	Other Noncurrent Liabilities
Interest rate swap agreements	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 899	\$ —
Cross currency swap agreements	—	—	56,328	—
Foreign currency forward contracts	—	—	1,350	—
Total cash flow hedges	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 58,577	\$ —

	Fair Value at December 31, 2019			
	Other Current Assets	Other Noncurrent Assets	Other Accrued Expenses	Other Noncurrent Liabilities
Interest rate swap agreements	\$ —	\$ 3,262	\$ —	\$ —
Cross currency swap agreements	2,975	181	970	23,349
Total cash flow hedges	\$ 2,975	\$ 3,443	\$ 970	\$ 23,349

While certain derivative instruments executed with the same counterparty are subject to master netting arrangements, we present our cash flow hedge derivative instruments on a gross basis on our Consolidated Balance Sheets. The impact of netting the fair values of these contracts would have no effect on our Consolidated Balance Sheet at December 31, 2020 and an immaterial impact on our Consolidated Balance Sheet at December 31, 2019.

The activity related to our cash flow hedges is included in Note 9, "Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)." As of December 31, 2020, we estimate that we will reclassify an immaterial amount of derivative losses (net of tax) from Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) to Interest expense in our Consolidated Statements of Income within the next 12 months. We estimate that we will also reclassify an immaterial amount of derivative losses (net of tax) from Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) to Interest income and other income, net in our Consolidated Statements of Income within the next 12 months; the reclassification of derivative losses to Interest income and other income, net offsets the projected impact of the remeasurement of the underlying transactions.

The activity related to our cash flow hedges is presented in either operating activities or financing activities in our Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows.

Other Derivative Instruments

We hold other short-term derivative instruments, including foreign currency forward contracts, to manage our exposure to variability in the cash flows related to (i) non-functional currency denominated borrowings and (ii) inventory purchases denominated in a non-functional currency. We have elected not to apply hedge accounting for these transactions, and therefore the contracts are adjusted to fair value through our results of operations as of each balance sheet date, which could result in volatility in our earnings. The fair values of these other short-term derivative instruments are recorded in either Prepaid expenses and other current assets or Other accrued expenses on our Consolidated Balance Sheets.

To manage our foreign currency exposure on non-functional currency denominated borrowings, we held short-term foreign currency forward contracts with notional amounts of £75 million and €142 million at December 31, 2020; we did not hold similar contracts at December 31, 2019. The fair values and effect on our results of operations of these contracts at December 31, 2020 was immaterial.

In February 2021, we entered into a short term foreign currency forward contract to mitigate our exposure to non-functional currency denominated borrowings in our European operations. The forward contract has a notional amount of \$250 million and matures in the first quarter of 2021. We currently expect to enter into a similar instrument when this one matures.

The notional amount and fair value of the other short-term derivative contracts at December 31, 2020 and 2019, along with the effect on our results of operations in 2020, 2019 and 2018, were immaterial.

Note 12. Fair Value Measurements

Financial Assets and Liabilities Measured at Fair Value

We use the market and income approaches to estimate the fair value of our financial assets and liabilities, and during the year ended December 31, 2020, there were no significant changes in valuation techniques or inputs related to the financial assets or liabilities that we have historically recorded at fair value. The tiers in the fair value hierarchy include: Level 1, defined as observable inputs such as quoted market prices in active markets; Level 2, defined as inputs other than quoted prices in active markets that are either directly or indirectly observable; and Level 3, defined as significant unobservable inputs for which little or no market data exists, therefore requiring an entity to develop its own assumptions.

The following tables present information about our financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis and indicate the fair value hierarchy of the valuation inputs we utilized to determine such fair value as of December 31, 2020 and December 31, 2019 (in thousands):

	Balance as of December 31, 2020	Fair Value Measurements as of December 31, 2020		
		Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Assets:				
Cash surrender value of life insurance	\$ 72,250	\$ —	\$ 72,250	\$ —
Total Assets	\$ 72,250	\$ —	\$ 72,250	\$ —
Liabilities:				
Contingent consideration liabilities	\$ 13,263	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 13,263
Interest rate swaps	899	—	899	—
Deferred compensation liabilities	76,240	—	76,240	—
Cross currency swap agreements	56,328	—	56,328	—
Foreign currency forward contracts	5,190	—	5,190	—
Total Liabilities	\$ 151,920	\$ —	\$ 138,657	\$ 13,263

	Balance as of December 31, 2019	Fair Value Measurements as of December 31, 2019		
		Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Assets:				
Cash surrender value of life insurance	\$ 60,637	\$ —	\$ 60,637	\$ —
Interest rate swaps	3,262	—	3,262	—
Cross currency swap agreements	3,156	—	3,156	—
Total Assets	\$ 67,055	\$ —	\$ 67,055	\$ —
Liabilities:				
Contingent consideration liabilities	\$ 11,539	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 11,539
Deferred compensation liabilities	63,981	—	63,981	—
Cross currency swap agreements	24,319	—	24,319	—
Total Liabilities	\$ 99,839	\$ —	\$ 88,300	\$ 11,539

The cash surrender value of life insurance is included in Other noncurrent assets on our Consolidated Balance Sheets. The current portion of contingent consideration liabilities is included in Other current liabilities on our Consolidated Balance Sheets; the noncurrent portion of deferred compensation liabilities and contingent consideration liabilities is included in Other noncurrent liabilities on our Consolidated Balance Sheets based on the expected timing of the related payments. The balance sheet classification of the interest rate swaps, cross currency swap agreements, and foreign currency forward contracts is presented in Note 11, "Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities."

Our Level 2 assets and liabilities are valued using inputs from third parties and market observable data. We obtain valuation data for the cash surrender value of life insurance and deferred compensation liabilities from third party sources, which determine the net asset values for our accounts using quoted market prices, investment allocations and reportable trades. We value our other derivative instruments using a third party valuation model that performs a discounted cash flow analysis based on the terms of the contracts and market observable inputs such as current and forward interest rates and current and forward foreign exchange rates.

Our contingent consideration liabilities are related to our business acquisitions. Under the terms of the contingent consideration agreements, payments may be made at specified future dates depending on the performance of the acquired business subsequent to the acquisition. The liabilities for these payments are classified as Level 3 liabilities because the related fair value measurement, which is determined using an income approach, includes significant inputs not observable in the market.

Financial Assets and Liabilities Not Measured at Fair Value

Our debt is reflected on the Consolidated Balance Sheets at cost. Based on market conditions as of both December 31, 2020 and December 31, 2019, the fair value of our credit agreement borrowings reasonably approximated the carrying values of \$1.0 billion and \$1.6 billion, respectively. As of December 31, 2020 and December 31, 2019 there were no outstanding borrowings under the receivables facility. As of December 31, 2019, the fair value of the U.S. Notes (2023) was approximately \$609 million compared to a carrying value of \$600 million; as of December 31, 2020, there were no outstanding borrowings on the U.S. Notes (2023) as the notes were redeemed on January 10, 2020. As of December 31, 2020 and December 31, 2019, the fair values of the Euro Notes (2024) were approximately \$662 million and \$632 million, respectively, compared to carrying values of \$611 million and \$561 million, respectively. As of December 31, 2020 and December 31, 2019, the fair value of the Euro Notes (2026/28) was \$1.3 billion and \$1.2 billion, respectively, compared to a carrying value of \$1.2 billion and \$1.1 billion, respectively.

The fair value measurements of the borrowings under our credit agreement and receivables facility are classified as Level 2 within the fair value hierarchy since they are determined based upon significant inputs observable in the market, including interest rates on recent financing transactions with similar terms and maturities. We estimated the fair value by calculating the upfront cash payment a market participant would require at December 31, 2020 and December 31, 2019 to assume these obligations. The fair value of our U.S. Notes (2023) was classified as Level 1 within the fair value hierarchy since it was determined based upon observable market inputs including quoted market prices in an active market. The fair values of our Euro Notes (2024) and Euro Notes (2026/28) are determined based upon observable market inputs including quoted market prices in markets that are not active, and therefore are classified as Level 2 within the fair value hierarchy.

Note 13. Leases

We adopted the new leases accounting standard (Accounting Standards Update 2016-02, "Leases") in the first quarter of 2019 using the modified retrospective approach and elected the transition package of practical expedients permitted within the new standard, which, among other things, allowed us to carryforward the historical lease classification. For leases with a term of 12 months or less, we elected the short-term lease exemption, which allowed us to not recognize right-of-use assets or lease liabilities for qualifying leases existing at transition and new leases we may enter into in the future. Additionally, we adopted the practical expedient to combine lease and non-lease components. As of January 1, 2019, we recorded both an operating lease asset and operating lease liability of \$1.3 billion.

We lease certain warehouses, distribution centers, retail stores, office space, land, vehicles and equipment. We determine if an arrangement is a lease at inception. Operating lease right-of-use ("ROU") assets and operating lease liabilities are recognized based on the present value of the future minimum lease payments over the lease term at the commencement date. As the implicit rate for most of our leases is not readily determinable, we use our incremental borrowing rate based on the information available at commencement date in determining the present value of future payments. We determine our incremental borrowing rate by analyzing yield curves with consideration of lease term, country and company specific factors. The ROU asset also includes any lease prepayments and excludes lease incentives.

Many of our leases include one or more options to renew, with renewal terms that can extend the lease term from 1 year to 40 years or more. For each lease, we consider whether we are reasonably certain to exercise these options to extend. Other contracts may contain termination options that we assess to determine whether we are reasonably certain not to exercise those options. Certain leases also include options to purchase the leased property. The depreciable life of assets and leasehold improvements are limited by the expected lease term, unless there is a transfer of title or purchase option reasonably certain of exercise.

Some of our lease agreements include rental payments adjusted periodically for inflation. Most of these adjustments are considered variable lease costs. Other variable lease costs consist of certain non-lease components that are disclosed as lease costs due to our election of the practical expedient to combine lease and non-lease components and include items such as variable payments for utilities, property taxes, common area maintenance, sales taxes, and insurance.

We guarantee the residual values for the majority of our leased vehicles. The residual values decline over the lease terms to a defined percentage of original cost. In the event the lessor does not realize the residual value when a vehicle is sold, we would be responsible for a portion of the shortfall. Similarly, if the lessor realizes more than the residual value when a vehicle is sold, we would be paid the amount realized over the residual value. Had we terminated all of our operating leases

subject to these guarantees at December 31, 2020, our portion of the guaranteed residual value would have totaled approximately \$63 million. Other than the residual value guarantees associated with our vehicles discussed above, we do not have any other material residual value guarantees or restrictive covenants.

In response to the COVID-19 global pandemic, we secured rent relief from some of our lessors during the second quarter of 2020. The rent relief offered was primarily in the form of rent payment deferrals for one or more months to be paid back over a specified period of time ranging from one month to the remaining term of the lease. As of December 31, 2020, most of the deferrals recognized in the prior quarters were repaid. Any remaining payment deferrals were immaterial and were recorded in Other current liabilities on the Consolidated Balance Sheets. During the year ended December 31, 2020, we also received other concessions consisting of abated rent or discounted rent, with payback not required, from various landlords, which resulted in reductions to Selling, general and administrative expenses of \$3 million in our Consolidated Statements of Income.

The amounts recorded on the Consolidated Balance Sheets as of December 31, 2020 and 2019 related to our lease agreements are as follows (in thousands):

Leases	Classification	December 31,	
		2020	2019
Assets			
Operating lease ROU assets, net	Operating lease assets, net	\$ 1,353,124	\$ 1,308,511
Finance lease assets, net	Property, plant and equipment, net	55,423	39,077
Total leased assets		<u>\$ 1,408,547</u>	<u>\$ 1,347,588</u>
Liabilities			
Current			
Operating	Current portion of operating lease liabilities	\$ 221,811	\$ 221,527
Finance	Current portion of long-term obligations	12,239	9,409
Noncurrent			
Operating	Long-term operating lease liabilities, excluding current portion	1,197,963	1,137,597
Finance	Long-term obligations, excluding current portion	45,097	31,428
Total lease liabilities		<u>\$ 1,477,110</u>	<u>\$ 1,399,961</u>

The components of lease expense are as follows (in thousands):

Lease Cost	Classification	Year Ended December 31,	
		2020	2019
Operating lease cost	Cost of goods sold	\$ 12,447	\$ 13,416
Operating lease cost	SG&A expenses	297,350	303,619
Short-term lease cost	SG&A expenses	6,568	9,392
Variable lease cost	SG&A expenses	97,599	95,899
Finance lease cost			
Amortization of leased assets	Depreciation and amortization	9,876	10,277
Interest on lease liabilities	Interest expense	1,785	1,546
Sublease income	SG&A expenses	(2,372)	(1,640)
Net lease cost		<u>\$ 423,253</u>	<u>\$ 432,509</u>

The future minimum lease commitments under our leases at December 31, 2020 are as follows (in thousands):

	<u>Operating leases</u>	<u>Finance leases ⁽¹⁾</u>	<u>Total</u>
Years ending December 31:			
2021	\$ 298,118	\$ 13,087	\$ 311,205
2022	256,544	11,562	268,106
2023	216,851	7,711	224,562
2024	180,425	7,032	187,457
2025	148,363	5,183	153,546
Thereafter	777,194	24,472	801,666
Future minimum lease payments	<u>1,877,495</u>	<u>69,047</u>	<u>1,946,542</u>
Less: Interest	457,721	11,711	469,432
Present value of lease liabilities	<u>\$ 1,419,774</u>	<u>\$ 57,336</u>	<u>\$ 1,477,110</u>

- (1) Amounts are included in the scheduled maturities of long-term obligations in Note 10, "Long-Term Obligations" and in the "Liquidity and Capital Resources" section of Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations in Part II, Item 7 of this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

As of December 31, 2020, we have additional minimum operating lease payments for leases that have not yet commenced of \$84 million. These operating leases will commence in the next 18 months with lease terms of 1 to 15 years. Most of these leases have not commenced because the assets are in the process of being constructed.

Other information related to leases was as follows:

<u>Lease Term and Discount Rate</u>	<u>December 31,</u>	
	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>
Weighted-average remaining lease term (years)		
Operating leases	9.7	9.5
Finance leases	9.0	9.2
Weighted-average discount rate		
Operating leases	5.3 %	5.2 %
Finance leases	3.5 %	4.1 %

<u>Supplemental cash flows information (in thousands)</u>	<u>Year Ended</u>	
	<u>December 31,</u>	
	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>
Cash paid for amounts included in the measurement of lease liabilities		
Operating cash outflows from operating leases	\$ 299,260	\$ 297,712
Financing cash outflows from finance leases ⁽¹⁾	11,772	11,744
Leased assets obtained in exchange for new finance lease liabilities ⁽¹⁾	25,049	13,326
Leased assets obtained in exchange for new operating lease liabilities	128,539	144,142

- (1) During the year ended December 31, 2018, the financing cash outflow from finance leases was \$9 million, and there were \$13 million of leased assets obtained in exchange for new finance lease liabilities.

Note 14. Employee Benefit Plans

Defined Benefit Plans

We have funded and unfunded defined benefit plans covering certain employee groups in the U.S. and various European countries. Local statutory requirements govern many of our European plans. The defined benefit plans are mostly closed to new participants and, in some cases, existing participants no longer accrue benefits.

On June 28, 2019, we approved an amendment to terminate the U.S. Plan and to freeze all related benefit accruals, effective June 30, 2019. U.S. Plan participants were able to receive their full accrued benefits from plan assets by electing either lump sum distributions or annuity contracts with a qualifying third-party annuity provider. The resulting settlement effect of the U.S. Plan termination was determined based on prevailing market conditions, the lump sum offer participation rate of eligible participants, the actual lump sum distributions, and annuity purchase rates at the date of distribution. As a result of these elections, subsequent payments and annuity purchase cost to settle the plan obligations, we reclassified \$6 million of unrealized loss from Accumulated other comprehensive loss to Interest income and other income, net in our Consolidated Statements of Income during the year ended December 31, 2020 to reflect the final settlement of the plan obligations.

