

AGCO CORP /DE  
Form 10-Q  
August 08, 2017

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

FORM 10-Q

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

For the quarter ended June 30, 2017

OR

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

For the transition period from \_\_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_\_

Commission File Number: 001-33767

AGCO CORPORATION

(Exact name of Registrant as specified in its charter)

Delaware

(State or other jurisdiction of incorporation or organization) (I.R.S. Employer Identification No.)

4205 River Green Parkway

Duluth, Georgia

(Address of principal executive offices)

(770) 813-9200

58-1960019

30096

(Zip Code)

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

Yes  No

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has submitted electronically and posted on its corporate Web site, if any, every Interactive Data File required to be submitted and posted pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T (§232.405 of this chapter) during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to submit and post such files).

Yes  No

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

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

(Do not check if a smaller reporting company)

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

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

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As of August 4, 2017, there are 79,539,195 shares of the registrant's common stock, par value of \$0.01 per share, outstanding.

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AGCO CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES  
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## PART I. FINANCIAL INFORMATION

## ITEM 1. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

AGCO CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES  
 CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS  
 (unaudited and in millions, except share amounts)

	June 30, 2017	December 31, 2016
<b>ASSETS</b>		
Current Assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$317.8	\$ 429.7
Accounts and notes receivable, net	1,019.5	890.4
Inventories, net	1,885.4	1,514.8
Other current assets	367.7	330.8
Total current assets	3,590.4	3,165.7
Property, plant and equipment, net	1,391.2	1,361.3
Investment in affiliates	441.2	414.9
Deferred tax assets	97.1	99.7
Other assets	153.6	143.1
Intangible assets, net	596.0	607.3
Goodwill	1,423.0	1,376.4
Total assets	\$7,692.5	\$ 7,168.4
<b>LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY</b>		
Current Liabilities:		
Current portion of long-term debt	\$90.4	\$ 85.4
Accounts payable	869.0	722.6
Accrued expenses	1,215.9	1,160.8
Other current liabilities	183.9	176.1
Total current liabilities	2,359.2	2,144.9
Long-term debt, less current portion and debt issuance costs	1,772.1	1,610.0
Pensions and postretirement health care benefits	267.3	270.0
Deferred tax liabilities	119.6	112.4
Other noncurrent liabilities	202.9	193.9
Total liabilities	4,721.1	4,331.2
Commitments and contingencies (Note 16)		
Stockholders' Equity:		
AGCO Corporation stockholders' equity:		
Preferred stock; \$0.01 par value, 1,000,000 shares authorized, no shares issued or outstanding in 2017 and 2016	—	—
Common stock; \$0.01 par value, 150,000,000 shares authorized, 79,502,405 and 79,465,393 shares issued and outstanding at June 30, 2017 and December 31, 2016, respectively	0.8	0.8
Additional paid-in capital	123.9	103.3
Retained earnings	4,171.1	4,113.6
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	(1,388.3 )	(1,441.6 )
Total AGCO Corporation stockholders' equity	2,907.5	2,776.1
Noncontrolling interests	63.9	61.1

Total stockholders' equity	2,971.4	2,837.2
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity	\$7,692.5	\$ 7,168.4

See accompanying notes to condensed consolidated financial statements.

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AGCO CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES  
 CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS  
 (unaudited and in millions, except per share data)

	Three Months Ended June 30,	
	2017	2016
Net sales	\$2,165.2	\$1,995.6
Cost of goods sold	1,689.8	1,568.6
Gross profit	475.4	427.0
Selling, general and administrative expenses	236.1	217.8
Engineering expenses	76.7	77.1
Restructuring expenses	0.4	2.1
Amortization of intangibles	13.8	11.4
Income from operations	148.4	118.6
Interest expense, net	11.3	11.9
Other expense, net	17.7	16.0
Income before income taxes and equity in net earnings of affiliates	119.4	90.7
Income tax provision	36.9	54.8
Income before equity in net earnings of affiliates	82.5	35.9
Equity in net earnings of affiliates	9.1	13.5
Net income	91.6	49.4
Net (income) loss attributable to noncontrolling interests	(0.1	) 0.9
Net income attributable to AGCO Corporation and subsidiaries	\$91.5	\$50.3
Net income per common share attributable to AGCO Corporation and subsidiaries:		
Basic	\$1.15	\$0.61
Diluted	\$1.14	\$0.61
Cash dividends declared and paid per common share	\$0.14	\$0.13
Weighted average number of common and common equivalent shares outstanding:		
Basic	79.5	82.0
Diluted	80.1	82.1

See accompanying notes to condensed consolidated financial statements.

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AGCO CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES  
 CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS  
 (unaudited and in millions, except per share data)

	Six Months Ended	
	June 30,	
	2017	2016
Net sales	\$3,792.8	\$3,554.9
Cost of goods sold	2,987.1	2,813.2
Gross profit	805.7	741.7
Selling, general and administrative expenses	459.3	429.0
Engineering expenses	149.7	148.3
Restructuring expenses	5.5	4.0
Amortization of intangibles	27.2	22.4
Income from operations	164.0	138.0
Interest expense, net	22.0	22.4
Other expense, net	30.7	27.3
Income before income taxes and equity in net earnings of affiliates	111.3	88.3
Income tax provision	48.0	54.4
Income before equity in net earnings of affiliates	63.3	33.9
Equity in net earnings of affiliates	20.1	25.7
Net income	83.4	59.6
Net income attributable to noncontrolling interests	(2.0	) (1.5
Net income attributable to AGCO Corporation and subsidiaries	\$81.4	\$58.1
Net income per common share attributable to AGCO Corporation and subsidiaries:		
Basic	\$1.02	\$0.70
Diluted	\$1.02	\$0.70
Cash dividends declared and paid per common share	\$0.28	\$0.26
Weighted average number of common and common equivalent shares outstanding:		
Basic	79.5	82.5
Diluted	80.1	82.6

See accompanying notes to condensed consolidated financial statements.

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AGCO CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES  
 CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME  
 (unaudited and in millions)

	Three Months Ended June 30,	
	2017	2016
Net income	\$91.6	\$49.4
Other comprehensive income, net of reclassification adjustments:		
Foreign currency translation adjustments	(0.7 )	66.8
Defined benefit pension plans, net of tax	2.9	2.9
Unrealized gain (loss) on derivatives, net of tax	2.8	(4.1 )
Other comprehensive income, net of reclassification adjustments	5.0	65.6
Comprehensive income	96.6	115.0
Comprehensive loss attributable to noncontrolling interests	0.9	0.1
Comprehensive income attributable to AGCO Corporation and subsidiaries	\$97.5	\$115.1
	Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2017	2016
Net income	\$83.4	\$59.6
Other comprehensive income, net of reclassification adjustments:		
Foreign currency translation adjustments	42.0	161.6
Defined benefit pension plans, net of tax	5.8	5.1
Unrealized gain (loss) on derivatives, net of tax	6.1	(6.8 )
Other comprehensive income, net of reclassification adjustments	53.9	159.9
Comprehensive income	137.3	219.5
Comprehensive income attributable to noncontrolling interests	(2.6 )	(2.3 )
Comprehensive income attributable to AGCO Corporation and subsidiaries	\$134.7	\$217.2

See accompanying notes to condensed consolidated financial statements.



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AGCO CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES  
 CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS  
 (unaudited and in millions)

	Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2017	2016
Cash flows from operating activities:		
Net income	\$83.4	\$59.6
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash used in operating activities:		
Depreciation	108.9	111.9
Deferred debt issuance cost amortization	0.3	0.7
Amortization of intangibles	27.2	22.4
Stock compensation expense	22.6	11.4
Proceeds from termination of hedging instrument	—	7.3
Equity in net earnings of affiliates, net of cash received	(5.6 )	(9.1 )
Deferred income tax provision	0.6	14.6
Other	1.5	(0.3 )
Changes in operating assets and liabilities, net of effects from purchase of businesses:		
Accounts and notes receivable, net	(94.3 )	(61.1 )
Inventories, net	(316.5 )	(263.3 )
Other current and noncurrent assets	(48.4 )	(34.3 )
Accounts payable	120.6	80.6
Accrued expenses	9.9	0.3
Other current and noncurrent liabilities	23.4	(5.3 )
Total adjustments	(149.8 )	(124.2 )
Net cash used in operating activities	(66.4 )	(64.6 )
Cash flows from investing activities:		
Purchases of property, plant and equipment	(92.3 )	(72.0 )
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment	1.6	0.9
Purchase of businesses, net of cash acquired	—	(38.8 )
Investment in consolidated affiliates, net of cash acquired	—	(11.8 )
Investments in unconsolidated affiliates	(0.8 )	—
Restricted cash	—	0.4
Net cash used in investing activities	(91.5 )	(121.3 )
Cash flows from financing activities:		
Proceeds from debt obligations	1,966.6	1,331.9
Repayments of debt obligations	(1,911.8 )	(1,117.8 )
Purchases and retirement of common stock	—	(120.0 )
Payment of dividends to stockholders	(22.2 )	(21.6 )
Payment of minimum tax withholdings on stock compensation	(4.0 )	(1.8 )
Investments by noncontrolling interests	0.2	—
Payment of debt issuance costs	—	(0.5 )
Net cash provided by financing activities	28.8	70.2
Effects of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents	17.2	13.7
Decrease in cash and cash equivalents	(111.9 )	(102.0 )
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of period	429.7	426.7
Cash and cash equivalents, end of period	\$317.8	\$324.7
See accompanying notes to condensed consolidated financial statements.		



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AGCO CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES  
NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
(unaudited)

1. BASIS OF PRESENTATION

The condensed consolidated financial statements of AGCO Corporation and its subsidiaries (the “Company” or “AGCO”) included herein have been prepared in accordance with United States generally accepted accounting principles (“U.S. GAAP”) for interim financial information and the rules and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission (“SEC”). In the opinion of management, the accompanying unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements reflect all adjustments, which are of a normal recurring nature, necessary to present fairly the Company’s financial position, results of operations, comprehensive income (loss) and cash flows at the dates and for the periods presented. These condensed consolidated financial statements should be read in conjunction with the Company’s audited consolidated financial statements and the notes thereto included in the Company’s Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2016. Results for interim periods are not necessarily indicative of the results for the year.

Recent Accounting Pronouncements

In March 2017, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (“FASB”) issued Accounting Standards Update (“ASU”) 2017-07, “Improving the Presentation of Net Periodic Pension Cost and Net Periodic Postretirement Benefit Cost” (“ASU 2017-07”), which requires the service cost component of net periodic pension and postretirement benefit cost be included in the same line item as other compensation costs arising from services rendered by employees. The other components of net periodic pension and postretirement benefit cost are required to be classified outside the subtotal of income from operations. Of the components of net periodic pension and postretirement benefit cost, only the service cost component will be eligible for asset capitalization. ASU 2017-07 is effective for annual periods beginning after December 15, 2017, and interim periods within those annual periods, using a retrospective approach for the presentation of the service cost component and other components of net periodic pension and postretirement benefit cost in the statement of operations; and a prospective approach for the capitalization of the service cost component of net periodic pension and postretirement benefit cost in assets. Early adoption is permitted for any interim or annual period. ASU 2017-07 allows a practical expedient for applying the retrospective presentation requirements. The Company is currently evaluating the impact of adopting this standard on the Company’s results of operations, financial condition and cash flows, but the Company has elected not to early adopt the standard for the year ended December 31, 2017.

In January 2017, the FASB issued ASU 2017-04, “Simplifying the Test for Goodwill Impairment” (“ASU 2017-04”), which eliminates Step 2 from the goodwill impairment test. Under the standard, an entity should perform its goodwill impairment test by comparing the fair value of a reporting unit with its carrying amount, resulting in an impairment charge that is the amount by which the carrying amount exceeds the reporting unit’s fair value. The impairment charge, however, should not exceed the total amount of goodwill allocated to a reporting unit. The impairment assessment under ASU 2017-04 applies to all reporting units, including those with a zero or negative carrying amount. ASU 2017-04 is effective for annual periods beginning after December 15, 2019, and interim periods within those annual periods using a prospective approach. Early adoption is permitted for any interim or annual goodwill impairment test performed on testing dates after January 1, 2017. The Company is currently evaluating the impact of adopting this standard on the Company’s results of operations, financial condition and cash flows.

