

DEERE & CO
Form 10-Q
September 01, 2011

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 31, 2011

Commission file no: 1-4121

DEERE & COMPANY

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Delaware
(State of incorporation)

36-2382580
(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

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to such filing requirements for the past 90 days.

Yes No

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

Yes No

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

Large Accelerated Filer
Non-Accelerated Filer
(Do not check if a smaller reporting company)

Accelerated Filer
Smaller Reporting Company

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

Yes No

At July 31, 2011, 413,924,013 shares of common stock, \$1 par value, of the registrant were outstanding.

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PART I. FINANCIAL INFORMATION

ITEM 1. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

DEERE & COMPANY

STATEMENT OF CONSOLIDATED INCOME

For the Three Months Ended July 31, 2011 and 2010

(In millions of dollars and shares except per share amounts) Unaudited

	2011		2010
Net Sales and Revenues			
Net sales	\$ 7,721.6	\$	6,224.0
Finance and interest income	492.2		448.4
Other income	158.1		164.5
Total	8,371.9		6,836.9
Costs and Expenses			
Cost of sales	5,792.2		4,519.6
Research and development expenses	312.0		256.3
Selling, administrative and general expenses	815.8		751.2
Interest expense	184.3		193.1
Other operating expenses	188.5		195.0
Total	7,292.8		5,915.2
Income of Consolidated Group before Income Taxes			
	1,079.1		921.7
Provision for income taxes	369.5		308.1
Income of Consolidated Group			
	709.6		613.6
Equity in income of unconsolidated affiliates	5.2		5.9
Net Income			
	714.8		619.5
Less: Net income attributable to noncontrolling interests	2.5		2.5
Net Income Attributable to Deere & Company	\$ 712.3	\$	617.0
Per Share Data			
Basic	\$ 1.71	\$	1.45
Diluted	\$ 1.69	\$	1.44
Average Shares Outstanding			
Basic	417.4		424.5
Diluted	422.0		429.0

See Condensed Notes to Interim Consolidated Financial Statements.

DEERE & COMPANY
 STATEMENT OF CONSOLIDATED INCOME
 For the Nine Months Ended July 31, 2011 and 2010
 (In millions of dollars and shares except per share amounts) Unaudited

	2011		2010
Net Sales and Revenues			
Net sales	\$ 21,563.0	\$	17,009.5
Finance and interest income	1,420.7		1,350.7
Other income	417.1		442.4
Total	23,400.8		18,802.6
Costs and Expenses			
Cost of sales	15,993.2		12,490.3
Research and development expenses	879.3		758.1
Selling, administrative and general expenses	2,309.0		2,126.5
Interest expense	579.1		618.9
Other operating expenses	474.3		533.9
Total	20,234.9		16,527.7
Income of Consolidated Group before Income Taxes			
	3,165.9		2,274.9
Provision for income taxes	1,040.7		866.4
Income of Consolidated Group			
	2,125.2		1,408.5
Equity in income of unconsolidated affiliates	10.6		6.4
Net Income			
	2,135.8		1,414.9
Less: Net income attributable to noncontrolling interests	5.5		7.2
Net Income Attributable to Deere & Company	\$ 2,130.3	\$	1,407.7
Per Share Data			
Basic	\$ 5.07	\$	3.32
Diluted	\$ 5.01	\$	3.28
Average Shares Outstanding			
Basic	419.9		424.1
Diluted	425.2		428.4

See Condensed Notes to Interim Consolidated Financial Statements.

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

	July 31 2011	October 31 2010	July 31 2010
Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 3,618.3	\$ 3,790.6	\$ 3,753.7
Marketable securities	459.4	227.9	232.3
Receivables from unconsolidated affiliates	32.3	38.8	31.9
Trade accounts and notes receivable - net	3,844.5	3,464.2	3,527.2
Financing receivables - net	19,437.0	17,682.2	16,236.1
Financing receivables securitized - net	2,480.6	2,238.3	2,631.8
Other receivables	960.9	925.6	693.1
Equipment on operating leases - net	2,015.0	1,936.2	1,777.9
Inventories	4,687.7	3,063.0	3,175.4
Property and equipment - net	4,068.9	3,790.7	4,398.6
Investments in unconsolidated affiliates	224.7	244.5	232.7
Goodwill	1,023.2	998.6	992.9
Other intangible assets - net	133.4	117.0	126.1
Retirement benefits	230.9	146.7	197.8
Deferred income taxes	2,825.1	2,477.1	2,592.5
Other assets	1,093.2	1,194.0	1,210.3
Assets held for sale		931.4	
Total Assets	\$ 47,135.1	\$ 43,266.8	\$ 41,810.3
Liabilities and Stockholders Equity			
Short-term borrowings	\$ 7,927.9	\$ 5,325.7	\$ 4,908.4
Short-term securitization borrowings	2,380.9	2,208.8	2,577.3
Payables to unconsolidated affiliates	143.8	203.5	161.3
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	7,121.3	6,481.7	5,855.5
Deferred income taxes	160.0	144.3	133.2
Long-term borrowings	15,892.5	16,814.5	16,374.2
Retirement benefits and other liabilities	5,968.7	5,784.9	5,674.6
Total liabilities	39,595.1	36,963.4	35,684.5
Commitments and contingencies (Note 14)			
Common stock, \$1 par value (issued shares at July 31, 2011 536,431,204)	3,231.1	3,106.3	3,075.0
Common stock in treasury	(6,723.9)	(5,789.5)	(5,598.0)
Retained earnings	14,017.7	12,353.1	12,023.1
Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)	(2,997.3)	(3,379.6)	(3,384.9)
Total Deere & Company stockholders equity	7,527.6	6,290.3	6,115.2
Noncontrolling interests	12.4	13.1	10.6
Total stockholders equity	7,540.0	6,303.4	6,125.8
Total Liabilities and Stockholders Equity	\$ 47,135.1	\$ 43,266.8	\$ 41,810.3

See Condensed Notes to Interim Consolidated Financial Statements.

DEERE & COMPANY
 STATEMENT OF CONSOLIDATED CASH FLOWS
 For the Nine Months Ended July 31, 2011 and 2010
 (In millions of dollars) Unaudited

	2011		2010
Cash Flows from Operating Activities			
Net income	\$ 2,135.8	\$	1,414.9
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operating activities:			
Provision for doubtful receivables	17.8		84.8
Provision for depreciation and amortization	677.9		692.9
Share-based compensation expense	50.8		61.5
Undistributed earnings of unconsolidated affiliates	1.1		(1.0)
Provision (credit) for deferred income taxes	(324.8)		106.6
Changes in assets and liabilities:			
Trade, notes and financing receivables related to sales	(978.8)		(1,169.2)
Inventories	(1,774.6)		(1,067.9)
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	571.9		619.9
Accrued income taxes payable/receivable	266.3		128.9
Retirement benefits	351.1		(67.3)
Other	(358.4)		284.0
Net cash provided by operating activities	636.1		1,088.1
Cash Flows from Investing Activities			
Collections of receivables (excluding receivables related to sales)	9,317.4		8,390.9
Proceeds from maturities and sales of marketable securities	24.5		23.5
Proceeds from sales of equipment on operating leases	522.8		463.5
Government grants related to property and equipment			92.3
Proceeds from sales of businesses, net of cash sold	894.4		25.0
Cost of receivables acquired (excluding receivables related to sales)	(10,286.7)		(9,032.5)
Purchases of marketable securities	(256.1)		(55.0)
Purchases of property and equipment	(681.5)		(457.5)
Cost of equipment on operating leases acquired	(397.4)		(381.8)
Acquisitions of businesses, net of cash acquired	(60.8)		(43.1)
Other	(143.5)		(41.3)
Net cash used for investing activities	(1,066.9)		(1,016.0)
Cash Flows from Financing Activities			
Increase in total short-term borrowings	844.3		239.9
Proceeds from long-term borrowings	3,515.1		1,836.9
Payments of long-term borrowings	(2,795.2)		(2,599.6)
Proceeds from issuance of common stock	165.9		68.0
Repurchases of common stock	(1,093.2)		(102.8)
Dividends paid	(422.2)		(356.2)
Excess tax benefits from share-based compensation	66.8		19.3
Other	(36.3)		(28.1)
Net cash provided by (used for) financing activities	245.2		(922.6)
Effect of Exchange Rate Changes on Cash and Cash Equivalents	13.3		(47.5)
Net Decrease in Cash and Cash Equivalents	(172.3)		(898.0)
Cash and Cash Equivalents at Beginning of Period	3,790.6		4,651.7
Cash and Cash Equivalents at End of Period	\$ 3,618.3	\$	3,753.7

See Condensed Notes to Interim Consolidated Financial Statements.

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DEERE & COMPANY

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN CONSOLIDATED STOCKHOLDERS EQUITY

For the Nine Months Ended July 31, 2010 and 2011

(In millions of dollars) Unaudited

	Deere & Company Stockholders					Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)	Non- controlling Interests
	Total Stockholders Equity	Comprehensive Income (Loss)	Common Stock	Treasury Stock	Retained Earnings		
Balance October 31, 2009	\$ 4,822.8		\$ 2,996.2	\$ (5,564.7)	\$ 10,980.5	\$ (3,593.3)	\$ 4.1
Net income	1,414.9	\$ 1,407.7			1,407.7		7.2
Other comprehensive income (loss)							
Retirement benefits adjustment	312.1	312.1				312.1	
Cumulative translation adjustment	(121.5)	(121.3)				(121.3)	(.2)
Unrealized gain on derivatives	14.0	14.0				14.0	
Unrealized gain on investments	3.6	3.6				3.6	
Comprehensive income	1,623.1	\$ 1,616.1					7.0
Repurchases of common stock	(102.8)			(102.8)			
Treasury shares reissued	69.5			69.5			
Dividends declared	(365.3)				(365.1)		(.2)
Stock options and other	78.5		78.8				(.3)
Balance July 31, 2010	\$ 6,125.8		\$ 3,075.0	\$ (5,598.0)	\$ 12,023.1	\$ (3,384.9)	\$ 10.6
Balance October 31, 2010	\$ 6,303.4		\$ 3,106.3	\$ (5,789.5)	\$ 12,353.1	\$ (3,379.6)	\$ 13.1
Net income	2,135.8	\$ 2,130.3			2,130.3		5.5
Other comprehensive income (loss)							
Retirement benefits adjustment	171.6	171.6				171.6	
Cumulative translation adjustment	197.9	197.9				197.9	
Unrealized gain on derivatives	13.2	13.2				13.2	
Unrealized loss on investments	(.4)	(.4)				(.4)	
Comprehensive income	2,518.1	\$ 2,512.6					5.5
Repurchases of common stock	(1,093.2)			(1,093.2)			
Treasury shares reissued	158.8			158.8			
Dividends declared	(469.9)				(465.7)		(4.2)
Stock options and other	122.8		124.8				(2.0)
Balance July 31, 2011	\$ 7,540.0		\$ 3,231.1	\$ (6,723.9)	\$ 14,017.7	\$ (2,997.3)	\$ 12.4

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 the Company's financial services segment, which consists of the previous credit segment and the Other segment that was combined at the beginning of the first quarter of 2011. The Other segment consisted of an insurance business that did not meet the materiality threshold of reporting. It was previously included as a separate segment in Financial Services (see Note 9).