Funded Status

The table below summarizes the funded status of our defined benefit plans (in thousands):

	December 31,	
	2020	2019
Change in projected benefit obligation:		
Projected benefit obligation - beginning of year	\$ 225,388	\$ 201,492
Acquisitions and divestitures	(506)	2,071
Service cost	3,565	3,592
Interest cost	2,740	4,077
Participant contributions	438	408
Actuarial (gain) / loss	10,662	32,018
Benefits paid ⁽¹⁾	(6,841)	(6,849)
Curtailement	—	(6)
Settlement ^{(2) (3)}	(40,565)	(8,493)
Currency impact	16,658	(2,922)
Projected benefit obligation - end of year	\$ 211,539	\$ 225,388
Change in fair value of plan assets:		
Fair value - beginning of year	\$ 83,305	\$ 91,672
Actual return on plan assets	3,663	2,558
Employer contributions	14,028	4,740
Participant contributions	438	408
Benefits paid	(6,798)	(6,770)
Settlement ^{(2) (3)}	(40,565)	(8,493)
Currency impact	4,891	(810)
Fair value - end of year	\$ 58,962	\$ 83,305
Funded status at end of year (liability)	\$ (152,577)	\$ (142,083)
Accumulated benefit obligation	\$ 208,712	\$ 222,607

(1) Includes amounts paid from plan assets as well as amounts paid from Company assets.

(2) Reflects the settlement of the plan obligations for the U.S. Plan in 2020.

(3) During 2019, settlement accounting was triggered for three of our European pension plans resulting in a net gain of less than \$1 million recognized in Interest income and other income, net in our Consolidated Statements of Income.

The net amounts recognized for defined benefit plans in the Consolidated Balance Sheets were as follows (in thousands):

	December 31,	
	2020	2019
Current liabilities	\$ (3,603)	\$ (11,754)
Non-current liabilities	(148,974)	(130,329)
	<u>\$ (152,577)</u>	<u>\$ (142,083)</u>

The following table summarizes the accumulated benefit obligation and aggregate fair value of plan assets for pension plans with accumulated benefit obligations in excess of plan assets (in thousands):

	December 31,	
	2020	2019
Accumulated benefit obligation	\$ 208,712	\$ 222,607
Aggregate fair value of plan assets	58,962	83,305

The following table summarizes the projected benefit obligation and aggregate fair value of plan assets for pension plans with projected benefit obligations in excess of plan assets (in thousands):

	December 31,	
	2020	2019
Projected benefit obligation	\$ 211,539	\$ 225,388
Aggregate fair value of plan assets	58,962	83,305

The table below summarizes the weighted-average assumptions used to calculate the year-end benefit obligations:

	2020	2019
Discount rate used to determine benefit obligation	0.7 %	1.4 %
Rate of future compensation increase	1.8 %	1.7 %

Net Periodic Benefit Cost

The table below summarizes the components of net periodic benefit cost for our defined benefit plans (in thousands):

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2020	2019	2018
Service cost	\$ 3,565	\$ 3,592	\$ 3,215
Interest cost	2,740	4,077	3,476
Expected return on plan assets ⁽¹⁾	(2,129)	(2,337)	(2,949)
Amortization of actuarial loss (gain) ⁽²⁾	1,272	(404)	(54)
Settlement loss (gain)	5,654	(378)	74
Net periodic benefit cost	<u>\$ 11,102</u>	<u>\$ 4,550</u>	<u>\$ 3,762</u>

- (1) We use the fair value of our plan assets to calculate the expected return on plan assets.
- (2) Actuarial gains and losses are amortized using a corridor approach. Gains and losses are amortized if, as of the beginning of the year, the cumulative net gain or loss exceeds 10 percent of the greater of the projected benefit obligation or the fair value of the plan assets. Gains and losses in excess of the corridor are amortized over the average remaining service period of active members expected to receive benefits under the plan or, in the case of closed plans, the expected future lifetime of the employees participating in the plan.

For the years ended December 31, 2020, 2019 and 2018, the service cost component of net periodic benefit cost was classified in Selling, general and administrative expenses, while the other components of net periodic benefit cost were classified in Interest income and other income, net in our Consolidated Statements of Income.

The table below summarizes the weighted-average assumptions used to calculate the net periodic benefit cost in the table above:

	2020	2019	2018
Discount rate used to determine service cost	0.7 %	1.3 %	1.3 %
Discount rate used to determine interest cost	1.8 %	2.5 %	2.5 %
Rate of future compensation increase	2.1 %	1.8 %	1.9 %
Expected long-term return on plan assets ⁽¹⁾	2.9 %	3.1 %	4.8 %

(1) Our expected long-term return on plan assets is determined based on our asset allocation and estimate of future long-term returns by asset class.

Assumed mortality is also a key assumption in determining benefit obligations and net periodic benefit cost. In some of our European plans, a price inflation index is also an assumption in determining benefit obligations and net periodic benefit cost.

As of December 31, 2020, the pre-tax amounts recognized in Accumulated other comprehensive loss consisted of \$47 million of net actuarial losses for our defined benefit plans that have not yet been recognized in net periodic benefit cost. Of this amount, we expect \$2 million to be recognized as a component of net periodic benefit cost during the year ending December 31, 2021.

Fair Value of Plan Assets

Fair value is defined as the amount that would be received for selling an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants. The tiers in the fair value hierarchy include: Level 1, defined as observable inputs such as quoted market prices in active markets; Level 2, defined as inputs other than quoted prices in active markets that are either directly or indirectly observable; and Level 3, defined as significant unobservable inputs in which little or no market data exists, therefore requiring an entity to develop its own assumptions. Investments that are valued using net asset value ("NAV") (or its equivalent) as a practical expedient are excluded from the fair value hierarchy disclosure.

The following is a description of the valuation methodologies used for assets reported at fair value. The methodologies used at December 31, 2020 and December 31, 2019 are the same.

Level 1 investments: Short-term investments are valued initially at cost and adjusted for amortization of any discount or premium. U.S. Bond funds are priced by industry vendors such as Intercontinental Exchange (ICE) Data Services using benchmark yields, reported trades, issuer spreads, and broker/dealer quotes.

Level 3 investments: Investments in insurance contracts represent the cash surrender value of the insurance policy. These are actuarially determined amounts based on projections of future benefit payments, discount rates, and expected long-term rate of return on assets.

The remaining pension assets are valued at net asset value based on the underlying assets owned by the fund administrator, minus liabilities, divided by the number of units outstanding and are included in the table below to reconcile the total investment fair value of our plan assets.

For our unfunded pension plans, the Company pays the defined benefit plan obligations when they become due. The table below summarizes the fair value of our defined benefit plan assets by asset category within the fair value hierarchy for our funded defined benefit pension plans (in thousands):

	December 31,									
	2020					2019				
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	NAV	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	NAV	Total
Short-term investments	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 433	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 433
U.S. Bonds ⁽¹⁾	—	—	—	—	—	29,035	—	—	—	29,035
Insurance contracts	—	—	44,753	—	44,753	—	—	40,676	—	40,676
Mutual fund ⁽²⁾	—	—	—	14,209	14,209	—	—	—	13,161	13,161
Total investments at fair value	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 44,753	\$ 14,209	\$ 58,962	\$ 29,468	\$ —	\$ 40,676	\$ 13,161	\$ 83,305

(1) Consists primarily of U.S. Treasury notes with readily available pricing data.

(2) The underlying assets of the mutual fund valued at NAV consist of international bonds, equity, real estate and other investments.

The following table summarizes the changes in fair value measurements of Level 3 investments for our defined benefit plans (in thousands):

	December 31,	
	2020	2019
Balance at beginning of year	\$ 40,676	\$ 60,988
Actual return on plan assets:		
Relating to assets held at the reporting date	1,394	1,424
Purchases, sales and settlements	(992)	(1,181)
Transfers in and/or out of Level 3	—	(19,640)
Currency impact	3,675	(915)
Balance at end of year	\$ 44,753	\$ 40,676

Assets for our defined benefit pension plans in Europe are invested primarily in insurance policies. Under these contracts, we pay premiums to the insurance company, which are based on an internal actuarial analysis performed by the insurance company; the insurance company then funds the pension payments to the plan participants upon retirement. In 2019, we changed our funding for one of our European plans from insurance contracts to a direct investment in a mutual fund which is invested in various international bond, equity, real estate and other investments.

The assets for our U.S. plan were managed by a master trust, with oversight responsibility by our Benefits Committee. During 2019, we engaged an investment advisor to help minimize the volatility in our funded status as we began the process of terminating our U.S. Plan. As a result, we updated our investment strategy such that as of December 31, 2019, our U.S. Plan assets resided primarily in U.S. Bonds, with a smaller allocation of assets in short-term investments. The new investment policy and allocation of the assets was approved by our Benefits Committee. The master trust was liquidated in 2020 to fund the U.S. Plan settlement.

Employer Contributions and Estimated Future Benefit Payments

During the year ended December 31, 2020, we contributed \$14 million to our pension plans. We estimate that contributions to our pension plans during 2021 will be \$4 million.

The following table summarizes estimated future benefit payments as of December 31, 2020 (in thousands):

Year Ended December 31,	Amount
2021	\$ 5,015
2022	5,410
2023	5,573
2024	5,991
2025	5,938
2026 - 2030	33,802

Note 15. Income Taxes

The provision for income taxes consists of the following components (in thousands):

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2020	2019	2018
Current:			
Federal	\$ 155,887	\$ 101,839	\$ 90,216
State	37,981	24,925	25,851
Foreign	89,123	81,081	77,508
Total current provision for income taxes	\$ 282,991	\$ 207,845	\$ 193,575
Deferred:			
Federal	\$ (6,805)	\$ 22,173	\$ 14,977
State	(6,521)	6,376	4,386
Foreign	(20,167)	(21,064)	(21,543)
Total deferred (benefit) provision for income taxes	\$ (33,493)	\$ 7,485	\$ (2,180)
Provision for income taxes	\$ 249,498	\$ 215,330	\$ 191,395

Income taxes have been based on the following components of income from continuing operations before provision for income taxes (in thousands):

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2020	2019	2018
Domestic	\$ 713,087	\$ 616,842	\$ 562,758
Foreign	171,908	174,180	180,673
Income from continuing operations before provision for income taxes	\$ 884,995	\$ 791,022	\$ 743,431

The U.S. federal statutory rate is reconciled to the effective tax rate as follows:

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2020	2019	2018
U.S. federal statutory rate	21.0 %	21.0 %	21.0 %
State income taxes, net of state credits and federal tax impact	3.2 %	3.2 %	3.5 %
Impact of rates on international operations	1.9 %	1.4 %	0.9 %
Change in valuation allowances	1.7 %	1.0 %	1.4 %
Non-deductible expenses	0.8 %	0.9 %	1.6 %
U.S. federal tax reform - transition tax on foreign earnings	— %	0.1 %	(1.3)%
Excess tax benefits from stock-based compensation	— %	(0.3)%	(0.6)%
Other, net	(0.4)%	(0.1)%	(0.8)%
Effective tax rate	28.2 %	27.2 %	25.7 %

On December 22, 2017, the U.S. government enacted the Tax Act. The Tax Act introduced broad and complex changes to U.S. income tax laws that impact us, most notably a reduction of the U.S. statutory corporate tax rate from 35% to 21% for tax years beginning after December 31, 2017. Additionally, beginning in 2018 the Tax Act imposed a regime of taxation on foreign subsidiary earnings, GILTI. As part of the transition of U.S. international taxation from a worldwide tax system to a modified territorial tax system, the Tax Act imposed a one-time transition tax on the deemed repatriation of historical earnings of foreign subsidiaries as of December 31, 2017.

Transition Tax on Foreign Earnings: During the third quarter of 2018, we recorded a \$10 million favorable adjustment to the provisional income tax expense amount related to the one-time transition tax on foreign earnings recognized in 2017. As of December 31, 2018, we substantially completed our analysis of the transition tax, and the liability was no longer considered provisional. In the third quarter of 2019, we amended our 2017 transition tax calculation and recorded an additional expense of \$1 million. As permitted by the Tax Act, we elected to pay the final \$42 million liability in installments over 8 years. This liability has been reduced by the first three installments and other payment credits to \$32 million. The next required installment of \$3 million is recorded in Other current liabilities, and the remaining \$28 million is recorded in Other noncurrent liabilities on our Consolidated Balance Sheets.

GILTI: While the Tax Act provides for a modified territorial tax system, under a highly complex provision commonly known as GILTI, the Tax Act subjects a U.S. shareholder to current tax on certain earnings of foreign subsidiaries, subject to relief for available foreign tax credits. We have elected to account for GILTI in the year the tax is incurred. For the years ended December 31, 2020, 2019 and 2018, the impact of GILTI increased our effective tax rate by approximately 0.4%, 0.6% and 0.3%, respectively.

Indefinite Reinvestment Assertion: Undistributed earnings of our foreign subsidiaries amounted to approximately \$807 million at December 31, 2020. Beginning in 2018, the Tax Act generally provided a 100% participation exemption from further U.S. taxation of dividends received from 10-percent or more owned foreign corporations held by U.S. corporate shareholders. Although future dividend income is exempt from U.S. federal tax in the hands of the U.S. corporate shareholders, either as a result of the participation exemption, or due to the previous taxation of such earnings under the transition tax and GILTI regime, companies must still apply the guidance of ASC 740 to account for the tax consequences of outside basis differences and other tax impacts of their investments in non-U.S. subsidiaries. Further, the 2017 transition tax reduced a majority of the previous outside basis differences in our foreign subsidiaries, and most of any new differences arising have extensive interaction with the GILTI regime discussed above.

Based on a review of our global financing and capital expenditure requirements as of December 31, 2020, we continue to plan to permanently reinvest the undistributed earnings of our international subsidiaries. Thus, no deferred U.S. income taxes or potential foreign withholding taxes have been recorded. Due to the complexity of the new U.S. tax regime, it remains impractical to estimate the amount of deferred taxes potentially payable were such earnings to be repatriated.

The significant components of our deferred tax assets and liabilities are as follows (in thousands):

	December 31,	
	2020	2019
Deferred Tax Assets:		
Accrued expenses and reserves	\$ 59,241	\$ 51,869
Qualified and nonqualified retirement plans	34,143	31,053
Inventory	15,591	12,679
Accounts receivable	15,449	14,025
Interest deduction carryforwards	34,485	25,448
Stock-based compensation	5,362	4,755
Operating lease liabilities	331,327	303,705
Net operating loss carryforwards	27,538	16,287
Other	24,961	11,777
Total deferred tax assets, gross	548,097	471,598
Less: valuation allowance	(60,275)	(41,815)
Total deferred tax assets	<u>\$ 487,822</u>	<u>\$ 429,783</u>
Deferred Tax Liabilities:		
Goodwill and other intangible assets	\$ 229,330	\$ 219,879
Property, plant and equipment	95,007	100,461
Trade name	108,883	108,039
Operating lease assets, net	317,694	292,498
Other	11,364	8,916
Total deferred tax liabilities	<u>\$ 762,278</u>	<u>\$ 729,793</u>
Net deferred tax liability	<u>\$ (274,456)</u>	<u>\$ (300,010)</u>

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are reflected on our Consolidated Balance Sheets as follows (in thousands):

	December 31,	
	2020	2019
Noncurrent deferred tax assets	\$ 16,965	\$ 10,119
Noncurrent deferred tax liabilities	291,421	310,129

Noncurrent deferred tax assets and noncurrent deferred tax liabilities are included in Other noncurrent assets and Deferred income taxes, respectively, on our Consolidated Balance Sheets.

We had net operating loss carryforwards, primarily for certain international tax jurisdictions, the tax benefits of which were approximately \$28 million and \$16 million at December 31, 2020 and 2019, respectively. At December 31, 2020 and 2019, we had tax credit carryforwards for certain U.S. state jurisdictions, the tax benefits of which totaled less than \$1 million at both dates. As of December 31, 2020 and 2019, we had interest deduction carryforwards, primarily in Italy and Germany, the tax benefits of which were \$34 million and \$25 million, respectively. As of both December 31, 2020 and 2019, we had a U.S. capital loss carryforward, the tax benefit of which was \$5 million. As of December 31, 2020 and 2019, valuation allowances of \$60 million and \$42 million, respectively, were recorded for deferred tax assets related to the Italy and Germany interest deduction carryforwards, the U.S. capital loss carryforward, and for certain foreign and U.S. net operating loss carryforwards. The \$18 million net increase in valuation allowances was primarily attributable to a \$9 million valuation allowance provided on the interest deduction carryforwards generated in 2020 due to thin capitalization constraints in Italy and Germany and an \$8 million valuation allowance provided on the cumulative Belgium net operating loss carryforward.