In November 2016, the FASB issued ASU 2016-18, “Restricted Cash” (“ASU 2016-18”). which requires that a statement of cash flows explain the change during the period in the total of cash, cash equivalents and amounts generally described as restricted cash or restricted cash equivalents. As a result, amounts generally described as restricted cash and restricted cash equivalents should be included with cash and cash equivalents when reconciling the

beginning-of-period and end-of-period total amounts shown on the statement of cash flows. ASU 2016-18 is effective for annual periods beginning after December 15, 2017, and interim period within those annual periods using a retrospective approach. Early adoption is permitted in any interim or annual period. The Company is currently evaluating the impact of adopting this standard on the Company's cash flows, but does not expect the standard to have a material impact.

In October 2016, the FASB issued ASU 2016-16, "Intra-Entity Transfers of Assets Other Than Inventory" ("ASU 2016-16"), which requires recognition of the income tax consequences of an intra-entity transfer of an asset other than inventory when the transfer occurs. Consequently, the standard eliminates the exception to the recognition of current and deferred income taxes for an intra-entity asset transfer other than for inventory until the asset has been sold to an outside party.

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Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements - Continued  
(unaudited)

ASU 2016-16 is effective for annual periods beginning after December 15, 2017, and interim periods within those annual periods using a modified retrospective approach. Early adoption is permitted in any interim or annual period. The Company is currently evaluating the impact of adopting this standard on the Company's results of operations, financial condition and cash flows, but the Company has elected not to early adopt the standard for the year ended December 31, 2017.

In August 2016, the FASB issued ASU 2016-15, "Classification of Certain Cash Receipts and Cash Payments" ("ASU 2016-15"), which addresses eight specific cash flow issues with the objective of reducing the existing diversity in practice. The standard is effective for annual periods beginning after December 15, 2017, and interim periods within those fiscal years. ASU 2016-15 may be applied using a retrospective approach or a prospective approach, if impracticable to apply the amendments retrospectively. Early adoption is permitted in any interim or annual period. The Company adopted ASU 2016-15 on January 1, 2017 and the adoption did not have a material impact on its cash flows.

In June 2016, the FASB issued ASU 2016-13, "Measurement of Credit Losses on Financial Instruments" ("ASU 2016-13"), which requires measurement and recognition of expected versus incurred credit losses for financial assets held. ASU 2016-13 is effective for annual periods beginning after December 15, 2019, and interim periods within those annual periods. This standard will likely impact the results of operations and financial condition of the Company's finance joint ventures and as a result, will likely impact the Company's "Investment in affiliates" and "Equity in net earnings of affiliates" upon adoption. The Company's finance joint ventures are currently evaluating the standard's impact to their results of operations and financial condition.

In March 2016, the FASB issued ASU 2016-09, "Improvements to Employee Share-Based Payment Accounting" ("ASU 2016-09"). ASU 2016-09 simplifies several aspects of the accounting for share-based payment transactions, including the accounting for forfeitures, employer tax withholding on share-based compensation and the financial statement presentation of excess tax benefits or deficiencies. In addition, the standard clarifies the statement of cash flow presentation for certain components of share-based awards. The Company adopted ASU 2016-09 on January 1, 2017 by prospectively recognizing excess tax benefits and tax deficiencies in the Company's Condensed Consolidated Statements of Operations as the awards vest or were settled, when applicable, and by prospectively presenting excess tax benefits as an operating activity, rather than a financing activity, in the Company's Condensed Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows, when applicable. In addition, the Company elected to change its accounting policy to recognize actual forfeitures, rather than estimate the number of awards that are expected to vest, by adjusting stock compensation expense in the same period as the forfeitures occur. The change in accounting policy was adopted using a modified retrospective approach, with a cumulative effect adjustment to "Retained Earnings" of approximately \$1.7 million as of January 1, 2017 for the difference between stock compensation expense previously recorded and the amount that would have been recorded without assuming forfeitures.

In February 2016, the FASB issued ASU 2016-02, "Leases" ("ASU 2016-02"), which supersedes the existing lease guidance under current U.S. GAAP. ASU 2016-02 is based on the principle that entities should recognize assets and liabilities arising from leases. The standard does not significantly change the lessees' recognition, measurement and presentation of expenses and cash flows from the previous accounting standard. Leases are classified as finance or operating. ASU 2016-02's primary change is the requirement for entities to recognize a lease liability for payments and a right-of-use asset representing the right to use the leased asset during the term of an operating lease arrangement. Lessees are permitted to make an accounting policy election to not recognize the asset and liability for leases with a term of 12 months or less. Lessors' accounting under the standard is largely unchanged from the previous accounting standard. In addition, ASU 2016-02 expands the disclosure requirements of lease arrangements. The standard is effective for reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2018, and interim periods within those annual periods.

Early adoption is permitted. Upon adoption, lessees and lessors are required to recognize and measure leases at the beginning of the earliest period presented using a modified retrospective approach. The Company is currently evaluating the impact of adopting this standard on the Company's results of operations, financial condition and cash flows, but the Company has elected not to early adopt the standard for the year ended December 31, 2017.

In May 2014, the FASB issued ASU 2014-09, "Revenue from Contracts with Customers" ("ASU 2014-09"), which provides a single, comprehensive revenue recognition model for all contracts with customers with a five-step analysis in determining when and how revenue is recognized. The new model will require revenue recognition to depict the transfer of promised goods or services to customers at an amount that reflects the consideration expected to be received in exchange for those goods or services. Additional disclosures also will be required to enable users to understand the nature, amount, timing and uncertainty of revenue and cash flows arising from contracts with customers, including significant judgments and changes in those judgments. The standard is effective for reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2017, with early adoption permitted for reporting periods beginning after December 31, 2016. Entities have the option to apply the new standard under a full retrospective approach to each prior reporting period presented, or a modified retrospective approach with the cumulative

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(unaudited)

effect of initial adoption and application within the Condensed Consolidated Statement of Stockholders' Equity. The Company plans to adopt the new standard effective January 1, 2018 under the modified retrospective approach. Under the new model, the Company will begin to recognize an asset for the value of expected replacement parts returns. While the Company has not yet completed its evaluation process, including the identification of new controls and processes designed to meet the requirements of the standard, at this time the Company has not identified any material impacts to the consolidated financial statements that the Company believes will be material in the year of adoption, with the exception of new and expanded disclosures as previously mentioned.

## 2. RESTRUCTURING EXPENSES

Beginning in 2014 through 2017, the Company announced and initiated several actions to rationalize employee headcount at various manufacturing facilities located in Europe, China, Brazil, Argentina and the United States, as well as various administrative offices located in Europe, Brazil, China and the United States in order to reduce costs in response to softening global market demand and lower production volumes. The aggregate headcount reduction was approximately 2,750 employees in 2014, 2015 and 2016. During the six months ended June 30, 2017, the Company recorded severance and related costs associated with various rationalizations in the United States, South America and Europe, in connection with the termination of approximately 220 employees. The components of the restructuring expenses are summarized as follows (in millions):

	Write-down of Property, Plant and Equipment	Employee Severance	Facility Closure Costs	Total
Balance as of December 31, 2016	\$ —	\$ 14.5	\$ 0.8	\$15.3
First quarter 2017 provision	0.2	4.9	—	5.1
Less: Non-cash expense	(0.2 )	—	—	(0.2 )
Cash expense	—	4.9	—	4.9
First quarter 2017 cash activity	—	(5.0 )	(0.8 )	(5.8 )
Foreign currency translation	—	0.2	—	0.2
Balance as of March 31, 2017	—	14.6	—	14.6
Second quarter 2017 provision	—	0.4	—	0.4
Second quarter 2017 cash activity	—	(2.5 )	—	(2.5 )
Foreign currency translation	—	0.9	—	0.9
Balance as of June 30, 2017	\$ —	\$ 13.4	\$ —	\$13.4

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Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements - Continued  
(unaudited)

## 3. STOCK COMPENSATION PLANS

The Company recorded stock compensation expense as follows for the three and six months ended June 30, 2017 and 2016 (in millions):

	Three Months Ended June 30,		Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2017	2016	2017	2016
Cost of goods sold	\$1.0	\$0.5	\$1.6	\$0.9
Selling, general and administrative expenses	9.8	5.7	21.2	10.8
Total stock compensation expense	\$10.8	\$6.2	\$22.8	\$11.7

## Stock Incentive Plan

Under the Company's 2006 Long Term Incentive Plan (the "2006 Plan"), up to 10,000,000 shares of AGCO common stock may be issued. As of June 30, 2017, of the 10,000,000 shares reserved for issuance under the 2006 Plan, approximately 3,114,233 shares were available for grant, assuming the maximum number of shares are earned related to the performance award grants discussed below. The 2006 Plan allows the Company, under the direction of the Board of Directors' Compensation Committee, to make grants of performance shares, stock appreciation rights, restricted stock units and restricted stock awards to employees, officers and non-employee directors of the Company.

## Long-Term Incentive Plan and Related Performance Awards

The weighted average grant-date fair value of performance awards granted under the 2006 Plan during the six months ended June 30, 2017 and 2016 was \$61.83 and \$47.94, respectively.

During the six months ended June 30, 2017, the Company granted 531,596 performance awards related to varying performance periods. The awards granted assume the maximum target level of performance is achieved, as applicable. The compensation expense associated with all awards granted under the 2006 Plan is amortized ratably over the vesting or performance period based on the Company's projected assessment of the level of performance that will be achieved and earned. Performance award transactions during the six months ended June 30, 2017 were as follows and are presented as if the Company were to achieve its maximum levels of performance under the plan awards:

Shares awarded but not earned at January 1	1,982,120
Shares awarded	531,596
Shares forfeited or unearned	(217,498 )
Shares earned	—
Shares awarded but not earned at June 30	2,296,218

During the three months ended March 31, 2017, the Company recorded approximately \$4.8 million of accelerated stock compensation expense associated with a stock award declined by the Company's Chief Executive Officer.

As of June 30, 2017, the total compensation cost related to unearned performance awards not yet recognized, assuming the Company's current projected assessment of the level of performance that will be achieved and earned, was approximately \$48.1 million, and the weighted average period over which it is expected to be recognized is approximately two years. The compensation cost not yet recognized could be higher or lower based on actual achieved levels of performance.





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Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements - Continued  
(unaudited)

## Restricted Stock Unit Awards

During the six months ended June 30, 2017, the Company granted 108,588 restricted stock unit (“RSU”) awards. These awards entitle the participant to receive one share of the Company’s common stock for each RSU granted and vest one-third per year over a three-year requisite service period. The compensation expense associated with these awards is amortized ratably over the requisite service period for the awards that are expected to vest. The weighted average grant-date fair value of the RSUs granted under the 2006 Plan during the six months ended June 30, 2017 and 2016 was \$61.83 and \$45.05, respectively. RSU transactions during the six months ended June 30, 2017 were as follows:

Shares awarded but  
not vested at January 1 222,730

1		
Shares awarded	108,588	
Shares forfeited	(7,107	)
Shares vested	(86,783	)

Shares awarded but  
not vested at June 30 237,428

As of June 30, 2017, the total compensation cost related to the unvested RSUs not yet recognized was approximately \$9.8 million, and the weighted average period over which it is expected to be recognized is approximately two years.

## Stock-Settled Appreciation Rights

Compensation expense associated with the stock-settled appreciation rights (“SSAR”) awards is amortized ratably over the requisite service period for the awards that are expected to vest. The Company estimated the fair value of the grants using the Black-Scholes option pricing model. SSAR transactions during the six months ended June 30, 2017 were as follows:

SSARs outstanding at January 1	1,458,611
SSARs granted	284,500
SSARs exercised	(329,569 )
SSARs canceled or forfeited	(13,850 )
SSARs outstanding at June 30	1,399,692

As of June 30, 2017, the total compensation cost related to the unvested SSARs not yet recognized was approximately \$5.8 million, and the weighted average period over which it is expected to be recognized is approximately three years.

## Director Restricted Stock Grants

The 2006 Plan provides for annual restricted stock grants of the Company’s common stock to all non-employee directors. The 2017 grant was made on April 27, 2017 and equated to 14,968 shares of common stock, of which 12,066 shares of common stock were issued after shares were withheld for taxes. The Company recorded stock compensation expense of approximately \$1.0 million during the six months ended June 30, 2017 associated with this grant.

