DEERE & CO
Form 10-Q
August 31, 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 quarterly period ended July 30, 2017

Commission file no: 1-4121

DEERE & COMPANY

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Delaware	36-2382580
(State of incorporation)	(IRS employer identification no.)

One John Deere Place

Moline, Illinois 61265

(Address of principal executive offices)

Telephone Number: (309) 765-8000

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 X 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 X No

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

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

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

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

Yes No X

At July 30, 2017, 321,296,852 shares of common stock, $1 par value, of the registrant were outstanding.

Index to Exhibits: Page 51

PART I. FINANCIAL INFORMATION

ITEM 1. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
DEERE & COMPANY
STATEMENT OF CONSOLIDATED INCOME
For the Three Months Ended July 30, 2017 and July 31, 2016
(In millions of dollars and shares except per share amounts) Unaudited

	2017	2016
Net Sales and Revenues		
Net sales	$ 6,833.0	$ 5,861.4
Finance and interest income	688.8	638.5
Other income	286.0	224.5
Total	7,807.8	6,724.4
Costs and Expenses		
Cost of sales	5,265.1	4,494.2
Research and development expenses	335.4	338.8
Selling, administrative and general expenses	791.2	709.0
Interest expense	216.3	200.7
Other operating expenses	309.9	276.6
Total	6,917.9	6,019.3
Income of Consolidated Group before Income Taxes	889.9	705.1
Provision for income taxes	253.2	226.5
Income of Consolidated Group	636.7	478.6
Equity in income of unconsolidated affiliates	5.6	10.0
Net Income	642.3	488.6
Less: Net income (loss) attributable to noncontrolling interests	.5	(.2)
Net Income Attributable to Deere & Company	$ 641.8	$ 488.8
Per Share Data		
Basic	$ 2.00	$ 1.55
Diluted	$ 1.97	$ 1.55
Average Shares Outstanding		
Basic	320.8	314.3
Diluted	325.1	315.7

See Condensed Notes to Interim Consolidated Financial Statements.

DEERE & COMPANY
STATEMENT OF CONSOLIDATED COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
For the Three Months Ended July 30, 2017 and July 31, 2016
(In millions of dollars) Unaudited

	2017	2016
Net Income	$ 642.3	$ 488.6
Other Comprehensive Income (Loss), Net of Income Taxes		
Retirement benefits adjustment	44.0	30.3
Cumulative translation adjustment	326.1	(99.5)
Unrealized loss on derivatives	(.5)	(.2)
Unrealized gain (loss) on investments	(53.7)	6.0
Other Comprehensive Income (Loss), Net of Income Taxes	315.9	(63.4)
Comprehensive Income of Consolidated Group	958.2	425.2
Less: Comprehensive gain (loss) attributable to noncontrolling interests	.7	(.2)
Comprehensive Income Attributable to Deere & Company	$ 957.5	$ 425.4

See Condensed Notes to Interim Consolidated Financial Statements.

DEERE & COMPANY
STATEMENT OF CONSOLIDATED INCOME
For the Nine Months Ended July 30, 2017 and July 31, 2016
(In millions of dollars and shares except per share amounts) Unaudited

	2017	2016
Net Sales and Revenues		
Net sales	$ 18,790.7	$ 17,737.1
Finance and interest income	2,009.3	1,849.0
Other income	920.0	538.3
Total	21,720.0	20,124.4
Costs and Expenses		
Cost of sales	14,506.5	13,865.3
Research and development expenses	970.7	1,003.1
Selling, administrative and general expenses	2,225.8	2,016.8
Interest expense	651.3	564.9
Other operating expenses	978.5	884.7
Total	19,332.8	18,334.8
Income of Consolidated Group before Income Taxes	2,387.2	1,789.6
Provision for income taxes	748.7	559.9
Income of Consolidated Group	1,638.5	1,229.7
Equity in income of unconsolidated affiliates	10.0	7.3
Net Income	1,648.5	1,237.0
Less: Net loss attributable to noncontrolling interests	(.3)	(1.6)
Net Income Attributable to Deere & Company	$ 1,648.8	$ 1,238.6
Per Share Data		
Basic	$ 5.17	$ 3.93
Diluted	$ 5.11	$ 3.91
Average Shares Outstanding		
Basic	318.8	315.4
Diluted	322.5	316.7

See Condensed Notes to Interim Consolidated Financial Statements.

DEERE & COMPANY
STATEMENT OF CONSOLIDATED COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
For the Nine Months Ended July 30, 2017 and July 31, 2016
(In millions of dollars) Unaudited

	2017	2016
Net Income	$ 1,648.5	$ 1,237.0
Other Comprehensive Income (Loss), Net of Income Taxes		
Retirement benefits adjustment	120.6	87.5
Cumulative translation adjustment	325.1	54.3
Unrealized gain on derivatives	1.5	.8
Unrealized gain (loss) on investments	(.8)	4.7
Other Comprehensive Income (Loss), Net of Income Taxes	446.4	147.3
Comprehensive Income of Consolidated Group	2,094.9	1,384.3
Less: Comprehensive loss attributable to noncontrolling interests	(.1)	(1.5)
Comprehensive Income Attributable to Deere & Company	$ 2,095.0	$ 1,385.8

See Condensed Notes to Interim Consolidated Financial Statements.

DEERE & COMPANY
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET
(In millions of dollars) Unaudited

	July 30 2017	October 30 2016	July 31 2016
Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 6,537.4	$ 4,335.8	$ 4,321.0
Marketable securities	426.1	453.5	468.9
Receivables from unconsolidated affiliates	28.5	16.5	18.7
Trade accounts and notes receivable – net	4,389.8	3,011.3	3,924.6
Financing receivables – net	23,722.1	23,702.3	22,594.8
Financing receivables securitized – net	4,923.1	5,126.5	5,947.4
Other receivables	829.2	1,018.5	811.9
Equipment on operating leases – net	6,235.6	5,901.5	5,602.7
Inventories	4,252.9	3,340.5	3,851.3
Property and equipment – net	4,968.5	5,170.6	5,047.3
Investments in unconsolidated affiliates	220.8	232.6	246.2
Goodwill	845.8	815.7	823.6
Other intangible assets – net	92.0	104.1	109.5
Retirement benefits	219.1	93.6	323.1
Deferred income taxes	3,067.7	2,964.4	2,612.6
Other assets	1,591.3	1,631.1	1,835.5
Total Assets	$ 62,349.9	$ 57,918.5	$ 58,539.1
Liabilities and Stockholders' Equity			
Liabilities			
Short-term borrowings	$ 9,019.4	$ 6,910.7	$ 7,360.6
Short-term securitization borrowings	4,780.9	4,997.8	5,722.6
Payables to unconsolidated affiliates	77.8	81.6	74.2
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	7,599.0	7,240.1	6,799.5
Deferred income taxes	190.0	166.0	172.3
Long-term borrowings	23,674.3	23,703.0	24,068.9
Retirement benefits and other liabilities	8,419.6	8,274.5	6,886.9
Total liabilities	53,761.0	51,373.7	51,085.0
Commitments and contingencies (Note 14)			
Redeemable noncontrolling interest	14.0	14.0	14.4
Stockholders' Equity			
Common stock, $1 par value (issued shares at July 30, 2017 – 536,431,204)	4,245.1	3,911.8	3,883.9
Common stock in treasury	(15,477.3)	(15,677.1)	(15,688.3)
Retained earnings	24,984.2	23,911.3	23,815.0
Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)	(5,179.8)	(5,626.0)	(4,582.2)
Total Deere & Company stockholders' equity	8,572.2	6,520.0	7,428.4

Noncontrolling interests	2.7	10.8	11.3
Total stockholders' equity	8,574.9	6,530.8	7,439.7
Total Liabilities and Stockholders' Equity	$ 62,349.9	$ 57,918.5	$ 58,539.1

See Condensed Notes to Interim Consolidated Financial Statements.

DEERE & COMPANY
STATEMENT OF CONSOLIDATED CASH FLOWS
For the Nine Months Ended July 30, 2017 and July 31, 2016
(In millions of dollars) Unaudited

	2017	2016
Cash Flows from Operating Activities		
Net income	$ 1,648.5	$ 1,237.0
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operating activities:		
Provision for credit losses	76.8	70.3
Provision for depreciation and amortization	1,279.0	1,158.4
Impairment charges		49.7
Share-based compensation expense	50.7	51.8
Gain on sale of unconsolidated affiliates and investments	(375.1)	(74.5)
Undistributed earnings of unconsolidated affiliates	(9.3)	.7
Provision (credit) for deferred income taxes	(77.5)	155.5
Changes in assets and liabilities:		
Trade, notes and financing receivables related to sales	(1,091.1)	(588.1)
Inventories	(1,348.0)	(380.1)
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	316.2	(461.9)
Accrued income taxes payable/receivable	167.8	82.1
Retirement benefits	173.1	145.8
Other	(81.8)	(123.0)
Net cash provided by operating activities	729.3	1,323.7
Cash Flows from Investing Activities		
Collections of receivables (excluding receivables related to sales)	11,334.4	11,312.7
Proceeds from maturities and sales of marketable securities	388.8	139.2
Proceeds from sales of equipment on operating leases	1,086.6	916.6
Proceeds from sales of businesses and unconsolidated affiliates, net of cash sold	113.9	81.1
Cost of receivables acquired (excluding receivables related to sales)	(11,325.6)	(10,423.4)
Purchases of marketable securities	(77.0)	(149.9)
Purchases of property and equipment	(373.7)	(387.0)
Cost of equipment on operating leases acquired	(1,395.3)	(1,730.6)
Acquisitions of businesses, net of cash acquired		(198.9)
Other	(53.3)	77.8
Net cash used for investing activities	(301.2)	(362.4)
Cash Flows from Financing Activities		
Increase (decrease) in total short-term borrowings	1,648.9	(133.7)
Proceeds from long-term borrowings	4,364.5	4,115.2
Payments of long-term borrowings	(4,205.6)	(3,977.3)
Proceeds from issuance of common stock	488.6	17.5
Repurchases of common stock	(6.2)	(205.4)
Dividends paid	(571.3)	(572.6)
Other	(62.9)	(53.6)
Net cash provided by (used for) financing activities	1,656.0	(809.9)

Effect of Exchange Rate Changes on Cash and Cash Equivalents	117.5	7.4
Net Increase in Cash and Cash Equivalents	2,201.6	158.8
Cash and Cash Equivalents at Beginning of Period	4,335.8	4,162.2
Cash and Cash Equivalents at End of Period	$ 6,537.4	$ 4,321.0

See Condensed Notes to Interim Consolidated Financial Statements.

DEERE & COMPANY
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN CONSOLIDATED STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY
For the Nine Months Ended July 30, 2017 and July 31, 2016
(In millions of dollars) Unaudited

	Total Stockholders' Equity						
		Deere & Company Stockholders					
	Total Stockholders' Equity	Common Stock	Treasury Stock	Retained Earnings	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)	Noncontrolling Interests	Redeemable Noncontrolling Interest
Balance November 1, 2015	$ 6,757.6	$ 3,825.6	$ (15,497.6)	$ 23,144.8	$ (4,729.4)	$ 14.2	
Net income (loss)	1,236.6			1,238.6		(2.0)	$ .4
Other comprehensive income	147.3				147.2	.1	
Repurchases of common stock	(205.4)		(205.4)				
Treasury shares reissued	14.7		14.7				
Dividends declared	(569.2)			(568.3)		(.9)	
Acquisition							14.0
Stock options and other	58.1	58.3		(.1)		(.1)	
Balance July 31, 2016	$ 7,439.7	$ 3,883.9	$ (15,688.3)	$ 23,815.0	$ (4,582.2)	$ 11.3	$ 14.4
Balance October 30, 2016	$ 6,530.8	$ 3,911.8	$ (15,677.1)	$ 23,911.3	$ (5,626.0)	$ 10.8	$ 14.0
Net income (loss)	1,648.5			1,648.8		(.3)	
Other comprehensive income	446.4				446.2	.2	
Repurchases of common stock	(6.2)		(6.2)				
Treasury shares reissued	206.0		206.0				
Dividends declared	(577.1)			(575.9)		(1.2)	
Stock options and other	326.5	333.3				(6.8)	
Balance July 30, 2017	$ 8,574.9	$ 4,245.1	$ (15,477.3)	$ 24,984.2	$ (5,179.8)	$ 2.7	$ 14.0

See Condensed Notes to Interim Consolidated Financial Statements.

Condensed Notes to Interim Consolidated Financial Statements (Unaudited)

(1) The information in the notes and related commentary are presented in a format which includes data grouped as follows:

Equipment Operations – Includes the Company’s agriculture and turf operations and construction and forestry operations with financial services reflected on the equity basis.

Financial Services – Includes primarily the Company’s financing operations.

Consolidated – Represents the consolidation of the equipment operations and financial services. References to "Deere & Company" or "the Company" refer to the entire enterprise.

The Company uses a 52/53 week fiscal year with quarters ending on the last Sunday in the reporting period. The third quarter ends for fiscal year 2017 and 2016 were July 30, 2017 and July 31, 2016, respectively. Both periods contained 13 weeks.

(2) The interim consolidated financial statements of Deere & Company have been prepared by the Company, without audit, pursuant to the rules and regulations of the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC). Certain information and footnote disclosures normally included in annual financial statements prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the U.S. have been condensed or omitted as permitted by such rules and regulations. All adjustments, consisting of normal recurring adjustments, have been included. Management believes that the disclosures are adequate to present fairly the financial position, results of operations, and cash flows at the dates and for the periods presented. It is suggested that these interim consolidated financial statements be read in conjunction with the consolidated financial statements and the notes thereto appearing in the Company’s latest annual report on Form 10-K. Results for interim periods are not necessarily indicative of those to be expected for the fiscal year.

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the U.S. requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts and related disclosures. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

Cash Flow Information

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

The Company had the following non-cash operating and investing activities that were not included in the Statement of Consolidated Cash Flows. The Company transferred inventory to equipment on operating leases of approximately $519 million and $440 million in the first nine months of 2017 and 2016, respectively. The Company also had accounts payable related to purchases of property and equipment of approximately $37 million and $40 million at July 30, 2017 and July 31, 2016, respectively.

(3) New accounting standards adopted are as follows:

In the first quarter of 2017, the Company adopted Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) Accounting Standards Update (ASU) No. 2015-03, Simplifying the Presentation of Debt Issuance Costs, which amends Accounting Standards Codification (ASC) 835-30, Interest – Imputation of Interest. This ASU requires that debt issuance costs related to borrowings be presented in the balance sheet as a direct deduction from the carrying amount of the borrowing. As required, the presentation and disclosure requirements were adopted through retrospective application with the consolidated balance sheet and related notes in prior periods adjusted for a consistent presentation. Debt issuance costs of $63 million and $67 million at October 30, 2016 and July 31, 2016, respectively, were reclassified from other assets to borrowings in the consolidated balance sheet.