The net operating losses generally carry forward for an indefinite period. The interest deduction carryforwards in Italy and Germany do not expire. U.S. capital losses carry forward for five years. Realization of these deferred tax assets is dependent on the generation of sufficient taxable income prior to the expiration dates, where applicable, or in the case of interest carryforwards subject to legislative thin capitalization constraints, typically based on profitability. Based on historical and projected operating results, we believe that it is more likely than not that earnings will be sufficient to realize the deferred tax assets for which valuation allowances have not been provided. While we expect to realize the deferred tax assets, net of valuation allowances, changes in tax laws or in estimates of future taxable income may alter this expectation.

A reconciliation of the beginning and ending amount of gross unrecognized tax benefits is as follows (in thousands):

	2020	2019	2018
Balance at January 1	\$ 2,317	\$ 1,237	\$ 1,690
Additions for acquired tax positions	—	1,376	—
Additions based on tax positions related to the current year	1,147	50	5
Lapse of statutes of limitations	(297)	(297)	(458)
Settlements with taxing authorities	(958)	—	—
Cumulative translation adjustment	99	(49)	—
Balance at December 31	<u>\$ 2,308</u>	<u>\$ 2,317</u>	<u>\$ 1,237</u>

Included in the balance of unrecognized tax benefits above as of December 31, 2020, 2019 and 2018, are approximately \$2 million, \$2 million and \$1 million, respectively, of tax benefits that, if recognized, would affect the effective tax rate. The balance of unrecognized tax benefits at December 31, 2020, 2019 and 2018 includes approximately \$1 million of tax benefits that, if recognized, would result in adjustments to deferred taxes.

We recognize interest and penalties accrued related to unrecognized tax benefits as income tax expense. Attributable to the unrecognized tax benefits noted above, we had accumulated interest and penalties of less than \$1 million at December 31, 2020, 2019 and 2018. During each of the years ended December 31, 2020, 2019 and 2018, an immaterial amount of interest and penalties were recorded through the income tax provision, prior to any reversals for lapses in the statutes of limitations.

During the twelve months beginning January 1, 2021, it is reasonably possible that we will reduce unrecognized tax benefits by less than \$1 million, an immaterial amount of which would impact our effective tax rate, primarily as a result of the expiration of certain statutes of limitations.

We and/or our subsidiaries file income tax returns in the U.S. federal jurisdiction, and various U.S. state and international jurisdictions. With few exceptions, we are no longer subject to U.S. federal, state and local, or international income tax examinations by tax authorities for years before 2015. Adjustments from examinations, if any, are not expected to have a material effect on our consolidated financial statements.

Note 16. Segment and Geographic Information

We have four operating segments: Wholesale – North America, Europe, Specialty and Self Service. Our Wholesale – North America and Self Service operating segments are aggregated into one reportable segment, North America, because they possess similar economic characteristics and have common products and services, customers, and methods of distribution. Our reportable segments are organized based on a combination of geographic areas served and type of product lines offered. The reportable segments are managed separately as each business serves different customers (i.e. geographic in the case of North America and Europe and product type in the case of Specialty) and is affected by different economic conditions. Therefore, we present three reportable segments: North America, Europe and Specialty.

The following tables present our financial performance by reportable segment for the periods indicated (in thousands):

	<u>North America</u>	<u>Europe</u>	<u>Specialty</u>	<u>Eliminations</u>	<u>Consolidated</u>
Year Ended December 31, 2020					
Revenue:					
Third Party	\$ 4,631,306	\$ 5,492,184	\$ 1,505,340	\$ —	\$ 11,628,830
Intersegment	1,033	—	3,655	(4,688)	—
Total segment revenue	<u>\$ 4,632,339</u>	<u>\$ 5,492,184</u>	<u>\$ 1,508,995</u>	<u>\$ (4,688)</u>	<u>\$ 11,628,830</u>
Segment EBITDA	\$ 778,504	\$ 427,582	\$ 162,673	\$ —	\$ 1,368,759
Depreciation and amortization ⁽¹⁾	97,390	172,927	29,180	—	299,497
Year Ended December 31, 2019					
Revenue:					
Third Party	\$ 5,208,589	\$ 5,838,124	\$ 1,459,396	\$ —	\$ 12,506,109
Intersegment	705	—	4,646	(5,351)	—
Total segment revenue	<u>\$ 5,209,294</u>	<u>\$ 5,838,124</u>	<u>\$ 1,464,042</u>	<u>\$ (5,351)</u>	<u>\$ 12,506,109</u>
Segment EBITDA	\$ 712,957	\$ 454,220	\$ 161,184	\$ —	\$ 1,328,361
Depreciation and amortization ⁽¹⁾	93,747	191,195	29,464	—	314,406
Year Ended December 31, 2018					
Revenue:					
Third Party	\$ 5,181,964	\$ 5,221,754	\$ 1,472,956	\$ —	\$ 11,876,674
Intersegment	645	—	4,724	(5,369)	—
Total segment revenue	<u>\$ 5,182,609</u>	<u>\$ 5,221,754</u>	<u>\$ 1,477,680</u>	<u>\$ (5,369)</u>	<u>\$ 11,876,674</u>
Segment EBITDA	\$ 660,153	\$ 422,721	\$ 168,525	\$ —	\$ 1,251,399
Depreciation and amortization ⁽¹⁾	87,348	178,473	28,256	—	294,077

(1) Amounts presented include depreciation and amortization expense recorded within Cost of goods sold and Restructuring and acquisition related expenses.

The key measure of segment profit or loss reviewed by our chief operating decision maker, our Chief Executive Officer, is Segment EBITDA. We use Segment EBITDA to compare profitability among our segments and evaluate business strategies. Segment EBITDA includes revenue and expenses that are controllable by the segment. Corporate general and administrative expenses are allocated to the segments based on usage, with shared expenses apportioned based on the segment's percentage of consolidated revenue. We calculate Segment EBITDA as EBITDA excluding restructuring and acquisition related expenses (which includes restructuring expenses recorded in Cost of goods sold); change in fair value of contingent consideration liabilities; other gains and losses related to acquisitions, equity method investments, or divestitures; equity in losses and earnings of unconsolidated subsidiaries; and impairment charges. EBITDA, which is the basis for Segment EBITDA, is calculated as net income attributable to LKQ stockholders excluding discontinued operations and discontinued noncontrolling interest, depreciation, amortization, interest (which includes gains and losses on debt extinguishment) and income tax expense.

The table below provides a reconciliation of Net Income to Segment EBITDA (in thousands):

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2020	2019	2018
Net income	\$ 640,414	\$ 545,034	\$ 483,168
Less: net income attributable to continuing noncontrolling interest	1,888	2,800	3,050
Less: net income attributable to discontinued noncontrolling interest	103	974	—
Net income attributable to LKQ stockholders	638,423	541,260	480,118
Subtract:			
Net (loss) income from discontinued operations	(95)	1,619	(4,397)
Net income attributable to discontinued noncontrolling interest	(103)	(974)	—
Net income from continuing operations attributable to LKQ stockholders	638,621	540,615	484,515
Add:			
Depreciation and amortization	272,292	290,770	274,213
Depreciation and amortization - cost of goods sold	21,672	21,312	19,864
Depreciation and amortization - restructuring expenses ⁽¹⁾	5,533	2,324	—
Interest expense, net of interest income	101,874	136,274	144,536
Loss (gain) on debt extinguishment	12,751	(128)	1,350
Provision for income taxes	249,498	215,330	191,395
EBITDA	1,302,241	1,206,497	1,115,873
Subtract:			
Equity in earnings (losses) of unconsolidated subsidiaries ⁽²⁾	5,012	(32,277)	(64,471)
Fair value loss on Mekonomen derivative instrument ⁽²⁾	—	—	(5,168)
Gain due to resolution of acquisition related matter	—	12,063	—
Gains on bargain purchases and previously held equity interests ⁽³⁾	—	1,157	2,418
Add:			
Restructuring and acquisition related expenses ⁽¹⁾	60,630	34,658	32,428
Restructuring expenses - cost of goods sold	7,141	20,654	—
Inventory step-up adjustment - acquisition related	—	—	403
Loss on disposal of businesses and impairment of net assets held for sale and goodwill ^{(4) (5)}	3,174	47,102	35,682
Change in fair value of contingent consideration liabilities	585	393	(208)
Segment EBITDA	<u>\$ 1,368,759</u>	<u>\$ 1,328,361</u>	<u>\$ 1,251,399</u>

(1) The sum of these two captions represents the total amount that is reported in Restructuring and acquisition related expenses in our Consolidated Statements of Income. Refer to Note 6, "Restructuring and Acquisition Related Expenses," for further information.

(2) Refer to "Investments in Unconsolidated Subsidiaries" in Note 4, "Summary of Significant Accounting Policies," for further information.

(3) Reflects the gains on bargain purchases and previously held equity interests related to our acquisitions of wholesale businesses in Europe and Andrew Page. See Note 2, "Business Combinations," for further information on bargain purchases.

(4) Refer to "Net Assets Held for Sale" in Note 4, "Summary of Significant Accounting Policies," for further information.

(5) Refer to "Intangible Assets" in Note 4, "Summary of Significant Accounting Policies," for further information on the impairment of goodwill recorded in 2018.

The following table presents capital expenditures by reportable segment (in thousands):

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2020	2019	2018
Capital Expenditures			
North America	\$ 76,300	\$ 131,643	\$ 129,391
Europe	85,039	121,596	99,885
Specialty	11,356	12,491	20,751
Total capital expenditures	\$ 172,695	\$ 265,730	\$ 250,027

The following table presents assets by reportable segment (in thousands):

	December 31,		
	2020	2019	2018
Receivables, net			
North America	\$ 386,289	\$ 419,452	\$ 411,818
Europe	598,615	636,216	649,174
Specialty	88,485	75,464	93,091
Total receivables, net	1,073,389	1,131,132	1,154,083
Inventories			
North America	810,798	991,062	1,076,306
Europe	1,302,649	1,401,801	1,410,264
Specialty	301,165	379,914	349,505
Total inventories	2,414,612	2,772,777	2,836,075
Property, plant and equipment, net			
North America	583,985	610,573	570,508
Europe	583,439	538,951	562,600
Specialty	81,279	84,876	87,054
Total property, plant and equipment, net	1,248,703	1,234,400	1,220,162
Operating lease assets, net ⁽¹⁾			
North America	755,430	768,164	—
Europe	520,131	457,035	—
Specialty	77,563	83,312	—
Total operating lease assets, net	1,353,124	1,308,511	—
Equity method investments			
North America	18,676	17,624	16,404
Europe	136,548	121,619	162,765
Total equity method investments	155,224	139,243	179,169
Other unallocated assets	6,115,481	6,193,893	6,003,913
Total assets	\$ 12,360,533	\$ 12,779,956	\$ 11,393,402

(1) Refer to Note 13, "Leases," for further information.

We report net receivables; inventories; net property, plant and equipment; net operating lease assets; and equity method investments by segment as that information is used by the chief operating decision maker in assessing segment performance. These assets provide a measure for the operating capital employed in each segment. Unallocated assets include cash and cash equivalents, prepaid and other current and noncurrent assets, goodwill and other intangibles.

Our largest countries of operation are the U.S., followed by Germany and the U.K. Additional European operations are located in the Netherlands, Italy, Czech Republic, Belgium, Austria, Slovakia, Poland, and other European countries. Our operations in other countries include wholesale operations in Canada, remanufacturing operations in Mexico, an aftermarket parts freight consolidation warehouse in Taiwan, and administrative support functions in India. Our net sales are attributed to geographic area based on the location of the selling operation.

The following table sets forth our revenue by geographic area (in thousands):

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2020	2019	2018
Revenue			
United States	\$ 5,755,437	\$ 6,220,267	\$ 6,192,636
Germany	1,522,529	1,578,543	974,514
United Kingdom	1,460,600	1,599,074	1,665,317
Other countries	2,890,264	3,108,225	3,044,207
Total revenue	\$ 11,628,830	\$ 12,506,109	\$ 11,876,674

The following table sets forth our tangible long-lived assets by geographic area (in thousands):

	December 31,		
	2020	2019	2018
Long-lived assets ⁽¹⁾			
United States	\$ 1,419,113	\$ 1,467,701	\$ 620,125
Germany	360,184	340,995	217,476
United Kingdom	315,333	330,113	165,145
Other countries	507,197	404,102	217,416
Total long-lived assets	\$ 2,601,827	\$ 2,542,911	\$ 1,220,162

- (1) The increase in long-lived assets from December 31, 2018 to December 31, 2019 was primarily related to the net operating lease assets added as a result of the adoption of the new lease accounting standard. Refer to Note 13, "Leases," for further information.

Note 17. Selected Quarterly Data (unaudited)

The following table presents unaudited selected quarterly financial data for the two years ended December 31, 2020. The operating results for any quarter are not necessarily indicative of the results for any future period.

	Quarter Ended			
	Dec. 31	Sep. 30	Jun. 30	Mar. 31
<i>(In thousands, except per share data)</i>				
2020				
Revenue	\$ 2,953,888	\$ 3,047,684	\$ 2,626,323	\$ 3,000,935
Gross margin	1,169,849	1,198,542	1,011,004	1,213,876
Operating income ⁽¹⁾	267,273	296,002	180,453	241,849
Income from continuing operations ⁽²⁾	181,191	193,931	118,493	146,894
Net income (loss) from discontinued operations ⁽⁶⁾	543	—	277	(915)
Net income	181,734	193,931	118,770	145,979
Net income (loss) attributable to continuing noncontrolling interest	722	448	(22)	740
Net income attributable to discontinued noncontrolling interest	—	—	—	103
Net income attributable to LKQ stockholders	181,012	193,483	118,792	145,136
Basic earnings per share from continuing operations ⁽⁸⁾	\$ 0.60	\$ 0.64	\$ 0.39	\$ 0.48
Diluted earnings per share from continuing operations ⁽⁸⁾	\$ 0.59	\$ 0.64	\$ 0.39	\$ 0.48

<i>(In thousands, except per share data)</i>	Quarter Ended			
	Dec. 31	Sep. 30	Jun. 30	Mar. 31
2019				
Revenue	\$ 3,009,860	\$ 3,147,773	\$ 3,248,173	\$ 3,100,303
Gross margin	1,196,014	1,200,329	1,247,187	1,208,264
Operating income ⁽¹⁾⁽³⁾	206,768	231,364	236,111	222,400
Income from continuing operations ⁽⁴⁾⁽⁵⁾	140,833	151,812	151,707	99,063
Net income from discontinued operations ⁽⁶⁾⁽⁷⁾	440	781	398	—
Net income	141,273	152,593	152,105	99,063
Net income (loss) attributable to continuing noncontrolling interest	479	(46)	1,352	1,015
Net income attributable to discontinued noncontrolling interest	406	376	192	—
Net income attributable to LKQ stockholders	140,388	152,263	150,561	98,048
Basic earnings per share from continuing operations ⁽⁸⁾	\$ 0.46	\$ 0.49	\$ 0.49	\$ 0.31
Diluted earnings per share from continuing operations ⁽⁸⁾	\$ 0.46	\$ 0.49	\$ 0.49	\$ 0.31

- (1) Reflects total restructuring and acquisition related expenses recorded within Cost of goods sold and SG&A expenses of \$7 million, \$31 million, \$21 million, and \$14 million in the first, second, third, and fourth quarters of 2020, respectively, and \$3 million, \$8 million, \$26 million, and \$20 million recorded in the first, second, third, and fourth quarters of 2019, respectively. See Note 6, "Restructuring and Acquisition Related Expenses," for further information.
- (2) In the first quarter 2020, we recorded a loss on debt extinguishment of \$13 million related to the redemption of the U.S. Notes (2023) due to the early-redemption premium and the write-off of the unamortized debt issuance costs. See "U.S. Notes (2023)" in Note 10, "Long-Term Obligations," for further information.
- (3) Reflects impairment charges of \$15 million, \$33 million, and \$2 million to net assets held for sale recorded in the first, second, and fourth quarters of 2019, respectively, and a \$4 million net reversal of impairment in the third quarter of 2019. See "Net Assets Held for Sale" in Note 4, "Summary of Significant Accounting Policies," for further information.
- (4) In the fourth quarter of 2019, we recorded a \$12 million non-recurring gain related to resolution of an acquisition related matter.
- (5) Reflects an impairment charge of \$40 million in the first quarter of 2019, related to the Mekonomen equity investment. See "Investments in Unconsolidated Subsidiaries" in Note 4, "Summary of Significant Accounting Policies," for further information.
- (6) In the second quarter of 2019, we classified the acquired Stahlgruber Czech Republic wholesale business as discontinued operations; we completed the sale of the business in the first quarter of 2020. From January 1, 2020 through the date of sale, we recorded an immaterial amount of net income (excluding the loss on sale) from discontinued operations related to the business, of which an immaterial amount was attributable to the noncontrolling interest. Subsequent to the completion of the sale, we recorded immaterial adjustments related to the loss on disposal of the business. See "Czech Republic" in Note 3, "Discontinued Operations" for further information regarding the disposal of the Czech Republic business.
- (7) In the first quarter of 2017, we completed the sale of the glass manufacturing business of our PGW subsidiary. During the fourth quarter of 2019, we incurred costs related to the disposal of the glass manufacturing business of PGW and settled certain tax matters.
- (8) The sum of the quarters may not equal the total of the respective year's earnings per share on either a basic or diluted basis due to changes in weighted average shares outstanding throughout the year.