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Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements - Continued  
(unaudited)

## 4. GOODWILL AND OTHER INTANGIBLE ASSETS

Changes in the carrying amount of acquired intangible assets during the six months ended June 30, 2017 are summarized as follows (in millions):

	Trademarks and Tradenames	Customer Relationships	Patents and Technology	Land Use Rights	Total
Gross carrying amounts:					
Balance as of December 31, 2016	\$ 179.2	\$ 558.0	\$ 122.1	\$ 8.5	\$867.8
Foreign currency translation	5.6	10.0	6.0	0.2	21.8
Balance as of June 30, 2017	\$ 184.8	\$ 568.0	\$ 128.1	\$ 8.7	\$889.6

	Trademarks and Tradenames	Customer Relationships	Patents and Technology	Land Use Rights	Total
Accumulated amortization:					
Balance as of December 31, 2016	\$ 49.7	\$ 233.0	\$ 59.5	\$ 2.7	\$344.9
Amortization expense	4.9	18.7	3.5	0.1	27.2
Foreign currency translation	0.6	4.3	3.5	—	8.4
Balance as of June 30, 2017	\$ 55.2	\$ 256.0	\$ 66.5	\$ 2.8	\$380.5

	Trademarks and Tradenames
Indefinite-lived intangible assets:	
Balance as of December 31, 2016	\$ 84.4
Foreign currency translation	2.5
Balance as of June 30, 2017	\$ 86.9

The Company currently amortizes certain acquired intangible assets, primarily on a straight-line basis, over their estimated useful lives, which range from five to 50 years.

Changes in the carrying amount of goodwill during the six months ended June 30, 2017 are summarized as follows (in millions):

	North America	South America	Europe/Middle East	Asia/ Pacific/Africa	Consolidated
Balance as of December 31, 2016	\$ 543.9	\$138.8	\$ 581.9	\$ 111.8	\$ 1,376.4
Foreign currency translation	—	(2.2 )	43.1	5.7	46.6
Balance as of June 30, 2017	\$ 543.9	\$136.6	\$ 625.0	\$ 117.5	\$ 1,423.0

Goodwill is tested for impairment on an annual basis and more often if indications of impairment exist. The Company conducts its annual impairment analyses as of October 1 each fiscal year.

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## 5. INDEBTEDNESS

Indebtedness consisted of the following at June 30, 2017 and December 31, 2016 (in millions):

	June 30, 2017	December 31, 2016
1.056% Senior term loan due 2020	\$228.4	\$ 211.0
Credit facility, expiring 2020	428.7	329.2
Senior term loan due 2021	342.6	316.5
5 <sup>7</sup> / <sub>8</sub> % Senior notes due 2021	305.9	306.6
Senior term loans due between 2019 and 2026	428.2	395.6
Other long-term debt	133.4	141.6
Debt issuance costs	(4.7 )	(5.1 )
	1,862.5	1,695.4
Less: Current portion of other long-term debt	(90.4 )	(85.4 )
Total indebtedness, less current portion	\$ 1,772.1	\$ 1,610.0

## 1.056% Senior Term Loan

In December 2014, the Company entered into a term loan with the European Investment Bank, which provided the Company with the ability to borrow up to €200.0 million. The €200.0 million (or approximately \$228.4 million as of June 30, 2017) of funding was received on January 15, 2015 with a maturity date of January 15, 2020. The Company has the ability to prepay the term loan before its maturity date. Interest is payable on the term loan at 1.056% per annum, payable quarterly in arrears.

## Credit Facility

The Company's revolving credit and term loan facility consists of an \$800.0 million multi-currency revolving credit facility and a €312.0 million (or approximately \$356.3 million as of June 30, 2017) term loan facility. The maturity date of the credit facility is June 26, 2020. Under the credit facility agreement, interest accrues on amounts outstanding, at the Company's option, depending on the currency borrowed, at either (1) LIBOR or EURIBOR plus a margin ranging from 1.0% to 1.75% based on the Company's leverage ratio, or (2) the base rate, which is equal to the higher of (i) the administrative agent's base lending rate for the applicable currency, (ii) the federal funds rate plus 0.5%, and (iii) one-month LIBOR for loans denominated in U.S. dollars plus 1.0% plus a margin ranging from 0.0% to 0.25% based on the Company's leverage ratio. As is more fully described in Note 10, the Company entered into an interest rate swap in 2015 to convert the term loan facility's floating interest rate to a fixed interest rate of 0.33% plus the applicable margin over the remaining life of the term loan facility. As of June 30, 2017, the Company had \$428.7 million of outstanding borrowings under the credit facility and the ability to borrow approximately \$727.6 million under the facility. Approximately \$72.4 million was outstanding under the multi-currency revolving credit facility and €312.0 million (or approximately \$356.3 million) was outstanding under the term loan facility as of June 30, 2017. As of December 31, 2016, no amounts were outstanding under the Company's multi-currency revolving credit facility, and the Company had the ability to borrow approximately \$800.0 million under the facility. Approximately €312.0 million (or approximately \$329.2 million) was outstanding under the term loan facility as of December 31, 2016.

During 2015, the Company designated its €312.0 million (\$356.3 million as of June 30, 2017) term loan facility as a hedge of its net investment in foreign operations to offset foreign currency translation gains or losses on the net investment. See Note 10 for additional information about the net investment hedge.

Senior Term Loan Due 2021

In April 2016, the Company entered into two term loan agreements with Coöperatieve Centrale Raiffeisen-Boerenleenbank B.A. (“Rabobank”), in the amount of €100.0 million and €200.0 million, respectively. The €300.0 million (or approximately \$342.6 million as of June 30, 2017) of funding was received on April 26, 2016 and was partially used to repay a senior term loan with Rabobank which was due May 2, 2016. The Company received net proceeds of approximately €99.6 million (or approximately \$112.2 million) after debt issuance costs. The provisions of the two term loans are identical in nature. The Company has the ability to prepay the term loans before their maturity date on April 26, 2021. Interest is payable

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on the term loans per annum, equal to the EURIBOR plus a margin ranging from 1.0% to 1.75% based on the Company's net leverage ratio. Interest is paid quarterly in arrears.

5 7/8% Senior Notes

The Company's \$305.9 million of 5 7/8% senior notes due December 1, 2021 constitute senior unsecured and unsubordinated indebtedness. Interest is payable on the notes semi-annually in arrears. At any time prior to September 1, 2021, the Company may redeem the notes, in whole or in part from time to time, at its option, at a redemption price equal to the greater of (i) 100% of the principal amount plus accrued and unpaid interest, including additional interest, if any, to, but excluding, the redemption date, or (ii) the sum of the present values of the remaining scheduled payments of principal and interest (exclusive of interest accrued to the date of redemption) discounted to the redemption date at the treasury rate plus 0.5%, plus accrued and unpaid interest, including additional interest, if any. Beginning September 1, 2021, the Company may redeem the notes, in whole or in part from time to time, at its option, at a redemption price equal to 100% of the principal amount plus accrued and unpaid interest, including additional interest, if any. As is more fully described in Note 10, the Company entered into an interest rate swap in 2015 to convert the senior notes' fixed interest rate to a floating interest rate over the remaining life of the senior notes. During 2016, the Company terminated the interest rate swap. As a result, the Company recorded a deferred gain of approximately \$7.3 million associated with the termination, which will be amortized as a reduction to "Interest expense, net" over the remaining term of the 5 7/8% senior notes through December 1, 2021. As of June 30, 2017, the unamortized portion of the deferred gain was approximately \$5.9 million and the amortization for the three and six months ended June 30, 2017 was approximately \$0.4 million and \$0.7 million, respectively.

Senior Term Loans Due Between 2019 and 2026

In October 2016, the Company borrowed an aggregate amount of €375.0 million (or approximately \$428.2 million as of June 30, 2017) through a group of seven related term loan agreements. The Company received net proceeds of approximately €373.2 million (or approximately \$409.5 million as of October 19, 2016) after debt issuance costs which were used to repay borrowings made under the Company's revolving credit facility. The provisions of the term loan agreements are identical in nature, with the exception of interest rate terms and maturities. The Company has the ability to prepay the term loans before their maturity dates. Interest is payable on the term loans in arrears either semi-annually or annually as provided below (in millions):

Maturity Date	Floating or Fixed Interest Rate	Interest Rate	Interest Payment	Term Loan Amount
October 19, 2019	Floating	EURIBOR + 0.75%	Semi-Annually	€1.0
October 19, 2019	Fixed	0.75%	Annually	55.0
October 19, 2021	Floating	EURIBOR + 1.00%	Semi-Annually	25.5
October 19, 2021	Fixed	1.00%	Annually	166.5
October 19, 2023	Floating	EURIBOR + 1.25%	Semi-Annually	1.0
October 19, 2023	Fixed	1.33%	Annually	73.5
October 19, 2026	Fixed	1.98%	Annually	52.5
				€75.0

Standby Letters of Credit and Similar Instruments

The Company has arrangements with various banks to issue standby letters of credit or similar instruments, which guarantee the Company's obligations for the purchase or sale of certain inventories and for potential claims exposure

for insurance coverage. At June 30, 2017 and December 31, 2016, outstanding letters of credit totaled \$15.2 million and \$17.1 million, respectively.

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## 6. INVENTORIES

Inventories at June 30, 2017 and December 31, 2016 were as follows (in millions):

	June 30, December 31,	
	2017	2016
Finished goods	\$744.1	\$ 589.3
Repair and replacement parts	578.9	532.5
Work in process	189.2	113.8
Raw materials	373.2	279.2
Inventories, net	\$1,885.4	\$ 1,514.8

## 7. PRODUCT WARRANTY

The warranty reserve activity for the three and six months ended June 30, 2017 and 2016 consisted of the following (in millions):

	Three Months		Six Months	
	Ended June 30,		Ended June 30,	
	2017	2016	2017	2016
Balance at beginning of period	\$270.1	\$241.7	\$255.6	\$230.3
Acquisitions	—	—	—	0.6
Accruals for warranties issued during the period	53.4	51.4	104.9	95.4
Settlements made (in cash or in kind) during the period	(38.2 )	(47.6 )	(78.1 )	(88.2 )
Foreign currency translation	11.6	(4.9 )	14.5	2.5
Balance at June 30	\$296.9	\$240.6	\$296.9	\$240.6

The Company's agricultural equipment products generally are warranted against defects in material and workmanship for a period of one to four years. The Company accrues for future warranty costs at the time of sale based on historical warranty experience. Approximately \$262.2 million and \$223.1 million of warranty reserves are included in "Accrued expenses" in the Company's Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets as of June 30, 2017 and December 31, 2016, respectively. Approximately \$34.7 million and \$32.5 million of warranty reserves are included in "Other noncurrent liabilities" in the Company's Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets as of June 30, 2017 and December 31, 2016, respectively.



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## 8. NET INCOME PER COMMON SHARE

Basic net income per common share is computed by dividing net income by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during each period. Diluted net income per common share assumes the exercise of outstanding SSARs and the vesting of performance share awards and RSUs using the treasury stock method when the effects of such assumptions are dilutive. A reconciliation of net income attributable to AGCO Corporation and its subsidiaries and weighted average common shares outstanding for purposes of calculating basic and diluted net income per share for the three and six months ended June 30, 2017 and 2016 is as follows (in millions, except per share data):

	Three Months Ended June 30,		Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2017	2016	2017	2016
Basic net income per share:				
Net income attributable to AGCO Corporation and subsidiaries	\$91.5	\$50.3	\$81.4	\$58.1
Weighted average number of common shares outstanding	79.5	82.0	79.5	82.5
Basic net income per share attributable to AGCO Corporation and subsidiaries	\$1.15	\$0.61	\$1.02	\$0.70
Diluted net income per share:				
Net income attributable to AGCO Corporation and subsidiaries	\$91.5	\$50.3	\$81.4	\$58.1
Weighted average number of common shares outstanding	79.5	82.0	79.5	82.5
Dilutive SSARs, performance share awards and RSUs	0.6	0.1	0.6	0.1
Weighted average number of common shares and common share equivalents outstanding for purposes of computing diluted net income per share	80.1	82.1	80.1	82.6
Diluted net income per share attributable to AGCO Corporation and subsidiaries	\$1.14	\$0.61	\$1.02	\$0.70

SSARs to purchase approximately 0.3 million and 1.2 million shares of the Company's common stock for the three and six months ended June 30, 2017 and 2016, respectively, were outstanding but not included in the calculation of weighted average common and common equivalent shares outstanding because they had an antidilutive impact.