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

Reclassifications

Certain items previously reported in specific financial statement captions have been reclassified to conform to the 2011 financial statement presentation. Short-term securitization borrowings have been shown separately from other short-term borrowings on the Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheet as a result of the adoption of Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) Accounting Standards Update (ASU) No. 2009-17 (see Note 3). In the Supplemental Consolidating Data in Note 21, the costs and collections of trade receivables and wholesale notes for the financial services statement of cash flows investing activities have been presented on a net basis. These receivables have short durations with a high turnover rate. The total cash flows for the financial services investing activities have not changed. The presentation of these receivables on the Statement of Consolidated Cash Flows has also not changed and continues to be shown as an adjustment to net income in the operating activities since they are related to sales.

Variable Interest Entities

The Company is the primary beneficiary of and consolidates a supplier that is a variable interest entity (VIE). The Company has both the power to direct the activities of the VIE that most significantly impact the VIE's economic performance and the obligation to absorb losses or the right to receive benefits that could potentially be significant to the VIE based on a cost sharing supply contract. No additional support beyond what was previously contractually required has been provided during any periods presented. The VIE produces blended fertilizer and other lawn care products for the agriculture and turf segment.

The assets and liabilities of this supplier VIE consisted of the following in millions of dollars:

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	July 31 2011	October 31 2010	July 31 2010
Intercompany receivables	\$ 14	\$ 10	\$ 13
Inventories	36	32	54
Property and equipment - net	4	4	5
Other assets	14	11	6
Total assets	\$ 68	\$ 57	\$ 78
Short-term borrowings			\$ 5
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	\$ 64	\$ 55	72
Total liabilities	\$ 64	\$ 55	\$ 77

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The VIE is financed through its own accounts payable and short-term borrowings. The assets of the VIE can only be used to settle the obligations of the VIE. The creditors of the VIE do not have recourse to the general credit of the Company.

The Company previously consolidated certain wind energy entities that were VIEs, which invested in wind farms that own and operate turbines to generate electrical energy. In December 2010, the Company sold John Deere Renewables, LLC, which included these VIEs and other wind energy entities. No additional support to these VIEs beyond what was previously contractually required was provided during any periods presented.

The assets and liabilities of these wind energy VIEs consisted of the following in millions of dollars:

	October 31 2010	July 31 2010
Receivables - net		\$ 2
Property and equipment - net		130
Other assets		1
Assets held for sale *	\$ 133	
Total assets	\$ 133	\$ 133
Intercompany borrowings	\$ 50	\$ 46
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	5	5
Total liabilities	\$ 55	\$ 51

* See Note 19.

The VIEs were financed primarily through intercompany borrowings and equity. The VIEs' assets were pledged as security interests for the intercompany borrowings. The remaining creditors of the VIEs did not have recourse to the general credit of the Company.

See Note 11 for VIEs related to securitization of financing receivables.

(2) The 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 financial statements be read in conjunction with the 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 \$291 million and \$249 million in the first nine months of 2011 and 2010, respectively. The Company also had accounts payable related to purchases of property and equipment of approximately \$41 million and \$39 million at July 31, 2011 and 2010, respectively.

(3) New accounting standards adopted in the first nine months of 2011 were as follows:

In the first quarter of 2011, the Company adopted FASB ASU No. 2009-16, Accounting for Transfers of Financial Assets, which amends Accounting Standards Codification (ASC) 860, Transfers and Servicing (FASB Statement No. 166, Accounting for Transfers of Financial Assets an amendment of FASB Statement No. 140). This ASU eliminates the qualifying special purpose entities from the consolidation guidance and clarifies the requirements for isolation and limitations on portions of financial assets that are eligible for sale accounting. It requires additional disclosures about the risks from continuing involvement in transferred financial assets accounted for as sales. The adoption did not have a material effect on the Company's consolidated financial statements.

In the first quarter of 2011, the Company adopted FASB ASU No. 2009-17, Improvements to Financial Reporting by Enterprises Involved with Variable Interest Entities, which amends ASC 810, Consolidation (FASB Statement No. 167, Amendments to FASB Interpretation No. 46(R)). This ASU requires a qualitative analysis to determine the primary beneficiary of a VIE. The analysis identifies the primary beneficiary as the enterprise that has both the power to direct the activities of a VIE that most significantly impact the VIE's economic performance and the obligation to absorb losses or the right to receive benefits that could be significant to the VIE. The ASU also requires additional disclosures about an enterprise's involvement in a VIE. The adoption did not have a material effect on the Company's consolidated financial statements.

In the first quarter of 2011, the Company adopted FASB ASU No. 2010-20, Disclosures about the Credit Quality of Financing Receivables and the Allowance for Credit Losses, which amends ASC 310, Receivables. This ASU requires disclosures related to financing receivables and the allowance for credit losses by portfolio segment. The ASU also requires disclosures of information regarding the credit quality, aging, nonaccrual status and impairments by class of receivable. A portfolio segment is the level at which a creditor develops a systematic methodology for determining its credit allowance. A receivable class is a subdivision of a portfolio segment with similar measurement attributes, risk characteristics and common methods to monitor and assess credit risk. Trade accounts receivable with maturities of one year or less are excluded from the disclosure requirements. The adoption did not have a material effect on the Company's consolidated financial statements.

New accounting standards to be adopted are as follows:

In January 2010, the FASB issued ASU No. 2010-06, Improving Disclosures about Fair Value Measurements, which amends ASC 820, Fair Value Measurements and Disclosures. This ASU requires disclosures of transfers into and out of Levels 1 and 2, more detailed roll forward reconciliations of Level 3 recurring fair value measurements on a gross basis, fair value information by class of assets and liabilities, and descriptions of valuation techniques and inputs for Level 2 and Level 3 measurements. The effective date was the second quarter of fiscal year 2010 except for the roll forward reconciliations, which are required in the first quarter of fiscal year 2012. The adoption in 2010 did not have a material effect and the future adoption will not have a material effect on the Company's consolidated financial statements.

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In April 2011, the FASB issued ASU No. 2011-02, A Creditor's Determination of Whether a Restructuring Is a Troubled Debt Restructuring, which amends ASC 310, Receivables. This ASU states that a troubled debt restructuring occurs when a creditor grants a concession it would not otherwise consider to a debtor that is experiencing financial difficulties. The guidance clarifies what would be considered a concession by the creditor and financial difficulties of the debtor. Certain disclosures are required for transactions that qualify as troubled debt restructurings. The effective date will be the fourth quarter of fiscal year 2011. The adoption will not have a material effect on the Company's consolidated financial statements.

In May 2011, the FASB issued ASU No. 2011-04, Amendments to Achieve Common Fair Value Measurement and Disclosure Requirements in U.S. GAAP and IFRSs, which amends ASC 820, Fair Value Measurement. This ASU also requires the categorization by level for items that are only required to be disclosed at fair value and information about transfers between Level 1 and Level 2. In addition, the ASU provides guidance on measuring the fair value of financial instruments managed within a portfolio and the application of premiums and discounts on fair value measurements. The ASU requires additional disclosure for Level 3 measurements regarding the sensitivity of fair value to changes in unobservable inputs and any interrelationships between those inputs. The effective date will be the second quarter of fiscal year 2012. The adoption will not have a material effect on the Company's consolidated financial statements.

In June 2011, the FASB issued ASU No. 2011-05, Presentation of Comprehensive Income, which amends ASC 220, Comprehensive Income. The ASU requires the presentation of total comprehensive income, total net income and the components of net income and comprehensive income either in a single continuous statement or in two separate but consecutive statements. In either presentation, adjustments for items that are reclassified from other comprehensive income to net income must be shown on the face of the financial statements. The other comprehensive income items may be shown net of tax effects with the taxes disclosed in a note, or pretax with the total taxes presented in one amount. The requirements do not change how earnings per share is calculated or presented. The effective date will be the first quarter of fiscal year 2013 and must be applied retrospectively. The adoption will not have a material effect on the Company's consolidated financial statements.

(4) Comprehensive income, which includes all changes in total stockholders' equity during the period except transactions with stockholders, was as follows in millions of dollars:

	Three Months Ended		Nine Months Ended	
	July 31		July 31	
	2011	2010	2011	2010
Net income	\$ 714.8	\$ 619.5	\$ 2,135.8	\$ 1,414.9
Other comprehensive income (loss), net of tax:				
Retirement benefits adjustment	69.3	85.1	171.6	312.1
Cumulative translation adjustment	(46.2)	(46.0)	197.9	(121.5)
Unrealized gain (loss) on derivatives	3.6	(7.9)	13.2	14.0
Unrealized gain (loss) on investments	3.0	3.0	(4)	3.6
Comprehensive income	\$ 744.5	\$ 653.7	\$ 2,518.1	\$ 1,623.1

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For the third quarter of 2011 and 2010, the table above includes noncontrolling interests comprehensive income of \$2.3 million and \$2.5 million, which consists of net income of \$2.5 million and \$2.5 million and cumulative translation adjustments of \$(.2) million and none, respectively. For the first nine months of 2011 and 2010, the table includes noncontrolling interests comprehensive income of \$5.5 million and \$7.0 million, which consists of net income of \$5.5 million and \$7.2 million and cumulative translation adjustments of none and \$(.2) million, respectively.

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

	Three Months Ended July 31		Nine Months Ended July 31	
	2011	2010	2011	2010
Dividends declared	\$.41	\$.30	\$ 1.11	\$.86
Dividends paid	\$.35	\$.28	\$ 1.00	\$.84

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

	Three Months Ended July 31		Nine Months Ended July 31	
	2011	2010	2011	2010
Net income attributable to Deere & Company	\$ 712.3	\$ 617.0	\$ 2,130.3	\$ 1,407.7
Less income allocable to participating securities	.3	.2	.8	.5
Income allocable to common stock	\$ 712.0	\$ 616.8	\$ 2,129.5	\$ 1,407.2
Average shares outstanding	417.4	424.5	419.9	424.1
Basic per share	\$ 1.71	\$ 1.45	\$ 5.07	\$ 3.32
Average shares outstanding	417.4	424.5	419.9	424.1
Effect of dilutive share-based compensation	4.6	4.5	5.3	4.3
Total potential shares outstanding	422.0	429.0	425.2	428.4
Diluted per share	\$ 1.69	\$ 1.44	\$ 5.01	\$ 3.28

During the third quarter of 2011, 3.9 million shares related to share-based compensation were excluded from the above diluted per share computation because the incremental shares under the treasury stock method would have been antidilutive. During the first nine months of 2011, no shares were excluded. During both periods of 2010, 1.9 million shares were excluded.