In the third quarter of 2017, the Company early adopted ASU No. 2016-09, Improvements to Employee Share-Based Payment Accounting, which amends ASC 718, Compensation – Stock Compensation. This ASU changes the treatment of share based payment transactions by recognizing the impact of excess tax benefits or deficiencies related to exercised or vested awards in income tax expense in the period of exercise

or vesting, instead of common stock. As required, this change was reflected for all periods in fiscal year 2017. Net income increased in the third quarter and first nine months of fiscal year 2017 by approximately $14 million and $25 million, respectively. The ASU also modified the presentation of excess tax benefits in the statement of consolidated cash flows by including that amount with other income tax cash flows as an operating activity and no longer presented separately as a financing activity. This change was recognized through a retrospective application that increased net cash flow provided by operating activities by approximately $25 million and $4 million for the first nine months of fiscal years 2017 and 2016, respectively. The ASU also requires that cash paid by an employer when directly withholding shares for tax withholding purposes should be presented as a financing activity in the statement of consolidated cash flows, which is the Company's existing presentation. The Company will continue to recognize the impact of share-based payment award forefeitures as the forfeitures occur.

In the third quarter of 2017, the Company early adopted ASU No. 2017-04, Simplifying the Test for Goodwill Impairment, which amends ASC 350, Intangibles – Goodwill and Other. This ASU simplifies the goodwill impairment test by removing the requirement to perform a hypothetical purchase price allocation when the carrying value of a reporting unit exceeds its fair value. This ASU states the impairment is measured as the excess of the reporting unit's carrying value over the fair value, with a limit of the goodwill allocated to that reporting unit. The adoption did not have a material effect on the Company's consolidated financial statements.

The Company also adopted the following standards during 2017, none of which had a material effect on the Company's consolidated financial statements:

Accounting Standard Update		Effective Date
2014-12	Accounting for Share-Based Payments When the Terms of an Award Provide That a Performance Target Could Be Achieved after the Requisite Service Period, which amends ASC 718, Compensation–Stock Compensation	October 31, 2016
2015-05	Customer's Accounting for Fees Paid in a Cloud Computing Arrangement, which amends ASC 350-40, Intangibles–Goodwill and Other–Internal-Use Software	October 31, 2016

2015-11	Simplifying the Measurement of Inventory, which amends ASC 330, Inventory	October 31, 2016
2015-15	Presentation and Subsequent Measurement of Debt Issuance Costs Associated with Line-of-Credit Arrangements, which amends ASC 835-30, Interest–Imputation of Interest	October 31, 2016

New accounting standards to be adopted are as follows:

In May 2014, the FASB issued ASU No. 2014-09, Revenue from Contracts with Customers (Topic 606), which supersedes the revenue recognition requirements in ASC 605, Revenue Recognition. This ASU is based on the principle that revenue is recognized to depict the transfer of goods or services to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration to which the entity expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services. The ASU also requires additional disclosure about the nature, amount, timing, and uncertainty of revenue. In August 2015, the FASB amended the effective date to be the first quarter of fiscal year 2019 with early adoption permitted in the first quarter of fiscal year 2018. The FASB issued several amendments clarifying various aspects of the ASU, including revenue transactions that involve a third party, goods or services that are immaterial in the context of the contract and licensing arrangements. The Company plans to adopt the ASU effective the first quarter of fiscal year 2019 using a modified retrospective method and continues to evaluate the ASU's potential effects on the consolidated financial statements.

In January 2016, the FASB issued ASU No. 2016-01, Recognition and Measurement of Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities, which amends ASC 825-10, Financial Instruments – Overall. This ASU changes the treatment for available-for-sale equity investments by recognizing unrealized fair value changes directly in net income and no longer in other comprehensive income. The effective date will be the first quarter of fiscal year 2019. Early adoption of the provisions affecting the Company is not permitted. The ASU will be adopted with a cumulative-effect adjustment to the balance sheet in the year of adoption. The Company is evaluating the potential effects on the consolidated financial statements.

In February 2016, the FASB issued ASU No. 2016-02, Leases (Topic 842), which supersedes ASC 840, Leases. The ASU's primary change is the requirement for lessee entities to recognize a lease liability for payments and a right of use asset during the term of operating lease arrangements. The ASU does not significantly change the lessee's recognition, measurement, and presentation of expenses and cash flows from the previous accounting standard. Lessors' accounting under the ASC is largely unchanged from the

previous accounting standard. Lessees and lessors will use a modified retrospective transition approach. The effective date will be the first quarter of fiscal year 2020 with early adoption permitted. The Company is evaluating the potential effects on the consolidated financial statements.

In March 2016, the FASB issued ASU No. 2016-07, Simplifying the Transition to the Equity Method of Accounting, which amends ASC 323, Investments – Equity Method and Joint Ventures. This ASU eliminates the requirement to retroactively restate the investment, results of operations, and retained earnings on a step by step basis when an investment qualifies for use of the equity method as a result of an increase in ownership or degree of influence. The effective date will be the first quarter of fiscal year 2018, with early adoption permitted, and will be adopted prospectively. The adoption will not have a material effect on the Company's consolidated financial statements.

In June 2016, the FASB issued ASU No. 2016-13, Measurement of Credit Losses on Financial Instruments, which establishes ASC 326, Financial Instruments – Credit Losses. The ASU revises the measurement of credit losses for financial assets measured at amortized cost from an incurred loss methodology to an expected loss methodology. The ASU affects trade receivables, debt securities, net investment in leases, and most other financial assets that represent a right to receive cash. Additional disclosures about significant estimates and credit quality are also required. The effective date will be the first quarter of fiscal year 2021, with early adoption permitted beginning in fiscal year 2020. The ASU will be adopted using a modified-retrospective approach. The Company is evaluating the potential effects on the consolidated financial statements.

In August 2016, the FASB issued ASU No. 2016-15, Classification of Certain Cash Receipts and Cash Payments, which amends ASC 230, Statement of Cash Flows. This ASU provides guidance on the statement of cash flows presentation of certain transactions where diversity in practice exists. The effective date will be the first quarter of fiscal year 2019, with early adoption permitted. The ASU will be adopted using a retrospective transition approach. The adoption will not have a material effect on the Company's consolidated financial statements.

In October 2016, the FASB issued ASU No. 2016-16, Intra-Entity Transfers of Assets Other Than Inventory, which amends ASC 740, Income Taxes. This ASU requires that the income tax consequences of an intra-entity asset transfer other than inventory are recognized at the time of the transfer. The effective date will be the first quarter of fiscal year 2019, with early adoption permitted. The ASU will be adopted using a modified-retrospective transition approach. The adoption will not have a material effect on the Company's consolidated financial statements.

In November 2016, the FASB issued ASU No. 2016-18, Restricted Cash, which amends ASC 230, Statement of Cash Flows. This ASU requires that a statement of cash flows explain the change during the reporting period in the total of cash, cash equivalents, and restricted cash or restricted cash equivalents. The effective date will be the first quarter of fiscal year 2019, with early adoption permitted, and will be adopted using a retrospective transition approach. The adoption will not have a material effect on the Company's consolidated financial statements.

In January 2017, the FASB issued ASU No. 2017-01, Clarifying the Definition of a Business, which amends ASC 805, Business Combinations. This ASU provides further guidance on the definition of a business to determine whether transactions should be accounted for as acquisitions of assets or businesses. The effective date will be the first quarter of fiscal year 2019, with early adoption permitted in certain cases. The ASU will be adopted on a prospective basis and will not have a material effect on the Company's consolidated financial statements.

In March 2017, the FASB issued ASU No. 2017-07, Improving the Presentation of Net Periodic Pension Cost and Net Periodic Postretirement Benefit Cost, which amends ASC 715, Compensation – Retirement Benefits. This ASU requires that employers report only the service cost component of the total defined benefit pension and postretirement benefit cost in the same income statement lines as compensation for the participating employees. The other components of these benefit costs are reported outside of income from operations. In addition, only the service cost

component of the benefit costs is eligible for capitalization. The ASU will be adopted on a retrospective basis for the presentation of the benefit costs and on a prospective basis for the capitalization of only the service cost. The effective date is fiscal year 2019, with early adoption permitted. The Company plans to adopt the ASU in the first quarter of fiscal year 2018 and is evaluating the potential effects on the consolidated financial statements.

In March 2017, the FASB issued ASU No. 2017-08, Premium Amortization on Purchased Callable Debt Securities, which amends ASC 310-20, Receivables—Nonrefundable Fees and Other Costs. This ASU reduces the amortization period for certain callable debt securities held at a premium to the earliest call date. The treatment of securities held at a discount is unchanged. The effective date is the first quarter of fiscal year 2020, with early adoption permitted. The adoption will not have a material effect on the Company's consolidated financial statements.

In May 2017, the FASB issued ASU No. 2017-09, Scope of Modification Accounting, which amends ASC 718, Compensation – Stock Compensation. This ASU provides guidance about which changes to the terms of a share-based payment award should be accounted for as a modification. A change to an award should be accounted for as a modification unless the fair value of the modified award is the same as the original award, the vesting conditions do not change, and the classification as an equity or liability instrument does not change. The ASU will be adopted on a prospective basis. The effective date is the first quarter of fiscal year 2019, with early adoption permitted. The adoption will not have a material effect on the Company's consolidated financial statements.

In August 2017, the FASB issued ASU No. 2017-12, Targeted Improvements to Accounting for Hedging Activities, which amends ASC 815, Derivatives and Hedging. The purpose of this ASU is to better align a company's risk management activities and financial reporting for hedging relationships, simplify the hedge accounting requirements, and improve the disclosures of hedging arrangements. The effective date is fiscal year 2020, with early adoption permitted. The Company is evaluating the potential effects on the consolidated financial statements.

(4) The after-tax changes in accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) in millions of dollars follow:

	Retirement Benefits Adjustment	Cumulative Translation Adjustment	Unrealized Gain (Loss) on Derivatives	Unrealized Gain (Loss) on Investments	Total Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)
Balance November 1, 2015	$ (3,501)	$ (1,238)	$ (2)	$ 12	$ (4,729)
Other comprehensive income (loss) items before reclassification	(23)	54	(2)	7	36
Amounts reclassified from accumulated other comprehensive income	110		3	(2)	111
Net current period other comprehensive income (loss)	87	54	1	5	147
Balance July 31, 2016	$ (3,414)	$ (1,184)	$ (1)	$ 17	$ (4,582)
Balance October 30, 2016	$ (4,409)	$ (1,229)	$ 1	$ 11	$ (5,626)
Other comprehensive income (loss) items before reclassification	(13)	325	(1)	172	483
Amounts reclassified from accumulated other comprehensive income	134		2	(173)	(37)
Net current period other comprehensive income (loss)	121	325	1	(1)	446
Balance July 30, 2017	$ (4,288)	$ (904)	$ 2	$ 10	$ (5,180)

Following are amounts recorded in and reclassifications out of other comprehensive income (loss), and the income tax effects, in millions of dollars:

Three Months Ended July 30, 2017	Before Tax Amount	Tax (Expense) Credit	After Tax Amount
Cumulative translation adjustment	$ 328	$ (2)	$ 326
Unrealized gain (loss) on derivatives:			
Unrealized hedging gain (loss)	(2)	1	(1)
Reclassification of realized (gain) loss to:			
Interest rate contracts – Interest expense	1		1
Foreign exchange contracts – Other operating expense			
Net unrealized gain (loss) on derivatives	(1)	1	
Unrealized gain (loss) on investments:			
Unrealized holding gain (loss)	11	(4)	7
Reclassification of realized (gain) loss – Other income	(96)	35	(61)
Net unrealized gain (loss) on investments	(85)	31	(54)
Retirement benefits adjustment:			
Pensions			
Net actuarial gain (loss)	(1)		(1)
Reclassification through amortization of actuarial (gain) loss and prior service (credit) cost to net income: *			
Actuarial (gain) loss	61	(22)	39
Prior service (credit) cost	3	(1)	2
Settlements/curtailments	1	(1)	
Health care and life insurance			
Net actuarial gain (loss)			
Reclassification through amortization of actuarial (gain) loss and prior service (credit) cost to net income: *			
Actuarial (gain) loss	25	(9)	16
Prior service (credit) cost	(20)	8	(12)
Net unrealized gain (loss) on retirement benefits adjustments	69	(25)	44
Total other comprehensive income (loss)	$ 311	$ 5	$ 316

* These accumulated other comprehensive income amounts are included in net periodic postretirement costs. See Note 7 for additional detail.

Nine Months Ended July 30, 2017	Before Tax Amount	Tax (Expense) Credit	After Tax Amount
Cumulative translation adjustment	$ 327	$ (2)	$ 325
Unrealized gain (loss) on derivatives:			
Unrealized hedging gain (loss)	(2)	1	(1)
Reclassification of realized (gain) loss to:			
Interest rate contracts – Interest expense	2	(1)	1
Foreign exchange contracts – Other operating expense	2	(1)	1
Net unrealized gain (loss) on derivatives	2	(1)	1
Unrealized gain (loss) on investments:			
Unrealized holding gain (loss)	273	(101)	172
Reclassification of realized (gain) loss – Other income	(274)	101	(173)
Net unrealized gain (loss) on investments	(1)		(1)
Retirement benefits adjustment:			
Pensions			
Net actuarial gain (loss)	(10)	3	(7)
Reclassification through amortization of actuarial (gain) loss and prior service (credit) cost to net income: *			
Actuarial (gain) loss	182	(66)	116
Prior service (credit) cost	9	(3)	6
Settlements/curtailments	2	(1)	1
Health care and life insurance			
Net actuarial gain (loss)	(10)	4	(6)
Reclassification through amortization of actuarial (gain) loss and prior service (credit) cost to net income: *			
Actuarial (gain) loss	74	(27)	47
Prior service (credit) cost	(58)	22	(36)
Net unrealized gain (loss) on retirement benefits adjustments	189	(68)	121
Total other comprehensive income (loss)	$ 517	$ (71)	$ 446

* These accumulated other comprehensive income amounts are included in net periodic postretirement costs. See Note 7 for additional detail.

Three Months Ended July 31, 2016	Before Tax Amount	Tax (Expense) Credit	After Tax Amount
Cumulative translation adjustment	$ (100)	$ 1	$ (99)
Unrealized gain (loss) on derivatives:			
Unrealized hedging gain (loss)	(1)		(1)
Reclassification of realized (gain) loss to:			
Interest rate contracts – Interest expense	1		1
Foreign exchange contracts – Other operating expense			
Net unrealized gain (loss) on derivatives			
Unrealized gain (loss) on investments:			
Unrealized holding gain (loss)	11	(4)	7
Reclassification of realized (gain) loss – Other income	(2)	1	(1)
Net unrealized gain (loss) on investments	9	(3)	6
Retirement benefits adjustment:			
Pensions			
Net actuarial gain (loss)	(7)	2	(5)
Reclassification through amortization of actuarial (gain) loss and prior service (credit) cost to net income: *			
Actuarial (gain) loss	51	(19)	32
Prior service (credit) cost	4	(1)	3
Settlements/curtailments	1	(1)	
Health care and life insurance			
Net actuarial gain (loss)			
Reclassification through amortization of actuarial (gain) loss and prior service (credit) cost to net income: *			
Actuarial (gain) loss	18	(6)	12
Prior service (credit) cost	(19)	7	(12)
Net unrealized gain (loss) on retirement benefits adjustments	48	(18)	30
Total other comprehensive income (loss)	$ (43)	$ (20)	$ (63)

* These accumulated other comprehensive income amounts are included in net periodic postretirement costs. See Note 7 for additional detail.

In the third quarter of 2017 and 2016, the noncontrolling interests' comprehensive income (loss) was $.7 million and $(.2) million, respectively, which consisted of net income (loss) of $.5 million and $(.2) million and cumulative translation adjustments of $.2 million and none, respectively.