## 9. INCOME TAXES

At June 30, 2017 and December 31, 2016, the Company had approximately \$155.8 million and \$139.9 million, respectively, of unrecognized tax benefits, all of which would affect the Company's effective tax rate if recognized. At June 30, 2017 and December 31, 2016, the Company had approximately \$50.0 million and \$47.0 million, respectively, of accrued or deferred taxes related to uncertain income tax positions connected with ongoing income tax audits in various jurisdictions that it expects to settle or pay in the next 12 months. The Company accrues interest and penalties related to unrecognized tax benefits in its provision for income taxes. At June 30, 2017 and December 31, 2016, the Company had accrued interest and penalties related to unrecognized tax benefits of \$19.6 million and \$16.4 million, respectively. Generally, tax years 2011 through 2016 remain open to examination by taxing authorities in the United States and certain other foreign tax jurisdictions.

During the second quarter of 2016, the Company recorded a non-cash deferred income tax charge of approximately \$31.6 million to increase the valuation allowance on its deferred income tax assets in the United States for previous periods. A valuation allowance is established when it is more likely than not that some portion or all of the deferred tax assets will not be realized. The Company assessed the likelihood that its deferred tax assets would be recovered from estimated future taxable income and available tax planning strategies and determined that the adjustment to the valuation allowance at June 30, 2016 was appropriate. In making this assessment, all available evidence was

considered including the current economic climate, as well as reasonable tax planning strategies. As of June 30, 2017, the Company believes it is more likely than not that the Company will realize its remaining deferred tax assets, net of the valuation allowance, in future years.

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10. DERIVATIVE INSTRUMENTS AND HEDGING ACTIVITIES

The Company has significant manufacturing operations in the United States, France, Germany, Finland and Brazil, and it purchases a portion of its tractors, combines and components from third-party foreign suppliers, primarily in various European countries and in Japan. The Company also sells products in over 150 countries throughout the world. The Company's most significant transactional foreign currency exposures are the Euro, Brazilian real and the Canadian dollar in relation to the United States dollar, and the Euro in relation to the British pound.

The Company attempts to manage its transactional foreign exchange exposure by hedging foreign currency cash flow forecasts and commitments arising from the anticipated settlement of receivables and payables and from future purchases and sales. Where naturally offsetting currency positions do not occur, the Company hedges certain, but not all, of its exposures through the use of foreign currency contracts. The Company's translation exposure resulting from translating the financial statements of foreign subsidiaries into United States dollars may be partially hedged from time to time. The Company's most significant translation exposures are the Euro, the British pound and the Brazilian real in relation to the United States dollar and the Swiss franc in relation to the Euro. When practical, the translation impact is reduced by financing local operations with local borrowings.

The Company uses floating rate and fixed rate debt to finance its operations. The floating rate debt obligations expose the Company to variability in interest payments due to changes in the EURIBOR and LIBOR benchmark interest rates. The Company believes it is prudent to limit the variability of a portion of its interest payments, and to meet that objective, the Company periodically enters into interest rate swaps to manage the interest rate risk associated with the Company's borrowings. The Company designates interest rate contracts used to convert the interest rate exposure on a portion of the Company's debt portfolio from a floating rate to a fixed rate as cash flow hedges, while those contracts converting the Company's interest rate exposure from a fixed rate to a floating rate are designated as fair value hedges.

The Company's senior management establishes the Company's foreign currency and interest rate risk management policies. These policies are reviewed periodically by the Finance Committee of the Company's Board of Directors. The policies allow for the use of derivative instruments to hedge exposures to movements in foreign currency and interest rates. The Company's policies prohibit the use of derivative instruments for speculative purposes.

All derivatives are recognized on the Company's Consolidated Balance Sheets at fair value. On the date the derivative contract is entered into, the Company designates the derivative as either (1) a cash flow hedge of a forecasted transaction, (2) a fair value hedge of a recognized liability, (3) a hedge of a net investment in a foreign operation, or (4) a non-designated derivative instrument.

The Company formally documents all relationships between hedging instruments and hedged items, as well as the risk management objectives and strategy for undertaking various hedge transactions. The Company formally assesses, both at the hedge's inception and on an ongoing basis, whether the derivatives that are used in hedging transactions are highly effective in offsetting changes in fair values or cash flow of hedged items or the net investment hedges in foreign operations. When it is determined that a derivative is no longer highly effective as a hedge, hedge accounting is discontinued on a prospective basis.

The Company categorizes its derivative assets and liabilities into one of three levels based on the assumptions used in valuing the asset or liability. See Note 14 for a discussion of the fair value hierarchy as per the guidance in ASC 820. The Company's valuation techniques are designed to maximize the use of observable inputs and minimize the use of unobservable inputs.

### Counterparty Risk

The Company regularly monitors the counterparty risk and credit ratings of all the counterparties to the derivative instruments. The Company believes that its exposures are appropriately diversified across counterparties and that these counterparties are creditworthy financial institutions. If the Company perceives any risk with a counterparty, then the Company would cease to do business with that counterparty. There have been no negative impacts to the Company from any non-performance of any counterparties.

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## Derivative Transactions Designated as Hedging Instruments

## Cash Flow Hedges

## Foreign Currency Contracts

The Company uses cash flow hedges to minimize the variability in cash flows of assets or liabilities or forecasted transactions caused by fluctuations in foreign currency exchange rates. The changes in the fair values of these cash flow hedges are recorded in accumulated other comprehensive loss and are subsequently reclassified into “Cost of goods sold” during the period the sales and purchases are recognized. These amounts offset the effect of the changes in foreign currency rates on the related sale and purchase transactions.

During 2017, the Company designated certain foreign currency contracts as cash flow hedges of expected future sales and purchases. The total notional value of derivatives that were designated as cash flow hedges was \$133.0 million and \$111.2 million as of June 30, 2017 and December 31, 2016, respectively.

## Interest Rate Contract

The Company monitors the mix of short-term and long-term debt regularly. From time to time, the Company manages the risk to interest rate fluctuations through the use of derivative financial instruments. During 2015, the Company entered into an interest rate swap instrument with a notional amount of €312.0 million (or approximately \$356.3 million at June 30, 2017) and an expiration date of June 26, 2020. The swap was designated and accounted for as a cash flow hedge. Under the swap agreement, the Company pays a fixed interest rate of 0.33% plus the applicable margin, and the counterparty to the agreement pays a floating interest rate based on the three-month EURIBOR.

Changes in the fair value of the interest rate swap are recorded in accumulated other comprehensive loss and are subsequently reclassified into “Interest expense, net” as a rate adjustment in the same period in which the related interest on the Company’s floating rate term loan facility affects earnings.

The following table summarizes the after-tax impact that changes in the fair value of derivatives designated as cash flow hedges had on accumulated other comprehensive loss and net income during the three and six months ended June 30, 2017 and 2016 (in millions):

	Gain (Loss) Recognized in Accumulated Other Comprehensive Loss	Classification of Loss	Recognized in Net Income	
				Loss Reclassified from Accumulated Other Comprehensive Loss into Income
2017				
Foreign currency contracts <sup>(1)</sup>	\$ 1.8	Cost of goods sold	\$ (0.7	)
Interest rate contract	(0.2	) Interest expense, net	(0.5	)
Total	\$ 1.6		\$ (1.2	)
2016				
Foreign currency contracts	\$ (0.3	) Cost of goods sold	\$ —	
Interest rate contract	(4.4	) Interest expense, net	(0.6	)

Total	\$ (4.7 )	\$ (0.6 )
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Six Months Ended June 30,	Gain (Loss) Recognized in Accumulated Other Comprehensive Loss	Classification of Loss	Recognized in Net Income	
			Loss Reclassified from Accumulated Other Comprehensive Loss into Income	
2017				
Foreign currency contracts <sup>(1)</sup>	\$ 3.2	Cost of goods sold	\$ (1.4	)
Interest rate contract	0.4	Interest expense, net	(1.1	)
Total	\$ 3.6		\$ (2.5	)
2016				
Foreign currency contracts	\$ (0.3 )	Cost of goods sold	\$ —	
Interest rate contract	(7.4 )	Interest expense, net	(0.9	)
Total	\$ (7.7 )		\$ (0.9	)

(1) The outstanding contracts as of June 30, 2017 range in maturity through December 2017.

There was no ineffectiveness with respect to the cash flow hedges during the three and six months ended June 30, 2017 and 2016.

The following table summarizes the activity in accumulated other comprehensive loss related to the derivatives held by the Company during the six months ended June 30, 2017 (in millions):

	Before-Tax Amount	Income Tax	After-Tax Amount
Accumulated derivative net losses as of December 31, 2016	\$ (10.1 )	\$ (1.4 )	\$ (8.7 )
Net changes in fair value of derivatives	3.9	0.3	3.6
Net losses reclassified from accumulated other comprehensive loss into income	2.6	0.1	2.5
Accumulated derivative net losses as of June 30, 2017	\$ (3.6 )	\$ (1.0 )	\$ (2.6 )

#### Fair Value Hedges

The Company uses interest rate swap agreements designated as fair value hedges to minimize exposure to changes in the fair value of fixed-rate debt that results from fluctuations in benchmark interest rates. During 2015, the Company entered into an interest rate swap instrument with a notional amount of \$300.0 million and an expiration date of December 1, 2021 designated as a fair value hedge of the Company's 5<sup>7</sup>/<sub>8</sub>% senior notes (Note 5). Under the interest rate swap, the Company paid a floating interest rate based on the three-month LIBOR plus a spread of 4.14% and the counterparty to the agreement paid a fixed interest rate of 5<sup>7</sup>/<sub>8</sub>%. The gains and losses related to changes in the fair value of the interest rate swap were recorded to "Interest expense, net" and offset changes in the fair value of the underlying hedged 5<sup>7</sup>/<sub>8</sub>% senior notes.

During 2016, the Company terminated the existing interest rate swap transaction and received cash proceeds of approximately \$7.3 million. The resulting gain was deferred and is being amortized as a reduction to "Interest expense, net" over the remaining term of the Company's 5<sup>7</sup>/<sub>8</sub>% senior notes through December 1, 2021. Refer to Note 5 for further information.

## Net Investment Hedges

The Company uses non-derivative and derivative instruments, to hedge a portion of its net investment in foreign operations against adverse movements in exchange rates. For instruments that are designated as hedges of net investments in foreign operations, changes in the fair value of the derivative instruments are recorded in foreign currency translation adjustments, a component of accumulated other comprehensive loss, to offset changes in the value of the net investments being hedged. When the net investment in foreign operations is sold or substantially liquidates, the amounts recorded in accumulated other comprehensive loss are reclassified to earnings. To the extent foreign currency denominated debt is dedesignated from a

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net investment hedge relationship, changes in the value of the foreign currency denominated debt are recorded in earnings through the maturity date.

During 2015, the Company designated its €312.0 million (or approximately \$356.3 million as of June 30, 2017) term loan facility with a maturity date of June 26, 2020 as a hedge of its net investment in foreign operations to offset foreign currency translation gains or losses on the net investment.

The following table summarizes the notional values of the instrument designated as a net investment hedge (in millions):

	Notional Amount as of	
	June 30, 2017	December 31, 2016
Foreign currency denominated debt	\$356.3	\$ 329.2

The following table summarizes the after-tax impact of changes in the fair value of the instrument designated as a net investment hedge during the three and six months ended June 30, 2017 and 2016 (in millions):

	(Loss) Gain Recognized in Accumulated Other Comprehensive Loss for the Three Months Ended		(Loss) Gain Recognized in Accumulated Other Comprehensive Loss for the Six Months Ended	
	June 30, 2017	June 30, 2016	June 30, 2017	June 30, 2016
Foreign currency denominated debt	\$ (22.9 )	\$ 5.9	\$(27.1 )	\$(4.1 )

There was no ineffectiveness with respect to the net investment hedge during the three and six months ended June 30, 2017 and 2016.

#### Derivative Transactions Not Designated as Hedging Instruments

During 2017 and 2016, the Company entered into foreign currency contracts to economically hedge receivables and payables on the Company and its subsidiaries' balance sheets that are denominated in foreign currencies other than the functional currency. These contracts were classified as non-designated derivative instruments. Gains and losses on such contracts are substantially offset by losses and gains on the remeasurement of the underlying asset or liability being hedged and are immediately recognized into earnings. As of June 30, 2017 and December 31, 2016, the Company had outstanding foreign currency contracts with a notional amount of approximately \$1,336.7 million and \$1,550.2 million, respectively.