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

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

	Three Months Ended July 31		Nine Months Ended July 31	
	2011	2010	2011	2010
Service cost	\$ 50	\$ 42	\$ 149	\$ 129
Interest cost	124	126	372	382
Expected return on plan assets	(199)	(189)	(597)	(570)
Amortization of actuarial loss	39	28	112	87
Amortization of prior service cost	10	10	31	31
Settlements/curtailments	1	14	1	17
Net cost	\$ 25	\$ 31	\$ 68	\$ 76

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 July 31		Nine Months Ended July 31	
	2011	2010	2011	2010
Service cost	\$ 11	\$ 11	\$ 33	\$ 33
Interest cost	81	84	244	252
Expected return on plan assets	(28)	(30)	(85)	(91)
Amortization of actuarial loss	68	78	203	233
Amortization of prior service credit	(4)	(5)	(11)	(12)
Net cost	\$ 128	\$ 138	\$ 384	\$ 415

During the first nine months of 2011, the Company contributed approximately \$58 million to its pension plans and \$34 million to its other postretirement benefit plans. The Company presently anticipates contributing an additional \$24 million to its pension plans and \$9 million to its other postretirement benefit plans in the remainder of fiscal year 2011. 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 31, 2011 were \$207 million, compared to \$218 million at October 31, 2010. The liability at July 31, 2011 consisted of approximately \$54 million, which would affect the effective tax rate if it was 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 2007 and 2008 U.S. Internal Revenue Service examinations were closed in the third quarter of 2011. All U.S. federal examinations of the Company's income tax returns prior to 2009 have now been completed. The changes in the unrecognized tax benefits in the first nine months of 2011 were not significant. The Company expects that any reasonably possible change in the amounts of unrecognized tax benefits in the next twelve months would not be significant.

The Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act as amended by the Healthcare and Education Reconciliation Act of 2010 was signed into law in the Company's second fiscal quarter of 2010. Under the legislation, to the extent the Company's future health care drug expenses are reimbursed under the Medicare Part D retiree drug subsidy (RDS) program, the expenses will no longer be tax deductible effective November 1, 2013. Since the tax effects for the retiree health care liabilities are reflected in the Company's financial statements, the entire impact of this tax change relating to the future retiree drug costs was recorded in tax expense in the period in which the legislation was enacted. As a result of the legislation, the Company's tax expenses were approximately \$130 million higher in the first nine months of 2010.

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

	Three Months Ended July 31			Nine Months Ended July 31		
	2011	2010	% Change	2011	2010	% Change
Net sales and revenues:						
Agriculture and turf	\$ 6,371	\$ 5,217	+22	\$ 17,740	\$ 14,462	+23
Construction and forestry	1,351	1,007	+34	3,823	2,547	+50
Total net sales	7,722	6,224	+24	21,563	17,009	+27
Financial services *	550	528	+4	1,548	1,532	+1
Other revenues	100	85	+18	290	262	+11
Total net sales and revenues	\$ 8,372	\$ 6,837	+22	\$ 23,401	\$ 18,803	+24
Operating profit: **						
Agriculture and turf	\$ 859	\$ 824	+4	\$ 2,579	\$ 2,128	+21
Construction and forestry	110	66	+67	304	65	+368
Financial services *	194	148	+31	529	360	+47
Total operating profit	1,163	1,038	+12	3,412	2,553	+34
Other reconciling items ***	(451)	(421)	+7	(1,282)	(1,145)	+12
Net income attributable to Deere & Company	\$ 712	\$ 617	+15	\$ 2,130	\$ 1,408	+51
Identifiable assets:						
Agriculture and turf				\$ 9,399	\$ 7,255	+30
Construction and forestry				2,735	2,186	+25
Financial services *				29,236	26,707	+9
Corporate				5,765	5,662	+2
Total assets				\$ 47,135	\$ 41,810	+13
Intersegment sales and revenues:						
Agriculture and turf net sales	\$ 26	\$ 16	+63	\$ 71	\$ 42	+69
Construction and forestry net sales	4	3	+33	15	6	+150
Financial services *	57	62	-8	164	173	-5
Equipment operations outside the U.S. and Canada:						
Net sales	\$ 3,364	\$ 2,255	+49	\$ 8,860	\$ 6,307	+40
Operating profit	300	208	+44	848	533	+59

* At the beginning of the first quarter of 2011, the Company combined the reporting of the credit segment and the Other segment into the financial services segment. The Other segment consisted of an insurance business related to extended warranty policies that did not meet the materiality threshold of reporting. The revenues, intersegment revenues, operating profit and identifiable assets for previous periods were revised as shown above or as follows:

	Years	
	2010	2009
<u>Financial Services</u>		
Revenues	\$ 2,073	\$ 2,029
Intersegment revenues	224	255
Operating profit	499	242
Identifiable assets	27,507	25,964

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** Operating profit (loss) 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.

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

(10) Past due balances of financing receivables 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, 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 resumed when the receivable becomes contractually current and collections are reasonably assured.

An age analysis of past due and non-performing financing receivables in millions of dollars follows:

	July 31, 2011			
	30-59 Days Past Due	60-89 Days Past Due	90 Days or Greater Past Due *	Total Past Due
Retail Notes:				
Agriculture and turf	\$ 94	\$ 64	\$ 25	\$ 183
Construction and forestry	49	25	13	87
Other:				
Agriculture and turf	25	11	21	57
Construction and forestry	13	4	6	23
Total	\$ 181	\$ 104	\$ 65	\$ 350

* Financing receivables that are 90 days or greater past due and still accruing finance income.

	Total Past Due	Total Non- performing	Current	Total Financing Receivables
Retail Notes:				
Agriculture and turf	\$ 183	\$ 160	\$ 13,772	\$ 14,115
Construction and forestry	87	19	1,222	1,328
Recreational products			4	4
Other:				
Agriculture and turf	57	17	5,650	5,724
Construction and forestry	23	8	933	964
Total	\$ 350	\$ 204	\$ 21,581	22,135
Less allowance for doubtful receivables				217
Total financing receivables - net				\$ 21,918

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An analysis of the allowance for doubtful financing receivables and investment in financing receivables in millions of dollars follows:

	Retail Notes	Three Months Ended July 31, 2011			Total
		Revolving Charge Accounts	Other		
Allowance:					
Balance, beginning of period	\$	143	\$ 44	\$ 34	\$ 221
Provision (credit)		(3)	3	3	3
Write-offs		(4)	(11)	(2)	(17)
Recoveries		2	6	1	9
Other changes *		1			1
Balance, end of period	\$	139	\$ 42	\$ 36	\$ 217
		Nine Months Ended July 31, 2011			
Allowance:					
Balance, beginning of period	\$	144	\$ 44	\$ 37	\$ 225
Provision		5	8	2	15
Write-offs		(24)	(31)	(6)	(61)
Recoveries		9	21	1	31
Other changes *		5		2	7
Balance, end of period	\$	139	\$ 42	\$ 36	\$ 217
Balance individually evaluated	\$	1		\$ 2	\$ 3
Balance collectively evaluated	\$	138	\$ 42	\$ 34	\$ 214
Financing receivables:					
Balance, end of period	\$	15,447	\$ 2,532	\$ 4,156	\$ 22,135
Balance individually evaluated	\$	17		\$ 11	\$ 28
Balance collectively evaluated	\$	15,430	\$ 2,532	\$ 4,145	\$ 22,107

* Primarily translation adjustments.

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, which are impaired, are classified as non-performing.

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

	July 31, 2011			
	Recorded Investment	Unpaid Principal Balance	Specific Allowance	Average Recorded Investment
Receivables with specific allowance: *				
Retail notes	\$ 2	\$ 2	\$ 1	\$ 2
Operating loans	2	2	2	4
Wholesale notes				1
Financing leases	1	1		1
Total	5	5	3	8
Receivables without a specific allowance:				
Retail notes	12	12		11
Financing leases	1	1		1
Total	\$ 18	\$ 18	\$ 3	\$ 20
Agriculture and turf	\$ 10	\$ 10	\$ 3	\$ 12
Construction and forestry	\$ 8	\$ 8		\$ 8

* Finance income recognized was not material.

(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 a non-VIE banking operation, 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-VIE 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 a non-VIE banking operation, which in turn issue debt to investors. The resulting secured borrowings are included in 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 \$1,746 million, \$1,739 million and \$1,850 million at July 31, 2011, October 31, 2010 and July 31, 2010, respectively. The liabilities (short-term securitization borrowings and accrued interest) of these SPEs totaled \$1,622 million, \$1,654 million and \$1,765 million at July 31, 2011, October 31, 2010 and July 31, 2010 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 a non-VIE bank operation, which is not consolidated since the Company does not have a controlling interest in the entity. The Company's carrying values and interests related to the securitizations with the unconsolidated non-VIE were restricted assets (retail notes securitized, allowance for credit losses and other assets) of \$205 million and liabilities (short-term securitization borrowings and accrued interest) of \$190 million at July 31, 2011.

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 \$613 million, \$589 million and \$877 million at July 31, 2011, October 31, 2010 and July 31, 2010, respectively. The liabilities (short-term borrowings and accrued interest) related to these conduits were \$570 million, \$557 million and \$815 million at July 31, 2011, October 31, 2010 and July 31, 2010, respectively.

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:

	<u>July 31, 2011</u>
Carrying value of liabilities	\$ 570
Maximum exposure to loss	613

The total assets of unconsolidated VIEs related to securitizations were approximately \$22 billion at July 31, 2011.

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

	July 31 2011	October 31 2010	July 31 2010
Financing receivables securitized (retail notes)	\$ 2,505	\$ 2,265	\$ 2,663
Allowance for credit losses	(24)	(27)	(31)
Other assets	83	90	95
Total restricted securitized assets	\$ 2,564	\$ 2,328	\$ 2,727

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

	July 31 2011	October 31 2010	July 31 2010
Short-term securitization borrowings	\$ 2,381	\$ 2,209	\$ 2,577
Accrued interest on borrowings	1	2	3
Total liabilities related to restricted securitized assets	\$ 2,382	\$ 2,211	\$ 2,580

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 31, 2011, 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 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 31 2011	October 31 2010	July 31 2010
Raw materials and supplies	\$ 1,628	\$ 1,201	\$ 1,082
Work-in-process	567	483	454
Finished goods and parts	3,954	2,777	2,975
Total FIFO value	6,149	4,461	4,511
Less adjustment to LIFO basis	1,461	1,398	1,336
Inventories	\$ 4,688	\$ 3,063	\$ 3,175

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

	Agriculture and Turf	Construction and Forestry	Total
Balance October 31, 2009:			
Goodwill	\$ 698	\$ 628	\$ 1,326
Less accumulated impairment losses	289		289
Goodwill-net	409	628	1,037
Translation adjustments	(4)	(36)	(40)
Other	1	(5)	(4)
Balance July 31, 2010:			
Goodwill	695	587	1,282
Less accumulated impairment losses	289		289
Goodwill-net	\$ 406	\$ 587	\$ 993
Balance October 31, 2010:			
Goodwill	\$ 705	\$ 610	\$ 1,315
Less accumulated impairment losses	316		316
Goodwill-net	389	610	999
Translation adjustments	6	20	26
Other	(2)		(2)
Balance July 31, 2011:			
Goodwill	709	630	1,339
Less accumulated impairment losses	316		316
Goodwill-net	\$ 393	\$ 630	\$ 1,023

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

	Useful Lives *	July 31	
	Years	2011	2010
Amortized intangible assets:			
Customer lists and relationships	14	\$ 111	\$ 97
Technology, patents, trademarks and other	15	104	92
Total at cost		215	189
Less accumulated amortization **		86	67
Total		129	122
Unamortized intangible assets:			
Licenses		4	4
Other intangible assets-net		\$ 133	\$ 126

* Weighted-averages

** Accumulated amortization at July 31, 2011 and 2010 for customer lists and relationships totaled \$52 million and \$42 million and technology, patents, trademarks and other totaled \$34 million and \$25 million, respectively.

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The amortization of other intangible assets in the third quarter and the first nine months of 2011 was \$6 million and \$15 million and for 2010 was \$4 million and \$15 million, respectively. The estimated amortization expense for the next five years is as follows in millions of dollars: remainder of 2011 - \$5, 2012 - \$19, 2013 - \$17, 2014 - \$16 and 2015 - \$15.