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

None.

ITEM 9A. CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

Evaluation of Disclosure Controls and Procedures

As of December 31, 2020, the end of the period covered by this report, an evaluation was carried out under the supervision and with the participation of LKQ Corporation's management, including our Chief Executive Officer and our Chief Financial Officer, of our "disclosure controls and procedures" (as defined in Rule 13a-15(e) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934). Based upon that evaluation, our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer concluded that LKQ Corporation and subsidiaries' (the "Company") disclosure controls and procedures were effective to ensure that information required to be disclosed in the reports we file with the Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC") is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in the SEC's rules and forms and that information required to be disclosed is accumulated and communicated to the Company's management, including our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, as appropriate to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure.

Report of Management on Internal Control over Financial Reporting dated February 25, 2021

Management of the Company is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting as defined in Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. The Company's internal control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States. Internal control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that (i) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the Company, (ii) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the Company are being made only in accordance with authorizations of management and directors of the Company, and (iii) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use, or disposition of the Company's assets that could have a material effect on the Company's financial statements.

Internal control over financial reporting includes the controls themselves, monitoring and internal auditing practices, and actions taken to correct deficiencies as identified. Because of its inherent limitations, internal control over financial reporting may not prevent or detect misstatements. Also, projections of any evaluation of effectiveness to future periods are subject to the risk that controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

Management assessed the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2020. Management based this assessment on criteria for effective internal control over financial reporting described in *Internal Control—Integrated Framework (2013)* issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission. Management's assessment included an evaluation of the design of the Company's internal control over financial reporting and testing of the operational effectiveness of its internal control over financial reporting. Management reviewed the results of its assessment with the Audit Committee of the Company's Board of Directors.

Based on this assessment, management determined that, as of December 31, 2020, the Company maintained effective internal control over financial reporting. Deloitte & Touche LLP, independent registered public accounting firm, who audited and reported on the consolidated financial statements of the Company included in this report, has issued an attestation report on the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2020.

Changes in Internal Control over Financial Reporting

There was no change in the Company's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the Company's most recently completed fiscal quarter that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the Company's internal control over financial reporting.

ITEM 9B. OTHER INFORMATION

None.

PART III

ITEM 10. DIRECTORS, EXECUTIVE OFFICERS AND CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

Directors

The information appearing under the caption "Election of our Board of Directors" in our Proxy Statement for the Annual Meeting of Stockholders to be held May 11, 2021 (the "Proxy Statement") is incorporated herein by reference.

Executive Officers

Our executive officers, their ages at December 31, 2020, and their positions with us are set forth below. Our executive officers are elected by and serve at the discretion of our Board of Directors.

<u>Name</u>	<u>Age</u>	<u>Position</u>
Dominick Zarcone	62	President, Chief Executive Officer and Director
Varun Laroyia	49	Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer
Arnd Franz	55	Chief Executive Officer, LKQ Europe
Victor M. Casini	58	Senior Vice President, General Counsel and Corporate Secretary
Walter P. Hanley	54	Senior Vice President - Development
Justin L. Jude	44	Senior Vice President of Operations - Wholesale Parts Division
Michael T. Brooks	51	Senior Vice President and Chief Information Officer
Matthew J. McKay	43	Senior Vice President - Human Resources
Michael S. Clark	46	Vice President - Finance and Controller

Dominick Zarcone became our President and Chief Executive Officer in May 2017. Mr. Zarcone was our Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer from March 2015 to May 2017. Prior to joining our Company, he was the Managing Director and Chief Financial Officer of Baird Financial Group, a capital markets and wealth management company, and certain of its affiliates from April 2011 to March 2015. He also served from April 2011 to March 2015 as Treasurer of Baird Funds, Inc., a family of fixed income and equity mutual funds managed by Robert W. Baird & Co. Incorporated, a registered broker/dealer. From February 1995 to April 2011, Mr. Zarcone was a Managing Director of the Investment Banking department of Robert W. Baird & Co. Incorporated. From February 1986 to February 1995, he was with the investment banking company Kidder, Peabody & Co., Incorporated, most recently as Senior Vice President of Investment Banking. Mr. Zarcone is a member of the Board of Directors of Generac Power Systems, Inc., a designer and manufacturer of power generation equipment and engine-powered products.

Varun Laroyia became our Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer in October 2017. Prior to joining our Company, he was the Chief Financial Officer of CBRE's Global Workplace Solutions ("GWS") business since 2015, following CBRE's acquisition of the GWS business from Johnson Controls Inc. ("JCI"), where he was the Chief Financial Officer and Vice President of Information Technology since 2013. From 2006 to 2013, Mr. Laroyia held various positions at JCI including Group Vice President of Global Audit and Vice President of Finance and Administration for its Building Efficiency business across Europe and Africa. From 2000 to 2006, Mr. Laroyia held various positions at Gateway, Inc., including Vice President and Controller based in the U.S. and Finance Director for the United Kingdom and Ireland. Prior to Gateway, he was with General Electric in the U.S. and then GE Capital in London where he served as a Manager of European Corporate Development. Mr. Laroyia started his career at KPMG in London.

Arnd Franz became our Chief Executive Officer, LKQ Europe in October 2019. Prior to joining us in April 2019 as Chief Operating Officer of LKQ Europe, Mr. Franz was Corporate Executive Vice President of Automotive Sales, Application Engineering and Aftermarket of the MAHLE Group, an automotive parts manufacturer headquartered in Stuttgart, Germany, from 2013. From 2006 until 2013, he was Executive Vice President and General Manager for MAHLE Aftermarket. Mr. Franz also served as a member of the Board of Management of the MAHLE group from 2013 to March 2019.

Victor M. Casini has been our Vice President, General Counsel and Corporate Secretary from our inception in February 1998. In March 2008, he was elected Senior Vice President. Mr. Casini was a member of our Board of Directors from May 2010 until May 2012. From July 1992 to December 2011, Mr. Casini was the Executive Vice President and General Counsel of Flynn Enterprises, Inc., a venture capital, hedging and consulting firm. Mr. Casini served as Senior Vice President, General Counsel

and Corporate Secretary of Discovery Zone, Inc., an operator and franchiser of family entertainment centers, from July 1992 until May 1995. Prior to July 1992, Mr. Casini practiced corporate and securities law with the law firm of Bell, Boyd & Lloyd LLP (now known as K&L Gates LLP) in Chicago, Illinois for more than five years.

Walter P. Hanley joined us in December 2002 as our Vice President of Development, Associate General Counsel and Assistant Secretary. In December 2005, he became our Senior Vice President of Development. Mr. Hanley served as Senior Vice President, General Counsel and Secretary of Emerald Casino, Inc., an owner of a license to operate a riverboat casino in the State of Illinois, from June 1999 until August 2002. Mr. Hanley served as Senior Vice President, General Counsel and Secretary of Blue Chip Casino, Inc., an owner and operator of a riverboat gaming vessel in Michigan City, Indiana, from July 1996 until November 1999. Mr. Hanley served as Vice President and Associate General Counsel of Flynn Enterprises, Inc. from May 1995 until February 1998 and as Associate General Counsel of Discovery Zone, Inc. from March 1993 until May 1995. Prior to March 1993, Mr. Hanley practiced corporate and securities law with the law firm of Bell, Boyd & Lloyd LLP (now known as K&L Gates LLP) in Chicago, Illinois.

Justin L. Jude became our Senior Vice President of Operations – Wholesale Parts Division in July 2015. Mr. Jude has been with us since February 2004 in various roles, including from March 2008 to February 2011 as Vice President - Supply Chain, from February 2011 to May 2014 as Vice President – Information Systems (North America), and from June 2014 to July 2015 as President of Keystone Automotive Operations, Inc., our specialty automotive business. Mr. Jude has been in the Company's industry for over 20 years.

Michael T. Brooks joined LKQ as Senior Vice President – Chief Information Officer in February 2020. Prior to joining us, Mr. Brooks held various senior management positions with GATX Corporation, a global railcar leasing company, from 2008 to 2020, including Chief Information Officer and Chief Operations Officer. Prior to GATX, he served as Chief Information Officer for Constellation NewEnergy, a retail energy company, from 2003 to 2008. Mr. Brooks also spent over ten years in consulting focusing on process improvement and systems implementations with firms including Accenture and Oracle.

Matthew J. McKay became our Senior Vice President of Human Resources in June 2016. Prior thereto, he served as our Associate General Counsel from December 2007 to May 2016, focusing on employment-related matters. Prior to joining us, Mr. McKay served as a law clerk for Judge William Bauer at the United States Court of Appeals for the Seventh Circuit.

Michael S. Clark has been our Vice President – Finance and Controller since February 2011. Prior thereto, he served as our Assistant Controller since May 2008. Prior to joining our Company, he was the SEC Reporting Manager of FMC Technologies, Inc., a global provider of technology solutions for the energy industry, from December 2004 to May 2008. Before joining FMC Technologies, Mr. Clark, a certified public accountant (inactive), worked in public accounting for more than eight years, leaving as a Senior Manager in the audit practice of Deloitte & Touche.

Code of Ethics

A copy of our Code of Ethics, which is applicable to our principal executive officer, principal financial officer, and principal accounting officer, is available free of charge through our website at www.lkqcorp.com. Any amendments to the elements of our Code of Ethics enumerated in paragraph (b) of Item 406 of Regulation S-K, or waivers granted to the above listed officers relating to such elements, will be posted on our website.

Section 16 Compliance

Information appearing under the caption "Delinquent Section 16(a) Reports" in the Proxy Statement is incorporated herein by reference.

Audit Committee

Information appearing under the caption "Corporate Governance—Committees of the Board—Audit Committee" in the Proxy Statement is incorporated herein by reference.

ITEM 11. EXECUTIVE COMPENSATION

Information appearing under the captions "Director Compensation—Director Compensation Table," "Executive Compensation—Compensation Discussion and Analysis," "Corporate Governance—Compensation Committee Interlocks and Insider Participation" and "Executive Compensation—Compensation Tables" in the Proxy Statement is incorporated herein by reference.

ITEM 12. SECURITY OWNERSHIP OF CERTAIN BENEFICIAL OWNERS AND MANAGEMENT AND RELATED STOCKHOLDER MATTERS

Information appearing under the caption "Other Information—Principal Stockholders" in the Proxy Statement is incorporated herein by reference.

The following table provides information about our common stock that may be issued under our equity compensation plans as of December 31, 2020:

Plan Category	Equity Compensation Plan Information		
	Number of securities to be issued upon exercise of outstanding options, warrants, and rights (a)	Weighted-average exercise price of outstanding options, warrants, and rights (b)	Number of securities remaining available for future issuance under equity compensation plans (excluding securities reflected in column (a)) (c)
Equity compensation plans approved by stockholders			
Stock options	—	\$ —	—
Restricted stock units	1,479,672	\$ —	—
Performance-based restricted stock units	291,601	\$ —	—
Total equity compensation plans approved by stockholders	1,771,273		9,577,770
Equity compensation plans not approved by stockholders	—	\$ —	—
Total	1,771,273		9,577,770

See Note 7, "Stock-Based Compensation," to the consolidated financial statements in Part II, Item 8 of this Annual Report on Form 10-K for further information related to the equity incentive plans listed above.

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

Information appearing under the captions "Other Information—Certain Transactions," "Election of our Board of Directors" and "Corporate Governance—Director Independence" in the Proxy Statement is incorporated herein by reference.

ITEM 14. PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTANT FEES AND SERVICES

Information appearing under the captions "Ratification of Appointment of Our Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm—Audit Fees and Non-Audit Fees" and "Ratification of Appointment of Our Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm—Policy on Audit Committee Approval of Audit and Non-Audit Services" in the Proxy Statement is incorporated herein by reference.

PART IV**ITEM 15. EXHIBITS, FINANCIAL STATEMENT SCHEDULES****(a)(1) Financial Statements**

Reference is made to the information set forth in Part II, Item 8 of this Annual Report on Form 10-K, which information is incorporated herein by reference.

(a)(2) Financial Statement Schedules

Other than as set forth below, all schedules for which provision is made in the applicable accounting regulations of the SEC have been omitted because they are not required under the related instructions, are not applicable, or the information has been provided in the consolidated financial statements or the notes thereto.