Nine Months Ended July 31, 2016	Before Tax Amount	Tax (Expense) Credit	After Tax Amount
Cumulative translation adjustment	$ 54		$ 54
Unrealized gain (loss) on derivatives:			
Unrealized hedging (loss)	(3)	$ 1	(2)
Reclassification of realized (gain) loss to:			
Interest rate contracts – Interest expense	6	(2)	4
Foreign exchange contracts – Other operating expense	(1)		(1)
Net unrealized gain (loss) on derivatives	2	(1)	1
Unrealized gain (loss) on investments:			
Unrealized holding gain (loss)	10	(3)	7
Reclassification of realized (gain) loss – Other income	(3)	1	(2)
Net unrealized gain (loss) on investments	7	(2)	5
Retirement benefits adjustment:			
Pensions			
Net actuarial gain (loss)	(24)	8	(16)
Reclassification through amortization of actuarial (gain) loss and prior service (credit) cost to net income: *			
Actuarial (gain) loss	155	(57)	98
Prior service (credit) cost	12	(4)	8
Settlements/curtailments	10	(4)	6
Health care and life insurance			
Net actuarial gain (loss)	(11)	4	(7)
Reclassification through amortization of actuarial (gain) loss and prior service (credit) cost to net income: *			
Actuarial (gain) loss	55	(20)	35
Prior service (credit) cost	(58)	21	(37)
Net unrealized gain (loss) on retirement benefits adjustments	139	(52)	87
Total other comprehensive income (loss)	$ 202	$ (55)	$ 147

* These accumulated other comprehensive income amounts are included in net periodic postretirement costs. See Note 7 for additional detail.

In the first nine months of 2017 and 2016, the noncontrolling interests' comprehensive income (loss) was $(.1) million and $(1.5) million, respectively, which consisted of net income (loss) of $(.3) million and $(1.6) million and cumulative translation adjustments of $.2 million and $.1 million, respectively.

(5) Dividends declared and paid on a per share basis were as follows:

Three Months Ended		Nine Months Ended	
July 30 2017	July 31 2016	July 30 2017	July 31 2016

Dividends declared	$ .60	$ .60	$ 1.80	$1.80
Dividends paid	$ .60	$ .60	$ 1.80	$1.80

16

(6) A reconciliation of basic and diluted net income per share attributable to Deere & Company follows in millions, except per share amounts:

	Three Months Ended		Nine Months Ended	
	July 30 2017	July 31 2016	July 30 2017	July 31 2016
Net income attributable to Deere & Company	$ 641.8	$ 488.8	$ 1,648.8	$ 1,238.6
Less income allocable to participating securities	.2	.3	.4	.6
Income allocable to common stock	$ 641.6	$ 488.5	$ 1,648.4	$ 1,238.0
Average shares outstanding	320.8	314.3	318.8	315.4
Basic per share	$ 2.00	$ 1.55	$ 5.17	$ 3.93
Average shares outstanding	320.8	314.3	318.8	315.4
Effect of dilutive share-based compensation	4.3	1.4	3.7	1.3
Total potential shares outstanding	325.1	315.7	322.5	316.7
Diluted per share	$ 1.97	$ 1.55	$ 5.11	$ 3.91

During the third quarter and first nine months of 2017, none and .3 million shares, respectively, were excluded from the computation because the incremental shares would have been antidilutive. For both periods of 2016, 11.9 million shares were excluded in the above per share computation.

(7) The Company has several defined benefit pension plans and defined postretirement health care and life insurance plans covering its U.S. employees and employees in certain foreign countries.

The worldwide components of net periodic pension cost consisted of the following in millions of dollars:

	Three Months Ended		Nine Months Ended	
	July 30 2017	July 31 2016	July 30 2017	July 31 2016
Service cost	$ 68	$ 64	$ 203	$ 190
Interest cost	90	98	270	293
Expected return on plan assets	(197)	(194)	(591)	(581)
Amortization of actuarial loss	61	51	182	155
Amortization of prior service cost	3	4	9	12
Settlements/curtailments	1	1	2	10
Net cost	$ 26	$ 24	$ 75	$ 79

The worldwide components of net periodic postretirement benefits cost (health care and life insurance) consisted of the following in millions of dollars:

	Three Months Ended		Nine Months Ended	
	July 30 2017	July 31 2016	July 30 2017	July 31 2016
Service cost	$ 11	$ 9	$ 32	$ 28
Interest cost	48	51	146	153
Expected return on plan assets	(4)	(8)	(13)	(26)
Amortization of actuarial loss	25	18	74	55
Amortization of prior service credit	(20)	(19)	(58)	(58)
Net cost	$ 60	$ 51	$ 181	$ 152

During the first nine months of 2017, the Company contributed approximately $50 million to its pension plans and $44 million to its other postretirement benefit plans. The Company presently anticipates contributing an additional $12 million to its pension plans and $8 million to its other postretirement benefit plans during the remainder of fiscal year 2017. These contributions include payments from Company funds to either increase plan assets or make direct payments to plan participants.

(8) The Company’s unrecognized tax benefits at July 30, 2017 were $200 million, compared to $198 million at October 30, 2016. The liability at July 30, 2017, October 30, 2016, and July 31, 2016 consisted of approximately $83 million, $81 million, and $72 million, respectively, which would affect the effective tax rate if the tax benefits were recognized. The remaining liability was related to tax positions for which there are offsetting tax receivables, or the uncertainty was only related to timing. The changes in the unrecognized tax benefits for the first nine months of 2017 were not significant. The Company expects that any reasonably possible change in the amounts of unrecognized tax benefits in the next 12 months would not be significant.

(9) Worldwide net sales and revenues, operating profit, and identifiable assets by segment in millions of dollars follow:

	Three Months Ended			Nine Months Ended		
	July 30 2017	July 31 2016	% Change	July 30 2017	July 31 2016	% Change
Net sales and revenues:						
Agriculture and turf	$ 5,338	$ 4,704	+13	$ 14,730	$ 14,046	+5
Construction and forestry	1,495	1,157	+29	4,061	3,691	+10
Total net sales	6,833	5,861	+17	18,791	17,737	+6
Financial services	741	667	+11	2,153	1,954	+10
Other revenues	234	196	+19	776	433	+79
Total net sales and revenues	$ 7,808	$ 6,724	+16	$ 21,720	$ 20,124	+8
Operating profit: *						
Agriculture and turf	$ 685	$ 571	+20	$ 1,899	$ 1,329	+43
Construction and forestry	110	54	+104	253	197	+28
Financial services	200	191	+5	529	545	-3
Total operating profit	995	816	+22	2,681	2,071	+29
Reconciling items **	(100)	(100)		(283)	(272)	+4
Income taxes	(253)	(227)	+11	(749)	(560)	+34
Net income attributable to Deere & Company	$ 642	$ 489	+31	$ 1,649	$ 1,239	+33
Intersegment sales and revenues:						
Agriculture and turf net sales	$ 12	$ 8	+50	$ 29	$ 25	+16
Construction and forestry net sales					1	
Financial services	67	52	+29	178	179	-1
Equipment operations outside the U.S. and Canada:						
Net sales	$ 2,925	$ 2,337	+25	$ 7,785	$ 6,643	+17
Operating profit	353	193	+83	817	445	+84

	July 30 2017	October 30 2016	
Identifiable assets:			
Agriculture and turf	$ 9,143	$ 8,405	+9
Construction and forestry	3,239	3,017	+7
Financial services	42,255	40,837	+3
Corporate	7,713	5,659	+36
Total assets	$ 62,350	$ 57,918	+8

* Operating profit is income from continuing operations before corporate expenses, certain external interest expense, certain foreign exchange gains and losses, and income taxes. Operating profit of the financial services segment includes the effect of interest expense and foreign exchange gains and losses.

** Reconciling items are primarily corporate expenses, certain external interest expense, certain foreign exchange gains and losses, and net income attributable to noncontrolling interests.

(10) Past due balances of financing receivables still accruing finance income represent the total balance held (principal plus accrued interest) with any payment amounts 30 days or more past the contractual payment due date. Non-performing financing receivables represent loans for which the Company has ceased accruing finance income. These receivables are generally 120 days delinquent and the estimated uncollectible amount, after charging the dealer's withholding account, if any, has been written off to the allowance for credit losses. Finance income for non-performing receivables is recognized on a cash basis. Accrual of finance income is generally resumed when the receivable becomes contractually current and collections are reasonably assured.

An age analysis of past due financing receivables that are still accruing interest and non-performing financing receivables in millions of dollars follows:

	July 30, 2017			
	30-59 Days Past Due	60-89 Days Past Due	90 Days or Greater Past Due	Total Past Due
Retail Notes:				
Agriculture and turf	$ 133	$ 53	$ 58	$ 244
Construction and forestry	93	41	40	174
Other:				
Agriculture and turf	35	17	8	60
Construction and forestry	7	5	1	13
Total	$ 268	$ 116	$ 107	$ 491

	Total Past Due	Total Non-Performing	Current	Total Financing Receivables
Retail Notes:				
Agriculture and turf	$ 244	$ 218	$ 17,025	$ 17,487
Construction and forestry	174	34	2,546	2,754
Other:				
Agriculture and turf	60	11	7,494	7,565
Construction and forestry	13	16	999	1,028
Total	$ 491	$ 279	$ 28,064	28,834
Less allowance for credit losses				189
Total financing receivables – net				$ 28,645

	October 30, 2016			
	30-59 Days Past Due	60-89 Days Past Due	90 Days or Greater Past Due	Total Past Due
Retail Notes:				
Agriculture and turf	$ 115	$ 57	$ 65	$ 237
Construction and forestry	78	32	25	135
Other:				
Agriculture and turf	26	11	6	43
Construction and forestry	10	5	4	19
Total	$ 229	$ 105	$ 100	$ 434

	Total Past Due	Total Non-Performing	Current	Total Financing Receivables
Retail Notes:				
Agriculture and turf	$ 237	$ 191	$ 17,526	$ 17,954
Construction and forestry	135	35	2,558	2,728
Other:				
Agriculture and turf	43	9	7,286	7,338
Construction and forestry	19	9	957	985
Total	$ 434	$ 244	$ 28,327	29,005
Less allowance for credit losses				176
Total financing receivables – net				$ 28,829

	July 31, 2016			
	30-59 Days Past Due	60-89 Days Past Due	90 Days or Greater Past Due	Total Past Due
Retail Notes:				
Agriculture and turf	$ 145	$ 60	$ 81	$ 286
Construction and forestry	74	36	26	136
Other:				
Agriculture and turf	28	9	11	48
Construction and forestry	14	6	3	23
Total	$ 261	$ 111	$ 121	$ 493

	Total Past Due	Total Non-Performing	Current	Total Financing Receivables
Retail Notes:				
Agriculture and turf	$ 286	$ 194	$ 17,278	$ 17,758
Construction and forestry	136	36	2,535	2,707

Other:				
Agriculture and turf	48	9	7,212	7,269
Construction and forestry	23	7	949	979
Total	$ 493	$ 246	$ 27,974	28,713
Less allowance for credit losses				171
Total financing receivables – net				$ 28,542

An analysis of the allowance for credit losses and investment in financing receivables in millions of dollars during the periods follows:

	Three Months Ended July 30, 2017			
	Retail Notes	Revolving Charge Accounts	Other	Total
Allowance:				
Beginning of period balance	$ 111	$ 43	$ 23	$ 177
Provision	21	18	3	42
Write-offs	(15)	(26)	(1)	(42)
Recoveries	5	5		10
Translation adjustments	1		1	2
End of period balance *	$ 123	$ 40	$ 26	$ 189
	Nine Months Ended July 30, 2017			
Allowance:				
Beginning of period balance	$ 113	$ 40	$ 23	$ 176
Provision	38	32	6	76
Write-offs	(41)	(47)	(4)	(92)
Recoveries	13	15		28
Translation adjustments			1	1
End of period balance *	$ 123	$ 40	$ 26	$ 189
Financing receivables:				
End of period balance	$ 20,241	$ 3,454	$ 5,139	$ 28,834
Balance individually evaluated **	$ 144	$ 1	$ 27	$ 172

	Three Months Ended July 31, 2016			
	Retail Notes	Revolving Charge Accounts	Other	Total
Allowance:				
Beginning of period balance	$ 102	$ 40	$ 23	$ 165
Provision	11	22	1	34
Write-offs	(10)	(27)	(2)	(39)
Recoveries	3	6		9
Translation adjustments	2			2
End of period balance *	$ 108	$ 41	$ 22	$ 171
	Nine Months Ended July 31, 2016			
Allowance:				
Beginning of period balance	$ 95	$ 40	$ 22	$ 157

Provision	28	35	3	66
Write-offs	(29)	(49)	(3)	(81)
Recoveries	8	15		23
Translation adjustments	6			6
End of period balance *	$ 108	$ 41	$ 22	$ 171
Financing receivables:				
End of period balance	$ 20,465	$ 2,997	$ 5,251	$ 28,713
Balance individually evaluated **	$ 90	$ 2	$ 16	$ 108

* Individual allowances were not significant.

** Remainder is collectively evaluated.

21

Financing receivables are considered impaired when it is probable the Company will be unable to collect all amounts due according to the contractual terms. Receivables reviewed for impairment generally include those that are either past due, or have provided bankruptcy notification, or require significant collection efforts. Receivables that are impaired are generally classified as non-performing.

An analysis of the impaired financing receivables in millions of dollars follows:

	Recorded Investment	Unpaid Principal Balance	Specific Allowance	Average Recorded Investment
July 30, 2017*				
Receivables with specific allowance **	$ 56	$ 51	$ 13	$ 51
Receivables without a specific allowance ***	30	27		31
Total	$ 86	$ 78	$ 13	$ 82
Agriculture and turf	$ 54	$ 50	$ 10	$ 50
Construction and forestry	$ 32	$ 28	$ 3	$ 32
October 30, 2016*				
Receivables with specific allowance **	$ 31	$ 28	$ 9	$ 29
Receivables without a specific allowance ***	29	27		26
Total	$ 60	$ 55	$ 9	$ 55
Agriculture and turf	$ 33	$ 30	$ 8	$ 27
Construction and forestry	$ 27	$ 25	$ 1	$ 28
July 31, 2016*				
Receivables with specific allowance **	$ 31	$ 29	$ 7	$ 28
Receivables without a specific allowance ***	21	21		19
Total	$ 52	$ 50	$ 7	$ 47
Agriculture and turf	$ 32	$ 30	$ 7	$ 30
Construction and forestry	$ 20	$ 20		$ 17

* Finance income recognized was not material.

** Primarily retail notes.

*** Primarily retail notes and wholesale receivables.

A troubled debt restructuring is generally the modification of debt in which a creditor grants a concession it would not otherwise consider to a debtor that is experiencing financial difficulties. These modifications may include a reduction of the stated interest rate, an extension of the maturity dates, a reduction of the face amount or maturity amount of the debt, or a reduction of accrued interest. During the first nine months of 2017, the Company identified 321 financing receivable contracts, primarily retail notes, as troubled debt restructurings with aggregate balances of $9 million pre-modification and $8 million post-modification. During the first nine months of 2016, there were 67 financing receivable contracts, primarily wholesale receivables, identified as troubled debt restructurings with aggregate balances of $9 million pre-modification and $8 million post-modification. During these same periods, there were no significant troubled debt restructurings that subsequently defaulted and were written off. At July 30, 2017, the Company had commitments to lend approximately $10 million to borrowers whose accounts were modified in

troubled debt restructurings.