(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 warranty premiums (deferred revenue) included in the following table totaled \$220 million and \$203 million at July 31, 2011 and 2010, respectively.

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

	Three Months Ended July 31		Nine Months Ended July 31	
	2011	2010	2011	2010
Balance, beginning of period	\$ 860	\$ 710	\$ 762	\$ 727
Payments	(140)	(126)	(413)	(379)
Amortization of premiums received	(23)	(26)	(69)	(73)
Accruals for warranties	153	146	502	396
Premiums received	30	20	86	65
Foreign exchange	(7)	4	5	(8)
Balance, end of period	\$ 873	\$ 728	\$ 873	\$ 728

At July 31, 2011, the Company had approximately \$230 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 31, 2011, the Company had an accrued liability of approximately \$7 million under these agreements. The maximum remaining term of the receivables guaranteed at July 31, 2011 was approximately five years.

At July 31, 2011, the Company had commitments of approximately \$423 million for the construction and acquisition of property and equipment. Also, at July 31, 2011, the Company had pledged assets of \$104 million, primarily as collateral for borrowings. See Note 11 for additional restricted assets associated with borrowings related to securitizations.

The Company also had other miscellaneous contingent liabilities totaling approximately \$60 million at July 31, 2011, for which it believes the probability of payment was substantially remote. The accrued liability for these contingencies was not material at July 31, 2011.

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, software licensing, patent and trademark matters. Although it is not possible to predict with certainty the outcome of these unresolved legal actions or the range of possible loss, the Company believes these unresolved legal actions will not have a material effect on its consolidated financial statements.

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

	July 31, 2011		October 31, 2010		July 31, 2010	
	Carrying Value	Fair Value	Carrying Value	Fair Value	Carrying Value	Fair Value
Financing receivables - net	\$ 19,437	\$ 19,439	\$ 17,682	\$ 17,759	\$ 16,236	\$ 16,322
Financing receivables securitized - net	2,481	2,486	2,238	2,257	2,632	2,650
Short-term securitization borrowings	2,381	2,394	2,209	2,229	2,577	2,600
Long-term borrowings due within one year:						
Equipment operations	\$ 96	\$ 97	\$ 40	\$ 42		
Financial services	4,941	5,027	3,214	3,267	\$ 3,782	\$ 3,816
Total	\$ 5,037	\$ 5,124	\$ 3,254	\$ 3,309	\$ 3,782	\$ 3,816
Long-term borrowings:						
Equipment operations	\$ 3,372	\$ 3,789	\$ 3,329	\$ 3,745	\$ 3,182	\$ 3,595
Financial services	12,521	12,903	13,486	14,048	13,192	13,737
Total	\$ 15,893	\$ 16,692	\$ 16,815	\$ 17,793	\$ 16,374	\$ 17,332

Fair values of the long-term financing receivables were based on the discounted values of their related cash flows at current market interest rates. 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.

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

	July 31 2011*	October 31 2010*	July 31 2010*
Marketable securities			
U.S. government debt securities	\$ 270	\$ 63	\$ 69
Municipal debt securities	31	28	25
Corporate debt securities	79	63	60
Residential mortgage-backed securities **	79	72	76
Other debt securities		2	2
Total marketable securities	459	228	232
Other assets			
Derivatives:			
Interest rate contracts	388	493	533
Foreign exchange contracts	17	24	8
Cross-currency interest rate contracts	1	3	4
Total assets ***	\$ 865	\$ 748	\$ 777
Accounts payable and accrued expenses			
Derivatives:			
Interest rate contracts	\$ 12	\$ 38	\$ 51
Foreign exchange contracts	86	23	32
Cross-currency interest rate contracts	10	48	96
Total liabilities	\$ 108	\$ 109	\$ 179

* All measurements above were Level 2 measurements except for Level 1 measurements of U.S. government debt securities of \$238 million, \$36 million and \$42 million at July 31, 2011, October 31, 2010 and July 31, 2010, respectively.

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

*** Excluded from this table are the Company's cash and cash equivalents, which are carried at par value or amortized cost approximating fair value. The cash and cash equivalents consist primarily of money market funds.

The contractual maturities of marketable securities at July 31, 2011 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 Cost	Fair Value
Due in one year or less	\$ 107	\$ 107
Due after one through five years	152	155
Due after five through 10 years	68	74
Due after 10 years	42	44
Residential mortgage-backed securities	74	79
Marketable securities	\$ 443	\$ 459

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

	Fair Value *			Losses Nine Months Ended July 31	
	July 31 2011	October 31 2010	July 31 2010	2011	2010
Retail notes	\$ 1	\$ 3	\$ 3		\$ 1
Operating loans	1		1		
Financing leases	1	1	3		4
Wholesale notes		17	19		3
Financing receivables	\$ 3	\$ 21	\$ 26		\$ 8
Goodwill		\$ 34			
Property and equipment held for sale **		\$ 918			

* Does not include cost to sell.

** See Note 19.

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.

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. In determining 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.

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

Marketable Securities The portfolio of investments is primarily valued based 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.

Derivatives The Company's derivative financial instruments consist of interest rate swaps and caps, foreign currency 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.

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Financing Receivables Specific reserve impairments are based on the fair value of the collateral, which is measured using an income approach (discounted cash flow) or a market approach (appraisal values or realizable values). Inputs include interest rates and selection of realizable values.

Goodwill The impairment of goodwill is based on the implied fair value measured as the difference between the fair value of the reporting unit and the fair value of the unit's identifiable net assets. An estimate of the fair value of the reporting unit is determined through a combination of an income approach (discounted cash flows) and market values for similar businesses, which includes inputs such as interest rates and selections of similar businesses.

Property and Equipment Held for Sale The impairment of long-lived assets held for sale is measured at the lower of the carrying amount, or fair value less cost to sell. Fair value is based on the probable sale price. The inputs include estimates of final sale price adjustments.

(17) 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. 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, when applicable. 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.

Certain of the Company's derivative agreements contain credit support provisions that require the Company to post collateral based on reductions in credit ratings. The aggregate fair value of all derivatives with credit-risk-related contingent features that were in a liability position at July 31, 2011, October 31, 2010 and July 31, 2010, was \$5 million, \$16 million and \$34 million, respectively. The Company, due to its credit rating, has not posted any collateral. If the credit-risk-related contingent features were triggered, the Company would be required to post full collateral for 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 and the size of 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 collateral support arrangements. Each master agreement permits the net settlement of amounts owed in the event of early termination. The maximum amount of loss that the Company would incur if counterparties to derivative instruments fail to meet their obligations, not considering collateral received or netting arrangements, was \$406 million, \$520 million and \$545 million as of July 31, 2011, October 31, 2010 and July 31, 2010, respectively. The amount of collateral received at July 31, 2011, October 31, 2010 and July 31, 2010 to offset this potential maximum loss was \$33 million, \$85 million and \$78 million, respectively. The netting provisions of the agreements would reduce the maximum amount of loss the Company would incur if the counterparties to derivative instruments fail to meet their obligations by an additional \$13 million, \$58 million and \$93 million as of July 31, 2011, October 31, 2010 and July 31, 2010, respectively. None of the concentrations of risk with any individual counterparty was considered significant in any periods presented.

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 31, 2011, October 31, 2010 and July 31, 2010 were \$350 million, \$1,060 million and \$1,430 million, respectively, and the notional amount of cross-currency interest rate contracts was \$853 million, \$849 million and \$849 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 exchange rate changes on the related borrowings. Any ineffective portions of the gains or losses on all 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 consolidated statement of cash flows.

The amount of loss recorded in OCI at July 31, 2011 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 is approximately \$4 million after-tax. These contracts mature in up to 30 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 31, 2011, October 31, 2010 and July 31, 2010 were \$7,283 million, \$6,640 million and \$7,113 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 \$3 million and \$1 million during the third quarter of 2011 and 2010, respectively, and a loss of \$2 million and a gain of \$1 million during the first nine months of 2011 and 2010, respectively. The cash flows from these contracts were recorded in operating activities in the consolidated statement of cash flows.

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

	Three Months Ended July 31		Nine Months Ended July 31	
	2011	2010	2011	2010
Interest rate contracts *	\$ 103	\$ 134	\$ (37)	\$ 110
Borrowings **	(100)	(133)	35	(109)

* Includes changes in fair values of interest rate contracts excluding net accrued interest income of \$42 million and \$54 million during the third quarter of 2011 and 2010 and \$129 million and \$176 million during the first nine months of 2011 and 2010, respectively.

** Includes adjustment for fair values of hedged borrowings excluding accrued interest expense of \$69 million and \$84 million during the third quarter of 2011 and 2010 and \$207 million and \$261 million during the first nine months of 2011 and 2010, respectively.

Derivatives not designated as hedging instruments

The Company has certain interest rate contracts (swaps and caps), foreign exchange contracts (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 31, 2011, October 31, 2010 and July 31, 2010 were \$2,765 million, \$2,702 million and \$2,838 million, the foreign exchange contracts were \$3,362 million, \$2,777 million and \$2,343 million and the cross-currency interest rate contracts were \$49 million, \$60 million and \$58 million, respectively. At July 31, 2011, October 31, 2010 and July 31, 2010, there were also \$1,052 million, \$1,055 million and \$1,135 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 consolidated statement of cash flows.

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

	July 31 2011	October 31 2010	July 31 2010
<u>Other Assets</u>			
Designated as hedging instruments:			
Interest rate contracts	\$ 360	\$ 457	\$ 496
Not designated as hedging instruments:			
Interest rate contracts	28	36	37
Foreign exchange contracts	17	24	8
Cross-currency interest rate contracts	1	3	4
Total not designated	46	63	49
Total derivatives	\$ 406	\$ 520	\$ 545
<u>Accounts Payable and Accrued Expenses</u>			
Designated as hedging instruments:			
Interest rate contracts	\$ 1	\$ 18	\$ 27
Cross-currency interest rate contracts	7	47	95
Total designated	8	65	122
Not designated as hedging instruments:			
Interest rate contracts	11	20	24
Foreign exchange contracts	86	23	32
Cross-currency interest rate contracts	3	1	1
Total not designated	100	44	57
Total derivatives	\$ 108	\$ 109	\$ 179

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The classification and gains (losses), which include 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 31		Nine Months Ended July 31	
		2011	2010	2011	2010
<u>Fair Value Hedges:</u>					
Interest rate contracts	Interest	\$ 145	\$ 188	\$ 92	\$ 286
<u>Cash Flow Hedges:</u>					
Recognized in OCI (Effective Portion):					
Interest rate contracts	OCI (pretax) *	(2)	(6)	(5)	(12)
Foreign exchange contracts	OCI (pretax) *	(20)	(39)	34	(91)
Reclassified from OCI (Effective Portion):					
Interest rate contracts	Interest *	(3)	(19)	(18)	(58)
Foreign exchange contracts	Other *	(24)	(13)	27	(66)
Recognized Directly in Income (Ineffective Portion):					
Interest rate contracts	Interest	**	**	**	**
Foreign exchange contracts	Other	**	**	**	**
<u>Not Designated as Hedges:</u>					
Interest rate contracts	Interest *	\$ 3	\$ 5	\$ 1	\$ 6
Foreign exchange contracts	Cost of sales	(8)	13	(80)	(14)
Foreign exchange contracts	Other *	1	19	(177)	(21)
Total		\$ (4)	\$ 37	\$ (256)	\$ (29)

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

** The amount is not significant.

(18) In December 2010, the Company granted stock options to employees for the purchase of 2.2 million shares of common stock at an exercise price of \$80.61 per share and a binomial lattice model fair value of \$25.61 per share at the grant date. Options are awarded with the exercise price equal to the market price and generally vest in one to three years after the grant date.