The following table summarizes the impact that changes in the fair value of derivatives not designated as hedging instruments had on earnings (in millions):

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	For the Three Months Ended		For the Six Months Ended	
	June 30, 2017	June 30, 2016	June 30, 2017	June 30, 2016
Classification of Gain				
Foreign currency contracts			\$18.1	\$6.0
Other expense, net			\$21.9	\$14.3

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The table below sets forth the fair value of derivative instruments as of June 30, 2017 (in millions):

	Asset Derivatives as of June 30, 2017 Balance Sheet Location	Fair Value	Liability Derivatives as of June 30, 2017 Balance Sheet Location	Fair Value
Derivative instruments designated as hedging instruments:				
Foreign currency contracts	Other current assets	\$ 2.6	Other current liabilities	\$ 1.3
Interest rate contract	Other noncurrent assets	—	Other noncurrent liabilities	4.9
Derivative instruments not designated as hedging instruments:				
Foreign currency contracts	Other current assets	6.7	Other current liabilities	7.1
Total derivative instruments		\$ 9.3		\$ 13.3

The table below sets forth the fair value of derivative instruments as of December 31, 2016 (in millions):

	Asset Derivatives as of December 31, 2016 Balance Sheet Location	Fair Value	Liability Derivatives as of December 31, 2016 Balance Sheet Location	Fair Value
Derivative instruments designated as hedging instruments:				
Foreign currency contracts	Other current assets	\$ 0.2	Other current liabilities	\$ 3.8
Interest rate contract	Other noncurrent assets	—	Other noncurrent liabilities	6.4
Derivative instruments not designated as hedging instruments:				
Foreign currency contracts	Other current assets	6.3	Other current liabilities	3.2
Total derivative instruments		\$ 6.5		\$ 13.4

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## 11. CHANGES IN STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY

The following table sets forth changes in stockholders' equity attributed to AGCO Corporation and its subsidiaries and to noncontrolling interests for the six months ended June 30, 2017 (in millions):

	Common Stock	Additional Paid-in Capital	Retained Earnings	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Loss	Noncontrolling Interests	Total Stockholders' Equity
Balance, December 31, 2016	\$ 0.8	\$ 103.3	\$4,113.6	\$ (1,441.6 )	\$ 61.1	\$ 2,837.2
Stock compensation	—	24.3	—	—	—	24.3
Issuance of stock awards	—	(2.2 )	—	—	—	(2.2 )
SSARs exercised	—	(1.5 )	—	—	—	(1.5 )
Comprehensive income:						
Net income	—	—	81.4	—	2.0	83.4
Other comprehensive income, net of reclassification adjustments:						
Foreign currency translation adjustments	—	—	—	41.4	0.6	42.0
Defined benefit pension plans, net of tax	—	—	—	5.8	—	5.8
Unrealized gain on derivatives, net of tax	—	—	—	6.1	—	6.1
Payment of dividends to stockholders	—	—	(22.2 )	—	—	(22.2 )
Investment by noncontrolling interests	—	—	—	—	0.2	0.2
Adjustment related to the adoption of ASU 2016-09	—	—	(1.7 )	—	—	(1.7 )
Balance, June 30, 2017	\$ 0.8	\$ 123.9	\$4,171.1	\$ (1,388.3 )	\$ 63.9	\$ 2,971.4

Total comprehensive (loss) income attributable to noncontrolling interests for the three and six months ended June 30, 2017 and 2016 was as follows (in millions):

	Three Months Ended June 30,		Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2017	2016	2017	2016
Net income (loss)	\$0.1	\$(0.9)	\$2.0	\$1.5
Other comprehensive income:				
Foreign currency translation adjustments	(1.0 )	0.8	0.6	0.8
Total comprehensive (loss) income	\$(0.9)	\$(0.1)	\$2.6	\$2.3

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The following table sets forth changes in accumulated other comprehensive loss by component, net of tax, attributed to AGCO Corporation and its subsidiaries for the six months ended June 30, 2017 (in millions):

	Defined Benefit Pension Plans	Deferred Net (Losses) Gains on Derivatives	Cumulative Translation Adjustment	Total
Accumulated other comprehensive loss, December 31, 2016	\$(304.5)	\$ (8.7 )	\$(1,128.4 )	\$(1,441.6)
Other comprehensive income before reclassifications	—	3.6	41.4	45.0
Net losses reclassified from accumulated other comprehensive loss	5.8	2.5	—	8.3
Other comprehensive income, net of reclassification adjustments	5.8	6.1	41.4	53.3
Accumulated other comprehensive loss, June 30, 2017	\$(298.7)	\$ (2.6 )	\$(1,087.0 )	\$(1,388.3)

The following table sets forth reclassification adjustments out of accumulated other comprehensive loss by component attributed to AGCO Corporation and its subsidiaries for the three months ended June 30, 2017 and 2016 (in millions):

Details about Accumulated Other Comprehensive Loss Components	Amount Reclassified from Accumulated Other Comprehensive Loss		Affected Line Item within the Condensed Consolidated Statements of Operations
	Three Months Ended June 30, 2017 <sup>(1)</sup>	Three Months Ended June 30, 2016 <sup>(1)</sup>	
Derivatives:			
Net losses on foreign currency contracts	\$ 0.8	\$ —	Cost of goods sold
Net losses on interest rate contracts	0.5	0.5	Interest expense, net
Reclassification before tax	1.3	0.5	
	(0.1 )	0.2	Income tax (provision) benefit
Reclassification net of tax	\$ 1.2	\$ 0.7	
Defined benefit pension plans:			
Amortization of net actuarial losses	\$ 3.1	\$ 2.7	<sup>(2)</sup>
Amortization of prior service cost	0.3	0.3	<sup>(2)</sup>
Reclassification before tax	3.4	3.0	
	(0.5 )	(0.1 )	Income tax provision
Reclassification net of tax	\$ 2.9	\$ 2.9	
Net losses reclassified from accumulated other comprehensive loss	\$ 4.1	\$ 3.6	

(1) Losses included within the Condensed Consolidated Statements of Operations for the three months ended June 30, 2017 and 2016.

(2) These accumulated other comprehensive loss components are included in the computation of net periodic pension and postretirement benefit cost. See Note 13 to the Company's Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements.

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The following table sets forth reclassification adjustments out of accumulated other comprehensive loss by component attributed to AGCO Corporation and its subsidiaries for the six months ended June 30, 2017 and 2016 (in millions):

Details about Accumulated Other Comprehensive Loss Components	Amount Reclassified from Accumulated Other Comprehensive Loss		Affected Line Item within the Condensed Consolidated Statements of Operations
	Six months ended June 30, 2017 <sup>(1)</sup>	Six months ended June 30, 2016 <sup>(1)</sup>	
Derivatives:			
Net losses on foreign currency contracts	\$ 1.5	\$ —	Cost of goods sold
Net losses on interest rate contracts	1.1	0.9	Interest expense, net
Reclassification before tax	2.6	0.9	
	(0.1 )	—	Income tax provision
Reclassification net of tax	\$ 2.5	\$ 0.9	
Defined benefit pension plans:			
Amortization of net actuarial losses	\$ 6.1	\$ 5.3	<sup>(2)</sup>
Amortization of prior service cost	0.7	0.6	<sup>(2)</sup>
Reclassification before tax	6.8	5.9	
	(1.0 )	(0.8 )	Income tax provision
Reclassification net of tax	\$ 5.8	\$ 5.1	
Net losses reclassified from accumulated other comprehensive loss	\$ 8.3	\$ 6.0	

(1) Losses included within the Condensed Consolidated Statements of Operations for the six months ended June 30, 2017 and 2016.

(2) These accumulated other comprehensive loss components are included in the computation of net periodic pension and postretirement benefit cost. See Note 13 to the Company's Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements.

## Share Repurchase Program

As of June 30, 2017, the remaining amount authorized to be repurchased is approximately \$331.4 million. The authorization for \$300.0 million of this amount will expire in December 2019. The remaining amount of \$31.4 million authorized has no expiration date.





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12. ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE SALES AGREEMENTS

As of June 30, 2017 and December 31, 2016, the Company had accounts receivable sales agreements that permit the sale, on an ongoing basis, of a majority of its wholesale receivables in North America, Europe and Brazil to its U.S., Canadian, European and Brazilian finance joint ventures. As of both June 30, 2017 and December 31, 2016, the receivables sold under the U.S., Canadian, European and Brazilian accounts receivable sales agreements were approximately \$1.1 billion.

Under the terms of the accounts receivable agreements in North America, Europe and Brazil, the Company pays an annual servicing fee related to the servicing of the receivables sold. The Company also pays the respective AGCO Finance entities a subsidized interest payment with respect to the sales agreements, calculated based upon LIBOR plus a margin on any non-interest bearing accounts receivable outstanding and sold under the sales agreements. These fees were reflected within losses on the sales of receivables included within "Other expense, net" in the Company's Condensed Consolidated Statements of Operations. The Company does not service the receivables after the sale occurs and does not maintain any direct retained interest in the receivables. The Company reviewed its accounting for the accounts receivable sales agreements and determined that these facilities should be accounted for as off-balance sheet transactions.

Losses on sales of receivables associated with the accounts receivable financing facilities discussed above, reflected within "Other expense, net" in the Company's Condensed Consolidated Statements of Operations, were approximately \$8.9 million and \$17.2 million, respectively, during the three and six months ended June 30, 2017. Losses on sales of receivables associated with the accounts receivable financing facilities discussed above, reflected within "Other expense, net" in the Company's Condensed Consolidated Statements of Operations, were approximately \$4.7 million and \$9.5 million during the three and six months ended June 30, 2016, respectively.

The Company's finance joint ventures in Europe, Brazil and Australia also provide wholesale financing directly to the Company's dealers. The receivables associated with these arrangements are without recourse to the Company. The Company does not service the receivables after the sale occurs and does not maintain any direct retained interest in the receivables. As of June 30, 2017 and December 31, 2016, these finance joint ventures had approximately \$53.3 million and \$41.5 million, respectively, of outstanding accounts receivable associated with these arrangements. The Company reviewed its accounting for these arrangements and determined that these arrangements should be accounted for as off-balance sheet transactions.

In addition, the Company sells certain trade receivables under factoring arrangements to other financial institutions around the world. The Company reviewed the sale of such receivables and determined that these arrangements should be accounted for as off-balance sheet transactions.

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## 13. EMPLOYEE BENEFIT PLANS

Net periodic pension and postretirement benefit cost for the Company's defined pension and postretirement benefit plans for the three months ended June 30, 2017 and 2016 are set forth below (in millions):

	Three Months Ended June 30,	
	2017	2016
Pension benefits		
Service cost	\$4.4	\$4.1
Interest cost	5.2	6.4
Expected return on plan assets	(9.1)	(10.2)
Amortization of net actuarial loss	3.1	2.7
Amortization of prior service cost	0.3	0.2
Net periodic pension cost	\$3.9	\$3.2

	Three Months Ended June 30,	
	2017	2016
Postretirement benefits		
Service cost	\$0.1	\$—
Interest cost	0.4	0.4
Amortization of prior service cost	—	0.1
Net periodic postretirement benefit cost	\$0.5	\$0.5

Net periodic pension and postretirement benefit cost for the Company's defined pension and postretirement benefit plans for the six months ended June 30, 2017 and 2016 are set forth below (in millions):

	Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2017	2016
Pension benefits		
Service cost	\$8.6	\$8.2
Interest cost	10.2	12.8
Expected return on plan assets	(17.8)	(20.4)
Amortization of net actuarial loss	6.1	5.3
Amortization of prior service cost	0.6	0.5
Net periodic pension cost	\$7.7	\$6.4

	Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2017	2016
Postretirement benefits		
Service cost	\$0.1	\$—
Interest cost	0.8	0.8
Amortization of prior service cost	0.1	0.1

Net periodic postretirement benefit cost \$1.0 \$0.9

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The following table summarizes the activity in accumulated other comprehensive loss related to the Company's defined pension and postretirement benefit plans during the six months ended June 30, 2017 (in millions):

	Before-Tax Amount	Income Tax	After-Tax Amount
Accumulated other comprehensive loss as of December 31, 2016	\$ (404.8 )	\$(100.3 )	\$(304.5 )
Amortization of net actuarial losses	6.1	1.0	5.1
Amortization of prior service cost	0.7	—	0.7
Accumulated other comprehensive loss as of June 30, 2017	\$ (398.0 )	\$(99.3 )	\$(298.7 )

During the six months ended June 30, 2017, approximately \$15.4 million of contributions had been made to the Company's defined pension benefit plans. The Company currently estimates its minimum contributions for 2017 to its defined pension benefit plans will aggregate approximately \$28.4 million.