(11) Securitization of financing receivables:

The Company, as a part of its overall funding strategy, periodically transfers certain financing receivables (retail notes) into variable interest entities (VIEs) that are special purpose entities (SPEs), or non-VIE banking operations, as part of its asset-backed securities programs (securitizations). The structure of these transactions is such that the transfer of the retail notes does not meet the criteria of sales of receivables, and is, therefore, accounted for as a secured borrowing. SPEs utilized in securitizations of retail notes differ from other entities included in the Company's consolidated statements because the assets they hold are legally isolated. Use of the assets held by the SPEs or the non-VIEs is restricted by terms of the documents governing the securitization transactions.

In securitizations of retail notes related to secured borrowings, the retail notes are transferred to certain SPEs or to non-VIE banking operations, which in turn issue debt to investors. The resulting secured borrowings are recorded as "Short-term securitization borrowings" on the balance sheet. The securitized retail notes are recorded as "Financing receivables securitized – net" on the balance sheet. The total restricted assets on the balance sheet related to these securitizations include the financing receivables securitized less an allowance for credit losses, and other assets primarily representing restricted cash. For those securitizations in which retail notes are transferred into SPEs, the SPEs supporting the secured borrowings are consolidated unless the Company does not have both the power to direct the activities that most significantly impact the SPEs' economic performance and the obligation to absorb losses or the right to receive benefits that could potentially be significant to the SPEs. No additional support to these SPEs beyond what was previously contractually required has been provided during the reporting periods.

In certain securitizations, the Company consolidates the SPEs since it has both the power to direct the activities that most significantly impact the SPEs' economic performance through its role as servicer of all the receivables held by the SPEs and the obligation through variable interests in the SPEs to absorb losses or receive benefits that could potentially be significant to the SPEs. The restricted assets (retail notes securitized, allowance for credit losses, and other assets) of the consolidated SPEs totaled $3,139 million, $2,718 million, and $3,211 million at July 30, 2017, October 30, 2016, and July 31, 2016, respectively. The liabilities (short-term securitization borrowings and accrued interest) of these SPEs totaled $3,018 million, $2,655 million, and $3,094 million at July 30, 2017, October 30, 2016, and July 31, 2016, respectively. The credit holders of these SPEs do not have legal recourse to the Company's general credit.

In certain securitizations, the Company transfers retail notes to non-VIE banking operations, which are not consolidated since the Company does not have a controlling interest in the entities. The Company's carrying values and interests related to the securitizations with the unconsolidated non-VIEs were restricted assets (retail notes securitized, allowance for credit losses, and other assets) of $557 million, $663 million, and $753 million at July 30, 2017, October 30, 2016, and July 31, 2016, respectively. The liabilities (short-term securitization borrowings and accrued interest) were $517 million, $616 million, and $692 million at July 30, 2017, October 30, 2016, and July 31, 2016, respectively.

In certain securitizations, the Company transfers retail notes into bank-sponsored, multi-seller, commercial paper conduits, which are SPEs that are not consolidated. The Company does not service a significant portion of the conduits' receivables, and therefore, does not have the power to direct the activities that most significantly impact the conduits' economic performance. These conduits provide a funding source to the Company (as well as other transferors into the conduit) as they fund the retail notes through the issuance of commercial paper. The Company's carrying values and variable interests related to these conduits were restricted assets (retail notes securitized, allowance for credit losses, and other assets) of $1,346 million, $1,861 million, and $2,113 million at July 30, 2017, October 30, 2016, and July 31, 2016, respectively. The liabilities (short-term securitization borrowings, and accrued interest) related to these conduits were $1,249 million, $1,729 million, and $1,940 million at July 30, 2017, October 30, 2016, and July 31, 2016, respectively.

23

The Company's carrying amount of the liabilities to the unconsolidated conduits, compared to the maximum exposure to loss related to these conduits, which would only be incurred in the event of a complete loss on the restricted assets, was as follows in millions of dollars:

	July 30, 2017
Carrying value of liabilities	$ 1,249
Maximum exposure to loss	1,346

The total assets of unconsolidated VIEs related to securitizations were approximately $43 billion at July 30, 2017.

The components of consolidated restricted assets related to secured borrowings in securitization transactions follow in millions of dollars:

	July 30 2017	October 30 2016	July 31 2016
Financing receivables securitized (retail notes)	$ 4,936	$ 5,141	$ 5,961
Allowance for credit losses	(13)	(14)	(14)
Other assets	119	115	130
Total restricted securitized assets	$ 5,042	$ 5,242	$ 6,077

The components of consolidated secured borrowings and other liabilities related to securitizations follow in millions of dollars:

	July 30 2017	October 30 2016	July 31 2016
Short-term securitization borrowings	$ 4,781	$ 4,998	$ 5,723
Accrued interest on borrowings	3	2	3
Total liabilities related to restricted securitized assets	$ 4,784	$ 5,000	$ 5,726

The secured borrowings related to these restricted securitized retail notes are obligations that are payable as the retail notes are liquidated. Repayment of the secured borrowings depends primarily on cash flows generated by the restricted assets. Due to the Company's short-term credit rating, cash collections from these restricted assets are not required to be placed into a restricted collection account until immediately prior to the time payment is required to the secured creditors. At July 30, 2017, the maximum remaining term of all restricted securitized retail notes was approximately six years.

(12) Most inventories owned by Deere & Company and its U.S. equipment subsidiaries and certain foreign equipment subsidiaries are valued at cost on the "last-in, first-out" (LIFO) method. If all of the Company's inventories had been valued on a "first-in, first-out" (FIFO) method, estimated inventories by major classification in millions of dollars would have been as follows:

	July 30 2017	October 30 2016	July 31 2016
Raw materials and supplies	$ 1,571	$ 1,369	$ 1,394
Work-in-process	517	453	460
Finished goods and parts	3,571	2,976	3,395
Total FIFO value	5,659	4,798	5,249
Less adjustment to LIFO value	1,406	1,457	1,398
Inventories	$ 4,253	$ 3,341	$ 3,851

(13) The changes in amounts of goodwill by operating segments were as follows in millions of dollars:

	Agriculture and Turf	Construction and Forestry	Total
Goodwill at November 1, 2015	$ 227	$ 499	$ 726
Acquisitions	94		94
Translation adjustments	3	1	4
Goodwill at July 31, 2016	$ 324	$ 500	$ 824
Goodwill at October 30, 2016	$ 323	$ 493	$ 816
Translation adjustments and other	5	25	30
Goodwill at July 30, 2017	$ 328	$ 518	$ 846

There were no accumulated impairment losses in the reported periods.

The components of other intangible assets were as follows in millions of dollars:

	Useful Lives * (Years)	July 30 2017	October 30 2016	July 31 2016
Amortized intangible assets:				
Customer lists and relationships	11	$ 42	$ 42	$ 43
Technology, patents, trademarks, and other	12	132	131	132
Total at cost		174	173	175
Less accumulated amortization **		82	69	65
Other intangible assets – net		$ 92	$ 104	$ 110

* Weighted-averages

** Accumulated amortization at July 30, 2017, October 30, 2016, and July 31, 2016 for customer lists and relationships totaled $16 million, $11 million, and $11 million and technology, patents, trademarks, and other totaled $66 million, $58 million, and $54 million, respectively.

The amortization of other intangible assets in the third quarter and the first nine months of 2017 was $4 million and $13 million and for 2016 was $5 million and $11 million, respectively. The estimated amortization expense for the next five years is as follows in millions of dollars: remainder of 2017 – $5, 2018 – $16, 2019 – $14, 2020 – $11, and 2021 – $9.

(14) Commitments and contingencies:

The Company generally determines its total warranty liability by applying historical claims rate experience to the estimated amount of equipment that has been sold and is still under warranty based on dealer inventories and retail

sales. The historical claims rate is primarily determined by a review of five-year claims costs and current quality developments.

The premiums for extended warranties are primarily recognized in income in proportion to the costs expected to be incurred over the contract period. These unamortized extended warranty premiums (deferred revenue) included in the following table totaled $454 million and $438 million at July 30, 2017 and July 31, 2016, respectively.

A reconciliation of the changes in the warranty liability and unearned premiums in millions of dollars follows:

	Three Months Ended		Nine Months Ended	
	July 30 2017	July 31 2016	July 30 2017	July 31 2016
Beginning of period balance	$ 1,365	$ 1,235	$ 1,226	$ 1,261
Payments	(197)	(194)	(529)	(590)
Amortization of premiums received	(53)	(68)	(149)	(172)
Accruals for warranties	248	172	717	546
Premiums received	58	44	153	134
Foreign exchange	17	(1)	20	9
End of period balance	$ 1,438	$ 1,188	$ 1,438	$ 1,188

At July 30, 2017, the Company had approximately $147 million of guarantees issued primarily to banks outside the U.S. and Canada related to third-party receivables for the retail financing of John Deere equipment. The Company may recover a portion of any required payments incurred under these agreements from repossession of the equipment collateralizing the receivables. At July 30, 2017, the Company had accrued losses of approximately $3 million under these agreements. The maximum remaining term of the receivables guaranteed at July 30, 2017 was approximately four years.

At July 30, 2017, the Company had commitments of approximately $237 million for the construction and acquisition of property and equipment. Also, at July 30, 2017, the Company had restricted assets of $96 million, primarily as collateral for borrowings and restricted other assets. See Note 11 for additional restricted assets associated with borrowings related to securitizations.

The Company also had other miscellaneous contingent liabilities totaling approximately $65 million at July 30, 2017, for which it believes the probability for payment is substantially remote. The accrued liability for these contingencies was not material at July 30, 2017.

The Company is subject to various unresolved legal actions which arise in the normal course of its business, the most prevalent of which relate to product liability (including asbestos-related liability), retail credit, employment, patent, and trademark matters. The Company believes the reasonably possible range of losses for these unresolved legal actions in addition to the amounts accrued would not have a material effect on its consolidated financial statements.

(15) Fair value is defined as the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. To determine fair value, the Company uses various methods including market and income approaches. The Company utilizes valuation models and techniques that maximize the use of observable inputs. The models are industry-standard models that consider various assumptions including time values and yield curves as well as other economic measures. These valuation techniques are consistently applied.

Level 1 measurements consist of quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities. Level 2 measurements include significant other observable inputs such as quoted prices for similar assets or liabilities in active markets; identical assets or liabilities in inactive markets; observable inputs such as interest rates and yield curves; and

other market-corroborated inputs. Level 3 measurements include significant unobservable inputs.

The fair values of financial instruments that do not approximate the carrying values in millions of dollars follow:

	July 30, 2017		October 30, 2016		July 31, 2016	
	Carrying Value	Fair Value *	Carrying Value	Fair Value *	Carrying Value	Fair Value *
Financing receivables – net	$ 23,722	$ 23,592	$ 23,702	$ 23,564	$ 22,595	$ 22,459
Financing receivables securitized – net	4,923	4,892	5,127	5,114	5,947	5,939
Short-term securitization borrowings	4,781	4,786	4,998	5,005	5,723	5,733
Long-term borrowings due within one year:						
Equipment operations	$ 142	$ 141	$ 85	$ 80	$ 61	$ 57
Financial services	5,382	5,394	5,258	5,259	5,372	5,368
Total	$ 5,524	$ 5,535	$ 5,343	$ 5,339	$ 5,433	$ 5,425
Long-term borrowings:						
Equipment operations	$ 4,523	$ 5,110	$ 4,565	$ 5,184	$ 4,557	$ 5,350
Financial services	19,151	19,339	19,138	19,273	19,512	19,724
Total	$ 23,674	$ 24,449	$ 23,703	$ 24,457	$ 24,069	$ 25,074

* Fair value measurements above were Level 3 for all financing receivables and Level 2 for all borrowings.

Fair values of financing receivables that were issued long-term were based on the discounted values of their related cash flows at interest rates currently being offered by the Company for similar financing receivables. The fair values of the remaining financing receivables approximated the carrying amounts.

Fair values of long-term borrowings and short-term securitization borrowings were based on current market quotes for identical or similar borrowings and credit risk or on the discounted values of their related cash flows at current market interest rates. Certain long-term borrowings have been swapped to current variable interest rates. The carrying values of these long-term borrowings included adjustments related to fair value hedges.

Assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis in millions of dollars follow:

	July 30 2017*	October 30 2016*	July 31 2016*
Marketable securities			
U.S. equity securities and funds	$ 45	$ 45	$ 48
Fixed income fund	15	15	9
U.S. government debt securities	77	88	86
Municipal debt securities	39	43	40
Corporate debt securities	120	118	118
International debt securities	22	34	40
Mortgage-backed securities **	108	111	128
Total marketable securities	426	454	469
Other assets			
Derivatives:			
Interest rate contracts	142	294	488
Foreign exchange contracts	32	60	47
Cross-currency interest rate contracts	10	21	24
Total assets ***	$ 610	$ 829	$ 1,028
Accounts payable and accrued expenses			
Derivatives:			
Interest rate contracts	$ 81	$ 29	$ 47
Foreign exchange contracts	95	43	48
Cross-currency interest rate contracts	4		
Total liabilities	$ 180	$ 72	$ 95

* Measurements above were Level 2 measurements except for Level 1 measurements of the U.S. equity securities and funds of $45 million, $45 million, and $48 million at July 30, 2017, October 30, 2016, and July 31, 2016, respectively; the fixed income fund of $15 million, $15 million, and $9 million at July 30, 2017, October 30, 2016, and July 31, 2016, respectively; and U.S. government debt securities of $46 million, $53 million, and $47 million at July 30, 2017, October 30, 2016, and July 31, 2016, respectively. In addition, $18 million, $28 million, and $34 million of the international debt securities were Level 3 measurements at July 30, 2017, October 30, 2016, and July 31, 2016, respectively. There were no transfers between Level 1 and Level 2 during the first nine months of 2017 or 2016.

** Primarily issued by U.S. government sponsored enterprises.

*** Excluded from this table are the Company's cash equivalents, which were carried at cost that approximates fair value. The cash equivalents consist primarily of money market funds that were Level 1 measurements.

The contractual maturities of debt securities at July 30, 2017 in millions of dollars are shown below. Actual maturities may differ from those scheduled as a result of prepayments by the issuers. Because of the potential for prepayment on mortgage-backed securities, they are not categorized by contractual maturity.

	Amortized	Fair

	Cost	Value
Due in one year or less	$ 23	$ 22
Due after one through five years	94	94
Due after five through 10 years	86	88
Due after 10 years	52	54
Mortgage-backed securities	109	108
Debt securities	$ 364	$ 366

Fair value, recurring Level 3 measurements from available for sale marketable securities in millions of dollars follow:

	Three Months Ended		Nine Months Ended	
	July 30 2017	July 31 2016	July 30 2017	July 31 2016
Beginning of period balance	$ 23	$ 40	$ 28	$ 29
Purchases				25
Principal payments	(5)	(8)	(12)	(16)
Change in unrealized gain (loss)		2	2	(4)
End of period balance	$ 18	$ 34	$ 18	$ 34

Fair value, nonrecurring Level 3 measurements from impairments in millions of dollars follow:

	Fair Value *			Losses			
				Three Months Ended		Nine Months Ended	
	July 30 2017	October 30 2016	July 31 2016	July 30 2017	July 31 2016	July 30 2017	July 31 2016
Equipment on operating leases – net		$ 654					$ 30
Property and equipment – net		$ 31					
Investments in unconsolidated affiliates		$ 1					
Other assets		$ 184					$ 20

* See financing receivables with specific allowances in Note 10. Losses were not significant.