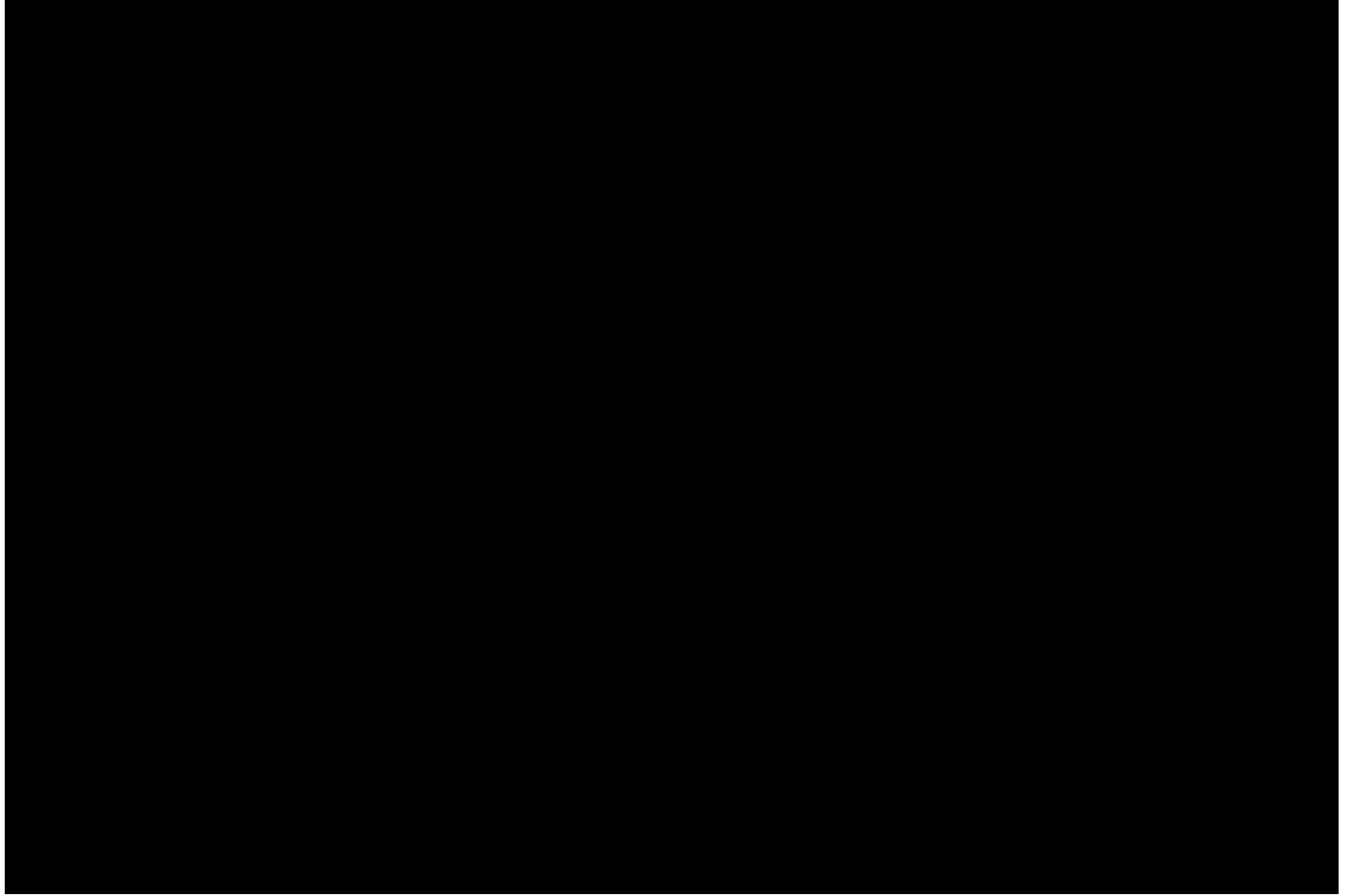
The Company also granted 210 thousand restricted stock units to employees in December 2010, of which 80 thousand are subject to service based only conditions, 65 thousand are subject to performance/service based conditions and 65 thousand are subject to market/service based conditions. All restricted stock units generally vest three years after the grant date. The service based only units award one share of common stock for each unit at the end of the vesting period and include dividend equivalent payments to the employees over the vesting period. The performance/service based units are subject to a performance metric that is based on the Company's compound annual revenue growth rate, compared to a benchmark group of companies over the three year vesting period. The market/service based units are subject to a market related metric that is based on total shareholder return, compared to the same benchmark group of companies over the three year vesting period. The performance/service based units and the market/service based units both award common stock in a range of zero to 200 percent for each unit granted based on the level of the metric achieved during the three year vesting period. These units do not include dividend equivalent payments over the vesting period. The fair value of the service based only units at the grant date was \$80.61 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 \$76.17 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 \$107.31 per unit based on a lattice valuation model excluding dividends.

The compensation cost for stock options, service based restricted stock units and market/service based restricted stock units, which is based on the fair value at the grant date, is recognized on a straight-line basis over the requisite period the employee is required to render service. The compensation cost for performance/service based units, which is based on the fair value at the grant date, is also recognized over the employees requisite service period and periodically adjusted for the probable number of shares to be awarded. At July 31, 2011, the Company was authorized to grant an additional 16.8 million shares related to stock option and restricted stock awards.

(19) In December 2010, the Company sold John Deere Renewables, LLC, its wind energy business, for approximately \$900 million. The Company had concluded that its resources were best invested in growing its core businesses. These assets were reclassified as held for sale and written down to fair value less cost to sell at October 31, 2010, which consisted of \$908 million of wind energy investments previously included in property and equipment and \$23 million of other miscellaneous assets. At October 31, 2010, the related liabilities to be sold, which were recorded in accounts payable and accrued expenses, totaled \$35 million and the related noncontrolling interest was \$2 million.

(20) In December 2010, the Company acquired the remaining 64 percent ownership interest in A&I Products, Inc., a manufacturer and wholesale distributor of replacement parts, for approximately \$48 million. The preliminary fair values assigned to the total assets and liabilities related to the acquired entity were approximately \$8 million of receivables, \$52 million of inventories, \$22 million of property and equipment, \$18 million of identifiable intangible assets, \$3 million of other assets, \$8 million of accounts payable and accrued expenses, \$4 million of short-term borrowings, \$9 million of deferred tax liabilities and \$11 million of long-term borrowings. The goodwill generated in the transaction was not significant. The identifiable intangibles were primarily related to customer lists and relationships, which have amortization periods with a weighted average of six years. The fair value at acquisition date of the original equity interest was \$23 million. The gain recognized as a result of remeasuring the equity interest from the previous carrying value to fair value was not significant. The entity was consolidated and the results of these operations have been included in the Company's consolidated financial statements in the agriculture and turf segment since the date of the acquisition. The pro forma results of operations as if the acquisition had occurred at the beginning of the current or comparative fiscal year would not differ significantly from the reported results.

(21) SUPPLEMENTAL CONSOLIDATING DATA
STATEMENT OF INCOME
For the Three Months Ended July 31, 2011 and 2010



* 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 31, 2011 and 2010

(In millions of dollars) Unaudited	EQUIPMENT OPERATIONS*		FINANCIAL SERVICES	
	2011	2010	2011	2010
Net Sales and Revenues				
Net sales	\$ 21,563.0	\$ 17,009.5		
Finance and interest income	55.5	47.9	\$ 1,542.2	\$ 1,462.6
Other income	335.8	281.3	169.5	242.9
Total	21,954.3	17,338.7	1,711.7	1,705.5
Costs and Expenses				
Cost of sales	15,994.2	12,491.4		
Research and development expenses	879.3	758.1		
Selling, administrative and general expenses	2,016.1	1,770.0	301.8	364.6
Interest expense	151.2	133.8	468.2	516.1
Interest compensation to Financial Services	136.6	142.6		
Other operating expenses	139.2	127.4	413.6	465.4
Total	19,316.6	15,423.3	1,183.6	1,346.1
Income of Consolidated Group before Income Taxes				
Taxes	2,637.7	1,915.4	528.1	359.4
Provision for income taxes	860.6	780.3	180.0	86.0
Income of Consolidated Group	1,777.1	1,135.1	348.1	273.4
Equity in Income of Unconsolidated Subsidiaries and Affiliates				
Financial Services	348.9	274.1	.8	.6
Other	9.8	5.8		
Total	358.7	279.9	.8	.6
Net Income	2,135.8	1,415.0	348.9	274.0
Less: Net income (loss) attributable to noncontrolling interests	5.5	7.3		(.1)
Net Income Attributable to Deere & Company	\$ 2,130.3	\$ 1,407.7	\$ 348.9	\$ 274.1

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

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SUPPLEMENTAL CONSOLIDATING DATA (Continued)

CONDENSED BALANCE SHEET

(In millions of dollars) Unaudited

	EQUIPMENT OPERATIONS *			FINANCIAL SERVICES		
	July 31 2011	October 31 2010	July 31 2010	July 31 2011	October 31 2010	July 31 2010
Assets						
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 3,167.8	\$ 3,348.3	\$ 3,333.5	\$ 450.5	\$ 442.3	\$ 420.2
Marketable securities	200.4			259.0	227.9	232.3
Receivables from unconsolidated subsidiaries and affiliates	2,054.4	1,712.6	1,373.4		1.6	2.0
Trade accounts and notes receivable - net	1,061.8	999.8	804.0	3,547.5	2,979.7	3,340.4
Financing receivables - net	8.2	9.4	10.4	19,428.7	17,672.8	16,225.7
Financing receivables securitized - net				2,480.6	2,238.3	2,631.8
Other receivables	744.3	889.5	642.7	224.4	49.4	68.1
Equipment on operating leases - net				2,015.0	1,936.2	1,777.9
Inventories	4,687.7	3,063.0	3,175.4			
Property and equipment - net	4,003.4	3,722.4	3,381.4	65.4	68.3	1,017.2
Investments in unconsolidated subsidiaries and affiliates	3,481.3	3,420.2	3,350.1	7.9	7.0	6.3
Goodwill	1,023.2	998.6	992.9			
Other intangible assets - net	129.4	113.0	122.1	4.0	4.0	4.0
Retirement benefits	230.1	145.8	196.8	29.0	31.4	5.1
Deferred income taxes	2,959.7	2,737.1	2,763.6	103.1	103.2	97.7
Other assets	472.5	381.2	331.2	621.2	812.9	879.0
Assets held for sale					931.4	
Total Assets	\$ 24,224.2	\$ 21,540.9	\$ 20,477.5	\$ 29,236.3	\$ 27,506.4	\$ 26,707.7
Liabilities and Stockholders Equity						
Short-term borrowings	\$ 480.4	\$ 85.0	\$ 92.1	\$ 7,447.5	\$ 5,240.7	\$ 4,816.2
Short-term securitization borrowings				2,380.9	2,208.8	2,577.3
Payables to unconsolidated subsidiaries and affiliates	143.8	205.2	163.3	2,022.1	1,673.7	1,341.5
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	6,645.3	5,757.1	5,198.5	1,248.9	1,253.3	1,292.0
Deferred income taxes	98.3	92.0	82.4	299.5	415.5	319.6
Long-term borrowings	3,371.5	3,328.6	3,181.9	12,521.0	13,485.9	13,192.3
Retirement benefits and other liabilities	5,944.9	5,771.6	5,635.1	51.9	43.8	43.6
Total liabilities	16,684.2	15,239.5	14,353.3	25,971.8	24,321.7	23,582.5
Commitments and contingencies (Note 14)						
Common stock, \$1 par value (issued shares at July 31, 2011 - 536,431,204)	3,231.1	3,106.3	3,075.0	1,565.6	1,722.5	1,722.5
Common stock in treasury	(6,723.9)	(5,789.5)	(5,598.0)			
Retained earnings	14,017.7	12,353.1	12,023.1	1,495.4	1,335.2	1,312.0
Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)	(2,997.3)	(3,379.6)	(3,384.9)	203.5	125.0	89.1
Total Deere & Company stockholders equity	7,527.6	6,290.3	6,115.2	3,264.5	3,182.7	3,123.6
Noncontrolling interests	12.4	11.1	9.0		2.0	1.6
Total stockholders equity	7,540.0	6,301.4	6,124.2	3,264.5	3,184.7	3,125.2
Total Liabilities and Stockholders Equity	\$ 24,224.2	\$ 21,540.9	\$ 20,477.5	\$ 29,236.3	\$ 27,506.4	\$ 26,707.7