During the six months ended June 30, 2017, the Company made approximately \$0.9 million of contributions to its postretirement health care and life insurance benefit plans. The Company currently estimates that it will make approximately \$1.5 million of contributions to its postretirement health care and life insurance benefit plans during 2017.

## 14. FAIR VALUE OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

The Company categorizes its assets and liabilities into one of three levels based on the assumptions used in valuing the asset or liability. Estimates of fair value for financial assets and liabilities are based on a fair value hierarchy that prioritizes the inputs to valuation techniques used to measure fair value. Observable inputs (highest level) reflect market data obtained from independent sources, while unobservable inputs (lowest level) reflect internally developed market assumptions. In accordance with this guidance, fair value measurements are classified under the following hierarchy:

Level 1 - Quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.

Level 2 - Quoted prices for similar assets or liabilities in active markets; quoted prices for identical or similar assets or liabilities in markets that are not active; and model-derived valuations in which all significant inputs are observable or can be corroborated by observable market data for substantially the full term of the assets or liabilities.

Level 3 - Model-derived valuations in which one or more significant inputs are unobservable.

The Company categorizes its pension plan assets into one of the three levels of the fair value hierarchy.

The Company enters into foreign currency and interest rate swap contracts. The fair values of the Company's derivative instruments are determined using discounted cash flow valuation models. The significant inputs used in these models are readily available in public markets, or can be derived from observable market transactions, and therefore have been classified as Level 2. Inputs used in these discounted cash flow valuation models for derivative instruments include the applicable exchange rates, forward rates or interest rates. Such models used for option contracts also use implied volatility. See Note 10 for a discussion of the Company's derivative instruments and hedging activities.



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Assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis as of June 30, 2017 and December 31, 2016 are summarized below (in millions):

	As of June 30, 2017		
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Derivative assets	\$9.3	\$	\$-9.3
Derivative liabilities	\$13.3	\$	\$-13.3

	As of December 31, 2016		
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Derivative assets	\$6.5	\$	\$-6.5
Derivative liabilities	\$13.4	\$	\$-13.4

The carrying amounts of long-term debt under the Company's 1.056% senior term loan, credit facility, senior term loans due 2021 and senior term loans due between 2019 and 2026 (Note 5) approximate fair value based on the borrowing rates currently available to the Company for loans with similar terms and average maturities. At June 30, 2017 and December 31, 2016, the estimated fair value of the Company's 5/8% senior notes (Note 5), based on their listed market values, was approximately \$332.9 million and \$318.5 million, respectively, compared to its carrying value of \$305.9 million and \$306.6 million, respectively.

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## 15. SEGMENT REPORTING

Effective January 1, 2017, the Company modified its system of reporting, resulting from changes to its internal management and organizational structure, which changed its reportable segments from North America; South America; Europe/Africa/Middle East; and Asia/Pacific to North America; South America; Europe/Middle East; and Asia/Pacific/Africa. The Asia/Pacific/Africa reportable segment includes the regions of Africa, Asia, Australia and New Zealand, and the Europe/Middle East segment no longer includes certain markets in Africa. Effective January 1, 2017, these reportable segments are reflective of how the Company's chief operating decision maker reviews operating results for the purposes of allocating resources and assessing performance. Disclosures for both the three and six months ended June 30, 2017 and 2016, as well as the year ended December 31, 2016, have been adjusted to reflect the change in reportable segments.

The Company's four reportable segments distribute a full range of agricultural equipment and related replacement parts. The Company evaluates segment performance primarily based on income from operations. Sales for each segment are based on the location of the third-party customer. The Company's selling, general and administrative expenses and engineering expenses are charged to each segment based on the region and division where the expenses are incurred. As a result, the components of income from operations for one segment may not be comparable to another segment. Segment results for the three and six months ended June 30, 2017 and 2016 and assets as of June 30, 2017 and December 31, 2016 based on the Company's reportable segments are as follows (in millions):

Three Months Ended June 30,	North America	South America	Europe/ Middle East	Asia/ Pacific/Africa	Consolidated
2017					
Net sales	\$ 478.8	\$ 251.9	\$1,269.5	\$ 165.0	\$ 2,165.2
Income from operations	23.0	2.6	172.4	5.7	203.7
Depreciation	15.7	7.9	28.0	3.0	54.6
Capital expenditures	9.1	8.4	15.5	2.2	35.2
2016					
Net sales	\$ 498.9	\$ 203.4	\$1,168.0	\$ 125.3	\$ 1,995.6
Income from operations	23.6	—	143.5	2.0	169.1
Depreciation	16.5	5.3	30.4	4.2	56.4
Capital expenditures	8.4	8.2	18.1	1.6	36.3
Six Months Ended June 30,	North America	South America	Europe/ Middle East	Asia/ Pacific/Africa	Consolidated
2017					
Net sales	\$861.4	\$ 474.1	\$2,162.0	\$ 295.3	\$ 3,792.8
Income from operations	25.5	4.8	237.7	7.8	275.8
Depreciation	29.9	14.7	56.7	7.6	108.9
Capital expenditures	31.1	20.1	36.5	4.6	92.3
2016					
Net sales	\$907.3	\$ 347.6	\$2,067.1	\$ 232.9	\$ 3,554.9
Income from operations	22.9	0.4	211.6	1.3	236.2
Depreciation	32.1	9.9	61.2	8.7	111.9
Capital expenditures	19.8	14.4	33.6	4.2	72.0
Assets					

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As of June 30, 2017	\$1,015.1	\$ 806.6	\$2,016.9	\$ 468.7	\$ 4,307.3
As of December 31, 2016	\$978.5	\$ 739.4	\$1,635.2	\$ 426.3	\$ 3,779.4



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A reconciliation from the segment information to the consolidated balances for income from operations and total assets is set forth below (in millions):

	Three Months		Six Months	
	Ended June 30,		Ended June 30,	
	2017	2016	2017	2016
Segment income from operations	\$203.7	\$169.1	\$275.8	\$236.2
Corporate expenses	(31.3 )	(31.3 )	(57.9 )	(61.0 )
Stock compensation expense	(9.8 )	(5.7 )	(21.2 )	(10.8 )
Restructuring expenses	(0.4 )	(2.1 )	(5.5 )	(4.0 )
Amortization of intangibles	(13.8 )	(11.4 )	(27.2 )	(22.4 )
Consolidated income from operations	\$148.4	\$118.6	\$164.0	\$138.0

  

	June 30,	December
	2017	31, 2016
Segment assets	\$4,307.3	\$3,779.4
Cash and cash equivalents	317.8	429.7
Investments in affiliates	441.2	414.9
Deferred tax assets, other current and noncurrent assets	607.2	560.7
Intangible assets, net	596.0	607.3
Goodwill	1,423.0	1,376.4
Consolidated total assets	\$7,692.5	\$7,168.4

## 16. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

## Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

## Guarantees

The Company maintains a remarketing agreement with its U.S. finance joint venture, whereby the Company is obligated to repurchase repossessed inventory at market values. The Company has an agreement with its U.S. finance joint venture, AGCO Finance LLC, which limits the Company's purchase obligations under this arrangement to \$6.0 million in the aggregate per calendar year. The Company believes that any losses that might be incurred on the resale of this equipment will not materially impact the Company's financial position or results of operations due to the fair value of the underlying equipment.

At June 30, 2017, the Company has outstanding guarantees of indebtedness owed to third parties of approximately \$64.6 million, primarily related to dealer and end-user financing of equipment. Such guarantees generally obligate the Company to repay outstanding finance obligations owed to financial institutions if dealers or end users default on such loans through 2021. The Company believes the credit risk associated with these guarantees is not material to its financial position or results of operations. Losses under such guarantees historically have been insignificant. In addition, the Company generally would expect to be able to recover a significant portion of the amounts paid under such guarantees from the sale of the underlying financed farm equipment, as the fair value of such equipment is expected to be sufficient to offset a substantial portion of the amounts paid.

## Other

The Company sells a majority of its wholesale receivables in North America, Europe and Brazil to its U.S., Canadian, European and Brazilian finance joint ventures. The Company also sells certain accounts receivable under factoring arrangements to financial institutions around the world. The Company reviewed the sale of such receivables and determined that these facilities should be accounted for as off-balance sheet transactions.

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Legal Claims and Other Matters

The Environmental Protection Agency of Victoria, Australia has issued the Company's Australian subsidiary a notice regarding remediation of contamination of a property located in a suburb of Melbourne, Australia. The property was owned and divested by the subsidiary before the subsidiary was acquired by the Company. The Australian subsidiary is in the process of reviewing the claims contained in the notice. At this time, the Company is not able to determine whether the subsidiary might have any liability or the nature and cost of any possible required remediation.

In August 2008, as part of routine audits, the Brazilian taxing authorities disallowed deductions relating to the amortization of certain goodwill recognized in connection with a reorganization of the Company's Brazilian operations and the related transfer of certain assets to the Company's Brazilian subsidiaries. The amount of the tax disallowance through June 30, 2017, not including interest and penalties, was approximately 131.5 million Brazilian reais (or approximately \$39.7 million). The amount ultimately in dispute will be greater because of interest and penalties. The Company has been advised by its legal and tax advisors that its position with respect to the deductions is allowable under the tax laws of Brazil. The Company is contesting the disallowance and believes that it is not likely that the assessment, interest or penalties will be required to be paid. However, the ultimate outcome will not be determined until the Brazilian tax appeal process is complete, which could take several years.

The Company is a party to various other legal claims and actions incidental to its business. The Company believes that none of these claims or actions, either individually or in the aggregate, is material to its business or financial statements as a whole, including its results of operations and financial condition.

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ITEM 2. MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

GENERAL

Our operations are subject to the cyclical nature of the agricultural industry. Sales of our equipment are affected by changes in net cash farm income, farm land values, weather conditions, the demand for agricultural commodities, commodity prices and general economic conditions. We record sales when we sell equipment and replacement parts to our independent dealers, distributors and other customers. To the extent possible, we attempt to sell products to our dealers and distributors on a level basis throughout the year to reduce the effect of seasonal demands on manufacturing operations and to minimize our investment in inventories. However, retail sales by dealers to farmers are highly seasonal and are a function of the timing of the planting and harvesting seasons. As a result, our net sales historically have been the lowest in the first quarter and have increased in subsequent quarters.

RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

For the three months ended June 30, 2017, we generated net income of \$91.5 million, or \$1.14 per share, compared to net income of \$50.3 million, or \$0.61 per share, for the same period in 2016. For the first six months of 2017, we generated net income of \$81.4 million, or \$1.02 per share, compared to net income of \$58.1 million, or \$0.70 per share, for the same period in 2016.

Net sales during the three and six months ended June 30, 2017 were \$2,165.2 million and \$3,792.8 million, respectively, which were approximately 8.5% and 6.7% higher than the same periods in 2016, respectively, primarily due to the benefit of new acquisitions and sales growth in our South America, Europe/Middle East ("EME") and Asia/Pacific/Africa ("APA") regions.

Income from operations for the three months ended June 30, 2017 was \$148.4 million compared to \$118.6 million for the same period in 2016. Income from operations was \$164.0 million for the six months ended June 30, 2017 compared to \$138.0 million for the same period in 2016. The increase in income from operations for the three and six months was primarily a result of higher net sales and improved gross margins supported by cost reduction initiatives.

Regionally, income from operations in our EME region increased in both the three and six months ended June 30, 2017 compared to the same periods in 2016. The increase was primarily due to increased net sales and production levels as well as a better sales mix. In our North American region, income from operations improved modestly for the three and six months ended June 30, 2017 as compared to the same periods in 2016. The impacts from improved factory productivity and expense reduction efforts were mostly offset by lower net sales and production volumes. Income from operations in our South American region also increased in both the three and six months ended June 30, 2017 compared to the same periods in 2016. The benefits of higher net sales and production volumes, were mostly offset by material cost inflation and costs associated with transitioning to new tier 3 emission technology. The operating results in our APA region improved for both the three and six months ended June 30, 2017 compared to the same periods in 2016 primarily due to increased net sales and production levels.

Industry Market Conditions

Harvests over the last four consecutive years have been near record levels and are satisfying growing global demand for grain. These higher grain inventories pressure commodity prices and generally result in lower farm income. Industry demand for equipment in most global markets remain at historically low levels as a result of weaker economic conditions. Following severe declines in the prior three years, demand is starting to stabilize as some farmers are returning to more normal equipment replacement schedules.