The following is a description of the valuation methodologies the Company uses to measure certain financial instruments on the balance sheet at fair value:

Marketable Securities – The portfolio of investments, except for the Level 3 measurement international debt securities, is primarily valued on a market approach (matrix pricing model) in which all significant inputs are observable or can be derived from or corroborated by observable market data such as interest rates, yield curves, volatilities, credit risk, and prepayment speeds. Funds are primarily valued using the fund's net asset value, based on the fair value of the underlying securities. The Level 3 measurement international debt securities are primarily valued using an income approach based on discounted cash flows using yield curves derived from limited, observable market data.

Derivatives – The Company's derivative financial instruments consist of interest rate swaps and caps, foreign currency futures, forwards and swaps, and cross-currency interest rate swaps. The portfolio is valued based on an income approach (discounted cash flow) using market observable inputs, including swap curves and both forward and spot exchange rates for currencies.

Financing Receivables – Specific reserve impairments are based on the fair value of the collateral, which is measured using a market approach (appraisal values or realizable values). Inputs include a selection of realizable values.

Equipment on Operating Leases – Net – The impairments are based on an income approach (discounted cash flow), using the contractual payments, plus an estimate of equipment sale price at lease maturity. Inputs include realized sales values.

Property and Equipment – Net – The impairments are measured at the lower of the carrying amount or fair value. The valuations are based on a cost approach. The inputs include replacement cost estimates adjusted for physical deterioration and economic obsolescence.

Investment in Unconsolidated Affiliates – Other than temporary impairments for investments are measured as the difference between the implied fair value and the carrying value of the investments. The estimated fair value is determined by an income approach (discounted cash flows), which includes inputs such as interest rates and margins.

Other Assets – The impairments are measured at the lower of the carrying amount or fair value. The valuations are based on a market approach. The inputs include sales of comparable assets.

(16) It is the Company's policy that derivative transactions are executed only to manage exposures arising in the normal course of business and not for the purpose of creating speculative positions or trading. The Company's financial services operations manage the relationship of the types and amounts of their funding sources to their receivable and lease portfolio in an effort to diminish risk due to interest rate and foreign currency fluctuations, while responding to favorable financing opportunities. The Company also has foreign currency exposures at some of its foreign and domestic operations related to buying, selling, and financing in currencies other than the functional currencies.

All derivatives are recorded at fair value on the balance sheet. Cash collateral received or paid is not offset against the derivative fair values on the balance sheet. Each derivative is designated as a cash flow hedge, a fair value hedge, or remains undesignated. All designated hedges are formally documented as to the relationship with the hedged item as well as the risk-management strategy. Both at inception and on an ongoing basis the hedging instrument is assessed as to its effectiveness. If and when a derivative is determined not to be highly effective as a hedge, or the underlying hedged transaction is no longer likely to occur, or the hedge designation is removed, or the derivative is terminated, hedge accounting is discontinued. Any past or future changes in the derivative's fair value, which will not be effective as an offset to the income effects of the item being hedged, are recognized currently in the income statement.

Cash flow hedges

Certain interest rate and cross-currency interest rate contracts (swaps) were designated as hedges of future cash flows from borrowings. The total notional amounts of the receive-variable/pay-fixed interest rate contracts at July 30, 2017, October 30, 2016, and July 31, 2016 were $1,700 million, $1,600 million, and $1,850 million, respectively. The notional amounts of cross-currency interest rate contracts at July 30, 2017, October 30, 2016, and July 31, 2016 were $32 million, $42 million, and $51 million, respectively. The effective portions of the fair value gains or losses on these cash flow hedges were recorded in other comprehensive income (OCI) and subsequently reclassified into interest expense or other operating expenses (foreign exchange) in the same periods during which the hedged transactions affected earnings. These amounts offset the effects of interest rate or foreign currency changes on the related borrowings. Any ineffective portions of the gains or losses on all cash flow interest rate contracts designated as hedges were recognized currently in interest expense or other operating expenses (foreign exchange) and were not material during any periods presented. The cash flows from these contracts were recorded in operating activities in the statement of consolidated cash flows.

There is no gain or loss recorded in OCI at July 30, 2017 that is expected to be reclassified to interest expense or other operating expenses in the next twelve months if interest rates or exchange rates remain unchanged. These contracts mature in up to 31 months. There were no gains or losses reclassified from OCI to earnings based on the probability that the original forecasted transaction would not occur.

Fair value hedges

Certain interest rate contracts (swaps) were designated as fair value hedges of borrowings. The total notional amounts of these receive-fixed/pay-variable interest rate contracts at July 30, 2017, October 30, 2016, and July 31, 2016 were $7,716 million, $8,844 million, and $9,551 million, respectively. The effective portions of the fair value gains or losses on these contracts were offset by fair value gains or losses on the hedged items (fixed-rate borrowings). Any ineffective portions of the gains or losses were recognized currently in interest expense. The ineffective portions were gains of $1 million and $2 million during the third quarter of 2017 and 2016, respectively, and gains of $3 million and

$1 million during the first nine months of 2017 and 2016, respectively. The cash flows from these contracts were recorded in operating activities in the statement of consolidated cash flows.

The gains (losses) on these contracts and the underlying borrowings recorded in interest expense follow in millions of dollars:

	Three Months Ended		Nine Months Ended	
	July 30 2017	July 31 2016	July 30 2017	July 31 2016
Interest rate contracts *	$ 5	$ 82	$ (197)	$ 148
Borrowings **	(4)	(80)	200	(147)

* Includes changes in fair values of interest rate contracts excluding net accrued interest income of $16 million and $36 million during the third quarter of 2017 and 2016, respectively, and $64 million and $114 million during the first nine months of 2017 and 2016, respectively.

** Includes adjustments for fair values of hedged borrowings excluding accrued interest expense of $56 million and $75 million during the third quarter of 2017 and 2016, respectively, and $182 million and $217 million during the first nine months of 2017 and 2016, respectively.

Derivatives not designated as hedging instruments

The Company has certain interest rate contracts (swaps and caps), foreign exchange contracts (futures, forwards, and swaps), and cross-currency interest rate contracts (swaps), which were not formally designated as hedges. These derivatives were held as economic hedges for underlying interest rate or foreign currency exposures, primarily for certain borrowings and purchases or sales of inventory. The total notional amounts of these interest rate swaps at July 30, 2017, October 30, 2016, and July 31, 2016 were $6,715 million, $6,060 million, and $6,087 million, the foreign exchange contracts were $5,111 million, $3,919 million, and $3,959 million, and the cross-currency interest rate contracts were $80 million, $63 million, and $64 million, respectively. At July 30, 2017, October 30, 2016, and July 31, 2016, there were also $308 million, $579 million, and $667 million, respectively, of interest rate caps purchased and the same amounts sold at the same capped interest rate to facilitate borrowings through securitization of retail notes. The fair value gains or losses from the interest rate contracts were recognized currently in interest expense and the gains or losses from foreign exchange contracts in cost of sales or other operating expenses, generally offsetting over time the expenses on the exposures being hedged. The cash flows from these non-designated contracts were recorded in operating activities in the statement of consolidated cash flows.

Fair values of derivative instruments in the condensed consolidated balance sheet in millions of dollars follow:

Other Assets	July 30 2017	October 30 2016	July 31 2016
Designated as hedging instruments:			
Interest rate contracts	$ 104	$ 268	$ 443
Cross-currency interest rate contracts	6	11	12
Total designated	110	279	455
Not designated as hedging instruments:			
Interest rate contracts	38	26	45
Foreign exchange contracts	32	60	47
Cross-currency interest rate contracts	4	10	12
Total not designated	74	96	104
Total derivative assets	$ 184	$ 375	$ 559
Accounts Payable and Accrued Expenses			
Designated as hedging instruments:			
Interest rate contracts	$ 63	$ 10	$ 4
Total designated	63	10	4
Not designated as hedging instruments:			
Interest rate contracts	18	19	43
Foreign exchange contracts	95	43	48
Cross-currency interest rate contracts	4		
Total not designated	117	62	91
Total derivative liabilities	$ 180	$ 72	$ 95

The classification and gains (losses) including accrued interest expense related to derivative instruments on the statement of consolidated income consisted of the following in millions of dollars:

	Expense or OCI Classification	Three Months Ended July 30 2017	July 31 2016	Nine Months Ended July 30 2017	July 31 2016
Fair Value Hedges:					
Interest rate contracts	Interest	$ 21	$ 118	$ (133)	$ 262
Cash Flow Hedges:					
Recognized in OCI (Effective Portion):					
Interest rate contracts	OCI (pretax) *	(2)	(1)		(4)
Foreign exchange contracts	OCI (pretax) *			(2)	1
Reclassified from OCI (Effective Portion):					
Interest rate contracts	Interest *	(1)	(1)	(2)	(6)
Foreign exchange contracts	Other operating *			(2)	1
Recognized Directly in Income (Ineffective Portion)		**	**	**	**
Not Designated as Hedges:					
Interest rate contracts	Interest *	$ 11	$ (5)	$ 11	$ (2)
Foreign exchange contracts	Cost of sales	(29)	18	(41)	(11)
Foreign exchange contracts	Other operating *	(192)	97	(205)	36
Total not designated		$ (210)	$ 110	$ (235)	$ 23

* Includes interest and foreign exchange gains (losses) from cross-currency interest rate contracts.

** The amount is not significant.

Counterparty Risk and Collateral

Certain of the Company’s derivative agreements contain credit support provisions that may require the Company to post collateral based on the size of the net liability positions and credit ratings. The aggregate fair value of all derivatives with credit risk related contingent features that were in a net liability position at July 30, 2017, October 30, 2016, and July 31, 2016, was $85 million, $29 million, and $29 million, respectively. The Company, due to its credit rating and amounts of net liability position, has not posted any collateral. If the credit risk related contingent features were triggered, the Company would be required to post collateral up to an amount equal to this liability position prior to considering applicable netting provisions.

Derivative instruments are subject to significant concentrations of credit risk to the banking sector. The Company manages individual counterparty exposure by setting limits that consider the credit rating of the counterparty, the credit default swap spread of the counterparty, and other financial commitments and exposures between the Company

and the counterparty banks. All interest rate derivatives are transacted under International Swaps and Derivatives Association (ISDA) documentation. Some of these agreements include credit support provisions. Each master agreement permits the net settlement of amounts owed in the event of default or termination.

Derivatives are recorded without offsetting for netting arrangements or collateral. The impact on the derivative assets and liabilities related to netting arrangements and any collateral received or paid in millions of dollars follows:

July 30, 2017	Gross Amounts Recognized	Netting Arrangements	Collateral Received	Net Amount
Assets	$ 184	$ (56)		$ 128
Liabilities	180	(56)		124

October 30, 2016	Gross Amounts Recognized	Netting Arrangements	Collateral Received	Net Amount
Assets	$ 375	$ (32)	$ (6)	$ 337
Liabilities	72	(32)		40

July 31, 2016	Gross Amounts Recognized	Netting Arrangements	Collateral Received	Net Amount
Assets	$ 559	$ (53)	$ (44)	$ 462
Liabilities	95	(53)		42

(17) In December 2016, the Company granted stock options to employees for the purchase of 718 thousand shares of common stock at an exercise price of $100.55 per share and a binomial lattice model fair value of $24.46 per share at the grant date. At July 30, 2017, options for 11.7 million shares were outstanding with a weighted-average exercise price of $81.32 per share. The Company also granted 580 thousand restricted stock units to employees and non-employee directors in the first nine months of 2017, of which 466 thousand are subject to service based only conditions, 57 thousand are subject to performance/service based conditions, and 57 thousand are subject to market/service based conditions. The weighted-average fair value of the service based only units at the grant date was $101.03 per unit based on the market price of a share of underlying common stock. The fair value of the performance/service based units at the grant date was $93.86 per unit based on the market price of a share of underlying common stock excluding dividends. The fair value of the market/service based units at the grant date was $129.70 per unit based on a lattice valuation model excluding dividends. At July 30, 2017, the Company was

authorized to grant an additional 11.3 million shares related to stock option and restricted stock awards.

(18) During the fourth quarter of 2016, the Company announced voluntary employee-separation programs as part of its effort to reduce operating costs. The programs provided for cash payments based on previous years of service. The expense is recorded in the period the employees accept the separation offer. The programs' total pretax expenses are approximately $113 million, of which $11 million was recorded in the fourth quarter of 2016, $94 million was recorded in the first quarter of 2017, $5 million was recorded in the second quarter, and $2 million was recorded in the third quarter with $1 million to be recognized in the fourth quarter. The payments for all programs were substantially made in the first quarter of 2017. The total 2017 expenses are allocated approximately 30 percent cost of sales, 16 percent research and development, and 54 percent selling, administrative and general. In addition, the expenses are allocated 74 percent to agriculture and turf operations, 18 percent to the construction and forestry operations, and 8 percent to the financial services operations. Savings from these programs are estimated to be approximately $70 million in 2017.

(19) In December 2016, the Company sold approximately 38 percent of its interest in SiteOne Landscape Supply, Inc. (SiteOne) resulting in gross proceeds of $114 million and a gain of $105 million pretax or $66 million after-tax. In April 2017, the Company sold an additional 68 percent of its then remaining interest in SiteOne resulting in gross proceeds of $184 million and a gain of $176 million pretax or $111 million after-tax. In July 2017, the Company sold its remaining interest in SiteOne resulting in gross proceeds of $98 million and a gain of $94 million pretax or $59 million after-tax. The gains were recorded in other income in the agriculture and turf operating segment.

After the December sale, the Company retained approximately a 15 percent ownership interest in SiteOne and approximately a 5 percent ownership interest after the April sale. Prior to April 2017, the Company's representation on the SiteOne board of directors allowed the Company to exercise significant influence, and therefore, the investment in SiteOne was accounted for using the equity method. In March 2017, the Company reduced its representation on the SiteOne board of directors. As a result, beginning April 2017 the investment in SiteOne was recorded as an available for sale security and presented in marketable securities.

(20) On May 31, 2017, the Company entered into a definitive agreement to acquire from Wirtgen Group Holding GmbH (Wirtgen and, together with its subsidiaries, the Wirtgen Group) the stock in certain companies of the Wirtgen Group and certain assets, which together account for substantially all the business operations of the Wirtgen Group. Wirtgen, a privately-held international company, is the leading manufacturer worldwide of road construction equipment. Headquartered in Germany, Wirtgen has six brands across the road construction sector spanning processing, mixing, paving, compaction, and rehabilitation. Wirtgen sells products in more than 100 countries and has approximately 8,000 employees.

The purchase price, which is payable in cash, is €4,357 million (or approximately $5,087 million based on the exchange rate at the end of the third quarter), with a portion held in escrow to secure certain indemnity obligations. In addition to the purchase price, the Company will assume substantially all liabilities and will pay Wirtgen an additional amount equal to five percent per annum multiplied by the purchase price for the period starting May 31, 2017 until the closing date (Ticking Fee). The estimated total transaction value is approximately €4,600 million (or approximately $5,412 million based on the exchange rate at the end of the third quarter), which represents the aggregate purchase price, plus assumed net debt of Wirtgen, and the estimated Ticking Fee.

The transaction is expected to close in the first quarter of fiscal year 2018. The Company expects to fund the acquisition and the transaction expenses from a combination of cash and new debt financing.

The purchase is subject to regulatory approval in several jurisdictions as well as certain other customary closing conditions. Either the Company or Wirtgen may terminate the purchase agreement in the event the closing is not completed by February 28, 2018.