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

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SUPPLEMENTAL CONSOLIDATING DATA (Continued)

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

For the Nine Months Ended July 31, 2011 and 2010

(In millions of dollars) Unaudited

	EQUIPMENT OPERATIONS*		FINANCIAL SERVICES	
	2011	2010	2011	2010
Cash Flows from Operating Activities				
Net income	\$ 2,135.8	\$ 1,415.0	\$ 348.9	\$ 274.0
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operating activities:				
Provision for doubtful receivables	2.5	1.8	15.3	83.0
Provision for depreciation and amortization	439.7	416.3	293.0	319.9
Undistributed earnings of unconsolidated subsidiaries and affiliates	(82.8)	(132.5)	(.8)	(.6)
Provision (credit) for deferred income taxes	(372.0)	95.7	47.2	11.0
Changes in assets and liabilities:				
Receivables	(24.9)	(168.1)		(8.4)
Inventories	(1,483.6)	(818.8)		
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	686.7	729.9	134.7	2.8
Accrued income taxes payable/receivable	274.7	108.4	(8.4)	20.5
Retirement benefits	340.9	(79.5)	10.2	12.2
Other	(182.4)	191.0	(77.9)	198.2
Net cash provided by operating activities	1,734.6	1,759.2	762.2	912.6
Cash Flows from Investing Activities				
Collections of receivables (excluding trade and wholesale)			10,169.3	9,318.5
Proceeds from maturities and sales of marketable securities			24.5	23.5
Proceeds from sales of equipment on operating leases			522.8	463.5
Government grants related to property and equipment				92.3
Proceeds from sales of businesses, net of cash sold	894.4	25.0		
Cost of receivables acquired (excluding trade and wholesale)			(11,187.4)	(9,800.5)
Purchases of marketable securities	(200.5)		(55.5)	(55.0)
Purchases of property and equipment	(680.2)	(432.0)	(1.3)	(25.4)
Cost of equipment on operating leases acquired			(790.6)	(718.4)
Acquisitions of businesses, net of cash acquired	(60.8)	(34.7)		(8.3)
Increase in trade and wholesale receivables			(1,153.5)	(1,287.5)
Other	(135.3)	(60.6)	(73.4)	(1.7)
Net cash used for investing activities	(182.4)	(502.3)	(2,545.1)	(1,999.0)
Cash Flows from Financing Activities				
Increase (decrease) in total short-term borrowings	312.7	(86.0)	531.7	325.9
Change in intercompany receivables/payables	(845.3)	(924.8)	845.3	924.8
Proceeds from long-term borrowings	90.4	139.4	3,424.7	1,697.4
Payments of long-term borrowings	(11.5)	(311.5)	(2,783.6)	(2,288.1)
Proceeds from issuance of common stock	165.9	68.0		
Repurchases of common stock	(1,093.2)	(102.8)		
Dividends paid	(422.2)	(356.2)	(264.1)	(142.0)
Excess tax benefits from share-based compensation	66.8	19.3		
Other	(12.9)	(14.2)	40.4	29.8
Net cash provided by (used for) financing activities	(1,749.3)	(1,568.8)	1,794.4	547.8
Effect of Exchange Rate Changes on Cash and Cash Equivalents	16.6	(44.4)	(3.3)	(3.1)
Net Increase (Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents	(180.5)	(356.3)	8.2	(541.7)
Cash and Cash Equivalents at Beginning of Period	3,348.3	3,689.8	442.3	961.9
Cash and Cash Equivalents at End of Period	\$ 3,167.8	\$ 3,333.5	\$ 450.5	\$ 420.2

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

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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, consumer and landscapes equipment and products; 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 offer certain crop risk mitigation products. 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. The previous credit segment and the Other segment were combined into the financial services segment at the beginning of the first quarter of 2011 (see Note 9). The Other segment consisted of an insurance business related to extended warranty policies that did not meet the materiality threshold of reporting. The following discussions of operating segment results and liquidity ratios have been revised to conform to the current segments.

Trends and Economic Conditions

Industry farm machinery sales in the U.S. and Canada for 2011 are forecast to be up 5 to 10 percent for the year. Overall conditions remain positive and demand continues to be strong, especially for high horsepower equipment. Industry sales of farm machinery in the EU 27 nations of Western and Central Europe are forecast to increase by 10 to 15 percent, while sales in the Commonwealth of Independent States are expected to be notably higher. Sales in Asia are forecast to rise sharply again this year. In South America, industry sales are projected to be down about 5 percent, compared with the strong levels of 2010. Industry sales of turf and utility equipment in the U.S. and Canada are expected to be about the same as last year. The Company's agriculture and turf segment sales increased 22 percent for the third quarter and 23 percent for the first nine months of 2011. These sales are forecast to increase by about 21 percent for the full year with a positive foreign currency translation impact of about 4 percent. U.S. construction equipment markets reflect somewhat improved conditions in relation to last year's low level and increased activity outside the U.S. and Canada. Worldwide forestry markets are experiencing a further rebound after last year's strong gains, with particular improvement in Europe. The Company's construction and forestry sales were up 34 percent in the third quarter and 50 percent in the first nine months of 2011. These sales are forecast to increase by about 45 percent for the year. Net income attributable to Deere & Company for the Company's financial services operations in 2011 is forecast to increase to approximately \$460 million.

Items of concern include the uncertainty of the global economic recovery, the impact of sovereign and state debt, capital market disruptions, the availability of credit for the Company's customers and suppliers, the effectiveness of governmental actions in respect to monetary policies, general economic conditions and financial regulatory reform. Significant volatility in the price of many commodities could also impact the Company's results, while the availability of certain components that could impact the Company's ability to meet production schedules continues to be monitored. Designing and producing products with engines that continue to meet high performance standards and increasingly stringent emissions regulations is one of the Company's major priorities.

Increased sales of large farm machinery are having a major impact on the Company's performance. Construction equipment sales are moving higher in spite of weakness in the North American residential and commercial construction sectors. The Company's investment in new products and expanded global capacity puts the Company on a sound footing to address the world's growing need for food, shelter and infrastructure. Concerns over the health of the global economy and turmoil in world financial markets have introduced additional uncertainty into the near term outlook.

2011 Compared with 2010

Net income attributable to Deere & Company for the third quarter was \$712.3 million, or \$1.69 per share, compared with \$617.0 million, or \$1.44 per share, for the same period last year. For the first nine months, net income attributable to Deere & Company was \$2,130 million, or \$5.01 per share, compared with \$1,408 million, or \$3.28 per share, last year.

Worldwide net sales and revenues increased 22 percent to \$8,372 million for the third quarter of 2011, compared with \$6,837 million a year ago, and increased 24 percent to \$23,401 million for the first nine months, compared with \$18,803 million a year ago. Net sales of the equipment operations were \$7,722 million for the third quarter and \$21,563 million for the first nine months, compared with \$6,224 million and \$17,009 million for the respective periods last year. Net sales of the worldwide equipment operations increased 24 percent for the third quarter and 27 percent for the first nine months. Sales included a 6 percent favorable foreign currency translation effect for the third quarter and 4 percent for the first nine months and price increases of 3 percent for both periods. Equipment net sales in the U.S. and Canada increased 10 percent for the current quarter and 19 percent for the first nine months. Outside the U.S. and Canada net sales were up 49 percent for the third quarter and 40 percent for the first nine months with favorable foreign currency translation effects of 16 percent and 8 percent, respectively.

The Company's equipment operations reported operating profit of \$969 million for the third quarter and \$2,883 million for the first nine months, compared with \$890 million and \$2,193 million last year. The increases were largely due to the impact of higher shipment volumes and improved price realization, partially offset by higher raw material costs and increased selling, administrative and general expenses.

Net income of the Company's equipment operations was \$584 million for the third quarter and \$1,777 million for the first nine months, compared with \$512 million and \$1,135 million for the respective periods last year. The same operating factors mentioned above affected quarterly and nine-month results. In addition, a lower tax rate benefited performance for the first nine months of this year.

Financial services reported net income attributable to Deere & Company of \$125.6 million for the third quarter and \$348.9 million for the first nine months, compared with \$102.1 million and \$274.1 million for the same periods last year. Results for both periods were higher primarily due to growth in the credit portfolio and a lower provision for credit losses, partially offset by narrower financing spreads.

Business Segment Results

- **Agriculture and Turf.** Agriculture and turf sales increased 22 percent for the third quarter and 23 percent for the first nine months this year largely due to higher shipment volumes, the favorable effects of currency translation and improved price realization. Operating profit was \$859 million for the quarter and \$2,579 million year to date, compared with \$824 million and \$2,128 million, respectively, last year. The improvement in both periods primarily was due to the impact of higher shipment volumes and improved price realization, partially offset by increases in raw material costs and selling, administrative and general expenses.
- **Construction and Forestry.** Construction and forestry sales increased 34 percent for the third quarter and were up 50 percent for the first nine months this year, mainly due to higher shipment volumes and improved price realization. The segment had operating profit of \$110 million for the quarter and \$304 million for nine months, compared with \$66 million and \$65 million for the same periods last year. Operating profit for both periods increased primarily due to higher shipment and production volumes and improved price realization, partially offset by increased raw material costs and selling, administrative and general expenses.
- **Financial Services.** The financial services segment had an operating profit of \$194 million for the third quarter and \$529 million for the first nine months, compared with \$148 million and \$360 million in the same periods last year. Operating profit for both periods was higher primarily due to growth in the credit portfolio and a lower provision for credit losses, partially offset by narrower financing spreads. Total revenues of the financial services operations, including intercompany revenues, increased 3 percent to \$607 million in the current quarter from \$590 million in the third quarter of 2010 and were approximately the same in the first nine months at \$1,712 million this year, compared to \$1,706 million last year. The average balance of receivables and leases financed was 14 percent higher in the third quarter and 13 percent higher in the first nine months of 2011, compared with the same periods last year. Interest expense decreased 7 percent in the current quarter and 9 percent in the first nine months of 2011 as a result of lower average interest rates, partially offset by higher average borrowings. The financial services operations consolidated ratio of earnings to fixed charges was 2.38 to 1 for the third quarter this year, compared with 1.96 to 1 in the same period last year. The ratio was 2.18 to 1 for the first nine months this year, compared to 1.72 to 1 in the same period last year.