**Schedule II—Valuation and Qualifying Accounts and Reserves
(in thousands)**

Description	Balance at Beginning of Period	Additions Charged to Costs and Expenses	Deductions	Acquisitions and Other	Balance at End of Period
ALLOWANCE FOR DOUBTFUL ACCOUNTS:					
(1) Year ended December 31, 2019	\$ 57,207	\$ 12,088	\$ (18,308)	\$ 1,698	\$ 52,685
Year ended December 31, 2018	57,609	13,970	(15,945)	1,573	57,207

(1) The 2020 information is omitted from the table above as the information has been provided in "Allowance for Credit Losses" in Note 4, "Summary of Significant Accounting Policies," to the consolidated financial statements in Part II, Item 8 of this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

(a)(3) Exhibits

The exhibits to this Annual Report on Form 10-K are listed in Item 15(b) of this Annual Report on Form 10-K. Included in the exhibits listed therein are the following exhibits which constitute management contracts or compensatory plans or arrangements:

10.1	LKQ Corporation 401(k) Plus Plan dated August 1, 1999.
10.2	Amendment to LKQ Corporation 401(k) Plus Plan.
10.3	Trust for LKQ Corporation 401(k) Plus Plan.
10.4	LKQ Corporation 401(k) Plus Plan II, as amended and restated effective as of January 1, 2019.
10.5	LKQ Corporation 1998 Equity Incentive Plan, as amended.
10.6	Form of LKQ Corporation Restricted Stock Unit Agreement for Non-Employee Directors.
10.7	Form of LKQ Corporation Performance-Based Restricted Stock Unit Agreement (PSU 1 Award).
10.8	Form of LKQ Corporation Performance-Based Restricted Stock Unit Agreement (PSU 2 Award).
10.9	LKQ Corporation Cash Incentive Plan
10.10	Form of LKQ Corporation Annual Cash Bonus Award Memorandum
10.11	Form of LKQ Corporation Long-Term Cash Incentive Award Memorandum
10.12	Form of LKQ Corporation Performance-Based Restricted Stock Unit Agreement.
10.13	Form of Indemnification Agreement between directors and officers of LKQ Corporation and LKQ Corporation.
10.14	Amended and Restated LKQ Corporation Long Term Incentive Plan.
10.15	Form of LKQ Corporation Executive Officer Long Term Incentive Plan Award Memorandum.
10.16	Change of Control Agreement between LKQ Corporation and Walter P. Hanley dated as of July 24, 2014.
10.17	Change of Control Agreement between LKQ Corporation and Victor M. Casini dated as of July 24, 2014.
10.18	Change of Control Agreement between LKQ Corporation and Michael S. Clark dated as of July 24, 2014.
10.19	Change of Control Agreement between LKQ Corporation and Dominick P. Zarcone dated as of March 30, 2015.
10.20	Change of Control Agreement between LKQ Corporation and Justin L. Jude dated as of May 13, 2015.
10.21	Change of Control Agreement between LKQ Corporation and Ashley T. Brooks dated as of May 2, 2016.
10.22	Change of Control Agreement between LKQ Corporation and Matthew J. McKay dated as of June 1, 2016.
10.23	Change of Control Agreement between LKQ Corporation and Varun Laroyia dated as of October 1, 2017.
10.24	Change of Control Agreement between LKQ Corporation and Arnd Franz dated as of October 1, 2019.
10.25	Change of Control Agreement between LKQ Corporation and Michael T. Brooks dated as of January 31, 2020.
10.26	LKQ Severance Policy for Key Executives.
10.33	Offer Letter to Dominick P. Zarcone dated February 12, 2015.
10.34	Memorandum dated as of May 25, 2017 from Joseph M. Holsten to Dominick P. Zarcone.
10.35	Offer letter to Varun Laroyia dated September 5, 2017.
10.36	Offer Letter to Arnd Franz dated September 27, 2018.
10.37	Services Agreement dated as of November 27, 2018 between LKQ Corporation and Arnd Franz.
10.38	Services Agreement dated as of June 1, 2020 between LKQ Europe GmbH, an indirect wholly-owned subsidiary of LKQ Corporation, and Arnd Franz.

(b) Exhibits

- [3.1](#) Restated Certificate of Incorporation of LKQ Corporation (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 3.1 to the Company's report on Form 10-Q filed with the SEC on October 31, 2014).
- [3.2](#) Amended and Restated Bylaws of LKQ Corporation, as amended as of May 7, 2019 (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 3.1 to the Company's report on Form 8-K filed with the SEC on May 8, 2019).
- [4.1](#) Specimen of common stock certificate (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 4.1 to the Company's Registration Statement on Form S-1/A, Registration No. 333-107417 filed with the SEC on September 12, 2003).
- [4.2](#) Amendment and Restatement Agreement dated as of January 29, 2016 by and among LKQ Corporation, LKQ Delaware LLP, and certain additional subsidiaries of LKQ Corporation, as borrowers, certain financial institutions, as lenders, and Wells Fargo Bank, National Association, as administrative agent (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 4.1 to the Company's report on Form 8-K filed with the SEC on February 2, 2016).
- [4.3](#) Amendment No. 1 dated as of December 14, 2016 to the Fourth Amended and Restated Credit Agreement, which is Exhibit A to the Amendment and Restatement Agreement dated as of January 29, 2016 by and among LKQ Corporation, LKQ Delaware LLP, and certain additional subsidiaries of LKQ Corporation, as borrowers, certain financial institutions, as lenders, and Wells Fargo Bank, National Association, as administrative agent (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 4.3 to the Company's report on Form 10-K filed with the SEC on February 27, 2017).
- [4.4](#) Amendment No. 2 dated as of December 1, 2017 to the Fourth Amended and Restated Credit Agreement, which is Exhibit A to the Amendment and Restatement Agreement dated as of January 29, 2016 by and among LKQ Corporation, LKQ Delaware LLP, and certain additional subsidiaries of LKQ Corporation, as borrowers, certain financial institutions, as lenders, and Wells Fargo Bank, National Association, as administrative agent. (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 4.4 to the Company's report on Form 10-K filed with the SEC on February 28, 2018).
- [4.5](#) Amendment No. 3 dated as of November 20, 2018 to the Fourth Amended and Restated Credit Agreement, which is Exhibit A to the Amendment and Restatement Agreement dated as of January 29, 2016 by and among LKQ Corporation, LKQ Delaware LLP, and certain additional subsidiaries of LKQ Corporation, as borrowers, certain financial institutions, as lenders, and Wells Fargo Bank, National Association, as administrative agent (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 4.5 to the Company's report on Form 10-K filed with the SEC on March 1, 2019).
- [4.6](#) Amendment No. 4 dated as of June 11, 2020 to the Fourth Amended and Restated Credit Agreement, which is Exhibit A to the Amendment and Restatement Agreement dated as of January 29, 2016 by and among LKQ Corporation, LKQ Delaware LLP, and certain additional subsidiaries of LKQ Corporation, as borrowers, certain financial institutions, as lenders, and Wells Fargo Bank, National Association, as administrative agent (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 4.1 to the Company's report on Form 8-K filed with the SEC on June 16, 2020).
- [4.7](#) Indenture dated as of April 14, 2016 among LKQ Italia Bondco S.p.A., as Issuer, LKQ Corporation, certain subsidiaries of LKQ Corporation, the Trustee, and the Paying Agent, Transfer Agent and Registrar (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 4.1 to the Company's report on Form 8-K filed with the SEC on April 18, 2016).
- [4.8](#) Supplemental Indenture dated as of June 13, 2016 among Auto Kelly a.s., LKQ Corporation, LKQ Italia Bondco S.p.A. and the Trustee (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 4.2 to the Company's report on Form 10-Q filed with the SEC on August 2, 2016).
- [4.9](#) Supplemental Indenture dated as of June 13, 2016 among ELIT CZ, spol. s r.o., LKQ Corporation, LKQ Italia Bondco S.p.A. and the Trustee (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 4.3 to the Company's report on Form 10-Q filed with the SEC on August 2, 2016).
- [4.10](#) Supplemental Indenture dated as of June 13, 2016 among Rhiag-Inter Auto Parts Italia S.p.A., LKQ Corporation, LKQ Italia Bondco S.p.A. and the Trustee (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 4.4 to the Company's report on Form 10-Q filed with the SEC on August 2, 2016).
- [4.11](#) Supplemental Indenture dated as of June 13, 2016 among Bertolotti S.p.A., LKQ Corporation, LKQ Italia Bondco S.p.A. and the Trustee (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 4.5 to the Company's report on Form 10-Q filed with the SEC on August 2, 2016).
- [4.12](#) Supplemental Indenture dated as of September 9, 2016 among LKQ Italia Bondco S.p.A., as Issuer, certain subsidiaries of LKQ Corporation, as Guarantors, and BNP Paribas Trust Corporation UK Limited, as Trustee (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 4.2 to the Company's report on Form 10-Q filed with the SEC on November 1, 2016).
- [4.13](#) Supplemental Indenture dated as of July 24, 2017 among LKQ Italia Bondco S.p.A., as Issuer, certain subsidiaries of LKQ Corporation, as Guarantors, and BNP Paribas Trust Corporation UK Limited, as Trustee (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 4.16 to the Company's report on Form 10-K filed with the SEC on February 28, 2018).

- [4.14](#) Supplemental Indenture dated as of November 29, 2017 among LKQ Italia Bondco S.p.A., as Issuer, certain subsidiaries of LKQ Corporation, as Guarantors, and BNP Paribas Trust Corporation UK Limited, as Trustee (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 4.17 to the Company's report on Form 10-K filed with the SEC on February 28, 2018).
- [4.15](#) Supplemental Indenture dated as of April 27, 2018 among LKQ Italia Bondco S.p.A., as Issuer, certain subsidiaries of LKQ Corporation, as Guarantors, and BNP Paribas Trust Corporation UK Limited, as Trustee (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 4.3 to the Company's report on Form 10-Q filed with the SEC on August 6, 2018).
- [4.16](#) Supplemental Indenture dated as of July 16, 2018 among LKQ Italia Bondco S.p.A., as Issuer, certain subsidiaries of LKQ Corporation, as Guarantors, and BNP Paribas Trust Corporation UK Limited, as Trustee (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 4.5 to the Company's report on Form 10-Q filed with the SEC on August 6, 2018).
- [4.17](#) Supplemental Indenture dated as of June 21, 2019 among LKQ Italia Bondco S.p.A. as Issuer, certain subsidiaries of LKQ Corporation, as Guarantors, and BNP Paribas Trust Corporation UK Limited, as Trustee (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 4.1 to the Company's report on Form 10-Q filed with the SEC on August 2, 2019).
- [4.18](#) Indenture dated as of April 9, 2018 among LKQ European Holdings B.V., as Issuer, LKQ Corporation, certain subsidiaries of LKQ Corporation, the trustee, paying agent, transfer agent, and registrar (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 4.1 to the Company's report on Form 8-K filed with the SEC on April 12, 2018).
- [4.19](#) Supplemental Indenture dated as of July 16, 2018 among LKQ European Holdings B.V., as Issuer, LKQ Corporation, certain subsidiaries of LKQ Corporation, as Guarantors, and BNP Paribas Trust Corporation UK Limited, as Trustee (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 4.6 to the Company's report on Form 10-Q filed with the SEC on August 6, 2018).
- [4.20](#) Supplemental Indenture dated as of June 21, 2019 among LKQ European Holdings B.V., as Issuer, LKQ Corporation, certain subsidiaries of LKQ Corporation, as Guarantors, and BNP Paribas Trust Corporation UK Limited, as Trustee (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 4.2 to the Company's report on Form 10-Q filed with the SEC on August 2, 2019).
- [4.21](#) Description of the Company's Securities Registered Pursuant to Section 12 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934.
- [10.1](#) LKQ Corporation 401(k) Plus Plan dated August 1, 1999 (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.23 to the Company's Registration Statement on Form S-1, Registration No. 333-107417 filed with the SEC on July 28, 2003).
- [10.2](#) Amendment to LKQ Corporation 401(k) Plus Plan (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.24 to the Company's Registration Statement on Form S-1, Registration No. 333-107417 filed with the SEC on July 28, 2003).
- [10.3](#) Trust for LKQ Corporation 401(k) Plus Plan (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.25 to the Company's Registration Statement on Form S-1, Registration No. 333-107417 filed with the SEC on July 28, 2003).
- [10.4](#) LKQ Corporation 401(k) Plus Plan II, as amended and restated effective as of January 1, 2019 (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.4 to the Company's report on Form 10-K filed with the SEC on March 1, 2019).
- [10.5](#) LKQ Corporation 1998 Equity Incentive Plan, as amended (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Company's report on Form 10-Q filed with the SEC on November 1, 2016).
- [10.6](#) Form of LKQ Corporation Restricted Stock Unit Agreement for Non-Employee Directors.
- [10.7](#) Form of LKQ Corporation Performance-Based Restricted Stock Unit Agreement (PSU 1 Award) (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.7 to the Company's report on Form 10-K filed with the SEC on February 27, 2020).
- [10.8](#) Form of LKQ Corporation Performance-Based Restricted Stock Unit Agreement (PSU 2 Award) (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.8 to the Company's report on Form 10-K filed with the SEC on February 27, 2020).
- [10.9](#) LKQ Corporation Cash Incentive Plan (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.6 to the Company's report on Form 10-Q filed with the SEC on May 2, 2019).
- [10.10](#) Form of LKQ Corporation Annual Cash Bonus Award Memorandum (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.10 to the Company's report on Form 10-K filed with the SEC on February 27, 2020).
- [10.11](#) Form of LKQ Corporation Long-Term Cash Incentive Award Memorandum.
- [10.12](#) Form of LKQ Corporation Performance-Based Restricted Stock Unit Agreement (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.9 to the Company's report on Form 10-K filed with the SEC on February 28, 2018).
- [10.13](#) Form of Indemnification Agreement between directors and officers of LKQ Corporation and LKQ Corporation (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.30 to the Company's Registration Statement on Form S-1, Registration No. 333-107417 filed with the SEC on July 28, 2003).
- [10.14](#) Amended and Restated LKQ Corporation Long Term Incentive Plan (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Company's report on Form 8-K filed with the SEC on November 7, 2014).

- [10.15](#) Form of LKQ Corporation Executive Officer Long Term Incentive Plan Award Memorandum (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.15 to the Company's report on Form 10-K filed with the SEC on March 1, 2019).
- [10.16](#) Change of Control Agreement between LKQ Corporation and Walter P. Hanley dated as of July 24, 2014 (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.4 to the Company's report on Form 8-K filed with the SEC on July 28, 2014).
- [10.17](#) Change of Control Agreement between LKQ Corporation and Victor M. Casini dated as of July 24, 2014 (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.5 to the Company's report on Form 8-K filed with the SEC on July 28, 2014).
- [10.18](#) Change of Control Agreement between LKQ Corporation and Michael S. Clark dated as of July 24, 2014 (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.8 to the Company's report on Form 8-K filed with the SEC on July 28, 2014).
- [10.19](#) Change of Control Agreement between LKQ Corporation and Dominick P. Zarcone dated as of March 30, 2015 (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.7 to the Company's report on Form 10-Q filed with the SEC on May 1, 2015).
- [10.20](#) Change of Control Agreement between LKQ Corporation and Justin L. Jude dated as of May 13, 2015 (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.32 to the Company's report on Form 10-K filed with the SEC on February 25, 2016).
- [10.21](#) Change of Control Agreement between LKQ Corporation and Ashley T. Brooks dated as of May 2, 2016 (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Company's report on Form 10-Q filed with the SEC on August 2, 2016).
- [10.22](#) Change of Control Agreement between LKQ Corporation and Matthew J. McKay dated as of June 1, 2016 (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.34 to the Company's report on Form 10-K filed with the SEC on February 27, 2017).
- [10.23](#) Change of Control Agreement between LKQ Corporation and Varun Laroyia dated as of October 1, 2017 (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.26 to the Company's report on Form 10-K filed with the SEC on February 28, 2018).
- [10.24](#) Change of Control Agreement between LKQ Corporation and Arnd Franz dated as of October 1, 2019 (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.25 to the Company's report on Form 10-K filed with the SEC on February 27, 2020).
- [10.25](#) Change of Control Agreement between LKQ Corporation and Michael T. Brooks dated as of January 31, 2020 (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.26 to the Company's report on Form 10-K filed with the SEC on February 27, 2020).
- [10.26](#) LKQ Severance Policy for Key Executives (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Company's report on Form 8-K filed with the SEC on July 28, 2014).
- [10.27](#) Receivables Sale Agreement dated as of September 28, 2012 among Keystone Automotive Industries, Inc., as an Originator, Greenleaf Auto Recyclers, LLC, as an Originator, and LKQ Receivables Finance Company, LLC, as Buyer (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Company's report on Form 8-K filed with the SEC on October 4, 2012).
- [10.28](#) Receivables Purchase Agreement dated as of September 28, 2012 among LKQ Receivables Finance Company, LLC, as Seller, LKQ Corporation, as Servicer, Victory Receivables Corporation, as a Conduit and The Bank of Tokyo-Mitsubishi UFJ, Ltd., as a Financial Institution, as Administrative Agent and as a Managing Agent (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.2 to the Company's report on Form 8-K filed with the SEC on October 4, 2012).
- [10.29](#) Amendment No. 1 to Receivables Purchase Agreement dated as of September 29, 2014 among LKQ Receivables Finance Company, LLC, as Seller, LKQ Corporation, as Servicer, Victory Receivables Corporation, as a Conduit and The Bank of Tokyo-Mitsubishi UFJ, Ltd., as a Financial Institution, as Administrative Agent and as a Managing Agent (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Company's report on Form 8-K filed with the SEC on October 3, 2014).
- [10.30](#) Performance Undertaking, dated as of September 28, 2012 by LKQ Corporation in favor of LKQ Receivables Finance Company, LLC (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.3 to the Company's report on Form 8-K filed with the SEC on October 4, 2012).
- [10.31](#) Amendment No. 2 to Receivables Purchase Agreement dated as of November 29, 2016 among LKQ Receivables Finance Company, LLC, as Seller, LKQ Corporation, as Servicer, Victory Receivables Corporation, as a Conduit, and The Bank of Tokyo-Mitsubishi UFJ, Ltd., a Financial Institution, as Administrative Agent and as a Managing Agent (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.40 to the Company's report on Form 10-K filed with the SEC on February 27, 2017).
- [10.32](#) Amendment No. 3 to Receivables Purchase Agreement dated as of December 20, 2018 among LKQ Receivables Finance Company, LLC, as Seller, LKQ Corporation, as Servicer, Victory Receivables Corporation, as a Conduit, MUFG Bank, a Financial Institution as Administrative Agent and as a Managing Agent (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.31 to the Company's report on Form 10-K filed with the SEC on March 1, 2019).