(21) SUPPLEMENTAL CONSOLIDATING DATA
STATEMENT OF INCOME
For the Three Months Ended July 30, 2017 and July 31, 2016
(In millions of dollars) Unaudited

	EQUIPMENT OPERATIONS*		FINANCIAL SERVICES	
	2017	2016	2017	2016
Net Sales and Revenues				
Net sales	$ 6,833.0	$ 5,861.4		
Finance and interest income	20.3	15.1	$ 744.8	$ 691.0
Other income	266.6	216.9	63.4	27.6
Total	7,119.9	6,093.4	808.2	718.6
Costs and Expenses				
Cost of sales	5,265.5	4,494.6		
Research and development expenses	335.4	338.8		
Selling, administrative and general expenses	639.7	573.1	152.7	137.6
Interest expense	65.8	65.9	161.3	140.8
Interest compensation to Financial Services	65.4	61.6		
Other operating expenses	58.1	45.6	294.3	248.9
Total	6,429.9	5,579.6	608.3	527.3
Income of Consolidated Group before Income Taxes	690.0	513.8	199.9	191.3
Provision for income taxes	184.2	160.9	69.0	65.6
Income of Consolidated Group	505.8	352.9	130.9	125.7
Equity in Income of Unconsolidated Subsidiaries and Affiliates				
Financial Services	131.2	125.9	.3	.2
Other	5.3	9.8		
Total	136.5	135.7	.3	.2
Net Income	642.3	488.6	131.2	125.9
Less: Net income (loss) attributable to noncontrolling interests	.5	(.2)		
Net Income Attributable to Deere & Company	$ 641.8	$ 488.8	$ 131.2	$ 125.9

* Deere & Company with Financial Services on the equity basis.

The supplemental consolidating data is presented for informational purposes. Transactions between the “Equipment Operations” and “Financial Services” have been eliminated to arrive at the consolidated financial statements.

SUPPLEMENTAL CONSOLIDATING DATA
(Continued)
STATEMENT OF INCOME
For the Nine Months Ended July 30, 2017 and
July 31, 2016

(In millions of dollars) Unaudited	EQUIPMENT OPERATIONS*		FINANCIAL SERVICES	
	2017	2016	2017	2016
Net Sales and Revenues				
Net sales	$ 18,790.7	$ 17,737.1		
Finance and interest income	60.3	45.8	$ 2,148.6	$ 1,988.9
Other income	864.2	497.1	182.5	143.9
Total	19,715.2	18,280.0	2,331.1	2,132.8
Costs and Expenses				
Cost of sales	14,507.8	13,866.7		
Research and development expenses	970.7	1,003.1		
Selling, administrative and general expenses	1,816.2	1,642.6	414.0	379.6
Interest expense	199.6	195.7	479.4	386.7
Interest compensation to Financial Services	171.5	168.2		
Other operating expenses	189.7	158.2	910.2	822.4
Total	17,855.5	17,034.5	1,803.6	1,588.7
Income of Consolidated Group before Income Taxes	1,859.7	1,245.5	527.5	544.1
Provision for income taxes	569.2	372.5	179.5	187.4
Income of Consolidated Group	1,290.5	873.0	348.0	356.7
Equity in Income of Unconsolidated Subsidiaries and Affiliates				
Financial Services	349.1	357.9	1.1	1.2
Other	8.9	6.1		
Total	358.0	364.0	1.1	1.2
Net Income	1,648.5	1,237.0	349.1	357.9
Less: Net loss attributable to noncontrolling interests	(.3)	(1.6)		
Net Income Attributable to Deere & Company	$ 1,648.8	$ 1,238.6	$ 349.1	$ 357.9

* Deere & Company with Financial Services on the equity basis.

The supplemental consolidating data is presented for informational purposes. Transactions between the “Equipment Operations” and “Financial Services” have been eliminated to arrive at the consolidated financial statements.

SUPPLEMENTAL CONSOLIDATING DATA (Continued)
CONDENSED BALANCE SHEET

(In millions of dollars) Unaudited	EQUIPMENT OPERATIONS*			FINANCIAL SERVICE	
	July 30 2017	October 30 2016	July 31 2016	July 30 2017	Octobe 2016
Assets					
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 5,338.4	$ 3,140.5	$ 3,134.9	$ 1,199.0	$ 1,195
Marketable securities	21.4	34.2	40.2	404.7	419.3
Receivables from unconsolidated subsidiaries and affiliates	2,570.9	3,150.1	2,429.5		
Trade accounts and notes receivable – net	758.8	654.2	535.4	4,828.8	3,370
Financing receivables – net		.4	.4	23,722.1	23,70
Financing receivables securitized – net				4,923.1	5,126
Other receivables	708.0	855.4	726.6	147.1	164.0
Equipment on operating leases – net				6,235.6	5,901
Inventories	4,252.9	3,340.5	3,851.3		
Property and equipment – net	4,919.1	5,118.5	4,994.7	49.4	52.1
Investments in unconsolidated subsidiaries and affiliates	4,800.4	4,697.0	4,752.9	13.8	11.9
Goodwill	845.8	815.7	823.6		
Other intangible assets – net	92.0	104.1	109.5		
Retirement benefits	219.1	93.6	319.0	17.9	20.5
Deferred income taxes	3,720.6	3,556.0	3,173.2	68.8	75.5
Other assets	948.5	834.9	838.7	644.7	798.1
Total Assets	$ 29,195.9	$ 26,395.1	$ 25,729.9	$ 42,255.0	$ 40,83
Liabilities and Stockholders' Equity					
Liabilities					
Short-term borrowings	$ 342.8	$ 249.0	$ 261.7	$ 8,676.6	$ 6,661
Short-term securitization borrowings				4,780.9	4,997
Payables to unconsolidated subsidiaries and affiliates	77.8	81.5	74.2	2,542.4	3,133
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	7,213.5	6,661.2	6,470.8	1,611.2	1,595
Deferred income taxes	105.2	87.3	97.3	806.5	745.9
Long-term borrowings	4,523.6	4,565.3	4,557.2	19,150.7	19,13
Retirement benefits and other liabilities	8,344.1	8,206.0	6,814.6	93.4	89.0
Total liabilities	20,607.0	19,850.3	18,275.8	37,661.7	36,36
Commitments and contingencies (Note 14)					
Redeemable noncontrolling interest	14.0	14.0	14.4		
Stockholders' Equity					
Common stock, $1 par value (issued shares at July 30, 2017 – 536,431,204)	4,245.1	3,911.8	3,883.9	2,099.1	2,079
Common stock in treasury	(15,477.3)	(15,677.1)	(15,688.3)		
Retained earnings	24,984.2	23,911.3	23,815.0	2,699.2	2,670

Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)	(5,179.8)	(5,626.0)	(4,582.2)	(205.0)	(273.
Total Deere & Company stockholders' equity	8,572.2	6,520.0	7,428.4	4,593.3	4,476
Noncontrolling interests	2.7	10.8	11.3		
Total stockholders' equity	8,574.9	6,530.8	7,439.7	4,593.3	4,476
Total Liabilities and Stockholders' Equity	$ 29,195.9	$ 26,395.1	$ 25,729.9	$ 42,255.0	$ 40,83

* Deere & Company with Financial Services on the equity basis.

The supplemental consolidating data is presented for informational purposes. Transactions between the "Equipment Operations" and "Financial Services" have been eliminated to arrive at the consolidated financial statements.

SUPPLEMENTAL CONSOLIDATING DATA (Continued)
STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
For the Nine Months Ended July 30, 2017 and July 31, 2016
(In millions of dollars) Unaudited

	EQUIPMENT OPERATIONS*		FINANCIAL SERVICES	
	2017	2016	2017	2016
Cash Flows from Operating Activities				
Net income	$ 1,648.5	$ 1,237.0	$ 349.1	$ 357.9
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operating activities:				
Provision for credit losses	1.5	5.3	75.3	65.0
Provision for depreciation and amortization	640.1	613.7	725.1	615.5
Impairment charges				49.7
Gain on sale of unconsolidated affiliates and investments	(375.1)	(74.5)		
Undistributed earnings of unconsolidated subsidiaries and affiliates	(37.3)	55.9	(1.0)	(1.0)
Provision (credit) for deferred income taxes	(145.1)	(77.0)	67.6	232.5
Changes in assets and liabilities:				
Trade receivables	(104.2)	(57.5)		
Inventories	(829.4)	59.5		
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	471.8	(285.6)	28.9	7.8
Accrued income taxes payable/receivable	150.9	76.2	16.9	5.9
Retirement benefits	166.6	139.6	6.5	6.2
Other	(50.9)	(44.3)	116.0	56.8
Net cash provided by operating activities	1,537.4	1,648.3	1,384.4	1,396.3
Cash Flows from Investing Activities				
Collections of receivables (excluding trade and wholesale)			12,275.9	12,208.1
Proceeds from maturities and sales of marketable securities	296.3	75.6	92.5	63.6
Proceeds from sales of equipment on operating leases			1,086.6	916.6
Proceeds from sales of businesses and unconsolidated affiliates, net of cash sold	113.9	81.1		
Cost of receivables acquired (excluding trade and wholesale)			(12,366.5)	(11,236.7)
Purchases of marketable securities		(61.0)	(77.0)	(88.9)
Purchases of property and equipment	(372.5)	(385.4)	(1.2)	(1.6)
Cost of equipment on operating leases acquired			(2,096.2)	(2,324.8)
Increase in trade and wholesale receivables			(1,070.9)	(786.5)
Acquisitions of businesses, net of cash acquired		(198.9)		
Other	(55.7)	(24.2)	(18.7)	70.7
Net cash used for investing activities	(18.0)	(512.8)	(2,175.5)	(1,179.5)
Cash Flows from Financing Activities				
Increase (decrease) in total short-term borrowings	42.3	(170.0)	1,606.6	36.3
Change in intercompany receivables/payables	634.9	(12.1)	(634.9)	12.1
Proceeds from long-term borrowings	64.8	139.4	4,299.7	3,975.8
Payments of long-term borrowings	(44.5)	(70.3)	(4,161.1)	(3,907.0)
Proceeds from issuance of common stock	488.6	17.5		

Repurchases of common stock	(6.2)	(205.4)		
Dividends paid	(571.3)	(572.6)	(320.2)	(412.1)
Other	(43.2)	(28.7)	.3	(3.8)
Net cash provided by (used for) financing activities	565.4	(902.2)	790.4	(298.7)
Effect of Exchange Rate Changes on Cash and Cash Equivalents	113.1	1.6	4.4	5.8
Net Increase (Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents	2,197.9	234.9	3.7	(76.1)
Cash and Cash Equivalents at Beginning of Period	3,140.5	2,900.0	1,195.3	1,262.2
Cash and Cash Equivalents at End of Period	$ 5,338.4	$ 3,134.9	$ 1,199.0	$ 1,186.1

* Deere & Company with Financial Services on the equity basis.

The supplemental consolidating data is presented for informational purposes. Transactions between the “Equipment Operations” and “Financial Services” have been eliminated to arrive at the consolidated financial statements.

Item 2. MANAGEMENT’S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

Overview

Organization

The Company’s equipment operations generate revenues and cash primarily from the sale of equipment to John Deere dealers and distributors. The equipment operations manufacture and distribute a full line of agricultural equipment; a variety of commercial and consumer equipment; and a broad range of equipment for construction and forestry. The Company’s financial services primarily provide credit services, which mainly finance sales and leases of equipment by John Deere dealers and trade receivables purchased from the equipment operations. In addition, financial services offers extended equipment warranties. The information in the following discussion is presented in a format that includes information grouped as consolidated, equipment operations, and financial services. The Company also views its operations as consisting of two geographic areas, the U.S. and Canada, and outside the U.S. and Canada. The Company’s operating segments consist of agriculture and turf, construction and forestry, and financial services.

Trends and Economic Conditions

Industry sales of agricultural machinery in the U.S. and Canada are forecast to decrease about 5 percent for 2017. Industry sales in the European Union (EU)28 nations are forecast to be about the same to down approximately 5 percent. South American industry sales of tractors and combines are projected to increase about 20 percent. Asian sales are projected to be about the same to down slightly. Industry sales of turf and utility equipment in the U.S. and Canada are expected to be about the same for 2017. The Company’s agriculture and turf segment sales increased 13 percent in the third quarter and are forecast to increase about 9 percent for fiscal year 2017. Construction equipment markets reflect moderate economic growth worldwide. In forestry, global industry sales are expected to decrease about 5 to 10 percent for 2017. The Company’s construction and forestry segment sales increased 29 percent in the third quarter and are forecast to increase about 15 percent in 2017. Net income attributable to Deere & Company for the Company’s financial services operations is expected to be approximately $475 million in 2017.

Items of concern include the uncertainty of the effectiveness of governmental actions in respect to monetary and fiscal policies, the impact of sovereign debt, eurozone issues, capital market disruptions, trade agreements, changes in demand and pricing for used equipment, and geopolitical events. Significant fluctuations in foreign currency exchange rates and volatility in the price of many commodities could also impact the Company’s results.

The Company reported strong results in the third quarter as market conditions improved throughout the world. The Company experienced higher overall product demand with farm machinery sales in South America experiencing strong gains and construction equipment sales increasing sharply. The results are assisted by an advanced product portfolio, the continuing impact of a more flexible cost structure, and a more efficient asset base. The Company intends to continue to provide more value to our global customers by meeting their increasing need for advanced machinery and services.

2017 Compared with 2016

Net income attributable to Deere & Company was $641.8 million, or $1.97 per share, for the third quarter of 2017, compared with $488.8 million, or $1.55 per share, for the same period last year. For the first nine months of 2017, net income attributable to Deere & Company was $1,649 million, or $5.11 per share, compared with $1,239 million, or $3.91 per share, last year. Worldwide net sales and revenues increased 16 percent to $7,808 million for the third quarter this year, compared with $6,724 million a year ago, and increased 8 percent to $21,720 million for the first nine months, compared with $20,124 million last year. Net sales of the worldwide equipment operations rose 17 percent to $6,833 million for the third quarter and 6 percent to $18,791 million for the first nine months, compared with $5,861 million and $17,737 million for the same periods last year. Sales included price realization of 1 percent for the third quarter and 2 percent for the first nine months. Equipment net sales in the U.S. and Canada increased 11 percent for the third quarter and decreased 1 percent for the first nine months. Outside the U.S. and Canada, net sales increased 25 percent for the third quarter and 17 percent for the first nine months, with a favorable currency translation effect of 1 percent in both periods.

The Company's equipment operations reported operating profit of $795 million for the third quarter of 2017 and $2,152 million for the first nine months, compared with $625 million and $1,526 million, respectively, for the same periods last year. The improvement for the quarter was primarily driven by higher shipment volumes and price realization, partially offset by increased production costs, higher selling, administrative and general expenses, and warranty costs. For the first nine months, results benefited from higher shipment volumes, price realization, and a favorable sales mix, partially offset by increased production costs, higher warranty costs, and higher selling, administrative and general expenses. Additionally, quarterly and nine month results were aided by a gain on the sale of a partial interest in SiteOne. Net income of the Company's equipment operations was $506 million for the third quarter and $1,291 million for the first nine months, compared with $353 million and $873 million for the corresponding periods of 2016. In addition to the operating factors mentioned above, a lower effective tax rate improved results for the third quarter of 2017.