The cost of sales to net sales ratios for the third quarter and first nine months of 2011 were 75.0 percent and 74.2 percent, respectively, compared to 72.6 percent and 73.4 percent in the same periods last year. Both periods increased primarily due to increased raw material and production costs, including costs related to Interim Tier 4 emission requirements and higher compensation expenses, partially offset by improved price realization.

Finance and interest income increased in both periods due to growth in the credit portfolio, partially offset by lower average financing rates. Other income decreased in the first nine months this year primarily as a result of lower revenues due to the sale of the wind energy business (see Note 19) and lower crop insurance revenues. Research and development costs increased in both periods primarily due to increased spending in support of new products and Interim and Final Tier 4 emission requirements. Selling, administrative and general expenses were higher in the third quarter and first nine months primarily due to higher sales commissions and foreign currency translation with the first nine months also affected by increased compensation expenses. Interest expense decreased in both periods due to lower average borrowing rates, partially offset by higher average borrowings. Other operating expenses decreased in the first nine months primarily due to lower depreciation expense due to the sale of the wind energy business and lower crop insurance claims and costs. The effective tax rate for the provision for income taxes was lower in the first nine months, primarily due to the effect of the tax charge related to the enactment of the health care legislation last year.

Market Conditions and Outlook

Company equipment sales are projected to increase by about 25 percent for fiscal year 2011 and about 20 percent for the fourth quarter, compared with the same periods a year ago. Included is a favorable currency translation impact of about 4 percent for both periods. For the full year, net income attributable to Deere & Company is anticipated to be approximately \$2,700 million. Reflecting improvement from the Company's previous estimate, the annual forecast includes a negative impact of approximately \$70 million in sales and \$10 million in operating profit from the effects of the Japanese earthquake and tsunami earlier this year.

- **Agriculture and Turf.** Worldwide sales of the Company's agriculture and turf segment are forecast to increase by about 21 percent for fiscal year 2011, with a favorable currency translation impact of about 4 percent. Farmers in the world's major markets are experiencing solid levels of income due to rising demand for agricultural commodities as well as high crop prices.

Industry farm machinery sales in the U.S. and Canada are forecast to be up 5 to 10 percent for the year, following a healthy advance in 2010. Overall conditions remain positive and demand continues to be strong, especially for high horsepower equipment.

Industry sales in the EU 27 nations of Western and Central Europe are forecast to increase by 10 to 15 percent, while sales in the Commonwealth of Independent States are expected to be notably higher. Farm conditions have remained generally favorable in both areas, though adverse weather has negatively affected harvest activity and grain quality in parts of Europe. Sales in Asia are forecast to rise sharply again this year.

In South America, industry sales for the year are projected to be down about 5 percent versus strong levels of 2010. The decline, primarily due to weakness in the small tractor market in Brazil and adverse trade policies in Argentina, is being partly offset by strength in large farm equipment. The Company's sales in the region are benefitting from a broader line of recently introduced products.

Industry sales of turf and utility equipment in the U.S. and Canada are expected to be about the same as in 2010.

- **Construction and Forestry.** The Company's worldwide sales of construction and forestry equipment are forecast to increase by about 45 percent for fiscal year 2011. The increase reflects market conditions that are somewhat improved in relation to last year's low level and increased activity outside of the U.S. and Canada. Construction equipment sales to independent rental companies are seeing significant growth. World forestry markets are experiencing a further rebound after last year's strong gains, with particular improvement in Europe.

- **Financial Services.** Fiscal year 2011 net income attributable to Deere & Company for the financial services operations is expected to be approximately \$460 million. The forecast increase from 2010 is primarily due to growth in the portfolio and a lower provision for credit losses.

Safe Harbor Statement

Safe Harbor Statement under the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995: Statements under Overview, Market Conditions & Outlook, and other forward-looking statements herein that relate to future events, expectations, trends and operating periods involve certain factors that are subject to change, and important 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 many interrelated factors that affect farmers confidence. These factors include worldwide economic conditions, demand for agricultural products, world grain stocks, weather conditions (including its effects on timely planting and harvesting), soil conditions, harvest yields, prices for commodities and livestock, crop and livestock production expenses, availability of transport for crops, the growth of non-food uses for some crops (including ethanol and biodiesel production), real estate values, available acreage for farming, the land ownership policies of various governments, changes in government farm programs and policies (including those in Argentina, Brazil, China, Russia and the U.S.), international reaction to such 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 general economic conditions, 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.

General economic conditions, consumer spending patterns, real estate and housing prices, the number of housing starts and interest rates are especially important to sales of the Company's construction and forestry equipment. The levels of public and non-residential construction also impact the results of the Company's construction and forestry segment. Prices for pulp, paper, lumber and structural panels are important to sales of forestry equipment.

All of the Company's businesses and its reported results are affected by general economic conditions in the global markets in which the Company operates, especially material changes in economic activity in these markets; customer confidence in general economic conditions; foreign currency exchange rates and their volatility, especially fluctuations in the value of the U.S. dollar; interest rates; and inflation and deflation rates. General economic conditions can affect demand for the Company's equipment as well.

Customer and Company operations and results could be affected by changes in weather patterns (including the effects of dry weather in parts of the U.S. and wet weather in parts of Eastern and Western Europe); 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 and the threat thereof; and the spread of major epidemics.

Significant changes in market liquidity conditions 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 sovereign debt crisis, in Europe or elsewhere, could negatively impact currencies, global financial markets, social and political stability, funding sources and costs, customers, and Company operations and results. State debt crises also could negatively impact customers, suppliers, demand for equipment, and Company operations and results. The Company's investment management activities could be impaired by changes in the equity and bond markets, which would

negatively affect earnings.

Additional factors that could materially affect the Company's operations, access to capital, expenses and results include changes in 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 in particular jurisdictions or for the benefit of certain industries or sectors (including protectionist policies and trade and licensing restrictions that could disrupt international commerce); actions by the U.S. Federal Reserve Board and other central banks; actions by the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC), the U.S. Commodity Futures Trading Commission and other financial regulators; actions by environmental, health and safety regulatory agencies, including those related to engine emissions (in particular Interim Tier 4 and Final Tier 4 emission requirements), carbon emissions, noise and the risk of climate change; changes in labor regulations; changes to accounting standards; changes in tax rates, estimates, and regulations; and actions by other regulatory bodies including changes in laws and regulations affecting the sectors in which the Company operates. Customer and Company operations and results also could be affected by changes to GPS radio frequency bands or their permitted uses.

Other factors that could materially affect results include production, design and technological innovations and difficulties, including capacity and supply constraints and prices; the availability and prices of strategically sourced materials, components and whole goods; delays or disruptions in the Company's supply chain due to weather, natural disasters or financial hardship or the loss of liquidity by suppliers (including the impact of the earthquake and resulting events in Japan); start-up of new plants and new products; the success of new product initiatives and customer acceptance of new products; changes in customer product preferences and sales mix whether as a result of changes in equipment design to meet government regulations or for other reasons; oil and energy prices and supplies; 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; labor relations; acquisitions and divestitures of businesses, the integration of new businesses; the implementation of organizational changes; difficulties related to the conversion and implementation of enterprise resource planning systems that disrupt business, negatively impact supply or distribution relationships or create higher than expected costs; changes in Company declared dividends and common stock issuances and repurchases.

Company results are also affected by changes in the level of employee retirement benefits, changes in market values of investment assets and the level of interest rates, which impact retirement benefit costs, and significant changes in health care costs including those which may result from governmental action.

The liquidity and ongoing profitability of John Deere Capital Corporation and other credit subsidiaries depend largely on timely access to capital to meet future cash flow requirements and fund operations and the costs associated with engaging in diversified funding activities and to fund purchases of the Company's products. If market uncertainty increases and general economic conditions worsen, 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 potentially 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 2011 were \$636 million. This resulted primarily from net income adjusted for non-cash provisions, an increase in accounts payable and accrued expenses, an increase in the net retirement benefits liability and a change in accrued income taxes payable/receivable. These items 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 \$1,067 million in the first nine months of this year, primarily due to the cost of receivables (excluding receivables related to sales) and the cost of leased equipment exceeding the collections of these receivables and proceeds from sales of leased equipment by \$844 million, purchases of property and equipment of \$682 million, and purchases of marketable securities exceeding sales and maturities of marketable securities by \$232 million. The investing cash outflows were partially offset by proceeds from sales of businesses of \$894 million. Cash inflows from financing activities were \$245 million in the first nine months of 2011, primarily due to an increase in borrowings of \$1,564 million and proceeds from issuance of common stock of \$166 million (resulting from the exercise of stock options), which were partially offset by repurchases of common stock of \$1,093 million and dividends paid of \$422 million. Cash and cash equivalents decreased \$172 million during the first nine months this year.

Positive cash flows from consolidated operating activities in the first nine months of 2010 were \$1,088 million. This resulted primarily from net income adjusted for non-cash provisions, an increase in accounts payable and accrued expenses and a change in accrued income taxes payable/receivable. These items were partially offset by a seasonal increase in trade receivables and inventories. Cash outflows from investing activities were \$1,016 million in the first nine months of last year, primarily due to the cost of receivables (excluding receivables related to sales) and the cost of leased equipment exceeding the collections of these receivables and proceeds from sales of leased equipment by \$560 million, and purchases of property and equipment of \$458 million. Cash outflows from financing activities were \$923 million in the first nine months of 2010, primarily due to a decrease in borrowings of \$523 million, dividends paid of \$356 million and repurchases of common stock of \$103 million, which were partially offset by proceeds from issuance of common stock of \$68 million (resulting from the exercise of stock options). Cash and cash equivalents decreased \$898 million during the first nine months last year.

Given the continued volatility in the global economy, there has been a reduction in liquidity in some global markets that continues to affect the funding activities of the Company. However, 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 31, 2011, October 31, 2010 and July 31, 2010 was \$2,830 million, \$2,028 million and \$1,105 million, respectively, while the total cash and cash equivalents and marketable securities position was \$4,078 million, \$4,019 million and \$3,986 million, respectively.