In North America, industry unit retail sales of utility and high horsepower tractors for the first six months of 2017 decreased by approximately 3% compared to the first six months of 2016. Industry unit retail sales of combines for the

first six months of 2017 increased by approximately 3% compared to the first six months of 2016. Industry retail sales were significantly lower for high horsepower tractors, hay equipment and grain storage and handling equipment.

In Western Europe, industry unit retail sales of tractors for the first six months of 2017 decreased by approximately 2% compared to the first six months of 2016. Industry unit retail sales of combines for the first six months of 2017 decreased by approximately 11% compared to the first six months of 2016. Lower commodity prices in the arable farming sector are being partially offset by more favorable conditions for dairy and livestock producers across the region. Growth in the United Kingdom, Spain and Italy was primarily offset by market demand decrease in France.

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South America industry unit retail sales of tractors for the first six months of 2017 increased approximately 36% compared to the same period in 2016. Industry unit retail sales of combines for the first six months of 2017 increased by approximately 28% compared to the first six months of 2016. Improved industry retail sales in Brazil as compared to depressed levels experienced in the first six months of 2016, as well as more supportive government policies in Argentina, both contributed to growth in the region.

## STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS

Net sales for the three months ended June 30, 2017 were \$2,165.2 million compared to \$1,995.6 million for the same period in 2016. Net sales for the six months ended June 30, 2017 were \$3,792.8 million compared to \$3,554.9 million for the same period in 2016. Foreign currency translation negatively impacted net sales by approximately \$40.4 million, or 2.0%, for the three months ended June 30, 2017, and by approximately \$53.7 million, or 1.5%, for the six months ended June 30, 2017. Recent acquisitions positively impacted net sales by approximately \$46.7 million, or 2.3%, for the three months ended June 30, 2017, and by approximately \$90.7 million, or 2.6%, for the six months ended June 30, 2017.

The following tables sets forth, for the three and six months ended June 30, 2017, the impact to net sales of currency translation by geographical segment (in millions, except percentages):

	Three Months Ended June 30,		Change		Change Due to Currency Translation	
	2017	2016	\$	%	\$	%
North America	\$478.8	\$498.9	\$(20.1)	(4.0)%	\$(3.9)	(0.8)%
South America	251.9	203.4	48.5	23.8%	11.1	5.5%
Europe/Middle East <sup>(1)</sup>	1,269.5	1,168.0	101.5	8.7%	(44.5)	(3.8)%
Asia/Pacific/Africa <sup>(1)</sup>	165.0	125.3	39.7	31.7%	(3.1)	(2.5)%
	\$2,165.2	\$1,995.6	\$169.6	8.5%	\$(40.4)	(2.0)%

	Six Months Ended June 30,		Change		Change Due to Currency Translation	
	2017	2016	\$	%	\$	%
North America	\$861.4	\$907.3	\$(45.9)	(5.1)%	\$(6.3)	(0.7)%
South America	474.1	347.6	126.5	36.4%	44.3	12.7%
Europe/Middle East <sup>(1)</sup>	2,162.0	2,067.1	94.9	4.6%	(87.5)	(4.2)%
Asia/Pacific/Africa <sup>(1)</sup>	295.3	232.9	62.4	26.8%	(4.2)	(1.8)%
	\$3,792.8	\$3,554.9	\$237.9	6.7%	\$(53.7)	(1.5)%

(1) Effective January 1, 2017, we realigned our regional structure as reflected above. See Note 15 to our condensed consolidated financial statements for further information.

Regionally, net sales in North America decreased during both the three and six months ended June 30, 2017 compared to the same periods in 2016. The decline was the result of softer industry demand and dealer inventory reduction efforts. Net sales declines were most significant for hay tools and grain storage and handling equipment, partially offset by net sales growth in mid-size and high horsepower tractors. In the EME region, net sales were higher during the three and six months ended June 30, 2017 compared to the same periods in 2016. The increase was primarily due to the benefit of acquisitions and sales growth in Germany, Italy and the United Kingdom, partially offset by declines

in France. Net sales in South America increased during both the three and six months ended June 30, 2017 compared to the same periods in 2016. Net sales growth was primarily due to improved market demand in both Brazil and Argentina. In the APA region, net sales increased during the three and six months ended June 30, 2017 compared to the same periods in 2016, primarily driven by growth in Australia and China. We estimate worldwide average price increases were approximately 1.3% and 1.1% during the three and six months ended June 30, 2017, respectively, compared to the same prior year periods. Consolidated net sales of tractors and combines, which comprised approximately 62% and 61% of our net sales for the three and six months ended June 30, 2017, respectively, increased approximately 9% and 7%, respectively, for the three and six months ended June 30, 2017 compared to the same

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periods in 2016. Unit sales of tractors and combines decreased approximately 3% and 4%, respectively, for the three and six months ended June 30, 2017 compared to the same periods in 2016. The difference between the unit sales change and the change in net sales was primarily the result of foreign currency translation, pricing and sales mix changes.

The following table sets forth, for the periods indicated, the percentage of net sales of certain items in our Condensed Consolidated Statements of Operations (in millions, except percentages):

	Three Months Ended June 30,		2016	
	2017	% of	\$	% of
	\$	Net	\$	Net
		Sales <sup>(1)</sup>		Sales
Gross profit	\$475.4	22.0 %	\$427.0	21.4 %
Selling, general and administrative expenses	236.1	10.9 %	217.8	10.9 %
Engineering expenses	76.7	3.5 %	77.1	3.9 %
Restructuring expenses	0.4	— %	2.1	0.1 %
Amortization of intangibles	13.8	0.6 %	11.4	0.6 %
Income from operations	\$148.4	6.9 %	\$118.6	5.9 %
	Six Months Ended June 30,		2016	
	2017	% of	\$	% of
	\$	Net	\$	Net
		Sales <sup>(1)</sup>		Sales
Gross profit	\$805.7	21.2 %	\$741.7	20.9 %
Selling, general and administrative expenses	459.3	12.1 %	429.0	12.1 %
Engineering expenses	149.7	3.9 %	148.3	4.2 %
Restructuring expenses	5.5	0.1 %	4.0	0.1 %
Amortization of intangibles	27.2	0.7 %	22.4	0.6 %
Income from operations	\$164.0	4.3 %	\$138.0	3.9 %

(1) Rounding may impact summation of amounts.

Gross profit as a percentage of net sales improved for both the three and six months ended June 30, 2017 compared to the same periods in 2016 due to the impact of pricing, as well as material cost and labor productivity initiatives. Production hours increased in both Europe and South America in response to increased demands in those regions during the three months ended June 30, 2017, while production hours decreased in the North American region in order to reduce dealer inventories. Overall, production hours increased slightly on a global basis during the three months ended June 30, 2017, while they decreased slightly during the first half of 2017, as compared to the same periods in 2016. We recorded approximately \$1.0 million and \$1.6 million of stock compensation expense within cost of goods sold during the three and six months ended June 30, 2017, respectively, compared to approximately \$0.5 million and \$0.9 million, respectively, for the comparable periods in 2016, as is more fully explained below and in Note 3 to our Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements.

SG&A expenses and engineering expenses combined, as a percentage of sales, were relatively consistent for the three and six months ended June 30, 2017 compared to the same periods in 2016. We recorded approximately \$9.8 million and \$21.2 million of stock compensation expense within SG&A expenses during the three and six months ended June 30, 2017, respectively, compared to \$5.7 million and \$10.8 million during the same periods in 2016,



respectively, as is more fully explained in Note 3 to our Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements. During the three months ended March 31, 2017, we recorded approximately \$4.8 million of accelerated stock compensation expense associated with a stock award declined by our Chief Executive Officer.

The restructuring expenses of \$0.4 million and \$5.5 million recorded during the three and six months ended June 30, 2017, respectively, were primarily related to severance and other related costs associated with the rationalization of certain manufacturing operations and administrative offices located in Europe, South America and the United States. Refer to Note 2 to our Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements for further information.

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Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations  
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Interest expense, net was approximately \$11.3 million and \$22.0 million for the three and six months ended June 30, 2017, respectively, compared to approximately \$11.9 million and \$22.4 million for the comparable periods in 2016.

Other expense, net was approximately \$17.7 million and \$16.0 million for the three months ended June 30, 2017 and 2016, respectively. Other expense, net was approximately \$30.7 million and \$27.3 million for the six months ended June 30, 2017 and 2016, respectively. Losses on sales of receivables, primarily related to our accounts receivable sales agreements with our finance joint ventures in North America, Europe and Brazil, were approximately \$8.9 million and \$17.2 million for the three and six months ended June 30, 2017, respectively, compared to approximately \$4.7 million and \$9.5 million for the comparable periods in 2016. This increase was partially offset by lower foreign exchange losses during the three and six months ended June 30, 2017 as compared to the same periods in 2016.

We recorded an income tax provision of approximately \$36.9 million and \$48.0 million for the three and six months ended June 30, 2017, respectively, compared to \$54.8 million and \$54.4 million, respectively, for the comparable periods in 2016. Our effective tax rate varies from period to period due to the mix of taxable income and losses in the various tax jurisdictions in which we operate. Our effective tax rate for the three and six months ended June 30, 2017 reflects the impact of establishing a valuation allowance during the three months ended June 30, 2016 against our U.S. net deferred income tax assets, as we have not been recording a tax benefit against losses in that jurisdiction since that period.

During the three months ended June 30, 2016, we recorded a non-cash deferred tax adjustment of approximately \$31.6 million to establish a valuation allowance against our U.S. net deferred income tax assets for previous periods. A valuation allowance is established when it is more likely than not that some portion or all of the deferred tax assets will not be realized. We assessed the likelihood that our deferred tax assets would be recovered from estimated future taxable income and available tax planning strategies and determined that the adjustment to the valuation allowance at June 30, 2016 was appropriate. In making this assessment, all available evidence was considered including the current economic climate, as well as reasonable tax planning strategies. As of June 30, 2017, we believe it is more likely than not that we will realize our remaining deferred tax assets, net of the valuation allowance, in future years.

Equity in net earnings of affiliates, which is primarily comprised of income from our finance joint ventures, was approximately \$9.1 million and \$20.1 million for the three and six months ended June 30, 2017, respectively, compared to approximately \$13.5 million and \$25.7 million for the comparable periods in 2016. The decrease for the three and six months ended June 30, 2017 as compared to the same periods in 2016 was primarily due to lower net earnings from certain finance joint ventures and other affiliates. Refer to "Finance Joint Ventures" for further information regarding our finance joint ventures and their results of operations.

#### FINANCE JOINT VENTURES

Our AGCO Finance joint ventures provide both retail financing and wholesale financing to our dealers in the United States, Canada, Europe, Brazil, Argentina and Australia. The joint ventures are owned by AGCO and by a wholly owned subsidiary of Rabobank, a financial institution based in the Netherlands. The majority of the assets of the finance joint ventures consist of finance receivables. The majority of the liabilities consist of notes payable and accrued interest. Under the various joint venture agreements, Rabobank or its affiliates provide financing to the joint ventures, primarily through lines of credit. We do not guarantee the debt obligations of the joint ventures. As of June 30, 2017, our capital investment in the finance joint ventures, which is included in "Investment in affiliates" on our Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets, was approximately \$405.6 million compared to \$380.8 million as of December 31, 2016. The total finance portfolio in our finance joint ventures was approximately \$8.4 billion and \$8.0 billion as of June 30, 2017 and December 31, 2016, respectively. The total finance portfolio as of June 30, 2017

included approximately \$7.0 billion of retail receivables and \$1.4 billion of wholesale receivables from AGCO dealers. The total finance portfolio as of December 31, 2016 included approximately \$6.7 billion of retail receivables and \$1.3 billion of wholesale receivables from AGCO dealers. The wholesale receivables either were sold directly to AGCO Finance without recourse from our operating companies or AGCO Finance provided the financing directly to the dealers. For the six months ended June 30, 2017, our share in the earnings of the finance joint ventures, included in “Equity in net earnings of affiliates” within our Condensed Consolidated Statements of Operations, was \$20.1 million compared to \$24.0 million for the same period in 2016.

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## LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES

Our financing requirements are subject to variations due to seasonal changes in inventory and receivable levels. Internally generated funds are supplemented when necessary from external sources, primarily our credit facility and accounts receivable sales agreement facilities. We believe that the following facilities discussed below, together with available cash and internally generated funds, will be sufficient to support our working capital, capital expenditures and debt service requirements for the foreseeable future (in millions):

	June 30, 2017
1.056% Senior term loan due 2020	\$228.4
Credit facility, expiring 2020	428.7
Senior term loan due 2021	342.6
5 <sup>7</sup> / <sub>8</sub> % Senior notes due 2021	305.9
Senior term loans due between 2019 and 2026	428.2
Other long-term debt	133.4
Debt issuance costs	(4.7 )
	\$1,862.5

While we are in compliance with the financial covenants contained in these facilities and currently expect to continue to maintain such compliance, should we ever encounter difficulties, our historical relationship with our lenders has been strong and we anticipate their continued long-term support of our business. Refer to Note 5 to the Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements for further information regarding our current facilities.

Our accounts receivable sales agreements in North America, Europe and Brazil permit the sale, on an ongoing basis, of a majority of our receivables to our U.S., Canadian, European and Brazilian finance joint ventures. The sales of all receivables are without recourse to us. We do not service the receivables after the sale occurs, and we do not maintain any direct retained interest in the receivables. These agreements are accounted for as off-balance sheet transactions and have the effect of reducing accounts receivable and short-term liabilities by the same amount. As of both June 30, 2017 and December 31, 2016, the receivables sold under the U.S., Canadian, European and Brazilian accounts receivable sales agreements were approximately \$1.1 billion.

Our finance joint ventures in Europe, Brazil and Australia also provide wholesale financing directly to our dealers. The receivables associated with these arrangements are also without recourse to us. As of June 30, 2017 and December 31, 2016, these finance joint ventures had approximately \$53.3 million and \$41.5 million, respectively, of outstanding accounts receivable associated with these arrangements. These arrangements are accounted for as off-balance sheet transactions. In addition, we sell certain trade receivables under factoring arrangements to other financial institutions around the world. These arrangements are also accounted for as off-balance sheet transactions.

## Cash Flows

Cash flows used in operating activities were approximately \$66.4 million for the first six months of 2017 compared to approximately \$64.6 million for the first six months of 2016. Our working capital requirements are seasonal, with investments in working capital typically building in the first half of the year and then reducing in the second half of the year. We had \$1,231.2 million in working capital at June 30, 2017 as compared to \$1,020.8 million at December 31, 2016 and \$1,160.1 million at June 30, 2016. Accounts receivable and inventories, combined, at June 30, 2017 were \$499.7 million and \$194.8 million higher than at December 31, 2016 and June 30, 2016, respectively. The increase in accounts receivable and inventories as of June 30, 2017 compared to December 31, 2016 was as a result of an increase in production levels and seasonal requirements. The increase in accounts receivable and inventories as of

June 30, 2017 compared to June 30, 2016 was primarily the result of acquisitions and the transition to new tier 3 emission technology in Brazil.

Capital expenditures for the first six months of 2017 were \$92.3 million compared to \$72.0 million for the same period of 2016. We anticipate that capital expenditures for the full year of 2017 will be approximately \$200.0 million to \$225.0 million and will be used primarily to support the development and enhancement of new and existing products, upgrade our system capabilities and improve our factory productivity.

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Our debt to capitalization ratio, which is total indebtedness divided by the sum of total indebtedness and stockholders' equity, was 38.6% and 37.5% at June 30, 2017 and December 31, 2016, respectively.

COMMITMENTS, OFF-BALANCE SHEET ARRANGEMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

We are party to a number of commitments and other financial arrangements, which may include "off-balance sheet" arrangements. At June 30, 2017, we have outstanding guarantees of indebtedness owed to third parties of approximately \$64.6 million, primarily related to dealer and end-user financing of equipment. We also sell a majority of our wholesale receivables in North America, Europe and Brazil to our U.S., Canadian, European and Brazilian finance joint ventures. At June 30, 2017, we had outstanding designated and non-designated foreign currency contracts with a gross notional amount of approximately \$1,469.7 million. Refer to "Liquidity and Capital Resources" and "Item 3. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures about Market Risk-Foreign Currency Risk Management," as well as to Notes 10, 12 and 16 to our Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements, for further discussion of these matters.

Contingencies

The Environmental Protection Agency of Victoria, Australia has issued our Australian subsidiary a notice to our subsidiary regarding remediation of contamination of a property located in a suburb of Melbourne, Australia.

As part of routine audits, the Brazilian taxing authorities disallowed deductions relating to the amortization of certain goodwill recognized in connection with a reorganization of our Brazilian operations and the related transfer of certain assets to our Brazilian subsidiaries.

Refer to Note 16 to our Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements for further discussion of these matters.

OUTLOOK

Industry demand for farm equipment is expected to remain relatively flat in Europe, weaken in North America, but strengthen in South America, for the full year of 2017 compared to 2016. Our net sales in 2017 are expected to increase compared to 2016, primarily due to the impact of pricing, acquisition-related sales and improved net sales volumes. Income from operations and net income are expected to be above 2016 levels due to higher net sales as well as margin improvements.

CRITICAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND ESTIMATES

The discussion and analysis of our financial condition and results of operations are based upon our Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements, which have been prepared in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles. The preparation of these financial statements requires management to make estimates and judgments that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses and related disclosures of contingent assets and liabilities. On an ongoing basis, management evaluates estimates, including those related to reserves, goodwill and intangible assets, income taxes, pension and other postretirement benefit obligations, derivative financial instruments and contingencies. Management bases these estimates on historical experience and on various other assumptions that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. Actual results may differ from these estimates under different assumptions or conditions. A description of critical accounting policies and related judgments and estimates that affect the preparation of our Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements is set forth in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2016.

FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

Certain statements in "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations" and elsewhere in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q are forward-looking, including certain statements set forth under the

headings “Liquidity and Capital Resources” and “Outlook.” Forward-looking statements reflect assumptions, expectations, projections, intentions or beliefs about future events. These statements, which may relate to such matters as earnings, net sales, margins, industry demand, market conditions, commodity prices, farm incomes, foreign currency translation, general economic outlook, availability of financing, product development and enhancement, system capabilities and factory productivity, production and sales volumes, benefits from cost reduction initiatives, tax rates, compliance with loan covenants, capital expenditures and working capital and debt service requirements are “forward-looking statements” within the meaning of the federal securities laws. These statements do not relate strictly to historical or current facts, and you can identify certain of these statements, but not necessarily all, by the use of the words “anticipate,” “assumed,” “indicate,” “estimate,” “believe,” “predict,” “forecast,” “rely,” “expect,” “continue,” “grow” and of similar meaning. Although we believe that the expectations and

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assumptions reflected in these statements are reasonable in view of the information currently available to us, there can be no assurance that these expectations will prove to be correct.

These forward-looking statements involve a number of risks and uncertainties, and actual results may differ materially from the results discussed in or implied by the forward-looking statements. Adverse changes in any of the following factors could cause actual results to differ materially from the forward-looking statements:

- general economic and capital market conditions;
- availability of credit to our retail customers;
- the worldwide demand for agricultural products;
- grain stock levels and the levels of new and used field inventories;
  - cost of steel and other raw materials;
  - energy costs;
  - performance and collectability of the accounts receivable originated or owned by AGCO or AGCO Finance;
- government policies and subsidies;
- weather conditions;
- interest and foreign currency exchange rates;
- pricing and product actions taken by competitors;
- commodity prices, acreage planted and crop yields;
- farm income, land values, debt levels and access to credit;
- pervasive livestock diseases;
- production disruptions;
- production levels and capacity constraints at our facilities, including those resulting from plant expansions and systems upgrades;
- integration of recent and future acquisitions;
  - our expansion plans in emerging markets;
- supply constraints;
- our cost reduction and control initiatives;
- our research and development efforts;
- dealer and distributor actions;
- regulations affecting privacy and data protection;
- technological difficulties; and
- political and economic uncertainty in various areas of the world.

Any forward-looking statement should be considered in light of such important factors. For additional factors and additional information regarding these factors, please see "Risk Factors" in our Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2016.

New factors that could cause actual results to differ materially from those described above emerge from time to time, and it is not possible for us to predict all of such factors or the extent to which any such factor or combination of factors may cause actual results to differ from those contained in any forward-looking statement. Any forward-looking statement speaks only as of the date on which such statement is made, and we disclaim any obligation to update the information contained in such statement to reflect subsequent developments or information except as required by law.



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ITEM 3. QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK

Foreign Currency Risk Management

For quantitative and qualitative disclosures about market risks, see “Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risks” in Item 7A of Part II of our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2016. As of the second quarter of 2017, there has been no material change in our exposure to market risks.

ITEM 4. CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

Evaluation of Disclosure Controls and Procedures

Our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, after evaluating the effectiveness of our disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Rule 13a-15(e) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended) as of June 30, 2017, have concluded that, as of such date, our disclosure controls and procedures were effective at the reasonable assurance level. Disclosure controls and procedures include, without limitation, controls and procedures designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed by an issuer in the reports that it files or submits under the Exchange Act is accumulated and communicated to the issuer’s management, including its principal executive and principal financial officers, or persons performing similar functions, as appropriate to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure.

The Company’s management, including the Chief Executive Officer and the Chief Financial Officer, does not expect that the Company’s disclosure controls or the Company’s internal controls will prevent all errors and all fraud. A control system, no matter how well conceived and operated, can provide only reasonable, not absolute, assurance that the objectives of the control system are met. Further, the design of a control system must reflect the fact that there are resource constraints, and the benefits of controls must be considered relative to their costs. Because of the inherent limitations in all control systems, no evaluation of controls can provide absolute assurance that all control issues and instances of fraud, if any, have been detected. Because of the inherent limitations in a cost effective control system, misstatements due to error or fraud may occur and not be detected. We will conduct periodic evaluations of our internal controls to enhance, where necessary, our procedures and controls.

Changes in Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

There were no changes in our internal control over financial reporting identified in connection with the evaluation described above that occurred during the three months ended June 30, 2017 that have materially affected or are reasonably likely to materially affect our internal control over financial reporting.

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## PART II. OTHER INFORMATION

## ITEM 1. LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

We are a party to various other legal claims and actions incidental to our business. These items are more fully discussed in Note 16 to our Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements.

## ITEM 6. EXHIBITS

Exhibit Number	Description of Exhibit	The filings referenced for incorporation by reference are AGCO Corporation
<u>10.1</u>	<u>Letter Agreement for Far East Markets, dated July 24, 2017, between AGCO International GmbH and Tractors and Farm Equipment Limited</u>	July 27, 2017, Form 8-K, Exhibit 10.1
<u>10.2</u>	<u>Letter Agreement for Mexico, dated July 24, 2017, between AGCO International GmbH and Tractors and Farm Equipment Limited</u>	July 27, 2017, Form 8-K, Exhibit 10.2
<u>10.3</u>	<u>Letter Agreement for Australia/New Zealand, dated July 24, 2017, between AGCO International GmbH and Tractors and Farm Equipment Limited</u>	July 27, 2017, Form 8-K, Exhibit 10.3
<u>10.4</u>	<u>Amendment to the Letter Agreement for Africa, dated July 24, 2017, between AGCO International GmbH and Tractors and Farm Equipment Limited</u>	July 27, 2017, Form 8-K, Exhibit 10.4
<u>31.1</u>	<u>Certification of Martin Richenhagen</u>	Filed herewith
<u>31.2</u>	<u>Certification of Andrew H. Beck</u>	Filed herewith
<u>32.1</u>	<u>Certification of Martin Richenhagen and Andrew H. Beck</u>	Furnished herewith
<u>101.INS</u>	<u>XBRL Instance Document</u>	Filed herewith
<u>101.SCH</u>	<u>XBRL Taxonomy Extension Schema</u>	Filed herewith
<u>101.CAL</u>	<u>XBRL Taxonomy Extension Calculation Linkbase</u>	Filed herewith
<u>101.DEF</u>	<u>XBRL Taxonomy Extension Definition Linkbase</u>	Filed herewith
<u>101.LAB</u>	<u>XBRL Taxonomy Extension Label Linkbase</u>	Filed herewith
<u>101.PRE</u>	<u>XBRL Taxonomy Extension Presentation Linkbase</u>	Filed herewith

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SIGNATURES

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

AGCO CORPORATION

Registrant

Date: August 8, 2017

/s/ Andrew H. Beck

Andrew H. Beck

Senior Vice President and Chief Financial Officer

(Principal Financial Officer)