10.33	Offer Letter to Dominick P. Zarcone dated February 12, 2015 (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.4 to the Company's report on Form 8-K filed with the SEC on March 3, 2015).
10.34	Memorandum dated as of May 25, 2017 from Joseph M. Holsten to Dominick P. Zarcone (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Company's report on Form 8-K filed with the SEC on June 5, 2017).
10.35	Offer letter to Varun Laroyia dated September 5, 2017 (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Company's report on Form 8-K filed with the SEC on September 6, 2017).
10.36	Offer Letter to Arnd Franz dated September 27, 2018 (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Company's report on Form 10-Q filed with the SEC on May 7, 2020).
10.37	Services Agreement dated as of November 27, 2018 between LKQ Corporation and Arnd Franz (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.2 to the Company's report on Form 10-Q filed with the SEC on May 7, 2020).
10.38	Services Agreement dated as of June 1, 2020 between LKQ Europe GmbH, an indirect wholly-owned subsidiary of LKQ Corporation, and Arnd Franz (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Company's report on Form 10-Q filed with the SEC on August 4, 2020).
21.1	List of subsidiaries, jurisdictions and assumed names.
23.1	Consent of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm.
31.1	Certification of Chief Executive Officer Pursuant to Rule 13a-14(a) or Rule 15d-14(a), as adopted pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
31.2	Certification of Chief Financial Officer Pursuant to Rule 13a-14(a) or Rule 15d-14(a), as adopted pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
32.1	Certification of Chief Executive Officer Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
32.2	Certification of Chief Financial Officer Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
101.INS	XBRL Instance Document
101.SCH	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Schema Document
101.CAL	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Calculation Linkbase Document
101.DEF	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Definition Linkbase Document
101.LAB	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Label Linkbase Document
101.PRE	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Presentation Linkbase Document
104	Cover Page Interactive Data File (formatted as Inline XBRL and contained in Exhibit 101)

**DESCRIPTION OF THE REGISTRANT'S SECURITIES
REGISTERED PURSUANT TO SECTION 12 OF THE
SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934**

As of December 31, 2020, LKQ Corporation has one class of securities registered under Section 12 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the "Exchange Act"): our Common Stock.

DESCRIPTION OF COMMON STOCK

We are authorized to issue up to 1,000,000,000 shares of common stock. Each share has a par value of \$0.01. The following description summarizes various provisions of our common stock. The summary is not complete and is subject to, and qualified in its entirety by, our restated certificate of incorporation and amended and restated bylaws, copies of which have been filed as exhibits to our most recent annual report on Form 10-K, and the provisions of applicable Delaware law.

Common Stock

Each share of our common stock entitles the holder to one vote on all matters submitted to a vote of stockholders, including the election of directors. The holders of common stock are entitled to receive dividends, if any, declared from time to time by the directors out of legally available funds. The payment of dividends is restricted by the terms of our credit facility. In the event of our liquidation, dissolution or winding up, the holders of common stock are entitled to share ratably in all assets remaining after the payment of liabilities.

The common stock has no preemptive or conversion rights or other subscription rights. There are no redemption or sinking fund provisions applicable to the common stock. All outstanding shares of common stock are fully paid and nonassessable.

Anti-Takeover Effects of Our Certificate of Incorporation and Bylaws

Some provisions of our restated certificate of incorporation and amended and restated bylaws may be deemed to have an anti-takeover effect and may delay or prevent a tender offer or takeover attempt that a stockholder might consider to be in its best interest. These provisions include:

Special Meetings of Stockholders

Our restated certificate of incorporation provides that special meetings of our stockholders may be called only by the president or by a majority of the board of directors. As a result, stockholders must rely on the board of directors to call a special meeting or wait until the next annual meeting to hold a vote on extraordinary matters like a significant transaction and would have to comply with the notice provisions described below. The restriction on the ability of stockholders to call a special meeting means that a proposal to replace the board also could be delayed until the next annual meeting.

Advance Notice Procedure

Our amended and restated bylaws establish an advance notice procedure for stockholder proposals to be brought before an annual meeting of our stockholders, including proposed nominations of persons for election to the board of directors. Generally, the advance notice provisions require that written notice of the proposals or nominations must be given to our secretary no less than 60 days nor more than 90 days prior to the annual meeting. However, if notice or prior public disclosure of the annual meeting date is given less than 70 days prior to the meeting, the notice must be received by our secretary no later than the close of business on the tenth day following the day on which notice of the annual meeting date was mailed or public disclosure was made, whichever occurs first.

At an annual meeting, stockholders may only consider proposals or nominations specified in the notice of meeting, brought before the meeting by or at the direction of the board of directors, or brought before the meeting by a stockholder who has complied with the notice provisions described above. Our amended and restated bylaws may have the effect of precluding the conduct of certain business at a meeting if the proper procedures are not followed. These provisions may also discourage or deter a potential acquirer from conducting a solicitation of proxies to elect the acquirer's own slate of directors or otherwise attempting to obtain control of us.

No Stockholder Action by Written Consent

Delaware law provides that stockholders may take action by written consent in lieu of a stockholder meeting. However, Delaware law also allows us to eliminate stockholder actions by written consent, which we have done. Elimination of written consents of stockholders may lengthen the amount of time required to take stockholder actions because actions by written consent are not subject to the minimum notice requirement of a stockholders' meeting. The elimination of stockholders' written consents may also deter hostile takeover attempts. Without the availability of stockholders' actions by written consent, a holder controlling a majority of our capital stock would not be able to amend our bylaws or remove directors without holding a

stockholders meeting. The holder would have to obtain the consent of a majority of the board of directors to call a special stockholders' meeting or comply with the notice periods applicable to annual meetings.

Authorized but Unissued Shares

The authorized but unissued shares of common stock will be available for future issuance without stockholder approval. These additional shares may be utilized for a variety of corporate purposes, including public offerings to raise additional capital, acquisitions and employee benefit plans. The existence of authorized but unissued shares of common stock could render more difficult or discourage an attempt to obtain control of a majority of our stock by means of a proxy contest, tender offer, merger or otherwise.

Material Provisions of Delaware Law

We are subject to the provisions of Section 203 of the Delaware General Corporation Law. In general, such provisions prohibit a publicly-held Delaware corporation from engaging in any business combination transactions with any interested stockholder for a period of three years after the date of the transaction in which the person became an interested stockholder, unless:

- the transaction is approved by the board of directors prior to the date the interested stockholder obtained that status;
- upon consummation of the transaction that resulted in the stockholder becoming an interested stockholder, the interested stockholder owned at least 85% of the voting stock of the corporation outstanding at the time the transaction commenced, excluding for purposes of determining the number of shares of voting stock outstanding those shares owned by (a) persons who are directors and also officers and (b) employee stock plans in which employee participants do not have the right to determine confidentially whether shares held subject to the plan will be tendered in a tender or exchange offer; or
- on or subsequent to the date the person became an interested stockholder, the business combination is approved by the board of directors and authorized at an annual or special meeting of stockholders, and not by written consent, by the affirmative vote of at least 66 2/3% of the outstanding voting stock which is not owned by the interested stockholder.

A "business combination" is defined to include mergers, asset sales and other transactions resulting in financial benefit to an interested stockholder. In general, an "interested stockholder" is a person who, together with affiliates and associates, owns, or at any time in the previous three years owned, 15% or more of a corporation's voting stock. The statute could have the effect of prohibiting or delaying mergers or other takeover or change in control attempts.

Choice of Forum Provisions in Our Bylaws

Our amended and restated bylaws provide that the Court of Chancery of the State of Delaware (or if the Court of Chancery does not have jurisdiction, another court of the State of Delaware, or if no court of the State of Delaware has jurisdiction, the federal district court for the District of Delaware) shall be the exclusive forum for the following types of actions or proceedings:

- any derivative action or proceeding brought on our behalf;
- any action asserting a breach of fiduciary duty;
- any action asserting a claim against us arising under the Delaware General Corporation Law, our certificate of incorporation, or our bylaws;
- any action asserting a claim governed by the internal-affairs doctrine; and
- any action to interpret, apply, enforce or determine the validity of our certificate of incorporation or our bylaws.

The choice of forum provision in our bylaws does not apply to claims brought to enforce any duty or liability created by the Exchange Act or the Securities Act or any claim with respect to which the federal courts have exclusive jurisdiction.

Transfer Agent and Registrar

The transfer agent and registrar for our common stock is Broadridge Corporate Issuer Solutions, Inc. Its address is 1717 Arch Street, Suite 1300, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19103.

Listing

Our common stock is listed on Nasdaq under the symbol "LKQ."

RESTRICTED STOCK UNIT AGREEMENT

This Restricted Stock Unit Agreement (this “Agreement”) is made and entered into as of the ____ day of _____, _____ (the “Grant Date”) by and between LKQ Corporation, a Delaware corporation (the “Company”), and _____ (the “Key Person”).

Recitals

The Board is of the opinion that the interests of the Company will be advanced by encouraging certain persons affiliated with the Company, upon whose judgment, initiative and efforts the Company depends for the successful conduct of the Company’s business, to acquire or increase their proprietary interest in the Company, thus providing them with a more direct stake in its welfare and assuring a closer identification of their interests with those of the Company.

The Board is of the opinion that the Key Person is such a person.

The Company desires to grant restricted stock units (“RSUs”) to the Key Person, and the Key Person desires to accept such grant, all on the terms and subject to the conditions set forth in this Agreement and set forth in the Company’s 1998 Equity Incentive Plan (the “Plan”). Any capitalized term used herein that is not defined shall have the meaning of such term set forth in the Plan.

Covenants

NOW, THEREFORE, the parties hereto, intending to be legally bound, hereby agree as follows:

1. Grant of Restricted Stock Units. The Company hereby grants to the Key Person and the Key Person hereby accepts from the Company _____ RSUs, on the terms and subject to the conditions set forth herein and in the Plan (the “Award”).
 2. Representations of Key Person. The Key Person hereby represents and warrants that the Key Person has been provided a copy of the Plan (which is also filed publicly) and a Plan prospectus describing the material terms of the Plan, and is accepting the RSUs with full knowledge of and subject to the restrictions contained in this Agreement and the Plan.
 3. Vesting and Settlement. (a) The RSUs shall be subject to time-based vesting conditions (which must be satisfied before the applicable portion of the Award is considered earned and payable) as follows: the Award shall vest with respect to 100% of the number of RSUs subject to the Award on the earlier of (i) the one-year anniversary of the grant date (unless such date is a day on which the U.S. stock exchanges are closed, in which case the vesting date shall be extended to the next succeeding business day), and (ii) the date of the _____ Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Company (the “Vesting Period”).
 (b) Within 30 days of vesting, one Share shall be delivered to the Key Person in settlement of each vested RSU.
 4. Termination of Relationship. In the event the Key Person incurs a Separation from Service for any reason other than death or Disability, all RSUs of such Key Person that are unvested at the date of Separation from Service shall be forfeited to the Company. In the event the Key Person incurs a Separation from Service due to death or Disability, all RSUs of such Key Person shall immediately become fully vested on the date of termination and all restrictions shall lapse.
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5. Change of Control. In the event of a Change of Control occurring after the Grant Date, the Change of Control provisions of Article 14 of the Plan shall apply to the RSUs.

6. Non-Transferability of RSUs. Except as expressly provided in the Plan or this Agreement, the RSUs may not be sold, assigned, transferred, pledged or otherwise disposed of, shall not be assignable by operation of law, and shall not be subject to execution, attachment or similar process, except by will or the laws of descent and distribution. Any attempted sale, assignment, transfer, pledge or other disposition of any RSU prior to vesting shall be null and void and without effect.

7. Taxes. The Key Person shall be responsible for taxes due upon the settlement of any RSU granted hereunder and upon any later transfer by the Key Person of any Share received upon the settlement of an RSU.

8. No Rights as a Stockholder. Prior to the settlement of any RSU, the Key Person has no rights with respect to the Share issuable to the Key Person upon such settlement, shall not be treated as a Stockholder, and shall not have any voting rights or the right to receive any dividends with respect to the RSU or the underlying Share.

9. Notices. Any notices required or permitted hereunder shall be sent using any means (including personal delivery, courier, messenger service, facsimile transmission or electronic transmission), if to the Key Person, at the address as the Key Person may designate in writing to the Company or to the Key Person's home address if no other address has been provided to the Company; and, if to the Company, at the address of its headquarters in Chicago, Attention: General Counsel, or such other address as the Company may designate in writing to the Key Person. Such notice shall be deemed duly given when it is actually received by the party for whom it was intended. The Company may deliver any documents related to current or future participation in the Plan by electronic means and the Key Person's acceptance of the Award constitutes the Key Person's consent to receive those documents by electronic delivery and to participate in the Plan through any on-line or electronic system established and maintained by the Company or a third party designated by the Company.

10. Failure to Enforce Not a Waiver. The failure of the Company to enforce at any time any provision of this Agreement shall in no way be construed to be a waiver of such provision or of any other provision hereof.

11. Amendment or Termination. This Agreement may not be amended or terminated unless such amendment or termination is in writing and duly executed by each of the parties hereto.

12. Benefit and Binding Effect. This Agreement shall be binding upon and shall inure to the benefit of the Company, its successors and assigns, and the Key Person and the Key Person's executors, administrators, personal representatives and heirs. In the event that any part of this Agreement shall be held to be invalid or unenforceable, the remaining parts hereof shall nevertheless continue to be valid and enforceable as though the invalid portions were not a part hereof.

13. Entire Agreement. This Agreement contains the entire understanding of the parties hereto with respect to the subject matter hereof and supersedes all prior agreements, discussions and understandings relating to such subject matter; provided, however, for the avoidance of doubt, the parties acknowledge that any confidentiality, non-competition, non-solicitation or similar restrictive covenant agreed to by the parties hereto on or before the Grant Date is not superseded by this Agreement and is an obligation of the parties hereto in addition to Section 17 below.

14. Governing Law and Venue. This Agreement shall be governed by, and construed and enforced in accordance with, the laws of the State of Delaware, without giving effect to principles and provisions thereof relating to conflict or choice of laws. Any and all actions concerning any dispute arising hereunder shall be filed and maintained only in a state or federal court sitting in the County of Cook, State of Illinois. The parties hereto specifically consent and submit to the jurisdiction of such court.

15. Incorporation of Terms of Plan. The terms of the Plan are incorporated herein by reference and the Key Person's rights hereunder are subject to the terms of the Plan to the extent they are inconsistent with or in addition to the terms set forth herein. The Key Person hereby agrees to comply with all requirements of the Plan.