Lines of Credit. The Company has access to bank lines of credit with various banks throughout the world. Worldwide lines of credit totaled \$5,062 million at July 31, 2011, \$2,170 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 considered to constitute utilization. Included in the total credit lines at July 31, 2011 was a long-term credit facility agreement of \$2,750 million, expiring in April 2015, and a long-term credit facility agreement of \$1,500 million, expiring in April 2013. The credit agreements require 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 Capital Corporation 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 31, 2011 was \$8,463 million. Alternatively under this provision, the equipment operations had the capacity to incur additional debt of \$15,717 million at July 31, 2011. All of these requirements of the credit agreements have been met during the periods included in the consolidated 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 securities by the rating agencies engaged by the Company are as follows:

	<u>Senior Long-Term</u>	<u>Short-Term</u>	<u>Outlook</u>
Moody's Investors Service, Inc.	A2	Prime-1	Stable
Standard & Poor's	A	A-1	Stable

Trade accounts and notes receivable primarily arise from sales of goods to independent dealers. Trade receivables increased \$380 million during the first nine months of 2011 primarily due to a seasonal increase, higher overall demand and foreign currency translation. These receivables increased \$317 million, compared to a year ago, primarily due to the improvement in construction and forestry equipment demand and foreign currency translation. The ratios of worldwide trade accounts and notes receivable to the last 12 months' net sales were 14 percent at July 31, 2011, compared to 15 percent at October 31, 2010 and 16 percent at July 31, 2010. Agriculture and turf trade receivables increased \$89 million and construction and forestry trade receivables increased \$228 million, compared to a year ago. The percentage of total worldwide trade receivables outstanding for periods exceeding 12 months was 3 percent at July 31, 2011, October 31, 2010 and July 31, 2010.

Deere & Company's stockholders' equity was \$7,528 million at July 31, 2011, compared with \$6,290 million at October 31, 2010 and \$6,115 million at July 31, 2010. The increase of \$1,238 million during the first nine months of 2011 resulted primarily from net income attributable to Deere & Company of \$2,130 million, a change in the cumulative translation adjustment of \$198 million, a change in the retirement benefits adjustment of \$172 million and an increase in common stock of \$125 million, which were partially offset by an increase in treasury stock of \$934 million and dividends declared of \$466 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.

Positive cash flows from operating activities, including intercompany cash flows, in the first nine months of 2011 were \$1,735 million. This resulted primarily from net income adjusted for non-cash provisions, an increase in accounts payable and accrued expenses, an increase in the net retirement benefits liability and a change in accrued income taxes payable/receivable. Partially offsetting these positive operating cash flows were cash outflows from an increase in inventories due to a seasonal increase and higher overall demand. Cash and cash equivalents decreased \$181 million in the first nine months this year.

Positive cash flows from operating activities, including intercompany cash flows, in the first nine months of 2010 were \$1,759 million. This resulted primarily from net income adjusted for non-cash provisions, an increase in accounts payable and accrued expenses and a change in accrued income taxes payable/receivable. Partially offsetting these positive operating cash flows were cash outflows from a seasonal increase in inventories and trade receivables. Cash and cash equivalents decreased \$356 million in the first nine months last year.

Trade receivables held by the equipment operations increased \$62 million during the first nine months and \$258 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 \$1,625 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 \$1,512 million, compared to a year ago, due to higher production to meet increased 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, which approximates current cost, to the last 12 months' cost of sales were 29 percent at July 31, 2011, compared to 26 percent at October 31, 2010 and 28 percent at July 31, 2010.

Total interest-bearing debt of the equipment operations was \$3,852 million at July 31, 2011, compared with \$3,414 million at the end of fiscal year 2010 and \$3,274 million at July 31, 2010. The ratios of debt to total capital (total interest-bearing debt and stockholders' equity) were 34 percent, 35 percent and 35 percent at July 31, 2011, October 31, 2010 and July 31, 2010, respectively.

Property and equipment cash expenditures for the equipment operations in the first nine months of 2011 were \$680 million, compared with \$432 million in the same period last year. Capital expenditures for the equipment operations in 2011 are expected to be approximately \$1,100 million.

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 and equity capital.

During the first nine months of 2011, the aggregate cash provided by operating and financing activities was used primarily to increase receivables and leases. Cash flows provided by operating activities, including intercompany cash flows, were \$762 million in the first nine months. Cash provided by financing activities totaled \$1,794 million in the first nine months, resulting primarily from an increase in external borrowings of \$1,173 million and a decrease in receivables from the equipment operations of \$845 million, primarily due to the liquidation of intercompany notes receivable from the wind energy business that was owned and sold by the equipment operations (see Note 19), partially offset by dividends paid of \$264 million. Cash used by investing activities totaled \$2,545 million in the first nine months, primarily due to the

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cost of receivables (excluding trade and wholesale) and the cost of leased equipment exceeding collections of these receivables and proceeds from sales of leased equipment by \$1,286 million, and an increase in trade and wholesale receivables of \$1,154 million. Cash and cash equivalents increased \$8 million in the first nine months this year.

During the first nine months of 2010, the aggregate cash provided by the beginning balance of cash and cash equivalents, operating and financing activities was used primarily to increase receivables and leases. Cash flows provided by operating activities, including intercompany cash flows, were \$913 million in the first nine months last year. Cash provided by financing activities totaled \$548 million in the first nine months last year, resulting primarily from an increase in payables to the equipment operations of \$925 million, partially offset by a decrease in external borrowings of \$265 million and dividends paid of \$142 million. Cash used by investing activities totaled \$1,999 million in the first nine months, primarily due to the cost of receivables (excluding trade and wholesale) and the cost of leased equipment exceeding collections of these receivables and proceeds from sales of leased equipment by \$737 million, and an increase in trade and wholesale receivables of \$1,287 million. Cash and cash equivalents decreased \$542 million in the first nine months last year.

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, operating loans, insured international export financing generally involving John Deere products and financing and operating leases. Receivables and leases increased \$2,645 million during the first nine months of 2011 and \$3,496 million during the past 12 months. Total acquisitions of receivables and leases, excluding trade receivables and wholesale notes, were 14 percent higher in the first nine months of 2011, compared with the same period last year. Acquisition volumes of operating loans, financing leases, retail notes, revolving charge accounts and operating leases were all higher in the first nine months of 2011, compared to the same period last year. Trade receivables and wholesale notes also increased, compared to October 31, 2010 and July 31, 2010. Total receivables and leases administered by the credit operations, which include receivables administered but not owned, amounted to \$27,627 million at July 31, 2011, compared with \$25,029 million at October 31, 2010 and \$24,186 million at July 31, 2010. At July 31, 2011, the unpaid balance of all receivables administered but not owned, was \$155 million, compared with \$202 million at October 31, 2010 and \$210 million at July 31, 2010.

Total external interest-bearing debt of the financial services operations was \$22,349 million at July 31, 2011, compared with \$20,935 million at the end of fiscal year 2010 and \$20,586 million at July 31, 2010. Total external borrowings increased during the first nine months of 2011 and the past 12 months, generally corresponding with the level of the receivable and lease portfolio, the level of cash and cash equivalents, the change in receivables/payables owed to the equipment operations and the level of equity. The financial services operations' ratio of interest-bearing debt to stockholder's equity was 7.5 to 1 at July 31, 2011, compared with 7.1 to 1 at October 31, 2010 and 7.0 to 1 at July 31, 2010.

During November 2010, Capital Corporation renewed a revolving credit agreement to utilize bank conduit facilities to securitize retail notes (see Note 11). At July 31, 2011, this facility had a total capacity, or financing limit, of up to \$2,000 million of secured financings at any time. After a three-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 31, 2011, \$760 million of secured short-term borrowings was outstanding under the agreement.

In April 2011, the financial services operations entered into a \$1,106 million retail note securitization transaction. During the first nine months of 2011, the financial services operations also issued \$3,425 million and retired \$2,784 million of long-term borrowings. The issuances and retirements were primarily medium-term notes.

Dividends and Other Events

The Company's Board of Directors at its meeting on August 31, 2011 declared a quarterly dividend of \$.41 per share payable November 1, 2011, to stockholders of record on September 30, 2011.

During August 2011, the Company's financial services operations issued \$500 million of medium-term notes with a fixed rate of 1.85% due in September 2016, which were swapped to a variable interest rate of .95% at date of issuance.

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 Act)) were effective as of July 31, 2011, based on the evaluation of these controls and procedures required by Rule 13a-15(b) or 15d-15(b) of the 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

See Note 14 to the Interim Financial Statements.

Item 1A. Risk Factors

See the Company's most recent annual report filed on Form 10-K (Part I, Item 1A) and the subsequent quarterly reports filed on Form 10-Q (Part II, Item 1A). There has been no material change in this information, except for the addition of the risk factor set forth below. The risks described in the annual report on Form 10-K, the quarterly reports on Form 10-Q and in Item 1A and the Safe Harbor Statement in this report, are not the only risks faced by the Company. Additional risks and uncertainties not currently known to the Company or that are currently judged to be immaterial may also materially affect the Company's business, financial condition or operating results.

The reallocation of radio frequency spectrums could disrupt or degrade the reliability of John Deere's high-precision augmented Global Positioning System (GPS) technology, which could impair John Deere's ability to develop and market GPS-based technology solutions as well as significantly reduce agricultural and construction customers' profitability.

John Deere's current and planned integrated agricultural business and equipment management systems, as well as its fleet management telematics solutions for construction equipment, depend upon the use of GPS signals and augmented GPS services which link equipment, operations, owners, dealers and technicians. These services depend on satellite and radio frequency allocations governed by international and local agencies. Any international or local reallocation of radio frequency bands, including frequency bands segmentation and band spectrum sharing, or other modifications of the permitted uses of frequency bands, could significantly disrupt or degrade the utility and reliability of John Deere's GPS-based products, which could negatively affect John Deere's ability to develop and market GPS-based technology solutions. For John Deere's agricultural customers, the inability to use high-precision augmented GPS services could result in lower crop yields and higher equipment maintenance, seed, fertilizer, fuel and wage costs. For construction customers, disrupting GPS applications could result in higher fuel and equipment maintenance costs, as well as lower construction design and project management efficiencies. These cost increases could significantly reduce customers' profitability.

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

The Company's purchases of its common stock during the third quarter of 2011 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 31	467	\$ 90.26	467	64.9
Jun 1 to Jun 30	2,694	81.69	2,694	62.1
Jul 1 to Jul 31	2,789	82.42	2,789	59.2
Total	5,950		5,950	

(1) During the third quarter of 2011, the Company had a share repurchase plan that was announced in May 2007 to purchase up to 40 million shares of the Company's common stock. In May 2008, an announcement was made to purchase up to \$5 billion of additional shares of the Company's common stock after the previous 40 million share plan was completed. The share repurchases under the May 2007 plan were completed in June 2011. The maximum number of shares that may yet be purchased above at the end of June and July is based on the remaining shares under the \$5 billion plan using the end of third quarter closing share price of \$78.51 per share.

Item 3. Defaults Upon Senior Securities

None.

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 SEC.

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: September 1, 2011

By: */s/ J. M. Field*
J. M. Field
Senior Vice President,
Principal Financial Officer
and Principal Accounting Officer

INDEX TO EXHIBITS

Number

2	Not applicable
3.1	Certificate of Incorporation, as amended (Exhibit 3.1 to Form 8-K of registrant dated February 26, 2010 Securities and Exchange Commission file number 1-4121*)
3.2	Bylaws, as amended (Exhibit 3.2 to Form 8-K of registrant dated February 26, 2010 Securities and Exchange Commission file number 1-4121*)
4	Not applicable
10	Not applicable
11	Not applicable
12	<u>Computation of ratio of earnings to fixed charges</u>
15	Not applicable
18	Not applicable
19	Not applicable
22	Not applicable
23	Not applicable
24	Not applicable
31.1	<u>Rule 13a-14(a)/15d-14(a) Certification</u>
31.2	<u>Rule 13a-14(a)/15d-14(a) Certification</u>
32	<u>Section 1350 Certifications</u>
101	Interactive Data File

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