The Company's financial services operations reported net income attributable to Deere & Company of $131.2 million for the third quarter and $349.1 million for the first nine months, compared with $125.9 million and $357.9 million for the same periods last year. Results for the quarter benefited from lower losses on lease residual values, partially offset by a higher provision for credit losses and higher selling, administrative and general expenses. Year to date results were affected by less favorable financing spreads and higher selling, administrative and general expenses, partially offset by lower losses on lease residual values.

Business Segment Results

· Agriculture and Turf. Segment sales increased 13 percent for the quarter and 5 percent for first nine months primarily due to higher shipment volumes and price realization, partially offset by higher warranty costs. Operating profit was $685 million for the quarter and $1,899 million year to date, compared with respective totals of $571 million and $1,329 million last year. Results for the quarter benefited from higher shipment volumes and price realization, partially offset by increases in production costs, warranty expenses, and selling, administrative and general expenses. For the first nine months, results improved primarily due to higher shipment volumes, price realization, and a more favorable sales mix, partially offset by increased production costs and higher warranty expenses. The gain on the sale of a partial interest in SiteOne contributed to the segment's results in both periods.
· Construction and Forestry. Segment sales increased 29 percent for the quarter and 10 percent for nine months mainly as a result of higher shipment volumes. Results were negatively affected by higher sales incentive expenses for the quarter and by higher warranty costs year to date. Operating profit was $110 million for the quarter and $253 million for nine months, compared with $54 million and $197 million last year. Results for the quarter were helped by increased shipment volumes, partially offset by higher selling, administrative and general expenses, higher sales incentive expenses, and increased production costs. Benefiting nine month results were higher shipment volumes, partially offset by higher warranty costs, increased selling, administrative and general expenses, and higher production costs.
· Financial Services. The operating profit of the financial services segment was $200 million for the third quarter and $529 million for the first nine months of 2017, compared with $191 million and $545 million in the same periods last year. Results for the quarter benefited from lower losses on lease residual values, partially offset by a higher provision for credit losses and higher selling, administrative and general expenses. Year to date results were affected by less favorable financing spreads and higher selling, administrative and general expenses, partially offset by lower losses on lease residual values. Total financial services revenues, including intercompany revenues, increased 12 percent to $808 million in the current quarter from $719 million in the third quarter of 2016 and increased 9 percent to $2,331 million in the first nine months this year compared to $2,133 million last year. The average balance of receivables and leases financed were approximately the same in the third quarter and in the first nine months of 2017, compared with the same periods last year. Interest expense increased 15 percent in the current quarter and 24 percent in the first nine months of 2017 primarily as a result of higher average borrowing rates, partially offset by lower average borrowings. The financial services' consolidated ratio of earnings to fixed charges was 2.31 to 1 for

the third quarter this year, compared with 2.39 to 1 in the same period last year. The ratio was 2.16 to 1 for the first nine months this year, compared to 2.45 to 1 for the same period last year.

The cost of sales to net sales ratios for the third quarter and first nine months of 2017 were 77.1 percent and 77.2 percent, respectively, compared to 76.7 percent and 78.2 percent in the same periods last year. The increase in the third quarter was primarily driven by higher production costs and higher warranty costs, partially offset by price realization. The improvement in the first nine months was primarily due to price realization and a favorable sales mix, partially offset by higher production costs and higher warranty costs.

Other income increased in the third quarter and first nine months of 2017 primarily due to a gain on the sale of a partial interest in SiteOne and lower losses on lease residual sales. Selling, administrative and general expenses increased in the third quarter primarily due to higher incentive compensation expenses, higher commissions paid to dealers on direct sales, and an increased provision for credit losses. These expenses increased in the first nine months largely due to voluntary employee-separation program expenses, increased incentive compensation expenses, and higher commissions paid to dealers on direct sales. Other operating expenses increased in the third quarter and the first nine months mainly due to higher depreciation on operating leases.

Market Conditions and Outlook

Company equipment sales are projected to increase by about 10 percent for fiscal year 2017 and by about 24 percent for the fourth quarter, compared with the same periods of 2016. Included in the forecast is a positive foreign currency translation effect of about 1 percent for the full year and about 2 percent in the fourth quarter. Net sales and revenues are projected to increase about 11 percent for fiscal 2017 with net income attributable to Deere & Company of about $2,075 million.

- Agriculture and Turf. The Company's worldwide sales of agriculture and turf equipment are forecast to increase by about 9 percent for fiscal year 2017, including a positive currency translation effect of about 1 percent. Industry sales for agricultural equipment in the U.S. and Canada are forecast to be down about 5 percent for fiscal year 2017, reflecting weakness in the livestock sector and the continuing impact of low crop prices. The decline is affecting both large and small equipment. Full year 2017 industry sales in the EU28 are forecast to be about the same to down about 5 percent, with the decline attributable to low commodity prices and farm incomes. South American industry sales of tractors and combines are projected to increase about 20 percent as a result of improving economic and political conditions in Brazil and Argentina. Asian sales are projected to be about the same to down slightly. Industry sales of turf and utility equipment in the U.S. and Canada are expected to be about the same for 2017.
- Construction and Forestry. The Company's worldwide sales of construction and forestry equipment are forecast to increase about 15 percent for 2017, with no material currency translation effect. The forecast reflects moderate economic growth worldwide. In forestry, global industry sales are expected to decrease about 5 to 10 percent due to soft conditions in North America.
- Financial Services. Fiscal year 2017 net income attributable to Deere & Company for the financial services segment is expected to be approximately $475 million. In comparison with performance in 2016, the outlook reflects lower losses on lease residual values, partially offset by higher selling, administrative, and general expenses, less favorable financing spreads, and an increased provision for credit losses.

Safe Harbor Statement

Safe Harbor Statement under the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995: Statements under "Overview," "Market Conditions and Outlook," and other forward-looking statements herein that relate to future events, expectations, and trends involve factors that are subject to change, and risks and uncertainties that could cause actual results to differ materially. Some of these risks and uncertainties could affect particular lines of business, while others could affect all of the Company's businesses.

The Company's agricultural equipment business is subject to a number of uncertainties including the factors that affect farmers' confidence and financial condition. These factors include demand for agricultural products, world grain stocks, weather conditions, soil conditions, harvest yields, prices for commodities and livestock, crop and livestock production expenses, availability of transport for crops, the growth and sustainability of non-food uses for some crops (including ethanol and biodiesel production), real estate values, available acreage for farming, the land ownership policies of governments, changes in government farm programs and policies, international reaction to such programs, changes in environmental regulations and their impact on farming practices; changes in and effects of crop insurance programs, global trade agreements, animal diseases and their effects on poultry, beef and pork consumption and

prices, crop pests and diseases, and the level of farm product exports (including concerns about genetically modified organisms).

Factors affecting the outlook for the Company’s turf and utility equipment include consumer confidence, weather conditions, customer profitability, consumer borrowing patterns, consumer purchasing preferences, housing starts, infrastructure investment, spending by municipalities and golf courses, and consumable input costs.

Consumer spending patterns, real estate and housing prices, the number of housing starts, interest rates and the levels of public and non-residential construction are important to sales and results of the Company’s construction

and forestry equipment. Prices for pulp, paper, lumber, and structural panels are important to sales of forestry equipment.

All of the Company's businesses and its results are affected by general economic conditions in the global markets and industries in which the Company operates; customer confidence in general economic conditions; government spending and taxing; foreign currency exchange rates and their volatility, especially fluctuations in the value of the U.S. dollar; interest rates; inflation and deflation rates; changes in weather patterns; the political and social stability of the global markets in which the Company operates; the effects of, or response to, terrorism and security threats; wars and other conflicts; natural disasters; and the spread of major epidemics.

Significant changes in market liquidity conditions, changes in the Company's credit ratings and any failure to comply with financial covenants in credit agreements could impact access to funding and funding costs, which could reduce the Company's earnings and cash flows. Financial market conditions could also negatively impact customer access to capital for purchases of the Company's products and customer confidence and purchase decisions, borrowing and repayment practices, and the number and size of customer loan delinquencies and defaults. A debt crisis, in Europe or elsewhere, could negatively impact currencies, global financial markets, social and political stability, funding sources and costs, asset and obligation values, customers, suppliers, demand for equipment, and Company operations and results. The Company's investment management activities could be impaired by changes in the equity, bond, and other financial markets, which would negatively affect earnings.

The potential withdrawal of the United Kingdom from the European Union and the perceptions as to the impact of the withdrawal may adversely affect business activity, political stability, and economic conditions in the United Kingdom, the European Union, and elsewhere. The economic conditions and outlook could be further adversely affected by (i) the uncertainty concerning the timing and terms of the exit, (ii) new or modified trading arrangements between the United Kingdom and other countries, (iii) the risk that one or more other European Union countries could come under increasing pressure to leave the European Union, or (iv) the risk that the euro as the single currency of the Eurozone could cease to exist. Any of these developments, or the perception that any of these developments are likely to occur, could affect economic growth or business activity in the United Kingdom or the European Union, and could result in the relocation of businesses, cause business interruptions, lead to economic recession or depression, and impact the stability of the financial markets, availability of credit, currency exchange rates, interest rates, financial institutions, and political, financial, and monetary systems. Any of these developments could affect our businesses, liquidity, results of operations, and financial position.

Additional factors that could materially affect the Company's operations, access to capital, expenses, and results include changes in, uncertainty surrounding and the impact of governmental trade, banking, monetary, and fiscal policies, including financial regulatory reform and its effects on the consumer finance industry, derivatives, funding costs and other areas, and governmental programs, policies, tariffs, and sanctions in particular jurisdictions or for the benefit of certain industries or sectors; actions by central banks; actions by financial and securities regulators; actions by environmental, health and safety regulatory agencies, including those related to engine emissions, carbon, and other greenhouse gas emissions, noise, and the effects of climate change; changes to GPS radio frequency bands or their permitted uses; changes in labor regulations; changes to accounting standards; changes in tax rates, estimates, and regulations and Company actions related thereto; compliance with U.S. and foreign laws when expanding to new markets and otherwise; and actions by other regulatory bodies.

Other factors that could materially affect results include production, design, and technological innovations and difficulties, including capacity and supply constraints and prices; the loss of or challenges to intellectual property rights whether through theft, infringement, counterfeiting or otherwise; the availability and prices of strategically sourced materials, components, and whole goods; delays or disruptions in the Company's supply chain or the loss of liquidity by suppliers; disruptions of infrastructures that support communications, operations or distribution; the

failure of suppliers or the Company to comply with laws, regulations, and Company policy pertaining to employment, human rights, health, safety, the environment, anti-corruption, privacy and data protection, and other ethical business practices; events that damage the Company's reputation or brand; significant investigations, claims, lawsuits or other legal proceedings; start-up of new plants and products; the success of new product initiatives; changes in customer product preferences and sales mix; gaps or limitations in rural broadband coverage, capacity and speed needed to support technology solutions; oil and energy prices, supplies, and volatility; the availability and cost of freight; actions of competitors in the various industries in which the Company competes, particularly price discounting; dealer practices especially as to levels of new and used field inventories; changes in demand and pricing for used equipment and resulting impacts on lease residual values; labor relations and contracts; changes in the ability to attract, train, and retain qualified personnel; acquisitions and divestitures of businesses; greater than anticipated transaction costs; the integration of new businesses; the failure or delay in realizing anticipated benefits of acquisitions, joint ventures, or divestitures; the implementation of organizational changes; the failure to realize anticipated savings or benefits of cost reduction, productivity, or efficiency efforts; difficulties related to the

conversion and implementation of enterprise resource planning systems; security breaches, cybersecurity attacks, technology failures, and other disruptions to the Company's and suppliers' information technology infrastructure; changes in Company declared dividends and common stock issuances and repurchases; changes in the level and funding of employee retirement benefits; changes in market values of investment assets, compensation, retirement, discount, and mortality rates which impact retirement benefit costs; and significant changes in health care costs.

The liquidity and ongoing profitability of John Deere Capital Corporation and other credit subsidiaries depend largely on timely access to capital in order to meet future cash flow requirements, and to fund operations, costs, and purchases of the Company's products. If general economic conditions deteriorate or capital markets become more volatile, funding could be unavailable or insufficient. Additionally, customer confidence levels may result in declines in credit applications and increases in delinquencies and default rates, which could materially impact write-offs and provisions for credit losses.

The Company's outlook is based upon assumptions relating to the factors described above, which are sometimes based upon estimates and data prepared by government agencies. Such estimates and data are often revised. The Company, except as required by law, undertakes no obligation to update or revise its outlook, whether as a result of new developments or otherwise. Further information concerning the Company and its businesses, including factors that could materially affect the Company's financial results, is included in the Company's other filings with the SEC (including, but not limited to, the factors discussed in Item 1A. Risk Factors of the Company's most recent annual report on Form 10-K and quarterly reports on Form 10-Q).

Critical Accounting Policies

See the Company's critical accounting policies discussed in the Management's Discussion and Analysis of the most recent annual report filed on Form 10-K. There have been no material changes to these policies.

CAPITAL RESOURCES AND LIQUIDITY

The discussion of capital resources and liquidity has been organized to review separately, where appropriate, the Company's consolidated totals, equipment operations, and financial services operations.

Consolidated

Positive cash flows from consolidated operating activities in the first nine months of 2017 were $729 million. This cash inflow resulted primarily from net income adjusted for non-cash provisions, an increase in accounts payable and accrued expenses, a change in net retirement benefits, and a change in accrued income taxes payable/receivable, which were partially offset by a seasonal increase in inventories and trade receivables along with an increase in overall demand. Cash outflows from investing activities were $301 million in the first nine months of 2017, primarily due to purchases of property and equipment of $374 million and the cost of receivables (excluding receivables related to sales) and cost of equipment on operating leases exceeding the collections of receivables and the proceeds from sales of equipment on operating leases by $300 million. Partially offsetting these cash outflows were cash inflows from the sales of marketable securities exceeding the purchases of marketable securities by $312 million and the proceeds from the sales of businesses and unconsolidated affiliates, net of cash sold, of $114 million. Positive cash flows from financing activities were $1,656 million in the first nine months of 2017 primarily due to an increase in borrowings of $1,808 million and proceeds from issuance of common stock of $489 million (resulting from the exercise of stock options), partially offset by dividends paid of $571 million. Cash and cash equivalents increased $2,202 million during the first nine months this year.

Positive cash flows from consolidated operating activities in the first nine months of 2016 were $1,324 million. This cash inflow resulted primarily from net income adjusted for non-cash provisions and a change in net retirement benefits, which were partially offset by a seasonal increase in receivables related to sales, a decrease in accounts payable and accrued expenses, and an increase in inventories, primarily related to equipment transferred to operating leases (see Note 2). Cash outflows from investing activities were $362 million in the first nine months of 2016, primarily due to purchases of property and equipment of $387 million, acquisitions of businesses, net of cash acquired, of $199 million and purchases of marketable securities exceeding sales of marketable securities by $11 million, partially offset by proceeds from the sales of business and unconsolidated affiliates, net of cash sold, of $81 million and collections of receivables (excluding receivables related to sales) and proceeds from sales of equipment on operating leases exceeding the cost of receivables and equipment on operating leases acquired by $75 million. Negative cash flows from financing activities were $810 million in the first nine months of 2016 primarily due to dividends paid of $573 million and repurchases of common stock of $205 million. Cash and cash equivalents increased $159 million during the first nine months of 2016.

The Company has access to most global markets at a reasonable cost and expects to have sufficient sources of global funding and liquidity to meet its funding needs. Sources of liquidity for the Company include cash and cash equivalents, marketable securities, funds from operations, the issuance of commercial paper and term debt, the securitization of retail notes (both public and private markets), and committed and uncommitted bank lines of credit. The Company's commercial paper outstanding at July 30, 2017, October 30, 2016, and July 31, 2016 was $3,190 million, $1,253 million, and $1,650 million, respectively, while the total cash and cash equivalents and marketable securities position was $6,964 million, $4,789 million, and $4,790 million, respectively. The total cash and cash equivalents and marketable securities held by foreign subsidiaries, in which earnings are considered indefinitely reinvested, was $4,720 million, $2,301 million, and $2,196 million at July 30, 2017, October 30, 2016, and July 31, 2016, respectively. The increase in cash held by foreign subsidiaries in the first nine months of fiscal year 2017 was in preparation for the Wirtgen acquisition. The increase was primarily in Euro, and the acquisition is expected to close in the first quarter of fiscal year 2018 (see Note 20).

Lines of Credit. The Company also has access to bank lines of credit with various banks throughout the world. Worldwide lines of credit totaled $7,056 million at July 30, 2017, $3,560 million of which were unused. For the purpose of computing unused credit lines, commercial paper and short-term bank borrowings, excluding secured borrowings and the current portion of long-term borrowings, were primarily considered to constitute utilization. Included in the total credit lines at July 30, 2017 were a 364-day credit facility agreement of $1,750 million, and long-term credit facility agreements of $2,500 million expiring in April 2021 and $2,500 million expiring in April 2022. These credit agreements require John Deere Capital Corporation (Capital Corporation) to maintain its consolidated ratio of earnings to fixed charges at not less than 1.05 to 1 for each fiscal quarter and the ratio of senior debt, excluding securitization indebtedness, to capital base (total subordinated debt and stockholder's equity excluding accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)) at not more than 11 to 1 at the end of any fiscal quarter. The credit agreements also require the equipment operations to maintain a ratio of total debt to total capital (total debt and stockholders' equity excluding accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)) of 65 percent or less at the end of each fiscal quarter. Under this provision, the Company's excess equity capacity and retained earnings balance free of restriction at July 30, 2017 was $11,134 million. Alternatively under this provision, the equipment operations had the capacity to incur additional debt of $20,678 million at July 30, 2017. All of these requirements of the credit agreement have been met during the periods included in the financial statements.

Debt Ratings. To access public debt capital markets, the Company relies on credit rating agencies to assign short-term and long-term credit ratings to the Company's securities as an indicator of credit quality for fixed income investors. A security rating is not a recommendation by the rating agency to buy, sell or hold Company securities. A credit rating agency may change or withdraw Company ratings based on its assessment of the Company's current and future ability to meet interest and principal repayment obligations. Each agency's rating should be evaluated independently of any other rating. Lower credit ratings generally result in higher borrowing costs, including costs of derivative transactions, and reduced access to debt capital markets. The senior long-term and short-term debt ratings and outlook currently assigned to unsecured Company debt securities by the rating agencies engaged by the Company are as follows:

	Senior Long-Term	Short-Term	Outlook
Fitch Ratings	A	F1	Stable
Moody's Investors Service, Inc.	A2	Prime-1	Negative
Standard & Poor's	A	A-1	Stable

Trade accounts and notes receivable primarily arise from sales of goods to independent dealers. Trade receivables increased $1,379 million during the first nine months of 2017, primarily due to a seasonal increase, higher overall demand, and foreign currency translation. These receivables increased $465 million, compared to a year ago, primarily due to higher overall demand and foreign currency translation. The ratios of worldwide trade accounts and

notes receivable to the last 12 months' net sales were 18 percent at July 30, 2017, compared to 13 percent at October 30, 2016 and 17 percent at July 31, 2016. Agriculture and turf trade receivables increased $271 million and construction and forestry trade receivables increased $194 million, compared to a year ago. The percentage of total worldwide trade receivables outstanding for periods exceeding 12 months was 2 percent at July 30, 2017, 2 percent at October 30, 2016, and 1 percent at July 31, 2016.

Deere & Company stockholders' equity was $8,572 million at July 30, 2017, compared with $6,520 million at October 30, 2016 and $7,428 million at July 31, 2016. The increase of $2,052 million during the first nine months of 2017 resulted primarily from net income attributable to Deere & Company of $1,649 million, an increase in common stock of $333 million, a change in the cumulative translation adjustment of $325 million, a decrease in

treasury stock of $200 million, and a change in the retirement benefits adjustment of $121 million, partially offset by dividends declared of $576 million.

Equipment Operations

The Company's equipment businesses are capital intensive and are subject to seasonal variations in financing requirements for inventories and certain receivables from dealers. The equipment operations sell a significant portion of their trade receivables to financial services. To the extent necessary, funds provided from operations are supplemented by external financing sources.

Cash provided by operating activities of the equipment operations, including intercompany cash flows, in the first nine months of 2017 was $1,537 million. This resulted primarily from cash inflows from net income adjusted for non-cash provisions, an increase in accounts payable and accrued expenses, a change in net retirement benefits, and a change in accrued income taxes payable/receivable. Partially offsetting these operating cash inflows were cash outflows from a seasonal increase in inventories and trade receivables, along with an increase in overall demand. Cash and cash equivalents increased $2,198 million in the first nine months of 2017.

Cash provided by operating activities of the equipment operations, including intercompany cash flows, in the first nine months of 2016 was $1,648 million. This resulted primarily from cash inflows from net income adjusted for non-cash provisions, a change in net retirement benefits, a change in accrued income taxes payable/receivable, and a decrease in inventories related to equipment transferred to Financial Services for operating leases (see Note 2). Partially offsetting these operating cash inflows were cash outflows from a decrease in accounts payable and accrued expenses and a seasonal increase in trade receivables. Cash and cash equivalents increased $235 million in the first nine months of 2016.

Trade receivables held by the equipment operations increased $105 million during the first nine months and increased $223 million from a year ago. The equipment operations sell a significant portion of their trade receivables to financial services. See the previous consolidated discussion of trade receivables.

Inventories increased by $912 million during the first nine months, primarily due to a seasonal increase, higher production to meet increased overall demand, and foreign currency translation. Inventories increased by $402 million compared to a year ago, primarily due to higher production to meet increased overall demand and foreign currency translation. Most of these inventories are valued on the last-in, first-out (LIFO) method. The ratios of inventories on a first-in, first-out (FIFO) basis (see Note 12), which approximates current cost, to the last 12 months' cost of sales were 30 percent at July 30, 2017, compared to 26 percent at October 30, 2016 and 28 percent at July 31, 2016.

Total interest-bearing debt of the equipment operations was $4,866 million at July 30, 2017, compared with $4,814 million at October 30, 2016 and $4,819 million at July 31, 2016. The ratios of debt to total capital (total interest-bearing debt and stockholders' equity) were 36 percent, 42 percent, and 39 percent at July 30, 2017, October 30, 2016, and July 31, 2016, respectively.

Property and equipment cash expenditures for the equipment operations in the first nine months of 2017 were $373 million, compared with $385 million in the same period last year. Capital expenditures for the equipment operations in 2017 are estimated to be approximately $650 million.

On May 31, 2017, the Company entered into a definitive agreement to acquire from Wirtgen Group Holding GmbH, substantially all the business operations of the Wirtgen Group, for a cash purchase price of €4,357 million (or approximately $5,087 million based on the exchange rate at the end of the third quarter). The Company expects to fund the acquisition and the transaction expenses from a combination of cash, repayment of intercompany loans from

the financial services operations, and up to $1,000 million of new euro-denominated debt financing issued by the equipment operations (see Note 20).

Financial Services

The financial services operations rely on their ability to raise substantial amounts of funds to finance their receivable and lease portfolios. Their primary sources of funds for this purpose are a combination of commercial paper, term debt, securitization of retail notes, equity capital, and borrowings from Deere & Company.

During the first nine months of 2017, the cash provided by operating activities was used primarily to increase receivables and leases. Cash flows provided by operating activities, including intercompany cash flows, were $1,384 million in the first nine months. Cash used for investing activities totaled $2,176 million in the first nine months of

2017 primarily due to the cost of receivables (excluding trade and wholesale) and equipment on operating leases acquired exceeding the collection of these receivables and proceeds from sales of equipment on operating leases by $1,100 million and an increase in trade and wholesale receivables of $1,071 million. Cash provided by financing activities totaled $790 million, resulting primarily from an increase in external borrowings of $1,745 million, partially offset by a decrease in borrowings from Deere & Company of $635 million and dividends paid to Deere & Company of $320 million. Cash and cash equivalents increased $4 million in the first nine months of 2017.

During the first nine months of 2016, the cash provided by operating activities was used primarily to increase leases and trade and wholesale receivables. Cash flows provided by operating activities, including intercompany cash flows, were $1,396 million in the first nine months. Cash used for investing activities totaled $1,180 million in the first nine months of 2016 primarily due to an increase in trade and wholesale receivables of $787 million and the cost of receivables (excluding trade and wholesale) and equipment on operating leases acquired exceeding the collection of these receivables and proceeds from sales of equipment on operating leases by $437 million. Cash used for financing activities totaled $299 million, resulting primarily from dividends paid to Deere & Company of $412 million, partially offset by an increase in external borrowings of $105 million. Cash and cash equivalents decreased $76 million in the first nine months of 2016.

Receivables and leases held by the financial services operations consist of retail notes originated in connection with retail sales of new and used equipment by dealers of John Deere products, retail notes from non-Deere equipment customers, trade receivables, wholesale notes, revolving charge accounts, credit enhanced international export financing generally involving John Deere products, and financing and operating leases. Total receivables and leases increased $1,609 million during the first nine months of 2017 and increased $1,005 million in the past 12 months. Acquisition volumes of receivables (excluding trade and wholesale) and leases were 7 percent higher in the first nine months of 2017, compared with the same period last year, as volumes of retail notes, revolving charge accounts, and financing leases were higher, while volumes of operating leases were lower. The amount of total trade receivables and wholesale notes increased compared to both October 30, 2016 and July 31, 2016. Total receivables and leases administered by the financial services operations, which include receivables administered but not owned, amounted to $39,721 million at July 30, 2017, compared with $38,116 million at October 30, 2016 and $38,720 million at July 31, 2016. At July 30, 2017, the unpaid balance of all receivables administered, but not owned, was $11 million, compared with $15 million at October 30, 2016 and $15 million at July 31, 2016.

Total external interest-bearing debt of the financial services operations was $32,608 million at July 30, 2017, compared with $30,797 million at October 30, 2016 and $32,333 million at July 31, 2016. Total external borrowings have changed generally corresponding with the level of receivable and lease portfolio, the level of cash and cash equivalents, the change in payables owed to Deere & Company, and the change in investment from Deere & Company. The financial services operations' ratio of interest-bearing debt to stockholder's equity was 7.7 to 1 at July 30, 2017, compared with 7.6 to 1 at October 30, 2016 and 7.7 to 1 at July 31, 2016.

Capital Corporation has a revolving credit agreement to utilize bank conduit facilities to securitize retail notes (see Note 11). At July 30, 2017, this facility had a total capacity, or "financing limit," of $3,500 million of secured financings at any time. After a two-year revolving period, unless the banks and Capital Corporation agree to renew, Capital Corporation would liquidate the secured borrowings over time as payments on the retail notes are collected. At July 30, 2017, $1,765 million of secured short-term borrowings was outstanding under the agreement.

In the first nine months of 2017, the financial services operations issued $1,924 million and retired $2,140 million of retail note securitization borrowings. In addition, during the first nine months of 2017, the financial services operations issued $4,300 million and retired $4,161 million of long-term borrowings, which were primarily medium-term notes.

Dividends

The Company's Board of Directors at its meeting on August 30, 2017 declared a quarterly dividend of $.60 per share payable November 1, 2017, to stockholders of record on September 29, 2017.

Item 3. QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK

See the Company's most recent annual report filed on Form 10-K (Part II, Item 7A). There has been no material change in this information.

Item 4. CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

The Company's principal executive officer and its principal financial officer have concluded that the Company's disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the Exchange Act)) were effective as of July 30, 2017, based on the evaluation of these controls and procedures required by Rule 13a-15(b) or 15d-15(b) of the Exchange Act. During the third quarter, there were no changes that have materially affected or are reasonably likely to materially affect the Company's internal control over financial reporting.

PART II. OTHER INFORMATION

Item 1. Legal Proceedings

The Company is subject to various unresolved legal actions which arise in the normal course of its business, the most prevalent of which relate to product liability (including asbestos-related liability), retail credit, employment, patent, and trademark matters. The Company believes the reasonably possible range of losses for these unresolved legal actions in addition to the amounts accrued would not have a material effect on its financial statements.

Item 1A. Risk Factors

See the Company's most recent annual report filed on Form 10-K (Part I, Item 1A). There has been no material change in this information. The risks described in the annual report on Form 10-K, and the "Safe Harbor Statement" in this report, are not the only risks faced by the Company. Additional risks and uncertainties may also materially affect the Company's business, financial condition or operating results. One should not consider the risk factors to be a complete discussion of risks, uncertainties, and assumptions.

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

The Company's purchases of its common stock during the third quarter of 2017 were as follows:

Period	Total Number of Shares Purchased (thousands)	Average Price Paid Per Share	Total Number of Shares Purchased as Part of Publicly Announced Plans or Programs (1) (thousands)	Maximum Number of Shares that May Yet Be Purchased under the Plans or Programs (1) (millions)
May 1 to May 28				25.3
May 29 to Jun 25				25.3
Jun 26 to Jul 30				25.3
Total				

(1) During the third quarter of 2017, the Company had a share repurchase plan that was announced in December 2013 to purchase up to $8,000 million of shares of the Company's common stock. The maximum number of shares that may yet be purchased under these plans was based on the end of the third quarter closing share price of $128.91 per share. At the end of the third quarter of 2017, $3,260 million of common stock remained to be purchased under the plans.

Item 3. Defaults Upon Senior Securities

None.

Item 4. Mine Safety Disclosures

Not applicable.

Item 5. Other Information

None.

Item 6. Exhibits

See the index to exhibits immediately preceding the exhibits filed with this report.

Certain instruments relating to long-term debt constituting less than 10% of the registrant's total assets are not filed as exhibits herewith pursuant to Item 601(b)(4)(iii)(A) of Regulation S-K. The registrant will file copies of such instruments upon request of the Commission.

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.

DEERE & COMPANY

Date: August 31, 2017 By: /s/ R. Kalathur
R. Kalathur
Senior Vice President and Chief Financial Officer

INDEX TO EXHIBITS

Number	
2.1	Share and Asset Sale and Purchase Agreement, dated May 31, 2017, between Deere & Company and Wirtgen Group Holding GmbH (Exhibit 2.1 to Form 8-K of registrant dated June 1, 2017*)
3.1	Certificate of Incorporation, as amended (Exhibit 3.1 to Form 8-K of registrant dated February 26, 2010*)
3.2	Bylaws as amended (Exhibit 3.1 to Form 8-K of registrant dated September 1, 2016*)
12	Computation of ratio of earnings to fixed charges
31.1	Rule 13a-14(a)/15d-14(a) Certification
31.2	Rule 13a-14(a)/15d-14(a) Certification
32	Section 1350 Certifications
101	Interactive Data File

* Incorporated by reference. Copies of these exhibits are available from the Company upon request.