16. Non-Competition and Confidentiality. (a) Notwithstanding any provision to the contrary set forth elsewhere herein, the RSUs, the Shares underlying the RSUs, and any proceeds received by the Key Person upon the sale of Shares underlying the RSUs shall be forfeited by the Key Person to the Company without any consideration therefore, if the Key Person is not in compliance, at any time during the period commencing on the Grant Date and ending nine months following the Key Person's Separation from Service, with all applicable provisions of the Plan and with the following conditions:

(a) the Key Person shall not directly or indirectly (1) be employed by, engage or have any interest in any business which is or becomes competitive with the Company or its Subsidiaries or is or becomes otherwise prejudicial to or in conflict with the interests of the Company or its Subsidiaries, (2) induce any customer of the Company or its Subsidiaries to patronize such competitive business or otherwise request or advise any such customer to withdraw, curtail or cancel any of its business with the Company or its Subsidiaries, or (3) hire or solicit for employment any person employed by the Company or its Subsidiaries or hire any person who was employed by the Company or its Subsidiaries at any time within nine months of such hire; provided, however, that this restriction shall not prevent the Key Person from acquiring and holding up to two percent of the outstanding shares of capital stock of any corporation which is or becomes competitive with the Company or is or becomes otherwise prejudicial to or in conflict with the interests of the Company if such shares are available to the general public on a national securities exchange or in the over-the-counter market; and

(b) the Key Person shall not use or disclose, except for the sole benefit of or with the written consent of the Company, any confidential information relating to the business, processes or products of the Company. Nothing in this Agreement, however, prohibits the Key Employee from reporting violations of law or regulation to any U.S. federal, state or local governmental or law enforcement branch, agency or entity (collectively, a "Governmental Entity"), or from cooperating with any Governmental Entity, including the EEOC, the Securities and Exchange Commission or the Department of Justice.

(b) The Company shall notify in writing the Key Person of any violation by the Key Person of this Section 16. The forfeiture shall be effective as of the date of the occurrence of any of the activities set forth in Section 16(a) above. If the Shares underlying the RSUs have been sold, the Key Person shall promptly pay to the Company the amount of the proceeds from such sale. The Key Person hereby consents to a deduction from any amounts owed by the Company to the Key Person from time to time (including amounts owed as wages or other compensation, fringe benefits or vacation pay) to the extent of the amounts owed by the Key Person to the Company under this Section 16. Whether or not the Company elects to make any set-off in whole or in part, the Key Person agrees to timely pay any

amounts due under this Section 16. In addition, the Company shall be entitled to injunctive relief for any violation by the Key Person of this Section 16.

(c) Notwithstanding any provision of this Agreement to the contrary, the Key Person shall be entitled to communicate, cooperate and file a complaint with any Governmental Entity concerning possible violations of any U.S. federal, state or local law or regulation, and to otherwise make disclosures to any Governmental Entity, in each case, that are protected under the whistleblower provisions of any such law or regulation, as long as in each case the communications and disclosures are consistent with applicable law. The Key Person shall not forfeit any RSUs, Shares held in connection with any RSUs or proceeds from the sale of such Shares as a result of exercising any rights under this Section 16(c).

(d) The obligations of this **Section 16** shall survive the Key Person's Separation from Service.

17. Hedging Positions. The Key Person agrees that, at any time during the period commencing on the Grant Date and ending when the Award is fully settled or the RSUs are forfeited, the Key Person shall not (a) directly or indirectly sell any equity security of the Company if the Key Person does not own the security sold, or if owning the security, does not deliver it against such sale within 20 days thereafter; or (b) establish a derivative security position with respect to any equity security of the Company that increases in value as the value of the underlying equity decreases (including a long put option and a short call option position) with securities underlying the position exceeding the underlying securities otherwise owned by the Key Person. In the event the Key Person violates this provision, the Company shall have the right to cancel the Award.

18. Code Section 409A. The RSUs are intended to be exempt from (or in the alternative to comply with) Code Section 409A. This Agreement shall be construed and interpreted in a manner consistent with the requirements for avoiding taxes or penalties under Code Section 409A, consistent with Section 18.6 of the Plan. For purposes of Code Section 409A, each installment payment under this Agreement or the Plan, or otherwise payable to the Key Employee, shall be treated as a separate payment. Notwithstanding the foregoing, neither the Company nor the Committee shall have any obligation to take any action to prevent the assessment of any additional tax or penalty on the Key Employee under Code Section 409A and neither the Company nor the Committee shall have any liability to the Key Employee for such tax or penalty.

19. Clawback. The Award and all amounts and benefits received or outstanding under the Plan shall be subject to potential clawback, cancellation, recoupment, rescission, payback, reduction or other similar action in accordance with the terms and conditions of any applicable Company clawback or similar policy or any applicable law related to such actions, as may be in effect from time to time. The Key Person's acceptance of the Award constitutes the Key Person's acknowledgement of and consent to the Company's application, implementation and enforcement of any applicable Company clawback or similar policy that may apply to the Key Person, whether adopted before or after the Grant Date, and any provision of applicable law relating to clawback, cancellation, recoupment, rescission, payback or reduction of compensation, and the Key Person's agreement that the Company may take such actions as may be necessary to effectuate any such policy or applicable law, without further consideration or action.

20. Dividend Equivalents. If a dividend is paid with respect to the Common Stock, a dividend equivalent equal to the total dividend the Key Person would have received had the RSUs been actual Shares shall be accumulated and deemed reinvested in additional RSUs, which shall become earned and

payable to the same extent that the underlying RSUs become earned and payable. If the underlying RSUs are forfeited, the Key Person shall have no right to such dividend equivalents. Reinvestment of dividend equivalents in additional RSUs at the time of any dividend payment and the payment of Shares with respect to dividend equivalents shall only be permissible if sufficient Shares are available under the Plan for such reinvestment or payment (taking into account then-outstanding Awards). In the event that sufficient Shares are not available for such reinvestment or payment, such reinvestment or payment shall be made in the form of a grant of RSUs equal in number to the Shares that would have been obtained by such payment or reinvestment, the terms of which RSUs shall provide for settlement in cash and for dividend equivalent reinvestment in further RSUs on the terms contemplated by this Section.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the parties have executed this Agreement as of the Grant Date.

LKQ CORPORATION

KEY PERSON

By: _____
Name: _____
Title: _____

By: _____
Name: _____
Address: _____

M E M O R A N D U M

TO: [[YEAR]] CIP Participant

FROM: Compensation Committee

DATE: [[DATE]], [[YEAR]]

RE: Long-Term Cash Incentive Award

You are being granted a long-term cash incentive award under the LKQ Corporation Cash Incentive Plan (CIP). All capitalized terms not otherwise defined in this Memorandum will have the meanings set forth in the CIP. The potential payout under your award is subject to the terms and conditions set forth in this Memorandum and in the CIP. The information contained herein is personal to you and proprietary to the Company, and by participating in the CIP, you agree to keep all information stated herein strictly confidential

Participant: [[NAME]]

Performance Period: [[DATE]], [[YEAR]] to [[DATE]], [[YEAR]]

Target Award: \$[[•]] **OR** [[•% of Base Salary, defined as •]].

Performance Metrics: (1) The average of the Company's annual parts and services organic revenue growth during the Performance Period.

(2) The Company's adjusted diluted earnings per share in year [[YEAR]].

(3) The average of the Company's annual return on invested capital (ROIC) during the Performance Period (the ROIC in any given year shall be calculated as the adjusted net income before interest expense (NOPAT) divided by the sum of (i) average total debt, net of cash and (ii) average equity). For purposes of calculating annual return on invested capital, (i) the impact of acquisitions with a purchase price over \$50 million completed during the Performance Period will be excluded from the calculation in each of the three years, (ii) NOPAT will not be adjusted for currency impacts, and (iii) invested capital will be based on a five quarter average and will not be adjusted for changes to NOPAT or currency impacts (e.g., CTA). Portions of the Award will vest based on the percentages allocated to each Award Component, as illustrated below.

ESG Modifier: The earned and payable Award amount calculated as described below under the Payout Formula will be subject to an ESG Modifier, which can modify the payout of the Award by +/-10%. The Committee shall in its sole discretion determine the level of attainment by the Company of the Company's ESG initiatives and goals and adjust the payout upward or downward by up to 10%.

Adjustments: The GAAP calculation of each of the above Performance Metrics will be subject to adjustment by the Committee for extraordinary, unusual, infrequently occurring, or other items if such adjustment is deemed necessary or advisable by the Committee to more accurately achieve the purposes of this award.

In addition, the Committee will adjust the Performance Metrics or other features of the award (1) that relate to the value or number of the shares of common stock of the Company to reflect any stock dividend, stock split, recapitalization, combination or exchange of shares, or other similar changes in such stock, and (2) except as otherwise indicated, to account for changes in the value of foreign currencies of countries in which the Company operates versus the U.S. dollar (using the average respective exchange rates for the calendar year prior to the Performance Period).

For purposes of determining the EPS and ROIC Components, each shall be increased to the extent that it was reduced in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles (“GAAP”) by objectively determinable amounts due to:

1. A change in accounting policy or GAAP;
2. Dispositions of assets or businesses;
3. Asset impairments;
4. Amounts incurred in connection with any financing;
5. Losses on interest rate swaps resulting from mark to market adjustments or discontinuing hedges;
6. Board-approved restructuring, acquisition, or similar charges, including charges in conjunction with or in anticipation of an acquisition;
7. Losses (and related fees and expenses) related to extraordinary environmental, legal, product liability or other contingencies;
8. Changes in tax laws or regulations or interpretations of such laws or regulations;
9. A Board-approved divestiture of a material business (i.e., the performance goals shall be adjusted to account for the divestiture, including, if appropriate, the pro-rata effect of targeted improvements);
10. Changes in contingent consideration liabilities;
11. Losses from discontinued operations;
12. The imposition of tariffs or taxes on the importation of inventory;
13. Amortization expense related to acquired intangible assets; and
14. Other extraordinary, unusual, or infrequently occurring items as specifically disclosed in the Company’s financial statements or filings under the Exchange Act.

Notwithstanding any contrary provision of the CIP, this Memorandum, or the Payout Formula, the Committee may adjust the Actual Award payable to you.

Payout Formula: See immediately below.

Revenue Component			
	Average Parts & Services Organic Revenue Growth over Performance Period	Earned % of Revenue Component	Weighting of Revenue Component
Threshold	[[•]]%	[[•]]%	40%
Target	[[•]]%	[[•]]%	
Maximum	[[•]]%	[[•]]%	
EPS Component			
	Adjusted Diluted EPS in year [[YEAR]]	Earned % of EPS Component	Weighting of EPS Component
Threshold	\$[[•]]	[[•]]%	40%
Target	\$[[•]]	[[•]]%	
Maximum	\$[[•]]	[[•]]%	
ROIC Component			
	Average ROIC over Performance Period	Earned % of ROIC Component	Weighting of ROIC Component
Threshold	[[•]]%	[[•]]%	20%
Target	[[•]]%	[[•]]%	
Maximum	[[•]]%	[[•]]%	

The earned and payable Award amount will be calculated using the following formula:

(Earned % of Revenue Component * Weighting of Revenue Component * [[Target Award \$ Amount]] **OR** [[Base Salary, if Target Award is expressed as % of Base Salary]]) + (Earned % of EPS Component * Weighting of EPS Component * [[Target Award \$ Amount]] **OR** [[Base Salary, if Target Award is expressed as % of Base Salary]]) + (Earned % of ROIC Component * Weighting of ROIC Component * [[Target Award \$ Amount]] **OR** [[Base Salary, if Target Award is expressed as % of Base Salary]]).

* Payouts between Threshold and Target and between Target and Maximum will be calculated using a linear function. There will be no payouts for performance below Threshold and no payments higher than Maximum for performance above Maximum. The Payout will be subject to the ESG Modifier as noted above.

LIST OF SUBSIDIARIES OF LKQ CORPORATION (as of December 31, 2020)

Subsidiary	Jurisdiction	Assumed Names
U.S. Entities		
A&A Auto Parts Stores, Inc.	Pennsylvania	
American Recycling International, Inc.	California	Pick A Part Auto Dismantling
A-Reliable Auto Parts & Wreckers, Inc.	Illinois	LKQ Heavy Truck-ARSCO; LKQ Heavy Duty Truck Core; LKQ
Assured Quality Testing Services, LLC	Delaware	Pick Your Part Rockford; LKQ Pick Your Part Chicago Heights
Automotive Calibration & Technology Services, LLC	Delaware	
AutoTech Fund I L.P. (8.25% stake)	Delaware	
Ecology Recycling Services, LLC (33.33% stake)	California	
DriverFx.com, Inc.	Delaware	
Global Powertrain Systems, LLC	Delaware	
KAIR IL, LLC	Illinois	
KAO Logistics, Inc.	Pennsylvania	
KAO Warehouse, Inc.	Delaware	
		Transwheel, Coast to Coast International; LKQ of Cleveland;
		Keystone Automotive-San Francisco Bay Area; Chrome
		Enhancements
Keystone Automotive Industries, Inc.	California	
Keystone Automotive Operations, Inc.	Pennsylvania	
Keystone Automotive Operations of Canada, Inc.	Delaware	
KPGW Canadian Holdco, LLC	Delaware	
Lakefront Capital Holdings, LLC	California	
LKQ All Models Corp.	Arizona	Wholesale Auto Recyclers; Cars 'n More; LKQ of Arizona
		LKQ Valley Truck Parts; LKQ Specialized Auto Parts; LKQ
		ACME Truck Parts; All Engine Distributing
LKQ Auto Parts of Central California, Inc.	California	
LKQ Auto Parts of Memphis, Inc.	Arkansas	LKQ of Tennessee; LKQ Preferred
		LKQ Auto Parts of South Texas; A-1 Auto Salvage Pick & Pull;
		The Engine & Transmission Store; LKQ Automotive Core
		Services; LKQ International Sales; LKQ of El Paso
LKQ Best Automotive Corp.	Delaware	
LKQ Brad's Auto & Truck Parts, Inc.	Oregon	
LKQ Central, Inc.	Delaware	
LKQ Corporation	Delaware	
LKQ Delaware LLP	Delaware	
LKQ Foster Auto Parts Salem, Inc.	Oregon	
		LKQ Barger Auto Parts; LKQ KC Truck Parts-Inland Empire;
		LKQ KC Truck Parts-Western Washington; LKQ KC Truck
		Parts-Montana; LKQ Wholesale Truck Parts; LKQ of Eastern
		Idaho
LKQ Foster Auto Parts, Inc.	Oregon	LKQ Star Auto Parts; LKQ Chicago; LKQ Self Service Auto
		Parts-Milwaukee
LKQ Great Lakes Corp.	Indiana	
LKQ Investments, Inc.	Delaware	
		LKQ of Southern California; LKQ of Las Vegas; LKQ Parts
		Outlet-Los Angeles
LKQ Lakenor Auto & Truck Salvage, Inc.	California	
LKQ Metro, Inc.	Illinois	
LKQ Midwest, Inc.	Delaware	LKQ Midwest Auto Parts
LKQ Midwest Auto Parts Corp.	Nebraska	LKQ Midwest Auto; LKQ Auto Parts of Lincoln

Subsidiary	Jurisdiction	Assumed Names
LKQ Minnesota, Inc.	Minnesota	LKQ Albert Lea
LKQ of Indiana, Inc.	Indiana	LKQ Self Service Auto Parts-South Bend; LKQ Kentuckiana;
LKQ of Michigan, Inc.	Michigan	LKQ Pick Your Part
LKQ Northeast, Inc.	Delaware	LKQ Thruway Auto Parts; LKQ Venice Auto Parts; LKQ Triple Nickel Trucks
LKQ Pick Your Part Central, LLC	Delaware	LKQ Pull N Save Auto Parts of Aurora LLC; LKQ of Colorado;
LKQ Pick Your Part Midwest, LLC	Delaware	LKQ Self Service Auto Parts-Denver; LKQ Western Truck Parts;
LKQ Pick Your Part Southeast, LLC	Delaware	LKQ Pick Your Part; LKQ Heavy Truck - Western
LKQ Receivables Finance Company, LLC	Delaware	LKQ Self Service Auto Parts-Orlando; LKQ Pick Your Part
LKQ Self Service Auto Parts-Kalamazoo, Inc.	Michigan	LKQ Self Service Auto Parts-Grand Rapids; LKQ Pick Your Part
LKQ Southeast, Inc.	Delaware	LKQ Fort Myers; LKQ Heavy Truck-Tampa; LKQ Pick Your Part;
LKQ Taiwan Holding Company	Illinois	LKQ Gulf Coast; LKQ Plunks Truck Parts & Equipment - West Monroe; LKQ of Carolina; LKQ Richmond; LKQ East Carolina; LKQ Self Service East NC ; LKQ Self Service Auto Parts-Charlotte; LKQ Pick Your Part; LKQ Heavy Duty Truck Charlotte; LKQ Heavy Duty Truck-Universal Truck Parts; LKQ Heavy Truck-Universal; LKQ Melbourne; LKQ North Florida; LKQ South Florida; LKQ West Florida;
LKQ Trading Company	Delaware	
North American ATK Corporation	California	
PGW Auto Glass, LLC	Delaware	
Pick-Your-Part Auto Wrecking	California	LKQ Pick A Part-San Bernardino; LKQ Midnight Auto & Truck Recyclers; LKQ Pick A Part-Hesperia; LKQ Desert High Truck & Auto Recyclers; LKQ Pick A Part-Riverside; LKQ Hillside Truck & Auto Recyclers
Potomac German Auto, Inc.	Maryland	LKQ Norfolk; LKQ Heavy Truck-Maryland
Redding Auto Center, Inc.	California	LKQ Auto Parts of Northern California; LKQ Reno; LKQ Specialized Parts Planet; LKQ ACME Truck Parts; LKQ Auto Sales of Rancho Cordova
Rydell Motor Company, LLC (1% stake)	Iowa	
Scrap Processors, LLC	Illinois	
U-Pull-It, Inc.	Illinois	LKQ PickYour Part Blue Island
U-Pull-It, North, LLC	Illinois	LKQ Pick Your Part
Warn Industries, Inc.	Delaware	

Subsidiary	Jurisdiction	Assumed Names
Foreign Entities		
1323352 Alberta ULC	Alberta	
1323410 Alberta ULC	Alberta	
Ageres B.V.	Netherlands	
Alfa Paints B.V.	Netherlands	
Andrew Page 1917 Limited	England & Wales	
Annex-Technik GmbH (subsidiary of PV Automotive GmbH)	Germany	
AP Logistics Belgie NV (Sator Holding B.V. 71% share & Fource Services 29% share)	Belgium	
AP Logistics B.V.	Netherlands	
Aquafax Limited	England & Wales	
Arleigh Group Limited	England & Wales	
Arleigh International Limited	England & Wales	
A.S.A.P. Supplies Limited	England & Wales	
ATR International AG (2% stake; 20% subsidiary of Auto-Teile-Ring)	Germany	
Autoteileland AL GmbH (subsidiary of PV Automotive GmbH)	Germany	
Auto-Teile-Ring-GmbH (37.5% stake)	Germany	
Atracco AB	Sweden	
Atracco AS	Norway	
Atracco Auto AB	Sweden	
Atracco Group AB	Sweden	
Atracco Tromso AS		
Auto Kelly Bulgaria EOOD	Bulgaria	
Automotive Academy B.V.	Netherlands	
Automotive Data Services Limited	England & Wales	
Belgian Carparts Corporation CVBA	Belgium	
Blue Moose Holdings Ltd.	England & Wales	
B.M. S.r.l.	Italy	
BRUNN GmbH (subsidiary of PV Automotive GmbH)	Germany	
Car Parts 4 Less Limited	England & Wales	
Car Systems B.V.	Netherlands	
Centro Ricambi Rhiag S.r.l.	Italy	
Commercial Parts UK Holdco Limited (25% stake)	England & Wales	
Digraph Transport Supplies Limited (subsidiary of Commercial Parts UK Holdco Limited)	England & Wales	
Distribuidora Hermanos Copher Internacional, SA	Guatemala	
ECP France SAS	France	

Subsidiary	Jurisdiction	Assumed Names
ELIT CZ, Spol s.r.o.	Czech Republic	
Elit Group Ltd.	Switzerland	
Elit Kar OOD (20% stake)	Bulgaria	
ELIT Polska sp.z.o.o.	Poland	
ELIT Slovakia s.r.o.	Slovakia	
ELIT Ukraine LLC	Ukraine	
Era S.r.l.	Italy	
Euro Car Parts Ireland Limited	Ireland	
Euro Car Parts Limited	England & Wales	
Euro Car Parts Nordic AB	Sweden	
Euro Car Parts (Northern Ireland) Limited	Northern Ireland	
Euro Garage Solutions Ltd	England & Wales	
Fource Automotive BV	Netherlands	
Fource BV	Netherlands	
Fource Holding B.V.	Netherlands	
Fource Project B.V.	Netherlands	
Fource Services B.V.	Netherlands	
Harrems Tools N.V. (Fource B.V. 95% stake & Fource Services 5% stake)	Belgium	
Hartsant Crash Repair Bvba	Belgium	
heptus 292. GmbH	Germany	
Heuts Beheer B.V.	Netherlands	
Heuts DHZ B.V.	Netherlands	
HF Services B.V.	Netherlands	
HF Services BVBA (Van Heck Interpieces NV 99.9% share & Fource Holding B.V. 0.1%)	Belgium	
I4B Sp.z.o.o. (51.2% subsidiary of Optimal AG & Co. KG)	Poland	
In2-Connect Platform Limited	England & Wales	
In2 Developments Limited	England & Wales	
In2 Management Group Limited	England & Wales	
IPAR Industrial Partners B.V.	Netherlands	
inSiamo Scarl (25.72% stake)	Italy	
J. Elmer s.r.o.	Czech Republic	
JCA Coatings Limited	England & Wales	
Karkraft (N.I.) Limited	Northern Ireland	
Karstorp Bildemontering AB	Sweden	
Keystone Automotive de Mexico, Sociedad de Responsabilidad Limitada de Capital Variable	Mexico	
Keystone Automotive Industries ON, Inc.	Canada (Federal)	

Subsidiary	Jurisdiction	Assumed Names
Klaus Autozubehor Grosshandel GmbH (30% stake)	Germany	
Láng Kft.	Hungary	
LKQ Belgium BVBA	Belgium	
LKQ Canada Auto Parts Inc.	Canada (Federal)	
LKQ CZ s.r.o.	Czech Republic	
LKQ Europe GmbH	Switzerland	
LKQ European Holdings B.V.	Netherlands	
LKQ European Services B.V.	Netherlands	
LKQ German Holdings GmbH	Germany	
LKQ India Private Limited	India	
LKQ Italia S.r.l.	Italy	
LKQ Italia Bondco GP S.r.l.	Italy	
LKQ Italia Bondco S.a.p.A. (99.9% LKQ Italia S.r.l., 0.1% LKQ Italia Bondco GP S.r.l.)	Italy	Note: Full name is LKQ Italia Bondco di LKQ Italia Bondco GP Srl e C. S.A.P.A.
LKQ Netherlands B.V.	Netherlands	
LKQ Ontario LP	Ontario	
LKQ SK s.r.o.	Slovakia	
Marine Mart Limited	England & Wales	
Markesdemo AB (15.61% stake)	Sweden	
Matorit Data AB	Sweden	
Mekonomen AB (26.5% stake)	Sweden	
Messmer GmbH	Germany	
Midland Chandlers Limited	England & Wales	
Milano Distribuzione 2 S.r.l.	Italy	
Motorparts S.r.l.	Italy	
M.P.M. International Oil Company B.V.	Netherlands	
MTS Marken Technik Service GmbH & Co. KG (2.57% subsidiary of PV Automotive GmbH)	Germany	
MTS Marken Technik Service Verwaltungs GmbH (subsidiary of MTS Marken Technik Service GmbH & Co. KG)	Germany	
Neimke AT GmbH & Co. KG (subsidiary of Neimke GmbH & Co. KG)	Austria	
Neimke AT Verwaltungs GmbH (subsidiary of Neimke GmbH & Co. KG)	Austria	
Neimke Geschäftsführungs-und Verwaltungs GmbH (74% stake)	Germany	
Neimke GmbH & Co. KG (74% stake)	Germany	
Neimke Holding GmbH (subsidiary of Neimke GmbH & Co. KG)	Germany	
Nipparts B.V.	Netherlands	
Nipparts Deutschland GmbH	Germany	
Nova Leisure Limited	England & Wales	
NPR Auto Trading Limited	Ireland	
NTP/Stag Canada Inc.	Canada (Federal)	

Subsidiary	Jurisdiction	Assumed Names
Obdo Forvaltning AB	Sweden	
Orebro Bildemontering AB	Sweden	
Optimal AG & Co. KG	Germany	
Optimal Asia Ltd. (60% subsidiary of Optimal AG & Co. KG)	Hong Kong	
Optimal Benelux Bvba (60.75% subsidiary of Optimal AG & Co. KG)	Belgium	
Optimal Istanbul Yedek Parca Otomotiv Sanayi Ve Ticaret A.S. (95% subsidiary of Optimal AG & Co. KG)	Turkey	
Optimal Otomotiv Dis Ticaret A.S. (subsidiary of Optimal AG & Co. KG)	Turkey	
Optimalrecambio Cia Ltda. (51% subsidiary of Optimal Recambios S.L)	Ecuador	
Optimal Recambios S.L. (26.4% subsidiary of Optimal AG & Co. KG)	Spain	
Optimal UK Distribution Limited (80% subsidiary of Optimal AG & Co. KG)	England & Wales	
Optimal Verwaltungs AG (subsidiary of Optimal AG & Co. KG)	Germany	
Partslife GmbH (2.27% subsidiary of PV Automotive GmbH)	Germany	
PGW Auto Glass, ULC	Nova Scotia	
Pika Autoteile GmbH	Germany	
PV Automotive GmbH (66.67% stake)	Germany	
PV Technik GmbH (subsidiary of PV Automotive GmbH)	Germany	
Q-Parts24 GmbH & Co. KG (51% subsidiary of Optimal AG & Co. KG)	Germany	
Q-Parts24 Verwaltungs GmbH (subsidiary of Q-Parts24 GmbH & Co. KG)	Germany	
Recopart AB	Sweden	
Rhiag Group Ltd.	Switzerland	
Rhiag-Inter Auto Parts Italia S.r.l.	Italy	
Rijsbergen Automotive BV	Netherlands	
Rijsbergen CarTAL Beheer B.V.	Netherlands	
S.C. ELIT Romania S.r.l.	Romania	
SiM Impex d.o.o.	Bosnia and Herzegovina	
Spectrum Verf B.V.	Netherlands	
Stahlgruber Beteiligungs-gesellschaft mbH	Germany	
Stahlgruber d.o.o.	Croatia	
Stahlgruber S.r.l.	Italy	
Stahlgruber Gesellschaft m.b.H.	Austria	
Stahlgruber GmbH	Germany	
Stahlgruber Holding GmbH	Germany	
Stahlgruber trgovina d.o.o. (51% stake)	Croatia	
Stahlgruber trgovina d.o.o.	Slovenia	
Upplands Bildemontering AB	Sweden	
Valla Bildemontering AB	Sweden	
Vanesch Verf Groep B.V.	Netherlands	

Subsidiary	Jurisdiction	Assumed Names
Vanesch Verf Nederland B.V.	Netherlands	
Van Heck Interpieces B.V. (71% Fource Holding B.V & 29% Fouce Services B.V.)	Belgium	
Van Heck Interpieces France S.A.S.	France	
Van Heck Vastgoed B.V.	Netherlands	
Vaxjo Lackcenter AB	Sweden	
VEGE AUTOMOTIVE SPAIN, S.L.U.	Spain	
VEGECOM S.A.R.L. (subsidiary of VEGE Moteurs S.A.)	Tunisia	
Vége de Mexico S.A. de C.V.	Mexico	
VEGE Moteurs S.A.	Tunisia	
Vege-Motodis S.A. de C.V.	Mexico	
Vehicle Data Services Limited	England & Wales	
Verfhandel Willy Pijnenborg B.V.	Netherlands	
Widells Bilplat Efr AB	Sweden	
WJCM de Mexico, Sociedad de Responsabilidad Limitada de Capital Variable	Mexico	

CONSENT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

We consent to the incorporation by reference in Registration Statement Nos. 333-110149, 333-128151, and 333-174450 on Form S-8, Registration Statement No. 333-226148 on Form S-3, and Registration Statement Nos. 333-160395, 333-193585 and 333-133911 on Form S-4 of our reports dated February 25, 2021 relating to the consolidated financial statements and financial statement schedule of LKQ Corporation and subsidiaries, and the effectiveness of LKQ Corporation and subsidiaries' internal control over financial reporting, appearing in this Annual Report on Form 10-K of LKQ Corporation for the year ended December 31, 2020.

/s/ DELOITTE & TOUCHE LLP

Chicago, Illinois
February 25, 2021

CERTIFICATION

I, Dominick Zarcone, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this annual report on Form 10-K of LKQ Corporation;
2. Based on my knowledge, this report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this report;
3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the registrant as of, and for, the periods presented in this report;
4. The registrant's other certifying officer and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)) and internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f)) for the registrant and have:
 - a) Designed such disclosure controls and procedures, or caused such disclosure controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the registrant, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this report is being prepared;
 - b) Designed such internal control over financial reporting, or caused such internal control over financial reporting to be designed under our supervision, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles;
 - c) Evaluated the effectiveness of the registrant's disclosure controls and procedures and presented in this report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures, as of the end of the period covered by this report based on such evaluation; and
 - d) Disclosed in this report any change in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the registrant's most recent fiscal quarter (the registrant's fourth fiscal quarter in the case of an annual report) that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the registrant's internal control over financial reporting; and
5. The registrant's other certifying officer and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the registrant's auditors and the audit committee of the registrant's board of directors (or persons performing the equivalent functions):
 - a) All significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal control over financial reporting which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the registrant's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information; and
 - b) Any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting.

February 25, 2021

/s/ DOMINICK ZARCONI

Dominick Zarcone

President and Chief Executive Officer

CERTIFICATION

I, Varun Laroyia, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this annual report on Form 10-K of LKQ Corporation;
2. Based on my knowledge, this report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this report;
3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the registrant as of, and for, the periods presented in this report;
4. The registrant's other certifying officer and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)) and internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f)) for the registrant and have:
 - a) Designed such disclosure controls and procedures, or caused such disclosure controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the registrant, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this report is being prepared;
 - b) Designed such internal control over financial reporting, or caused such internal control over financial reporting to be designed under our supervision, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles;
 - c) Evaluated the effectiveness of the registrant's disclosure controls and procedures and presented in this report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures, as of the end of the period covered by this report based on such evaluation; and
 - d) Disclosed in this report any change in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the registrant's most recent fiscal quarter (the registrant's fourth fiscal quarter in the case of an annual report) that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the registrant's internal control over financial reporting; and
5. The registrant's other certifying officer and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the registrant's auditors and the audit committee of the registrant's board of directors (or persons performing the equivalent functions):
 - a) All significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal control over financial reporting which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the registrant's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information; and
 - b) Any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting.

February 25, 2021

/s/ VARUN LAROYIA

Varun Laroyia

Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer

**CERTIFICATION PURSUANT TO
18 U.S.C. SECTION 1350,
AS ADOPTED PURSUANT TO
SECTION 906 OF THE SARBANES-OXLEY ACT OF 2002**

In connection with the Annual Report of LKQ Corporation (the “Company”) on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2020, as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on the date hereof (the “Report”), the undersigned, as President and Chief Executive Officer of the Company, hereby certifies, pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, that to his knowledge:

- (1) the Report fully complies with the requirements of Section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (15 U.S.C. 78m or 78o(d)); and
- (2) the information contained in the Report fairly presents, in all material respects, the financial condition and results of operations of the Company.

Dated: February 25, 2021

/s/ DOMINICK ZARCONI

Dominick Zarcone

President and Chief Executive Officer

**CERTIFICATION PURSUANT TO
18 U.S.C. SECTION 1350,
AS ADOPTED PURSUANT TO
SECTION 906 OF THE SARBANES-OXLEY ACT OF 2002**

In connection with the Annual Report of LKQ Corporation (the "Company") on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2020, as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on the date hereof (the "Report"), the undersigned, as Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer of the Company, hereby certifies, pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, that to his knowledge:

- (1) the Report fully complies with the requirements of Section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (15 U.S.C. 78m or 78o(d)); and
- (2) the information contained in the Report fairly presents, in all material respects, the financial condition and results of operations of the Company.

Dated: February 25, 2021

/s/ VARUN LAROYIA

Varun Laroyia

Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer