CATERPILLAR INC
Form 10-Q
August 07, 2018
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UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
Washington, D.C. 20549

FORM 10-Q
[X] QUARTERLY REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934
For the quarterly period ended June 30, 2018
OR
[ ] TRANSITION REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934
For the transition period from to
Commission File Number: 1-768
CATERPILLAR INC.
(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Delaware (State or other jurisdiction of incorporation)	37-0602744 (IRS Employer I.D. No.)
510 Lake Cook Road, Suite 100, Deerfield, Illinois (Address of principal executive offices)	60015 (Zip Code)

Registrant's telephone number, including area code: (224) 551-4000

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant (1) has filed all reports required to be filed by Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to file such reports), and (2) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days. Yes x No ¨
Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has submitted electronically every Interactive Data File required to be submitted pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T (§232.405 of this chapter) during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to submit such files). Yes x No ¨
Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a large accelerated filer, an accelerated filer, a non-accelerated filer, smaller reporting company, or an emerging growth company. See definitions of "large accelerated filer," "accelerated filer," "smaller reporting company," and "emerging growth company" in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act. (Check one):

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

If an emerging growth company, indicate by check mark if the registrant has elected not to use the extended transition period for complying with any new or revised financial accounting standards provided pursuant to Section 13(a) of the Exchange Act. o
Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a shell company (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act). Yes o No x
At June 30, 2018, 594,325,388 shares of common stock of the registrant were outstanding.

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* Item omitted because no answer is called for or item is not applicable.

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Part I. FINANCIAL INFORMATION

Item 1. Financial Statements

Caterpillar Inc.
Consolidated Statement of Results of Operations
(Unaudited)
(Dollars in millions except per share data)

	Three Months Ended June 30	
	2018	2017
Sales and revenues:		
Sales of Machinery, Energy & Transportation	$13,279	$10,639
Revenues of Financial Products	732	692
Total sales and revenues	14,011	11,331
Operating costs:		
Cost of goods sold	9,422	7,816
Selling, general and administrative expenses	1,440	1,304
Research and development expenses	462	458
Interest expense of Financial Products	182	162
Other operating (income) expenses	338	407
Total operating costs	11,844	10,147
Operating profit	2,167	1,184
Interest expense excluding Financial Products	102	121
Other income (expense)	121	96
Consolidated profit before taxes	2,186	1,159
Provision (benefit) for income taxes	490	361
Profit of consolidated companies	1,696	798
Equity in profit (loss) of unconsolidated affiliated companies	9	5
Profit of consolidated and affiliated companies	1,705	803
Less: Profit (loss) attributable to noncontrolling interests	(2)	1
Profit [1]	$1,707	$802
Profit per common share	$2.86	$1.36
Profit per common share – diluted [2]	$2.82	$1.35
Weighted-average common shares outstanding (millions)		
– Basic	596.2	590.2

– Diluted[2]	604.2	595.4
Cash dividends declared per common share	$1.64	$1.55

[1] Profit attributable to common shareholders.
[2] Diluted by assumed exercise of stock-based compensation awards using the treasury stock method.

See accompanying notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

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Caterpillar Inc.
Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income
(Unaudited)
(Dollars in millions)

	Three Months Ended June 30	
	2018	2017
Profit of consolidated and affiliated companies	$1,705	$803
Other comprehensive income (loss), net of tax:		
Foreign currency translation, net of tax (provision)/benefit of: 2018 - $(30); 2017 - $51	(411)	324
Pension and other postretirement benefits:		
Amortization of prior service (credit) cost, net of tax (provision)/benefit of: 2018 - $1; 2017 - $3	(7)	(4)
Derivative financial instruments:		
Gains (losses) deferred, net of tax (provision)/benefit of: 2018 - $(13); 2017 - $0	36	—
(Gains) losses reclassified to earnings, net of tax (provision)/benefit of: 2018 - $30; 2017 - $(14)	(96)	26
Available-for-sale securities:		
Gains (losses) deferred, net of tax (provision)/benefit of: 2018 - $1; 2017 - $(3)	(2)	10
Total other comprehensive income (loss), net of tax	(480)	356
Comprehensive income	1,225	1,159
Less: comprehensive income attributable to the noncontrolling interests	2	(1)
Comprehensive income attributable to shareholders	$1,227	$1,158

See accompanying notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

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Caterpillar Inc.
Consolidated Statement of Results of Operations
(Unaudited)
(Dollars in millions except per share data)

	Six Months Ended June 30	
	2018	2017
Sales and revenues:		
Sales of Machinery, Energy & Transportation	$25,429	$19,769
Revenues of Financial Products	1,441	1,384
Total sales and revenues	26,870	21,153
Operating costs:		
Cost of goods sold	17,988	14,617
Selling, general and administrative expenses	2,716	2,365
Research and development expenses	905	883
Interest expense of Financial Products	348	321
Other operating (income) expenses	638	1,403
Total operating costs	22,595	19,589
Operating profit	4,275	1,564
Interest expense excluding Financial Products	203	244
Other income (expense)	248	128
Consolidated profit before taxes	4,320	1,448
Provision (benefit) for income taxes	962	451
Profit of consolidated companies	3,358	997
Equity in profit (loss) of unconsolidated affiliated companies	14	—
Profit of consolidated and affiliated companies	3,372	997
Less: Profit (loss) attributable to noncontrolling interests	—	3
Profit [1]	$3,372	$994
Profit per common share	$5.65	$1.69
Profit per common share – diluted [2]	$5.56	$1.67
Weighted-average common shares outstanding (millions)		
– Basic	597.0	588.8
– Diluted [2]	606.1	594.4
Cash dividends declared per common share	$1.64	$1.55

[1] Profit attributable to common shareholders.
[2] Diluted by assumed exercise of stock-based compensation awards using the treasury stock method.

See accompanying notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

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Caterpillar Inc.
Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income
(Unaudited)
(Dollars in millions)

	Six Months Ended June 30	
	2018	2017
Profit of consolidated and affiliated companies	$3,372	$997
Other comprehensive income (loss), net of tax:		
Foreign currency translation, net of tax (provision)/benefit of: 2018 - $(15); 2017 - $58	(227)	471
Pension and other postretirement benefits:		
Current year prior service credit (cost), net of tax (provision)/benefit of: 2018 - $1; 2017 - $(4)	(2)	8
Amortization of prior service (credit) cost, net of tax (provision)/benefit of: 2018 - $3; 2017 - $4	(14)	(8)
Derivative financial instruments:		
Gains (losses) deferred, net of tax (provision)/benefit of: 2018 - $(14); 2017 - $(5)	41	10
(Gains) losses reclassified to earnings, net of tax (provision)/benefit of: 2018 - $24; 2017 - $(36)	(78)	66
Available-for-sale securities:		
Gains (losses) deferred, net of tax (provision)/benefit of: 2018 - $3; 2017 - $(9)	(13)	18
(Gains) losses reclassified to earnings, net of tax (provision)/benefit of: 2018 - $0; 2017 - $(1)	—	3
Total other comprehensive income (loss), net of tax	(293)	568
Comprehensive income	3,079	1,565
Less: comprehensive income attributable to the noncontrolling interests	—	(3)
Comprehensive income attributable to shareholders	$3,079	$1,562

See accompanying notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

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Caterpillar Inc.
Consolidated Statement of Financial Position
(Unaudited)
(Dollars in millions)

	June 30, 2018	December 31, 2017
Assets		
Current assets:		
Cash and short-term investments	$8,654	$ 8,261
Receivables – trade and other	7,991	7,436
Receivables – finance	8,906	8,757
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	1,835	1,772
Inventories	11,255	10,018
Total current assets	38,641	36,244
Property, plant and equipment – net	13,752	14,155
Long-term receivables – trade and other	1,084	990
Long-term receivables – finance	13,318	13,542
Noncurrent deferred and refundable income taxes	1,626	1,693
Intangible assets	2,039	2,111
Goodwill	6,249	6,200
Other assets	2,278	2,027
Total assets	$78,987	$ 76,962
Liabilities		
Current liabilities:		
Short-term borrowings:		
Machinery, Energy & Transportation	$35	$ 1
Financial Products	6,185	4,836
Accounts payable	6,831	6,487
Accrued expenses	3,450	3,220
Accrued wages, salaries and employee benefits	1,789	2,559
Customer advances	1,378	1,426
Dividends payable	511	466
Other current liabilities	1,871	1,742
Long-term debt due within one year:		
Machinery, Energy & Transportation	9	6
Financial Products	6,241	6,188
Total current liabilities	28,300	26,931
Long-term debt due after one year:		
Machinery, Energy & Transportation	7,982	7,929
Financial Products	15,717	15,918
Liability for postemployment benefits	8,092	8,365
Other liabilities	3,954	4,053
Total liabilities	64,045	63,196
Commitments and contingencies (Notes 10 and 13)		
Shareholders' equity		

Common stock of $1.00 par value:		
Authorized shares: 2,000,000,000 Issued shares: (6/30/18 and 12/31/17 – 814,894,624) at paid-in amount	5,746	5,593
Treasury stock (6/30/18 – 220,569,236 shares; 12/31/17 – 217,268,852 shares) at cost	(18,028)	(17,005)
Profit employed in the business	28,657	26,301
Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)	(1,496)	(1,192)
Noncontrolling interests	63	69
Total shareholders’ equity	14,942	13,766
Total liabilities and shareholders’ equity	$78,987	$ 76,962

See accompanying notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

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Caterpillar Inc.
Consolidated Statement of Changes in Shareholders' Equity
(Unaudited)
(Dollars in millions)

	Common stock	Treasury stock	Profit employed in the business	Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)	Noncontrolling interests	Total
Six Months Ended June 30, 2017						
Balance at December 31, 2016	$5,277	$(17,478)	$27,377	$ (2,039)	$ 76	$13,213
Adjustment to adopt stock-based compensation guidance[1]	—	—	15	—	—	15
Balance at January 1, 2017	$5,277	$(17,478)	$27,392	$ (2,039)	$ 76	$13,228
Profit of consolidated and affiliated companies	—	—	994	—	3	997
Foreign currency translation, net of tax	—	—	—	471	—	471
Derivative financial instruments, net of tax	—	—	—	76	—	76
Available-for-sale securities, net of tax	—	—	—	21	—	21
Change in ownership from noncontrolling interests	4	—	—	—	(3)	1
Dividends declared	—	—	(915)	—	—	(915)
Distribution to noncontrolling interests	—	—	—	—	(6)	(6)
Common shares issued from treasury stock for stock-based compensation: 4,486,768	(88)	171	—	—	—	83
Stock-based compensation expense	117	—	—	—	—	117
Other	6	—	—	—	—	6
Balance at June 30, 2017	$5,316	$(17,307)	$27,471	$ (1,471)	$ 70	$14,079
Six Months Ended June 30, 2018						
Balance at December 31, 2017	$5,593	$(17,005)	$26,301	$ (1,192)	$ 69	$13,766
Adjustments to adopt new accounting guidance[1]						
Revenue recognition	—	—	(12)	—	—	(12)
Tax accounting for intra-entity asset transfers	—	—	(35)	—	—	(35)
Recognition and measurement of financial assets and liabilities	—	—	11	(11)	—	—
Balance at January 1, 2018	$5,593	$(17,005)	$26,265	$ (1,203)	$ 69	$13,719
Profit of consolidated and affiliated companies	—	—	3,372	—	—	3,372
Foreign currency translation, net of tax	—	—	—	(227)	—	(227)
Pension and other postretirement benefits, net of tax	—	—	—	(16)	—	(16)
Derivative financial instruments, net of tax	—	—	—	(37)	—	(37)
Available-for-sale securities, net of tax	—	—	—	(13)	—	(13)
Change in ownership from noncontrolling interests	2	—	—	—	(5)	(3)
Dividends declared	—	—	(980)	—	—	(980)
Distribution to noncontrolling interests	—	—	—	—	(1)	(1)
Common shares issued from treasury stock for stock-based compensation: 4,729,038	29	227	—	—	—	256
Stock-based compensation expense	112	—	—	—	—	112

Common shares repurchased: 8,029,422 [2]	—	(1,250)	—	—	—	(1,250)
Other	10	—	—	—	—	10
Balance at June 30, 2018	$5,746	$(18,028)	$28,657	$(1,496)	$63	$14,942

[1] See Note 2 for additional information.
[2] See Note 11 for additional information.

See accompanying notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

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Caterpillar Inc.
Consolidated Statement of Cash Flow
(Unaudited)
(Millions of dollars)

	Six Months Ended June 30	
	2018	2017
Cash flow from operating activities:		
Profit of consolidated and affiliated companies	$3,372	$997
Adjustments for non-cash items:		
Depreciation and amortization	1,367	1,430
Other	446	490
Changes in assets and liabilities, net of acquisitions and divestitures:		
Receivables – trade and other	(703)	(442)
Inventories	(1,208)	(688)
Accounts payable	545	1,113
Accrued expenses	(31)	251
Accrued wages, salaries and employee benefits	(768)	641
Customer advances	(54)	374
Other assets – net	174	(280)
Other liabilities – net	(57)	38
Net cash provided by (used for) operating activities	3,083	3,924
Cash flow from investing activities:		
Capital expenditures – excluding equipment leased to others	(645)	(371)
Expenditures for equipment leased to others	(883)	(753)
Proceeds from disposals of leased assets and property, plant and equipment	539	563
Additions to finance receivables	(6,143)	(5,264)
Collections of finance receivables	5,405	5,508
Proceeds from sale of finance receivables	124	83
Investments and acquisitions (net of cash acquired)	(348)	(21)
Proceeds from sale of businesses and investments (net of cash sold)	12	91
Proceeds from sale of securities	168	187
Investments in securities	(318)	(207)
Other – net	21	25
Net cash provided by (used for) investing activities	(2,068)	(159)
Cash flow from financing activities:		
Dividends paid	(933)	(906)
Common stock issued, including treasury shares reissued	256	83
Common shares repurchased	(1,250)	—
Proceeds from debt issued (original maturities greater than three months):		
Machinery, Energy & Transportation	—	361
Financial Products	4,307	4,507
Payments on debt (original maturities greater than three months):		
Machinery, Energy & Transportation	(3)	(505)
Financial Products	(4,433)	(3,723)
Short-term borrowings – net (original maturities three months or less)	1,487	(505)

Other – net	(4)	(6)
Net cash provided by (used for) financing activities	(573)	(694)
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash	(68)	13
Increase (decrease) in cash and short-term investments and restricted cash	374	3,084
Cash and short-term investments and restricted cash at beginning of period	8,320	7,199
Cash and short-term investments and restricted cash at end of period	$8,694	$10,283

All short-term investments, which consist primarily of highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less, are considered to be cash equivalents.

See accompanying notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

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NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(Unaudited)

1.A. Nature of operations

Information in our financial statements and related commentary are presented in the following categories:

Machinery, Energy & Transportation (ME&T) – Represents the aggregate total of Construction Industries, Resource Industries, Energy & Transportation and All Other operating segments and related corporate items and eliminations.

Financial Products – Primarily includes the company's Financial Products Segment. This category includes Caterpillar Financial Services Corporation (Cat Financial), Caterpillar Insurance Holdings Inc. (Insurance Services) and their respective subsidiaries.

B. Basis of presentation

In the opinion of management, the accompanying unaudited financial statements include all adjustments, consisting only of normal recurring adjustments, necessary for a fair statement of (a) the consolidated results of operations for the three and six months ended June 30, 2018 and 2017, (b) the consolidated comprehensive income for the three and six months ended June 30, 2018 and 2017, (c) the consolidated financial position at June 30, 2018 and December 31, 2017, (d) the consolidated changes in shareholders' equity for the six months ended June 30, 2018 and 2017 and (e) the consolidated cash flow for the six months ended June 30, 2018 and 2017. The financial statements have been prepared in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles in the United States of America (U.S. GAAP) and pursuant to the rules and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC).

Interim results are not necessarily indicative of results for a full year. The information included in this Form 10-Q should be read in conjunction with the audited financial statements and notes thereto included in our company's annual report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2017 (2017 Form 10-K).

The December 31, 2017 financial position data included herein is derived from the audited consolidated financial statements included in the 2017 Form 10-K but does not include all disclosures required by U.S. GAAP. Certain amounts for prior periods have been reclassified to conform to the current period financial statement presentation. See Note 2 for more information. In addition, deferred revenue of $233 million was reclassified from Other current liabilities to Customer advances in the December 31, 2017 Consolidated Statement of Financial Position.

Unconsolidated Variable Interest Entities (VIEs)

We have affiliates, suppliers and dealers that are VIEs of which we are not the primary beneficiary. Although we have provided financial support, we do not have the power to direct the activities that most significantly impact the economic performance of each entity.

Our maximum exposure to loss from VIEs for which we are not the primary beneficiary was as follows:

(Millions of dollars)	June 30, 2018	December 31, 2017
Receivables - trade and other	$ 35	$ 34
Receivables - finance	46	42
Long-term receivables - finance	31	38

Investments in unconsolidated affiliated companies	30	39
Guarantees[1]	—	259
Total	$ 142	$ 412

[1] Related contract was terminated during the first quarter of 2018. No payments were made under the guarantee.

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In addition, Cat Financial has end-user customers that are VIEs of which we are not the primary beneficiary. Although we have provided financial support to these entities and therefore have a variable interest, we do not have the power to direct the activities that most significantly impact their economic performance. Our maximum exposure to loss from our involvement with these VIEs is limited to the credit risk inherently present in the financial support that we have provided. These risks are evaluated and reflected in our financial statements as part of our overall portfolio of finance receivables and related allowance for credit losses.

2. New accounting guidance

Revenue recognition – In May 2014, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) issued new revenue recognition guidance to provide a single, comprehensive revenue recognition model for all contracts with customers. Under the new guidance, an entity will recognize revenue to depict the transfer of promised goods or services to customers at an amount that the entity expects to be entitled to in exchange for those goods or services. A five step model has been introduced for an entity to apply when recognizing revenue. The new guidance also includes enhanced disclosure requirements. The guidance was effective January 1, 2018, and was applied to contracts that were not completed at the date of initial application on a modified retrospective basis through a cumulative effect adjustment to retained earnings as of January 1, 2018. The prior period comparative information has not been recasted and continues to be reported under the accounting guidance in effect for those periods.

Under the new guidance, sales of certain turbine machinery units changed to a point-in-time recognition model. Under previous guidance, we accounted for these sales under an over-time model following the percentage-of-completion method as the product was manufactured. In addition, under the new guidance we began to recognize an asset for the value of expected replacement part returns and discontinued lease accounting treatment for certain product sales containing residual value guarantees.

See Note 3 for additional information.

The cumulative effect of initially applying the new revenue recognition guidance to our consolidated financial statements on January 1, 2018 was as follows:

Consolidated Statement of Financial Position

(Millions of dollars)	Balance as of December 31, 2017	Cumulative Impact from Adopting New Revenue Guidance	Balance as of January 1, 2018
Assets			
Receivables - trade and other	$ 7,436	$ (66)	$7,370
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	$ 1,772	$ 327	$2,099
Inventories	$ 10,018	$ 4	$10,022
Property, plant and equipment - net	$ 14,155	$ (190)	$13,965
Noncurrent deferred and refundable income taxes	$ 1,693	$ 2	$1,695
Liabilities			
Accrued expenses	$ 3,220	$ 226	$3,446
Customer advances	$ 1,426	$ 46	$1,472
Other current liabilities	$ 1,742	$ (17)	$1,725

Other liabilities	$ 4,053	$ (166)	$ 3,887
Shareholders' equity			
Profit employed in the business	$ 26,301	$ (12)	$ 26,289

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The impact from adopting the new revenue recognition guidance on our consolidated financial statements was as follows:

Consolidated Statement of Results of Operations	Three Months Ended June 30, 2018		
	As Reported	Previous Accounting Guidance	Impact from Adopting New Revenue Guidance
(Millions of dollars)			
Sales of Machinery, Energy & Transportation	$13,279	$ 13,330	$ (51)
Cost of goods sold	$9,422	$ 9,463	$ (41)
Operating profit	$2,167	$ 2,177	$ (10)
Consolidated profit before taxes	$2,186	$ 2,196	$ (10)
Provision (benefit) for income taxes	$490	$ 492	$ (2)
Profit of consolidated companies	$1,696	$ 1,704	$ (8)
Profit of consolidated and affiliated companies	$1,705	$ 1,713	$ (8)
Profit	$1,707	$ 1,715	$ (8)

Consolidated Statement of Results of Operations	Six Months Ended June 30, 2018		
	As Reported	Previous Accounting Guidance	Impact from Adopting New Revenue Guidance
(Millions of dollars)			
Sales of Machinery, Energy & Transportation	$25,429	$ 25,475	$ (46)
Cost of goods sold	$17,988	$ 18,023	$ (35)
Other operating (income) expenses	$638	$ 644	$ (6)
Operating profit	$4,275	$ 4,280	$ (5)
Consolidated profit before taxes	$4,320	$ 4,325	$ (5)
Provision (benefit) for income taxes	$962	$ 963	$ (1)
Profit of consolidated companies	$3,358	$ 3,362	$ (4)
Profit of consolidated and affiliated companies	$3,372	$ 3,376	$ (4)
Profit	$3,372	$ 3,376	$ (4)

Consolidated Statement of Financial Position	June 30, 2018		
	As Reported	Previous Accounting Guidance	Impact from Adopting New Revenue Guidance
(Millions of dollars)			
Assets			
Receivables - trade and other	$7,991	$ 8,019	$ (28)

Prepaid expenses and other current assets	$1,835	$ 1,529	$ 306
Inventories	$11,255	$ 11,223	$ 32
Noncurrent deferred and refundable income taxes	$1,626	$ 1,623	$ 3
Liabilities			
Accrued expenses	$3,450	$ 3,225	$ 225
Customer advances	$1,378	$ 1,274	$ 104
Shareholders' equity			
Profit employed in the business	$28,657	$ 28,673	$ (16)

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Recognition and measurement of financial assets and financial liabilities – In January 2016, the FASB issued accounting guidance that affects the accounting for equity investments, financial liabilities accounted for under the fair value option and the presentation and disclosure requirements for financial instruments. Under the new guidance, all equity investments in unconsolidated entities (other than those accounted for using the equity method of accounting) will generally be measured at fair value through earnings. There will no longer be an available-for-sale classification for equity securities with readily determinable fair values. For financial liabilities when the fair value option has been elected, changes in fair value due to instrument-specific credit risk will be recognized separately in other comprehensive income. In addition, the FASB clarified guidance related to the valuation allowance assessment when recognizing deferred tax assets resulting from unrealized losses on available-for-sale debt securities. The guidance was effective January 1, 2018, and was applied on a modified retrospective basis through a cumulative effect adjustment to retained earnings as of January 1, 2018. The adoption did not have a material impact on our financial statements.

Lease accounting – In February 2016, the FASB issued accounting guidance that revises the accounting for leases. Under the new guidance, lessees are required to recognize a right-of-use asset and a lease liability for substantially all leases. The new guidance will continue to classify leases as either financing or operating, with classification affecting the pattern of expense recognition. The accounting applied by a lessor under the new guidance will be substantially equivalent to current lease accounting guidance. Entities have the option to adopt the new guidance using a modified retrospective approach through a cumulative effect adjustment to retained earnings applied either to the beginning of the earliest period presented or the beginning of the period of adoption. In addition, the new guidance provides for certain practical expedients. The new guidance is effective January 1, 2019, with early adoption permitted. A team is currently designing new processes and controls, implementing a software solution and evaluating our population of leased assets to assess the effect of the new guidance on our financial statements. We plan to adopt the new guidance effective January 1, 2019 using a modified retrospective approach through a cumulative effect adjustment to retained earnings as of the beginning of the period of adoption.

Stock-based compensation - In March 2016, the FASB issued accounting guidance to simplify several aspects of the accounting for share-based payments. The new guidance changes how reporting entities account for certain aspects of share-based payments, including the accounting for income taxes and the classification of the tax impact on the Consolidated Statement of Cash Flow. Under the new guidance all excess tax benefits and deficiencies during the period are recognized in income (rather than equity) on a prospective basis. The guidance removes the requirement to delay recognition of excess tax benefits until it reduces income taxes currently payable. This change was required to be applied on a modified retrospective basis, resulting in a cumulative-effect adjustment to opening retained earnings in the period of adoption. In addition, Cash flows related to excess tax benefits are now included in Cash provided by operating activities and will no longer be separately classified as a financing activity. This change was adopted retrospectively. The guidance was effective January 1, 2017, and did not have a material impact on our financial statements.

Measurement of credit losses on financial instruments – In June 2016, the FASB issued accounting guidance to introduce a new model for recognizing credit losses on financial instruments based on an estimate of current expected credit losses. The new guidance will apply to loans, accounts receivable, trade receivables, other financial assets measured at amortized cost, loan commitments and other off-balance sheet credit exposures. The new guidance will also apply to debt securities and other financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income. The new guidance is effective January 1, 2020, with early adoption permitted beginning January 1, 2019. We are in the process of evaluating the effect of the new guidance on our financial statements.

Classification for certain cash receipts and cash payments – In August 2016, the FASB issued accounting guidance related to the presentation and classification of certain transactions in the statement of cash flows where diversity in practice exists. The guidance was effective January 1, 2018, and was applied on a retrospective basis. The adoption did not have a material impact on our financial statements.

Tax accounting for intra-entity asset transfers – In October 2016, the FASB issued accounting guidance that requires the recognition of tax expense from the sales of intra-entity assets in the seller's tax jurisdiction at the time of transfer. The new guidance does not apply to intra-entity transfers of inventory. Under previous guidance, the tax effects of these assets were deferred until the transferred asset was sold to a third party or otherwise recovered through use. The guidance was effective January 1, 2018, and was applied on a modified retrospective basis through a cumulative effect adjustment to retained earnings as of January 1, 2018. The adoption did not have a material impact on our financial statements.

Classification of restricted cash – In November 2016, the FASB issued accounting guidance related to the presentation and classification of changes in restricted cash on the statement of cash flows where diversity in practice exists. The

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guidance was effective January 1, 2018, and was applied on a retrospective basis. The adoption did not have a material impact on our financial statements.

Presentation of net periodic pension costs and net periodic postretirement benefit costs – In March 2017, the FASB issued accounting guidance that requires that an employer disaggregate the service cost component from the other components of net benefit cost. Service cost is required to be reported in the same line item or items as other compensation costs arising from services rendered by the pertinent employees during the period. The other components of net periodic benefit cost are required to be reported outside the subtotal for income from operations. Additionally, only the service cost component of net benefit costs is eligible for capitalization. The guidance was effective January 1, 2018. We applied the presentation changes retrospectively and the capitalization change prospectively. The adoption primarily resulted in the reclassification of other components of net periodic benefit cost outside of Operating profit in the Consolidated Statement of Results of Operations.

Consolidated Statement of Results of Operations

	Three Months Ended June 30, 2017		
(Millions of dollars)	As Revised	Previously Reported	Effect of Change
Cost of goods sold	$7,816	$ 7,769	$ 47
Selling, general and administrative expenses	$1,304	$ 1,289	$ 15
Research and development expenses	$458	$ 453	$ 5
Total operating costs	$10,147	$ 10,080	$ 67
Operating profit	$1,184	$ 1,251	$ (67)
Other income (expense)	$96	$ 29	$ 67

	Six Months Ended June 30, 2017		
	As Revised	Previously Reported	Effect of Change
Cost of goods sold	$14,617	$ 14,527	$ 90
Selling, general and administrative expenses	$2,365	$ 2,334	$ 31
Research and development expenses	$883	$ 871	$ 12
Other operating (income) expenses	$1,403	$ 1,432	$ (29)
Total operating costs	$19,589	$ 19,485	$ 104
Operating profit	$1,564	$ 1,668	$ (104)
Other income (expense)	$128	$ 24	$ 104

Premium amortization on purchased callable debt securities – In March 2017, the FASB issued accounting guidance related to the amortization period for certain purchased callable debt securities held at a premium. Securities held at a premium will be required to be amortized to the earliest call date rather than the maturity date. The new standard is required to be applied with a modified retrospective approach through a cumulative-effect adjustment directly to retained earnings as of the beginning of the period of adoption. The guidance is effective January 1, 2019, with early adoption permitted. We do not expect the adoption to have a material impact on our financial statements.

Clarification on stock-based compensation – In May 2017, the FASB issued accounting guidance to clarify which changes to the terms or conditions of a share-based payment award require an entity to apply modification accounting. The guidance was effective January 1, 2018, and was applied prospectively. The adoption did not have a material impact on our financial statements.

Derivatives and hedging – In August 2017, the FASB issued accounting guidance to better align hedge accounting with a company’s risk management activities, simplify the application of hedge accounting and improve the disclosures of hedging arrangements. The new guidance is required to be applied on a modified retrospective basis, resulting in a cumulative-effect adjustment to opening retained earnings in the period of adoption. The guidance is effective January

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1, 2019, with early adoption permitted. The impact on our financial statements at the time of adoption will primarily be reclassification of our gains (losses) for designated ME&T foreign exchange contracts from Other income (expense) to components of Operating profit in the Consolidated Statement of Results of Operations. We plan to adopt the new guidance effective January 1, 2019.

Reclassification of certain tax effects from accumulated other comprehensive income – In February 2018, the FASB issued accounting guidance to allow a reclassification from accumulated other comprehensive income to retained earnings for stranded tax effects resulting from U.S. tax reform legislation. The new guidance is required to be applied either in the period of adoption or retrospectively to each period affected by U.S. tax reform legislation. The guidance is effective January 1, 2019, with early adoption permitted. We are in the process of evaluating the effect of the new guidance on our financial statements.

3. Sales and revenue recognition

A. Sales of Machinery, Energy & Transportation

Sales of Machinery, Energy & Transportation are recognized when all the following criteria are satisfied: (i) a contract with an independently owned and operated dealer or an end user exists which has commercial substance; (ii) it is probable we will collect the amount charged to the dealer or end user; and (iii) we have completed our performance obligation whereby the dealer or end user has obtained control of the product. A contract with commercial substance exists once we receive and accept a purchase order under a dealer sales agreement, or once we enter into a contract with an end user. If collectibility is not probable, the sale is deferred and not recognized until collection is probable or payment is received. Control of our products typically transfers when title and risk of ownership of the product has transferred to the dealer or end user. Typically, where product is produced and sold in the same country, title and risk of ownership transfer when the product is shipped. Products that are exported from a country for sale typically transfer title and risk of ownership at the border of the destination country.

Our remanufacturing operations are primarily focused on the remanufacture of Cat engines and components and rail related products. In this business, used engines and related components (core) are inspected, cleaned and remanufactured. In connection with the sale of our remanufactured product to dealers, we collect a deposit that is repaid if the dealer returns an acceptable core within a specified time period. Caterpillar owns and has title to the cores when they are returned from dealers. The rebuilt engine or component (the core plus any new content) is then sold as a remanufactured product to dealers and end users. Revenue is recognized pursuant to the same criteria as Machinery, Energy & Transportation sales noted above (title and risk of ownership of the entire remanufactured product passes to the dealer or end user upon sale). At the time of sale, the deposit is recognized in Other current liabilities in the Consolidated Statement of Financial Position, and the core to be returned is recognized as an asset in Prepaid expenses and other current assets in the Consolidated Statement of Financial Position at the estimated replacement cost (based on historical experience with usable cores). Upon receipt of an acceptable core, we repay the deposit and relieve the liability. The returned core is then included in inventory. In the event that the deposit is forfeited (i.e., upon failure by the dealer to return an acceptable core in the specified time period), we recognize the core deposit and the cost of the core in Sales and Cost of goods sold, respectively.

We provide discounts to dealers through merchandising programs. We have numerous programs that are designed to promote the sale of our products. The most common dealer programs provide a discount when the dealer sells a product to a targeted end user. Generally, the cost of these discounts is estimated for each product by model by geographic region based on historical experience and known changes in merchandising programs. The cost of these discounts is reported as a reduction to the transaction price when the product sale is recognized. A corresponding post-sale discount reserve is accrued in the Consolidated Statement of Financial Position, which represents discounts we expect to pay on previously sold units. If discounts paid differ from those estimated, the difference is reported as a change in the transaction price.

Except for replacement parts, no right of return exists on the sale of our products. We estimate replacement part returns based on historical experience and recognize a parts return asset in Prepaid expenses and other current assets in the Consolidated Statement of Financial Position, which represents our right to recover replacement parts we expect will be returned. We also recognize a refund liability in Other current liabilities in the Consolidated Statement of Financial Position for the refund we expect to pay for returned parts. If actual replacement part returns differ from those estimated, the difference in the estimated replacement part return asset and refund liability is recognized in Cost of goods sold and Sales, respectively.

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Our standard dealer invoice terms are established by marketing region. Our invoice terms for end user sales are established by the responsible business unit. Payments from dealers are due shortly after the time of sale. When a sale is made to a dealer, the dealer is responsible for payment even if the product is not sold to an end user. Dealers and end users must make payment within the established invoice terms to avoid potential interest costs. Interest at or above prevailing market rates may be charged on any past due balance, and generally our practice is to not forgive this interest. In addition, Cat Financial provides wholesale inventory financing for a dealer's purchase of inventory. Wholesale inventory receivables have varying payment terms and are included in Receivables – trade and other and Long-term receivables – trade and other in the Consolidated Statement of Financial Position. Trade receivables from dealers and end users were $6,944 million and $6,399 million as of June 30, 2018 and January 1, 2018, respectively, and are recognized in Receivables – trade and other in the Consolidated Statement of Financial Position. Long-term trade receivables from dealers and end users were $634 million and $639 million as of June 30, 2018 and January 1, 2018, respectively, and are recognized in Long-term receivables – trade and other in the Consolidated Statement of Financial Position.

We establish a bad debt allowance for Machinery, Energy & Transportation receivables when it becomes probable that the receivable will not be collected. Our allowance for bad debts is not significant.

We invoice in advance of recognizing the sale of certain products. Advanced customer payments are recognized as a contract liability in Customer advances and Other liabilities in the Consolidated Statement of Financial Position. Long-term customer advances recognized in Other liabilities in the Consolidated Statement of Financial Position were $434 million and $396 million as of June 30, 2018 and January 1, 2018, respectively. We reduce the contract liability when revenue is recognized. During the three and six months ended June 30, 2018, we recognized $362 million and $979 million, respectively, of revenue that was recorded as a contract liability at the beginning of the period.

We have elected the practical expedient to not adjust the amount of revenue to be recognized under a contract with a dealer or end user for the effects of time value of money when the timing difference between receipt of payment and recognition of revenue is less than one year.

As of June 30, 2018, we have entered into contracts with dealers and end users for which sales have not been recognized as we have not satisfied our performance obligations and transferred control of the products. The dollar amount of unsatisfied performance obligations for contracts with an original duration greater than one year is $5.6 billion, of which $2.6 billion is expected to be completed and revenue recognized in the twelve months following June 30, 2018. We have elected the practical expedient to not disclose unsatisfied performance obligations with an original contract duration of one year or less. Contracts with an original duration of one year or less are primarily sales to dealers for machinery, engines and replacement parts.

Sales and other related taxes are excluded from the transaction price. Shipping and handling costs associated with outbound freight after control over a product has transferred are accounted for as a fulfillment cost and are included in Cost of goods sold.

We provide a standard manufacturer’s warranty of our products at no additional cost. At the time a sale is recognized, we record estimated future warranty costs. See Note 10 for further discussion of our product warranty liabilities.

See Note 15 for further disaggregated sales and revenues information.

B. Revenues of Financial Products

Revenues of Financial Products are generated primarily from finance revenue on finance receivables and rental payments on operating leases. Finance revenue is recorded over the life of the related finance receivable using the interest method, including the accretion of certain direct origination costs that are deferred. Revenue from rental payments received on operating leases is recognized on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease.

Recognition of finance revenue and rental revenue is suspended and the account is placed on non-accrual status when management determines that collection of future income is not probable (generally after 120 days past due). Recognition is resumed, and previously suspended income is recognized, when the account becomes current and collection of remaining amounts is considered probable. See Note 16 for more information.

Revenues are presented net of sales and other related taxes.

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4. Stock-based compensation

Accounting for stock-based compensation requires that the cost resulting from all stock-based payments be recognized in the financial statements based on the grant date fair value of the award. Our stock-based compensation primarily consists of stock options, restricted stock units (RSUs) and performance-based restricted stock units (PRSUs).

Beginning with the 2018 grant, RSU and PRSU awards are credited with dividend equivalent units on each date that a cash dividend is paid to holders of Common Stock. The fair value of the RSU and PRSU awards granted in 2018 was determined as the closing stock price on the date of grant. Prior to 2018, RSU and PRSU awards were not credited with dividend equivalent units and the fair value was determined by reducing the stock price on the date of grant by the present value of the estimated dividends to be paid during the vesting period. The estimated dividends were based on Caterpillar's quarterly dividend per share at the time of grant.

We recognized pretax stock-based compensation expense of $62 million and $112 million for the three and six months ended June 30, 2018, respectively, and $68 million and $117 million for the three and six months ended June 30, 2017, respectively.

The following table illustrates the type and fair value of the stock-based compensation awards granted during the six months ended June 30, 2018 and 2017, respectively:

	Six Months Ended June 30, 2018			Six Months Ended June 30, 2017		
	Shares Granted	Weighted-Average Fair Value Per Share	Weighted-Average Grant Date Stock Price	Shares Granted	Weighted-Average Fair Value Per Share	Weighted-Average Grant Date Stock Price
Stock options	1,566,788	$ 46.18	$ 151.12	2,701,644	$ 25.01	$ 95.66
RSUs	683,339	$ 151.16	$ 151.16	906,068	$ 89.76	$ 95.63
PRSUs	339,559	$ 151.12	$ 151.12	437,385	$ 86.78	$ 95.66

The following table provides the assumptions used in determining the fair value of the stock-based awards for the six months ended June 30, 2018 and 2017, respectively:

	Grant Year	
	2018	2017
Weighted-average dividend yield	2.70%	3.42%
Weighted-average volatility	30.2%	29.2%
Range of volatilities	21.5-33.0%	22.1-33.0%
Range of risk-free interest rates	2.02-2.87%	0.81-2.35%
Weighted-average expected lives	8 years	8 years

As of June 30, 2018, the total remaining unrecognized compensation expense related to nonvested stock-based compensation awards was $264 million, which will be amortized over the weighted-average remaining requisite service periods of approximately 2.0 years.

5. Derivative financial instruments and risk management

Our earnings and cash flow are subject to fluctuations due to changes in foreign currency exchange rates, interest rates and commodity prices. Our Risk Management Policy (policy) allows for the use of derivative financial instruments to prudently manage foreign currency exchange rate, interest rate and commodity price exposures. Our policy specifies that derivatives are not to be used for speculative purposes. Derivatives that we use are primarily foreign currency forward, option and cross currency contracts, interest rate contracts and commodity forward and option contracts. Our derivative activities are subject to the management, direction and control of our senior financial officers. Risk management practices, including the use of financial derivative instruments, are presented to the Audit Committee of the Board of Directors at least annually.

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All derivatives are recognized on the Consolidated Statement of Financial Position at their fair value. On the date the derivative contract is entered into, we designate the derivative as (1) a hedge of the fair value of a recognized asset or liability (fair value hedge), (2) a hedge of a forecasted transaction or the variability of cash flow (cash flow hedge) or (3) an undesignated instrument. Changes in the fair value of a derivative that is qualified, designated and highly effective as a fair value hedge, along with the gain or loss on the hedged recognized asset or liability that is attributable to the hedged risk, are recorded in current earnings. Changes in the fair value of a derivative that is qualified, designated and highly effective as a cash flow hedge are recorded in Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) (AOCI), to the extent effective, on the Consolidated Statement of Financial Position until they are reclassified to earnings in the same period or periods during which the hedged transaction affects earnings. Changes in the fair value of undesignated derivative instruments and the ineffective portion of designated derivative instruments are reported in current earnings. Cash flows from designated derivative financial instruments are classified within the same category as the item being hedged on the Consolidated Statement of Cash Flow. Cash flows from undesignated derivative financial instruments are included in the investing category on the Consolidated Statement of Cash Flow.

We formally document all relationships between hedging instruments and hedged items, as well as the risk-management objective and strategy for undertaking various hedge transactions. This process includes linking all derivatives that are designated as fair value hedges to specific assets and liabilities on the Consolidated Statement of Financial Position and linking cash flow hedges to specific forecasted transactions or variability of cash flow.

We also formally assess, both at the hedge's inception and on an ongoing basis, whether the designated derivatives that are used in hedging transactions are highly effective in offsetting changes in fair values or cash flow of hedged items. When a derivative is determined not to be highly effective as a hedge or the underlying hedged transaction is no longer probable, we discontinue hedge accounting prospectively, in accordance with the derecognition criteria for hedge accounting.

Foreign Currency Exchange Rate Risk

Foreign currency exchange rate movements create a degree of risk by affecting the U.S. dollar value of sales made and costs incurred in foreign currencies. Movements in foreign currency rates also affect our competitive position as these changes may affect business practices and/or pricing strategies of non-U.S.-based competitors. Additionally, we have balance sheet positions denominated in foreign currencies, thereby creating exposure to movements in exchange rates.

Our Machinery, Energy & Transportation operations purchase, manufacture and sell products in many locations around the world. As we have a diversified revenue and cost base, we manage our future foreign currency cash flow exposure on a net basis. We use foreign currency forward and option contracts to manage unmatched foreign currency cash inflow and outflow. Our objective is to minimize the risk of exchange rate movements that would reduce the U.S. dollar value of our foreign currency cash flow. Our policy allows for managing anticipated foreign currency cash flow for up to five years. As of June 30, 2018, the maximum term of these outstanding contracts was approximately 51 months.

We generally designate as cash flow hedges at inception of the contract any Australian dollar, Brazilian real, British pound, Canadian dollar, Chinese yuan, Indian rupee, Japanese yen, Mexican peso, Singapore dollar or Thailand baht forward or option contracts that meet the requirements for hedge accounting and the maturity extends beyond the current quarter-end. Designation is performed on a specific exposure basis to support hedge accounting. The remainder of Machinery, Energy & Transportation foreign currency contracts are undesignated.

As of June 30, 2018, $34 million of deferred net losses, net of tax, included in equity (AOCI in the Consolidated Statement of Financial Position), are expected to be reclassified to current earnings (Other income (expense) in the

Consolidated Statement of Results of Operations) over the next twelve months when earnings are affected by the hedged transactions. The actual amount recorded in Other income (expense) will vary based on exchange rates at the time the hedged transactions impact earnings.

In managing foreign currency risk for our Financial Products operations, our objective is to minimize earnings volatility resulting from conversion and the remeasurement of net foreign currency balance sheet positions, and future transactions denominated in foreign currencies. Our policy allows the use of foreign currency forward, option and cross currency contracts to offset the risk of currency mismatch between our assets and liabilities, and exchange rate risk associated with future transactions denominated in foreign currencies. Our foreign currency forward and option contracts are primarily undesignated. We designate fixed-to-fixed cross currency contracts as cash flow hedges to protect against movements in exchange rates on foreign currency fixed-rate assets and liabilities.

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Interest Rate Risk

Interest rate movements create a degree of risk by affecting the amount of our interest payments and the value of our fixed-rate debt. Our practice is to use interest rate contracts to manage our exposure to interest rate changes.

Our Machinery, Energy & Transportation operations generally use fixed-rate debt as a source of funding. Our objective is to minimize the cost of borrowed funds. Our policy allows us to enter into fixed-to-floating interest rate contracts and forward rate agreements to meet that objective. We designate fixed-to-floating interest rate contracts as fair value hedges at inception of the contract, and we designate certain forward rate agreements as cash flow hedges at inception of the contract.

Financial Products operations has a match-funding policy that addresses interest rate risk by aligning the interest rate profile (fixed or floating rate) of Cat Financial's debt portfolio with the interest rate profile of their receivables portfolio within predetermined ranges on an ongoing basis. In connection with that policy, we use interest rate derivative instruments to modify the debt structure to match assets within the receivables portfolio. This matched funding reduces the volatility of margins between interest-bearing assets and interest-bearing liabilities, regardless of which direction interest rates move.

Our policy allows us to use fixed-to-floating, floating-to-fixed and floating-to-floating interest rate contracts to meet the match-funding objective. We designate fixed-to-floating interest rate contracts as fair value hedges to protect debt against changes in fair value due to changes in the benchmark interest rate. We designate most floating-to-fixed interest rate contracts as cash flow hedges to protect against the variability of cash flows due to changes in the benchmark interest rate.

We have, at certain times, liquidated fixed-to-floating and floating-to-fixed interest rate contracts at both Machinery, Energy & Transportation and Financial Products. The gains or losses associated with these contracts at the time of liquidation are amortized into earnings over the original term of the previously designated hedged item.

Commodity Price Risk

Commodity price movements create a degree of risk by affecting the price we must pay for certain raw material. Our policy is to use commodity forward and option contracts to manage the commodity risk and reduce the cost of purchased materials.

Our Machinery, Energy & Transportation operations purchase base and precious metals embedded in the components we purchase from suppliers. Our suppliers pass on to us price changes in the commodity portion of the component cost. In addition, we are subject to price changes on energy products such as natural gas and diesel fuel purchased for operational use.

Our objective is to minimize volatility in the price of these commodities. Our policy allows us to enter into commodity forward and option contracts to lock in the purchase price of a portion of these commodities within a five-year horizon. All such commodity forward and option contracts are undesignated.

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The location and fair value of derivative instruments reported in the Consolidated Statement of Financial Position are as follows:

(Millions of dollars)	Consolidated Statement of Financial Position Location	Asset (Liability) Fair Value June 30, 2018	December 31, 2017
Designated derivatives			
Foreign exchange contracts			
Machinery, Energy & Transportation	Receivables – trade and other	$6	$ 8
Machinery, Energy & Transportation	Long-term receivables – trade and other	1	4
Machinery, Energy & Transportation	Accrued expenses	(51)	(14)
Machinery, Energy & Transportation	Other liabilities	(6)	(2)
Financial Products	Receivables – trade and other	20	—
Financial Products	Long-term receivables – trade and other	26	7
Financial Products	Accrued expenses	(26)	(57)
Interest rate contracts			
Financial Products	Long-term receivables – trade and other	6	3
Financial Products	Accrued expenses	(3)	(2)
		$(27)	$ (53)
Undesignated derivatives			
Foreign exchange contracts			
Machinery, Energy & Transportation	Receivables – trade and other	$7	$ 19
Machinery, Energy & Transportation	Accrued expenses	(44)	(9)
Financial Products	Receivables – trade and other	26	12
Financial Products	Long-term receivables – trade and other	5	—
Financial Products	Accrued expenses	(10)	(9)
Commodity contracts			
Machinery, Energy & Transportation	Receivables – trade and other	10	21
Machinery, Energy & Transportation	Accrued expenses	(4)	—
		$(10)	$ 34

The total notional amounts of the derivative instruments are as follows:

(Millions of dollars)	June 30, 2018	December 31, 2017
Machinery, Energy & Transportation	$ 2,696	$ 3,190
Financial Products	$ 6,559	$ 3,691

The notional amounts of the derivative financial instruments do not represent amounts exchanged by the parties. The amounts exchanged by the parties are calculated by reference to the notional amounts and by other terms of the derivatives, such as foreign currency exchange rates, interest rates or commodity prices.

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Cash Flow Hedges

	Three Months Ended June 30, 2018			
		Recognized in Earnings		
(Millions of dollars)	Amount of Gains (Losses) Recognized in AOCI (Effective Portion)	Classification of Gains (Losses)	Amount of Gains (Losses) Reclassified from AOCI to Earnings	Recognized in Earnings (Ineffective Portion)
Foreign exchange contracts				
Machinery, Energy & Transportation	$(79)	Other income (expense)	$ 4	$ —
Financial Products	123	Other income (expense)	119	—
Financial Products	—	Interest expense of Financial Products	5	—
Interest rate contracts				
Machinery, Energy & Transportation	—	Interest expense excluding Financial Products	(2)	—
Financial Products	5	Interest expense of Financial Products	—	—
	$49		$ 126	$ —

	Three Months Ended June 30, 2017			
		Recognized in Earnings		
	Amount of Gains (Losses) Recognized in AOCI (Effective Portion)	Classification of Gains (Losses)	Amount of Gains (Losses) Reclassified from AOCI to Earnings	Recognized in Earnings (Ineffective Portion)
Foreign exchange contracts				
Machinery, Energy & Transportation	$23	Other income (expense)	$ (14)	$ —
Financial Products	(23)	Other income (expense)	(27)	—
Interest rate contracts				
Machinery, Energy & Transportation	—	Interest expense excluding Financial Products	(1)	—
Financial Products	—	Interest expense of Financial Products	2	—
	$—		$ (40)	$ —

	Six Months Ended June 30, 2018			
		Recognized in Earnings		
	Amount of Gains (Losses) Recognized in AOCI	Classification of Gains (Losses)	Amount of Gains (Losses) Reclassified from AOCI to Earnings	Recognized in Earnings (Ineffective Portion)

	(Effective Portion)			
Foreign exchange contracts				
Machinery, Energy & Transportation	$(40)	Other income (expense)	$ 5	$ —
Financial Products	90	Other income (expense)	90	—
Financial Products	—	Interest expense of Financial Products	8	—
Interest rate contracts				
Machinery, Energy & Transportation	—	Interest expense excluding Financial Products	(2)	—
Financial Products	5	Interest expense of Financial Products	1	—
	$55		$ 102	$ —

	Six Months Ended June 30, 2017			
		Recognized in Earnings		
	Amount of Gains (Losses) Recognized in AOCI (Effective Portion)	Classification of Gains (Losses)	Amount of Gains (Losses) Reclassified from AOCI to Earnings	Recognized in Earnings (Ineffective Portion)
Foreign exchange contracts				
Machinery, Energy & Transportation	$56	Other income (expense)	$ (53)	$ —
Financial Products	(41)	Other income (expense)	(49)	—
Interest rate contracts				
Machinery, Energy & Transportation	—	Interest expense excluding Financial Products	(3)	—
Financial Products	—	Interest expense of Financial Products	3	—
	$15		$ (102)	$ —

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The effect of derivatives not designated as hedging instruments on the Consolidated Statement of Results of Operations is as follows:

(Millions of dollars)	Classification of Gains (Losses)	Three Months Ended June 30, 2018	Three Months Ended June 30, 2017
Foreign exchange contracts			
Machinery, Energy & Transportation	Other income (expense)	$ (54)	$ 39
Financial Products	Other income (expense)	23	17
Commodity contracts			
Machinery, Energy & Transportation	Other income (expense)	9	—
		$ (22)	$ 56

	Classification of Gains (Losses)	Six Months Ended June 30, 2018	Six Months Ended June 30, 2017
Foreign exchange contracts			
Machinery, Energy & Transportation	Other income (expense)	$ (38)	$ 52
Financial Products	Other income (expense)	16	10
Commodity contracts			
Machinery, Energy & Transportation	Other income (expense)	—	1
		$ (22)	$ 63

We enter into International Swaps and Derivatives Association (ISDA) master netting agreements within Machinery, Energy & Transportation and Financial Products that permit the net settlement of amounts owed under their respective derivative contracts. Under these master netting agreements, net settlement generally permits the company or the counterparty to determine the net amount payable for contracts due on the same date and in the same currency for similar types of derivative transactions. The master netting agreements generally also provide for net settlement of all outstanding contracts with a counterparty in the case of an event of default or a termination event.

Collateral is generally not required of the counterparties or of our company under the master netting agreements. As of June 30, 2018 and December 31, 2017, no cash collateral was received or pledged under the master netting agreements.

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The effect of the net settlement provisions of the master netting agreements on our derivative balances upon an event of default or termination event is as follows:

June 30, 2018				Gross Amounts Not Offset in the Statement of Financial Position		
(Millions of dollars)	Gross Amount of Recognized Assets	Gross Amounts Offset in the Statement of Financial Position	Net Amount of Assets Presented in the Statement of Financial Position	Financial Instruments	Cash Collateral Received	Net Amount of Assets
Derivatives						
Machinery, Energy & Transportation	$ 24	$ —	$ 24	$ (23)	$ —	$ 1
Financial Products	83	—	83	(13)	—	70
Total	$ 107	$ —	$ 107	$ (36)	$ —	$ 71

June 30, 2018				Gross Amounts Not Offset in the Statement of Financial Position		
(Millions of dollars)	Gross Amount of Recognized Liabilities	Gross Amounts Offset in the Statement of Financial Position	Net Amount of Liabilities Presented in the Statement of Financial Position	Financial Instruments	Cash Collateral Pledged	Net Amount of Liabilities
Derivatives						
Machinery, Energy & Transportation	$ (105)	$ —	$ (105)	$ 23	$ —	$ (82)
Financial Products	(39)	—	(39)	13	—	(26)
Total	$ (144)	$ —	$ (144)	$ 36	$ —	$ (108)

December 31, 2017				Gross Amounts Not Offset in the Statement of Financial Position		
(Millions of dollars)	Gross Amount of Recognized Assets	Gross Amounts Offset in the Statement of Financial	Net Amount of Assets Presented in the Statement of	Financial Instruments	Cash Collateral Received	Net Amount of Assets

		Position	Financial Position			
Derivatives						
Machinery, Energy & Transportation	$ 52	$ —	$ 52	$ (22)	$ —	$ 30
Financial Products	22	—	22	(10)	—	12
Total	$ 74	$ —	$ 74	$ (32)	$ —	$ 42

December 31, 2017				Gross Amounts Not Offset in the Statement of Financial Position		
(Millions of dollars)	Gross Amount of Recognized Liabilities	Gross Amounts Offset in the Statement of Financial Position	Net Amount of Liabilities Presented in the Statement of Financial Position	Financial Instruments	Cash Collateral Pledged	Net Amount of Liabilities
Derivatives						
Machinery, Energy & Transportation	$ (25)	$ —	$ (25)	$ 22	$ —	$ (3)
Financial Products	(68)	—	(68)	10	—	(58)
Total	$ (93)	$ —	$ (93)	$ 32	$ —	$ (61)

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6. Inventories

Inventories (principally using the last-in, first-out (LIFO) method) are comprised of the following:

(Millions of dollars)	June 30, 2018	December 31, 2017
Raw materials	$3,277	$ 2,802
Work-in-process	2,678	2,254
Finished goods	5,092	4,761
Supplies	208	201
Total inventories	$11,255	$ 10,018

7. Intangible assets and goodwill

A. Intangible assets

Intangible assets are comprised of the following:

		June 30, 2018		
(Millions of dollars)	Weighted Amortizable Life (Years)	Gross Carrying Amount	Accumulated Amortization	Net
Customer relationships	15	$2,467	$ (1,173)	$1,294
Intellectual property	11	1,546	(899)	647
Other	13	195	(97)	98
Total finite-lived intangible assets	14	$4,208	$ (2,169)	$2,039
		December 31, 2017		
	Weighted Amortizable Life (Years)	Gross Carrying Amount	Accumulated Amortization	Net
Customer relationships	15	$2,441	$ (1,122)	$1,319
Intellectual property	11	1,538	(851)	687
Other	13	198	(93)	105
Total finite-lived intangible assets	14	$4,177	$ (2,066)	$2,111

During the first quarter of 2018, we acquired finite-lived intangible assets of $112 million and $5 million due to the purchase of ECM S.p.A. and Downer Freight Rail, respectively. See Note 20 for details on these acquisitions.

Amortization expense for the three and six months ended June 30, 2018 was $83 million and $166 million, respectively. Amortization expense for the three and six months ended June 30, 2017 was $80 million and $159 million, respectively. Amortization expense related to intangible assets is expected to be:

(Millions of dollars)

Remaining Six Months of 2018 2019 2020 2021 2022 Thereafter

$164	$322	$311	$293	$274	$675

B. Goodwill

No goodwill was impaired during the six months ended June 30, 2018 or 2017.

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During the first quarter of 2018, we acquired net assets with related goodwill of $121 million in the Energy & Transportation segment. We recorded goodwill of $109 million related to the acquisition of ECM S.p.A. and $12 million related to the acquisition of Downer Freight Rail. See Note 20 for details on these acquisitions.

The changes in carrying amount of goodwill by reportable segment for the six months ended June 30, 2018 were as follows:

(Millions of dollars)	December 31, 2017	Acquisitions [1]	Other Adjustments [2]	June 30, 2018
Construction Industries				
Goodwill	$ 305	$ —	$ 3	$ 308
Impairments	(22)	—	—	(22)
Net goodwill	283	—	3	286
Resource Industries				
Goodwill	4,232	—	(37)	4,195
Impairments	(1,175)	—	—	(1,175)
Net goodwill	3,057	—	(37)	3,020
Energy & Transportation				
Goodwill	2,806	121	(40)	2,887
All Other [3]				
Goodwill	54	—	2	56
Consolidated total				
Goodwill	7,397	121	(72)	7,446
Impairments	(1,197)	—	—	(1,197)
Net goodwill	$ 6,200	$ 121	$ (72)	$ 6,249

[1] See Note 20 for additional details.
[2] Other adjustments are comprised primarily of foreign currency translation.
[3] Includes All Other operating segments (See Note 15).

8. Investments in debt and equity securities

We have investments in certain debt and equity securities, primarily at Insurance Services, which are recorded at fair value and are primarily included in Other assets in the Consolidated Statement of Financial Position.

Debt securities have been classified as available-for-sale and the unrealized gains and losses arising from the revaluation of these debt securities are included, net of applicable deferred income taxes, in equity (Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) in the Consolidated Statement of Financial Position). Realized gains and losses on sales of debt investments are generally determined using the specific identification method and are included in Other income (expense) in the Consolidated Statement of Results of Operations.

Beginning January 1, 2018, we adopted new accounting guidance issued by the FASB resulting in the unrealized gains and losses arising from the revaluation of these equity securities to be included in Other income (expense) in the Consolidated Statement of Results of Operations. Prior to January 1, 2018, the unrealized gains and losses arising from revaluation of the available-for-sale equity securities and the Real Estate Investment Trust were included, net of applicable deferred income taxes, in equity (Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) in the Consolidated

Statement of Financial Position). See Note 2 for additional information.

The cost basis and fair value of debt and equity securities with unrealized gains and losses included in equity (Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) in the Consolidated Statement of Financial Position) were as follows:

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(Millions of dollars)	June 30, 2018 Cost Basis	June 30, 2018 Unrealized Pretax Net Gains (Losses)	June 30, 2018 Fair Value	December 31, 2017 Cost Basis	December 31, 2017 Unrealized Pretax Net Gains (Losses)	December 31, 2017 Fair Value
Government debt						
U.S. treasury bonds	$9	$ —	$9	$10	$ —	$10
Other U.S. and non-U.S. government bonds	47	—	47	42	—	42
Corporate bonds						
Corporate bonds	677	(12)	665	585	(1)	584
Asset-backed securities	61	—	61	67	—	67
Mortgage-backed debt securities						
U.S. governmental agency	304	(8)	296	265	(4)	261
Residential	7	—	7	8	—	8
Commercial	16	(1)	15	17	—	17
Total debt securities	$1,121	$ (21)	$1,100	$994	$ (5)	$989
Equity securities[1]						
Large capitalization value				287	(3)	284
Real estate investment trust (REIT)				104	6	110
Smaller company growth				40	16	56
Total equity securities				$431	$ 19	$450

[1] Beginning January 1, 2018, the unrealized gains and losses arising from the revaluation of the equity securities are included in Other income (expense) in the Consolidated Statement of Results of Operations. See Note 2 for additional information.

Available-for-sale investments in an unrealized loss position that are not other-than-temporarily impaired:

(Millions of dollars)	June 30, 2018 Less than 12 months[1] Fair Value	Less than 12 months[1] Unrealized Losses	12 months or more[1] Fair Value	12 months or more[1] Unrealized Losses	Total Fair Value	Total Unrealized Losses
Corporate bonds						
Corporate bonds	$529	$ 12	$29	$ 1	$558	$ 13
Mortgage-backed debt securities						
U.S. governmental agency	157	3	119	5	276	8
Total	$686	$ 15	$148	$ 6	$834	$ 21

(Millions of dollars)	December 31, 2017 Less than 12 months[1] Fair Value	Less than 12 months[1] Unrealized Losses	12 months or more[1] Fair Value	12 months or more[1] Unrealized Losses	Total Fair Value	Total Unrealized Losses
Corporate bonds						
Corporate bonds	$312	$ 2	$38	$ —	$350	$ 2

Mortgage-backed debt securities						
U.S. governmental agency	129	1	110	3	239	4
Equity securities						
Large capitalization value	129	5	14	2	143	7
Smaller company growth	17	1	1	—	18	1
Total	$587	$ 9	$163	$ 5	$750	$ 14

[1] Indicates the length of time that individual securities have been in a continuous unrealized loss position.

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Corporate Bonds. The unrealized losses on our investments in corporate bonds relate to changes in interest rates and credit-related yield spreads since time of purchase. We do not intend to sell the investments, and it is not likely that we will be required to sell the investments before recovery of their amortized cost basis. We do not consider these investments to be other-than-temporarily impaired as of June 30, 2018.

Mortgage-Backed Debt Securities. The unrealized losses on our investments in U.S. government agency mortgage-backed securities relate to changes in interest rates and credit-related yield spreads since time of purchase. We do not intend to sell the investments, and it is not likely that we will be required to sell the investments before recovery of their amortized cost basis. We do not consider these investments to be other-than-temporarily impaired as of June 30, 2018.

The cost basis and fair value of the available-for-sale debt securities at June 30, 2018, by contractual maturity, is shown below. Expected maturities will differ from contractual maturities because borrowers may have the right to prepay and creditors may have the right to call obligations.

(Millions of dollars)	June 30, 2018 Cost Basis	Fair Value
Due in one year or less	$135	$135
Due after one year through five years	518	509
Due after five years through ten years	123	120
Due after ten years	18	18
U.S. governmental agency mortgage-backed securities	304	296
Residential mortgage-backed securities	7	7
Commercial mortgage-backed securities	16	15
Total debt securities – available-for-sale	$1,121	$1,100

Sales of available-for-sale securities:

	Three Months Ended June 30		Six Months Ended June 30	
(Millions of dollars)	2018[1]	2017	2018[1]	2017
Proceeds from the sale of available-for-sale securities	$67	$ 98	$140	$187
Gross gains from the sale of available-for-sale securities	$—	$ 1	$—	$2
Gross losses from the sale of available-for-sale securities	$—	$ 1	$—	$2

[1] Beginning January 1, 2018, equity securities are no longer classified as available-for-sale securities. See Note 2 for additional information.

For the three and six months ended June 30, 2018, the net unrealized gains (losses) for equity securities were $6 million and $4 million, respectively, and there were no realized net gains (losses) recognized on the sale of equity securities.

9. Postretirement benefits

A. Pension and postretirement benefit costs

In the first quarter of 2017, we announced the closure of our Gosselies, Belgium, facility. This announcement impacted certain employees that participated in a defined benefit pension plan and resulted in a net loss of $20 million in the first quarter of 2017 for curtailment and termination benefits. In addition during the first quarter of 2017, we announced the decision to phase out production at our Aurora, Illinois, facility, which resulted in termination benefits of $9 million for certain hourly employees that participate in our U.S. hourly defined benefit pension plan.
See Note 19 for more information on the Gosselies closure.

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(Millions of dollars)	U.S. Pension Benefits		Non-U.S. Pension Benefits		Other Postretirement Benefits	
	June 30		June 30		June 30	
	2018	2017	2018	2017	2018	2017
For the three months ended:						
Components of net periodic benefit cost:						
Service cost	$31	$29	$23	$24	$21	$20
Interest cost	134	131	24	25	31	32
Expected return on plan assets	(203)	(183)	(56)	(56)	(8)	(9)
Amortization of prior service cost (credit) [1]	—	—	—	(1)	(8)	(6)
Net periodic benefit cost (benefit) [2]	$(38)	$(23)	$(9)	$(8)	$36	$37
For the six months ended:						
Components of net periodic benefit cost:						
Service cost	$63	$58	$45	$47	$42	$39
Interest cost	267	262	49	50	62	65
Expected return on plan assets	(405)	(367)	(112)	(113)	(16)	(18)
Amortization of prior service cost (credit) [1]	—	—	—	(1)	(17)	(11)
Curtailments and termination benefits	—	9	—	20	—	—
Net periodic benefit cost (benefit) [2]	$(75)	$(38)	$(18)	$3	$71	$75
Weighted-average assumptions used to determine net cost:						
Discount rate used to measure service cost	3.7 %	4.2 %	2.3 %	2.3 %	3.5 %	3.9 %
Discount rate used to measure interest cost	3.2 %	3.3 %	2.2 %	2.3 %	3.2 %	3.3 %
Expected rate of return on plan assets	6.3 %	6.7 %	5.2 %	5.9 %	7.5 %	7.5 %
Rate of compensation increase	4.0 %	4.0 %	4.0 %	4.0 %	4.6 %	4.0 %

1 Prior service cost (credit) for both pension and other postretirement benefits is generally amortized using the straight-line method over the average remaining service period of active employees expected to receive benefits from the plan. For pension plans in which all or almost all of the plan's participants are inactive and other postretirement benefit plans in which all or almost all of the plan's participants are fully eligible for benefits under the plan, prior service cost (credit) is amortized using the straight-line method over the remaining life expectancy of those participants.

2 The service cost component of net periodic pension and other postretirement benefits cost (benefit) is included in Operating costs in the Consolidated Statement of Results of Operations. All other components of net periodic pension and other postretirement benefits cost (benefit) are included in Other income (expense) in the Consolidated Statement of Results of Operations.

We made $75 million and $227 million of contributions to our pension and other postretirement plans during the three and six months ended June 30, 2018, respectively. We currently anticipate full-year 2018 contributions of approximately $365 million. We made $92 million and $198 million of contributions to our pension and other postretirement plans during the three and six months ended June 30, 2017, respectively.

B. Defined contribution benefit costs

Total company costs related to our defined contribution plans were as follows:

	Three Months Ended June 30		Six Months Ended June 30	
(Millions of dollars)	2018	2017	2018	2017
U.S. Plans	$77	$90	$150	$170
Non-U.S. Plans	21	19	43	35
	$98	$109	$193	$205

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10. Guarantees and product warranty

Caterpillar dealer performance guarantees
We have provided an indemnity to a third-party insurance company for potential losses related to performance bonds issued on behalf of Caterpillar dealers. The bonds have varying terms and are issued to insure governmental agencies against nonperformance by certain dealers. We also provided guarantees to third-parties related to the performance of contractual obligations by certain Caterpillar dealers. These guarantees have varying terms and cover potential financial losses incurred by the third-parties resulting from the dealers' nonperformance.

In 2016, we provided a guarantee to an end user related to the performance of contractual obligations by a Caterpillar dealer. Under the guarantee, which expires in 2025, non-performance by the Caterpillar dealer could require Caterpillar to satisfy the contractual obligations by providing goods, services or financial compensation to the end user up to an annual designated cap.

Customer loan guarantees
We provide loan guarantees to third-party lenders for financing associated with machinery purchased by customers. These guarantees have varying terms and are secured by the machinery. In addition, Cat Financial participates in standby letters of credit issued to third parties on behalf of their customers. These standby letters of credit have varying terms and beneficiaries and are secured by customer assets.

Supplier consortium performance guarantees
We have provided guarantees to a customer in Brazil and a customer in Europe related to the performance of contractual obligations by supplier consortiums to which our Caterpillar subsidiaries are members. The guarantees cover potential damages incurred by the customers resulting from the supplier consortiums' non-performance. The damages are capped except for failure of the consortiums to meet certain obligations outlined in the contract in the normal course of business. The guarantees will expire when the supplier consortiums perform all their contractual obligations, which are expected to be completed in 2022 for the customer in Europe and 2025 for the customer in Brazil.

Third party logistics business lease guarantees
We have provided guarantees to third-party lessors for certain properties leased by a third party logistics business, formerly Caterpillar Logistics Services LCC, in which we sold our equity interest in 2015. The guarantees are for the possibility that the third party logistics business would default on real estate lease payments. The guarantees were granted at lease inception and generally will expire at the end of the lease terms.

We have dealer performance guarantees and third party performance guarantees that do not limit potential payment to end users related to indemnities and other commercial contractual obligations. In addition, we have entered into contracts involving industry standard indemnifications that do not limit potential payment. For these unlimited guarantees, we are unable to estimate a maximum potential amount of future payments that could result from claims made.

No significant loss has been experienced or is anticipated under any of these guarantees. At both June 30, 2018 and December 31, 2017, the related liability was $8 million. The maximum potential amount of future payments (undiscounted and without reduction for any amounts that may possibly be recovered under recourse or collateralized provisions) we could be required to make under the guarantees are as follows:

(Millions of dollars)	June 30, 2018	December 31, 2017
Caterpillar dealer performance guarantees	$ 1,375	$ 1,313

Customer loan guarantees	35	40
Supplier consortium performance guarantees	562	565
Third party logistics business lease guarantees	68	69
Other guarantees	134	118
Total guarantees	$ 2,174	$ 2,105

Cat Financial provides guarantees to repurchase certain loans of Caterpillar dealers from a special-purpose corporation (SPC) that qualifies as a variable interest entity. The purpose of the SPC is to provide short-term working capital loans to Caterpillar dealers. This SPC issues commercial paper and uses the proceeds to fund its loan program. Cat Financial

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has a loan purchase agreement with the SPC that obligates Cat Financial to purchase certain loans that are not paid at maturity. Cat Financial receives a fee for providing this guarantee, which provides a source of liquidity for the SPC. Cat Financial is the primary beneficiary of the SPC as its guarantees result in Cat Financial having both the power to direct the activities that most significantly impact the SPC's economic performance and the obligation to absorb losses, and therefore Cat Financial has consolidated the financial statements of the SPC. As of June 30, 2018 and December 31, 2017, the SPC's assets of $1,081 million and $1,107 million, respectively, were primarily comprised of loans to dealers, and the SPC's liabilities of $1,080 million and $1,106 million, respectively, were primarily comprised of commercial paper. The assets of the SPC are not available to pay Cat Financial's creditors. Cat Financial may be obligated to perform under the guarantee if the SPC experiences losses. No loss has been experienced or is anticipated under this loan purchase agreement.

Our product warranty liability is determined by applying historical claim rate experience to the current field population and dealer inventory. Generally, historical claim rates are based on actual warranty experience for each product by machine model/engine size by customer or dealer location (inside or outside North America). Specific rates are developed for each product shipment month and are updated monthly based on actual warranty claim experience.

(Millions of dollars)	2018
Warranty liability, January 1	$1,419
Reduction in liability (payments)	(364)
Increase in liability (new warranties)	362
Warranty liability, June 30	$1,417

(Millions of dollars)	2017
Warranty liability, January 1	$1,258
Reduction in liability (payments)	(860)
Increase in liability (new warranties)	1,021
Warranty liability, December 31	$1,419

11. Profit per share

Computations of profit per share:	Three Months Ended June 30		Six Months Ended June 30	
(Dollars in millions except per share data)	2018	2017	2018	2017
Profit for	$1,707	$802	$3,372	$994

the period (A)[1]				
Determination of shares (in millions):				
Weighted-average number of common shares outstanding (B)	596.2	590.2	597.0	588.8
Shares issuable on exercise of stock awards, net of shares assumed to be purchased out of proceeds at average market price	8.0	5.2	9.1	5.6
Average common shares outstanding for fully diluted computation (C)[2]	604.2	595.4	606.1	594.4
Profit per share of common				

stock:				
Assuming no dilution (A/B)	$2.86	$1.36	$5.65	$1.69
Assuming full dilution (A/C) [2]	$2.82	$1.35	$5.56	$1.67
Shares outstanding as of June 30 (in millions)			594.3	591.0

[1] Profit attributable to common shareholders.
[2] Diluted by assumed exercise of stock-based compensation awards using the treasury stock method.

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SARs and stock options to purchase 1,478,726 and 8,062,177 common shares were outstanding for the three and six months ended June 30, 2018 and 2017, respectively, which were not included in the computation of diluted earnings per share because the effect would have been anti-dilutive.

In January 2014, the Board authorized the repurchase of up to $10.0 billion of Caterpillar common stock, which will expire on December 31, 2018. During the first quarter of 2018, 3.1 million shares of our common stock were repurchased at an aggregate cost to Caterpillar of $500 million.

During the second quarter of 2018, we repurchased $750 million of common stock. In May 2018, we entered into an accelerated stock repurchase agreement (ASR) with a third-party financial institution to purchase shares of our common stock. Pursuant to the terms of the ASR Agreement, 3.3 million shares of our common stock were repurchased at an aggregate cost to Caterpillar of $500 million. In May 2018, we repurchased 1.6 million shares for $250 million in open market transactions. As of June 30, 2018, $4.2 billion of the $10.0 billion authorization remained.

In July 2018, the Board approved a new share repurchase authorization of up to $10.0 billion of Caterpillar common stock effective January 1, 2019, with no expiration.

12. Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)

Comprehensive income and its components are presented in the Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income. Changes in Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss), net of tax, included in the Consolidated Statement of Changes in Shareholders' Equity, consisted of the following:

(Millions of dollars)	Foreign currency translation	Pension and other postretirement benefits	Derivative financial instruments	Available-for-sale securities	Total
Three Months Ended June 30, 2018					
Balance at March 31, 2018	$ (1,021)	$ 37	$ (18)	$ (14)	$ (1,016)
Other comprehensive income (loss) before reclassifications	(411)	—	36	(2)	(377)
Amounts reclassified from accumulated other comprehensive (income) loss	—	(7)	(96)	—	(103)
Other comprehensive income (loss)	(411)	(7)	(60)	(2)	(480)
Balance at June 30, 2018	$ (1,432)	$ 30	$ (78)	$ (16)	$ (1,496)
Three Months Ended June 30, 2017					
Balance at March 31, 2017	$ (1,823)	$ 18	$ (65)	$ 43	$ (1,827)
Other comprehensive income (loss) before reclassifications	324	—	—	10	334
Amounts reclassified from accumulated other comprehensive (income) loss	—	(4)	26	—	22
Other comprehensive income (loss)	324	(4)	26	10	356
Balance at June 30, 2017	$ (1,499)	$ 14	$ (39)	$ 53	$ (1,471)

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(Millions of dollars)	Foreign currency translation	Pension and other postretirement benefits	Derivative financial instruments	Available-for-sale securities	Total
Six Months Ended June 30, 2018					
Balance at December 31, 2017	$ (1,205)	$ 46	$ (41)	$ 8	$ (1,192)
Adjustment to adopt recognition and measurement of financial assets and liabilities guidance[1]	—	—	—	(11)	(11)
Balance at January 1, 2018	(1,205)	46	(41)	(3)	(1,203)
Other comprehensive income (loss) before reclassifications	(228)	(2)	41	(13)	(202)
Amounts reclassified from accumulated other comprehensive (income) loss	1	(14)	(78)	—	(91)
Other comprehensive income (loss)	(227)	(16)	(37)	(13)	(293)
Balance at June 30, 2018	$ (1,432)	$ 30	$ (78)	$ (16)	$ (1,496)
Six Months Ended June 30, 2017					
Balance at December 31, 2016	$ (1,970)	$ 14	$ (115)	$ 32	$ (2,039)
Other comprehensive income (loss) before reclassifications	469	8	10	18	505
Amounts reclassified from accumulated other comprehensive (income) loss	2	(8)	66	3	63
Other comprehensive income (loss)	471	—	76	21	568
Balance at June 30, 2017	$ (1,499)	$ 14	$ (39)	$ 53	$ (1,471)

[1] See Note 2 for additional information.

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The effect of the reclassifications out of Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) on the Consolidated Statement of Results of Operations is as follows:

(Millions of dollars)	Classification of income (expense)	Three Months Ended June 30 2018	2017
Pension and other postretirement benefits:			
Amortization of prior service credit (cost)	Other income (expense)	$8	$7
Tax (provision) benefit		(1)	(3)
Reclassifications net of tax		$7	$4
Derivative financial instruments:			
Foreign exchange contracts	Other income (expense)	$123	$(41)
Foreign exchange contracts	Interest expense of Financial Products	5	—
Interest rate contracts	Interest expense excluding Financial Products	(2)	(1)
Interest rate contracts	Interest expense of Financial Products	—	2
Reclassifications before tax		126	(40)
Tax (provision) benefit		(30)	14
Reclassifications net of tax		$96	$(26)
Total reclassifications from Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)		$103	$(22)

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(Millions of dollars)	Classification of income (expense)	Six Months Ended June 30 2018	2017
Foreign currency translation			
Gain (loss) on foreign currency translation	Other income (expense)	$(1)	$(2)
Tax (provision) benefit		—	—
Reclassifications net of tax		$(1)	$(2)
Pension and other postretirement benefits:			
Amortization of prior service credit (cost)	Other income (expense)	$17	$12
Tax (provision) benefit		(3)	(4)
Reclassifications net of tax		$14	$8
Derivative financial instruments:			
Foreign exchange contracts	Other income (expense)	$95	$(102)
Foreign exchange contracts	Interest expense of Financial Products	8	—
Interest rate contracts	Interest expense excluding Financial Products	(2)	(3)
Interest rate contracts	Interest expense of Financial Products	1	3
Reclassifications before tax		102	(102)
Tax (provision) benefit		(24)	36
Reclassifications net of tax		$78	$(66)
Available-for-sale securities:			
Realized gain (loss)	Other income (expense)	$—	$(4)
Tax (provision) benefit		—	1
Reclassifications net of tax		$—	$(3)
Total reclassifications from Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)		$91	$(63)

13. Environmental and legal matters

The Company is regulated by federal, state and international environmental laws governing its use, transport and disposal of substances and control of emissions. In addition to governing our manufacturing and other operations, these laws often impact the development of our products, including, but not limited to, required compliance with air emissions standards applicable to internal combustion engines. We have made, and will continue to make, significant research and development and capital expenditures to comply with these emissions standards.

We are engaged in remedial activities at a number of locations, often with other companies, pursuant to federal and state laws. When it is probable we will pay remedial costs at a site, and those costs can be reasonably estimated, the investigation, remediation, and operating and maintenance costs are accrued against our earnings. Costs are accrued based on consideration of currently available data and information with respect to each individual site, including available technologies, current applicable laws and regulations, and prior remediation experience. Where no amount within a range of estimates is more likely, we accrue the minimum. Where multiple potentially responsible parties are involved, we consider our proportionate share of the probable costs. In formulating the estimate of probable costs, we do not consider amounts expected to be recovered from insurance companies or others. We reassess these accrued amounts on a quarterly basis. The amount recorded for environmental remediation is not material and is included in Accrued expenses. We believe

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there is no more than a remote chance that a material amount for remedial activities at any individual site, or at all the sites in the aggregate, will be required.

On January 7, 2015, the Company received a grand jury subpoena from the U.S. District Court for the Central District of Illinois. The subpoena requests documents and information from the Company relating to, among other things, financial information concerning U.S. and non-U.S. Caterpillar subsidiaries (including undistributed profits of non-U.S. subsidiaries and the movement of cash among U.S. and non-U.S. subsidiaries). The Company has received additional subpoenas relating to this investigation requesting additional documents and information relating to, among other things, the purchase and resale of replacement parts by Caterpillar Inc. and non-U.S. Caterpillar subsidiaries, dividend distributions of certain non-U.S. Caterpillar subsidiaries, and Caterpillar SARL and related structures. On March 2-3, 2017, agents with the Department of Commerce, the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation and the Internal Revenue Service executed search and seizure warrants at three facilities of the Company in the Peoria, Illinois area, including its former corporate headquarters. The warrants identify, and agents seized, documents and information related to, among other things, the export of products from the United States, the movement of products between the United States and Switzerland, the relationship between Caterpillar Inc. and Caterpillar SARL, and sales outside the United States. It is the Company’s understanding that the warrants, which concern both tax and export activities, are related to the ongoing grand jury investigation. The Company is continuing to cooperate with this investigation. The Company is unable to predict the outcome or reasonably estimate any potential loss; however, we currently believe that this matter will not have a material adverse effect on the Company’s consolidated results of operations, financial position or liquidity.

On March 20, 2014, Brazil’s Administrative Council for Economic Defense (CADE) published a Technical Opinion which named 18 companies and over 100 individuals as defendants, including two subsidiaries of Caterpillar Inc., MGE - Equipamentos e Serviços Ferroviários Ltda. (MGE) and Caterpillar Brasil Ltda. The publication of the Technical Opinion opened CADE's official administrative investigation into allegations that the defendants participated in anticompetitive bid activity for the construction and maintenance of metro and train networks in Brazil. While companies cannot be held criminally liable for anticompetitive conduct in Brazil, criminal charges have been brought against two current employees of MGE and one former employee of MGE involving the same conduct alleged by CADE. The Company has responded to all requests for information from the authorities. The Company is unable to predict the outcome or reasonably estimate the potential loss; however, we currently believe that this matter will not have a material adverse effect on the Company's consolidated results of operations, financial position or liquidity.

In addition, we are involved in other unresolved legal actions that arise in the normal course of business. The most prevalent of these unresolved actions involve disputes related to product design, manufacture and performance liability (including claimed asbestos and welding fumes exposure), contracts, employment issues, environmental matters, intellectual property rights, taxes (other than income taxes) and securities laws. The aggregate range of reasonably possible losses in excess of accrued liabilities, if any, associated with these unresolved legal actions is not material. In some cases, we cannot reasonably estimate a range of loss because there is insufficient information regarding the matter. However, we believe there is no more than a remote chance that any liability arising from these matters would be material. Although it is not possible to predict with certainty the outcome of these unresolved legal actions, we believe that these actions will not individually or in the aggregate have a material adverse effect on our consolidated results of operations, financial position or liquidity.

14. Income taxes

The provision for income taxes for the first six months of 2018 reflected an estimated annual tax rate of 24 percent, compared to 32 percent for the first six months of 2017, excluding the discrete items discussed in the following paragraph. The decrease was primarily due to the reduction in the U.S. corporate tax rate beginning January 1, 2018, along with other changes in the geographic mix of profits from a tax perspective.

In addition, a discrete tax benefit of $49 million was recorded in the first six months of 2018, compared to $27 million in the first six months of 2017, for the settlement of stock-based compensation awards with associated tax deductions in excess of cumulative U.S. GAAP compensation expense. The provision for income taxes for the first six months of 2018 also included a $25 million benefit for the release of a valuation allowance against the deferred tax assets of a non-U.S. subsidiary. The provision for income taxes for the first six months of 2017 also included a $15 million increase to prior year taxes related to non-U.S. restructuring costs.

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Our analysis of U.S. tax reform legislation, updated through June 30, 2018, resulted in no change to the 2017 year-end provisional charge of $2.371 billion. We will continue to update our calculations as additional required information is prepared and analyzed, interpretations and assumptions are refined, additional guidance is issued, and due to actions we may take as a result of the legislation. These updates could significantly impact the provision for income taxes, the amount of taxes payable and the deferred tax asset and liability balances.

On January 31, 2018, we received a Revenue Agent's Report from the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) indicating the end of the field examination of our U.S. income tax returns for 2010 to 2012. In the audits of 2007 to 2012 including the impact of a loss carryback to 2005, the IRS has proposed to tax in the United States profits earned from certain parts transactions by Caterpillar SARL, based on the IRS examination team's application of the "substance-over-form" or "assignment-of-income" judicial doctrines. We are vigorously contesting the proposed increases to tax and penalties for these years of approximately $2.3 billion. We believe that the relevant transactions complied with applicable tax laws and did not violate judicial doctrines. We have filed U.S. income tax returns on this same basis for years after 2012. Based on the information currently available, we do not anticipate a significant increase or decrease to our unrecognized tax benefits for this matter within the next 12 months. We currently believe the ultimate disposition of this matter will not have a material adverse effect on our consolidated financial position, liquidity or results of operations.

15. Segment information

A. Basis for segment information

Our Executive Office is comprised of a Chief Executive Officer (CEO), five Group Presidents, a General Counsel & Corporate Secretary and a Chief Human Resources Officer. Group Presidents are accountable for a related set of end-to-end businesses that they manage. The General Counsel & Corporate Secretary leads the Law and Public Policy Division. The Chief Human Resources Officer leads the Human Resources Organization. The CEO allocates resources and manages performance at the Group President level. As such, the CEO serves as our Chief Operating Decision Maker, and operating segments are primarily based on the Group President reporting structure.

Three of our operating segments, Construction Industries, Resource Industries and Energy & Transportation, are led by Group Presidents. One operating segment, Financial Products, is led by a Group President who also has responsibility for Corporate Services. Corporate Services is a cost center primarily responsible for the performance of certain support functions globally and to provide centralized services; it does not meet the definition of an operating segment. One Group President leads two smaller operating segments that are included in the All Other operating segments. The Law and Public Policy Division and the Human Resources Organization are cost centers and do not meet the definition of an operating segment.

Segment information for 2017 has been recast due to our adoption of new accounting guidance issued by the FASB related to the presentation of net periodic pension costs and net periodic postretirement benefit costs. Prior service cost (credits) is no longer included in segment profit. See Note 2 for additional information.

B. Description of segments

We have six operating segments, of which four are reportable segments. Following is a brief description of our reportable segments and the business activities included in the All Other operating segments:

Construction Industries: A segment primarily responsible for supporting customers using machinery in infrastructure, forestry and building construction applications. Responsibilities include business strategy, product design, product management and development, manufacturing, marketing and sales and product support. The product portfolio includes asphalt pavers, backhoe loaders, compactors, cold planers, compact track and multi-terrain loaders, mini, small, medium and large track excavators, forestry excavators, feller bunchers, harvesters, knuckleboom loaders, motor graders, pipelayers, road reclaimers, site prep tractors, skidders, skid steer loaders, telehandlers, small and medium track-type tractors, track-type loaders, utility vehicles, wheel excavators, compact, small and medium wheel loaders and related parts and work tools. Inter-segment sales are a source of revenue for this segment.

Resource Industries: A segment primarily responsible for supporting customers using machinery in mining, quarry and aggregates, waste and material handling applications. Responsibilities include business strategy, product design, product management and development, manufacturing, marketing and sales and product support. The product portfolio includes large track-type tractors, large mining trucks, hard rock vehicles, longwall miners, electric rope shovels, draglines,

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hydraulic shovels, rotary drills, large wheel loaders, off-highway trucks, articulated trucks, wheel tractor scrapers, wheel dozers, landfill compactors, soil compactors, hard rock continuous mining systems, select work tools, machinery components, electronics and control systems and related parts. In addition to equipment, Resource Industries also develops and sells technology products and services to provide customers fleet management, equipment management analytics and autonomous machine capabilities. Resource Industries also manages areas that provide services to other parts of the company, including integrated manufacturing and research and development. Inter-segment sales are a source of revenue for this segment.

Energy & Transportation: A segment primarily responsible for supporting customers using reciprocating engines, turbines, diesel-electric locomotives and related parts across industries serving Oil and Gas, Power Generation, Industrial and Transportation applications, including marine and rail-related businesses. Responsibilities include business strategy, product design, product management and development, manufacturing, marketing and sales and product support of turbine machinery and integrated systems and solutions and turbine-related services, reciprocating engine-powered generator sets, integrated systems used in the electric power generation industry, reciprocating engines and integrated systems and solutions for the marine and oil and gas industries; reciprocating engines supplied to the industrial industry as well as Cat machinery; the remanufacturing of Cat engines and components and remanufacturing services for other companies; the business strategy, product design, product management and development, manufacturing, remanufacturing, leasing and service of diesel-electric locomotives and components and other rail-related products and services and product support of on-highway vocational trucks for North America. Inter-segment sales are a source of revenue for this segment.

Financial Products Segment: Provides financing alternatives to customers and dealers around the world for Caterpillar products, as well as financing for vehicles, power generation facilities and marine vessels that, in most cases, incorporate Caterpillar products. Financing plans include operating and finance leases, installment sale contracts, working capital loans and wholesale financing plans. The segment also provides insurance and risk management products and services that help customers and dealers manage their business risk. Insurance and risk management products offered include physical damage insurance, inventory protection plans, extended service coverage for machines and engines, and dealer property and casualty insurance. The various forms of financing, insurance and risk management products offered to customers and dealers help support the purchase and lease of our equipment. The segment also earns revenues from Machinery, Energy & Transportation but the related costs are not allocated to operating segments.

All Other operating segments: Primarily includes activities such as: business strategy, product management and development, manufacturing of filters and fluids, undercarriage, ground engaging tools, fluid transfer products, precision seals, rubber sealing and connecting components primarily for Cat products; parts distribution; integrated logistics solutions, distribution services responsible for dealer development and administration including a wholly owned dealer in Japan, dealer portfolio management and ensuring the most efficient and effective distribution of machines, engines and parts; digital investments for new customer and dealer solutions that integrate data analytics with state-of-the-art digital technologies while transforming the buying experience. Results for the All Other operating segments are included as a reconciling item between reportable segments and consolidated external reporting.

C. Segment measurement and reconciliations

There are several methodology differences between our segment reporting and our external reporting. The following is a list of the more significant methodology differences:

- Machinery, Energy & Transportation segment net assets generally include inventories, receivables, property, plant and equipment, goodwill, intangibles, accounts payable and customer advances. Liabilities other than accounts payable and customer advances are generally managed at the corporate level and are not included in segment operations. Financial Products Segment assets generally include all categories of assets.

- Segment inventories and cost of sales are valued using a current cost methodology.

- Goodwill allocated to segments is amortized using a fixed amount based on a 20 year useful life. This methodology difference only impacts segment assets; no goodwill amortization expense is included in segment profit. In addition, only a portion of goodwill for certain acquisitions made in 2011 or later has been allocated to segments.

- The present value of future lease payments for certain Machinery, Energy & Transportation operating leases is included in segment assets. The estimated financing component of the lease payments is excluded.

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- Currency exposures for Machinery, Energy & Transportation are generally managed at the corporate level and the effects of changes in exchange rates on results of operations within the year are not included in segment profit. The net difference created in the translation of revenues and costs between exchange rates used for U.S. GAAP reporting and exchange rates used for segment reporting is reported as a methodology difference.

- Stock-based compensation expense is not included in segment profit.

- Postretirement benefit expenses are split; segments are generally responsible for service costs, with the remaining elements of net periodic benefit cost included as a methodology difference.

- Machinery, Energy & Transportation segment profit is determined on a pretax basis and excludes interest expense and most other income/expense items. Financial Products Segment profit is determined on a pretax basis and includes other income/expense items.

Reconciling items are created based on accounting differences between segment reporting and our consolidated external reporting. Please refer to pages 42 to 48 for financial information regarding significant reconciling items. Most of our reconciling items are self-explanatory given the above explanations. For the reconciliation of profit, we have grouped the reconciling items as follows:

- Corporate costs: These costs are related to corporate requirements primarily for compliance and legal functions for the benefit of the entire organization.

- Restructuring costs: Primarily costs for employee separation, long-lived asset impairments and contract terminations. These costs are included in Other operating (income) expenses except for defined-benefit plan curtailment losses and special termination benefits, which are included in Other income (expense). Restructuring costs also include other exit-related costs primarily for accelerated depreciation, inventory write-downs, equipment relocation and project management costs and LIFO inventory decrement benefits from inventory liquidations at closed facilities (all of which are primarily included in Cost of goods sold). A table, Reconciliation of Restructuring costs on page 45, has been included to illustrate how segment profit would have been impacted by the restructuring costs. See Note 19 for more information.

- Methodology differences: See previous discussion of significant accounting differences between segment reporting and consolidated external reporting.

- Timing: Timing differences in the recognition of costs between segment reporting and consolidated external reporting. For example, certain costs are reported on the cash basis for segment reporting and the accrual basis for consolidated external reporting.

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Reportable Segments
Three Months Ended June 30
(Millions of dollars)

2018	External sales and revenues	Inter-segment sales and revenues	Total sales and revenues	Depreciation and amortization	Segment profit	Segment assets at June 30	Capital expenditures
Construction Industries	$6,137	$ 35	$6,172	$ 90	$ 1,154	$ 4,915	$ 62
Resource Industries	2,431	95	2,526	115	411	6,410	39
Energy & Transportation	4,714	1,010	5,724	157	1,012	8,088	140
Machinery, Energy & Transportation	$13,282	$ 1,140	$14,422	$ 362	$ 2,577	$ 19,413	$ 241
Financial Products Segment	829 [1]	—	829	212	134	35,908	533
Total	$14,111	$ 1,140	$15,251	$ 574	$ 2,711	$ 55,321	$ 774

2017	External sales and revenues	Inter-segment sales and revenues	Total sales and revenues	Depreciation and amortization	Segment profit	Segment assets at December 31	Capital expenditures
Construction Industries	$4,930	$ 29	$4,959	$ 100	$ 900	$ 4,838	$ 36
Resource Industries	1,759	77	1,836	130	99	6,403	31
Energy & Transportation	3,941	827	4,768	162	694	7,564	91
Machinery, Energy & Transportation	$10,630	$ 933	$11,563	$ 392	$ 1,693	$ 18,805	$ 158
Financial Products Segment	776 [1]	—	776	204	191	34,893	439
Total	$11,406	$ 933	$12,339	$ 596	$ 1,884	$ 53,698	$ 597

[1] Includes revenues from Machinery, Energy & Transportation of $118 million and $102 million in the second quarter of 2018 and 2017, respectively.

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Reportable Segments
Six Months Ended June 30
(Millions of dollars)

2018	External sales and revenues	Inter-segment sales and revenues	Total sales and revenues	Depreciation and amortization	Segment profit	Segment assets at June 30	Capital expenditures
Construction Industries	$11,796	$ 53	$11,849	$ 179	$ 2,271	$ 4,915	$ 104
Resource Industries	4,639	196	4,835	231	789	6,410	62
Energy & Transportation	8,990	1,953	10,943	315	1,886	8,088	302
Machinery, Energy & Transportation	$25,425	$ 2,202	$27,627	$ 725	$ 4,946	$ 19,413	$ 468
Financial Products Segment	1,622 [1]	—	1,622	415	275	35,908	894
Total	$27,047	$ 2,202	$29,249	$ 1,140	$ 5,221	$ 55,321	$ 1,362

2017	External sales and revenues	Inter-segment sales and revenues	Total sales and revenues	Depreciation and amortization	Segment profit	Segment assets at December 31	Capital expenditures
Construction Industries	$9,021	$ 38	$9,059	$ 202	$ 1,534	$ 4,838	$ 57
Resource Industries	3,429	168	3,597	257	259	6,403	52
Energy & Transportation	7,297	1,607	8,904	320	1,239	7,564	207
Machinery, Energy & Transportation	$19,747	$ 1,813	$21,560	$ 779	$ 3,032	$ 18,805	$ 316
Financial Products Segment	1,536 [1]	—	1,536	412	374	34,893	710
Total	$21,283	$ 1,813	$23,096	$ 1,191	$ 3,406	$ 53,698	$ 1,026

[1] Includes revenues from Machinery, Energy & Transportation of $223 million and $188 million in the first half of 2018 and 2017, respectively.

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For the three and six months ending June 30, 2018, sales and revenues by geographic region reconciled to consolidated sales and revenues were as follows:

Sales and Revenues by Geographic Region

(Millions of dollars)	North America	Latin America	EAME	Asia/ Pacific	External Sales and Revenues
Three Months Ended June 30, 2018					
Construction Industries	$2,739	$392	$1,171	$1,835	$6,137
Resource Industries	804	394	569	664	2,431
Energy & Transportation	2,582	287	1,153	692	4,714
All Other operating segments	17	1	4	19	41
Corporate Items and Eliminations	(40)	(3)	—	(1)	(44)
Machinery, Energy & Transportation Sales	6,102	1,071	2,897	3,209	13,279
Financial Products Segment	537	71	101	120	829
Corporate Items and Eliminations	(57)	(11)	(7)	(22)	(97)
Financial Products Revenues	480	60	94	98	732
Consolidated Sales and Revenues	$6,582	$1,131	$2,991	$3,307	$14,011
Six Months Ended June 30, 2018					
Construction Industries	$5,359	$736	$2,238	$3,463	$11,796
Resource Industries	1,602	754	1,089	1,194	4,639
Energy & Transportation	4,807	567	2,245	1,371	8,990
All Other operating segments	32	1	8	37	78
Corporate Items and Eliminations	(68)	(2)	(3)	(1)	(74)
Machinery, Energy & Transportation Sales	11,732	2,056	5,577	6,064	25,429
Financial Products Segment	1,049	145	202	226	1,622
Corporate Items and Eliminations	(106)	(24)	(12)	(39)	(181)
Financial Products Revenues	943	121	190	187	1,441
Consolidated Sales and Revenues	$12,675	$2,177	$5,767	$6,251	$26,870

For the three and six months ending June 30, 2018, Energy & Transportation segment sales by end user application were as follows:

Energy & Transportation External Sales

(Millions of dollars)	Three Months Ended June 30, 2018	Six Months Ended June 30, 2018
Oil and gas	$1,467	$2,682
Power generation	992	1,961
Industrial	969	1,875
Transportation	1,286	2,472

Energy & Transportation External Sales	$ 4,714	$ 8,990

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Reconciliation of Sales and revenues:

(Millions of dollars)	Machinery, Energy & Transportation	Financial Products	Consolidating Adjustments	Consolidated Total
Three Months Ended June 30, 2017				
Total external sales and revenues from reportable segments	$ 10,630	$ 776	$ —	$ 11,406
All Other operating segments	33	—	—	33
Other	(24)	17	(101) [1]	(108)
Total sales and revenues	$ 10,639	$ 793	$ (101)	$ 11,331

	Machinery, Energy & Transportation	Financial Products	Consolidating Adjustments	Consolidated Total
Six Months Ended June 30, 2017				
Total external sales and revenues from reportable segments	$ 19,747	$ 1,536	$ —	$ 21,283
All Other operating segments	70	—	—	70
Other	(48)	34	(186) [1]	(200)
Total sales and revenues	$ 19,769	$ 1,570	$ (186)	$ 21,153

[1] Elimination of Financial Products revenues from Machinery, Energy & Transportation.

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Reconciliation of Consolidated profit before taxes:

(Millions of dollars)	Machinery, Energy & Transportation	Financial Products	Consolidated Total
Three Months Ended June 30, 2018			
Total profit from reportable segments	$ 2,577	$ 134	$ 2,711
All Other operating segments	23	—	23
Cost centers	(1)	—	(1)
Corporate costs	(178)	—	(178)
Timing	(66)	—	(66)
Restructuring costs	(113)	(1)	(114)
Methodology differences:			
Inventory/cost of sales	31	—	31
Postretirement benefit expense	82	—	82
Stock-based compensation expense	(60)	(2)	(62)
Financing costs	(69)	—	(69)
Currency	(52)	—	(52)
Other income/expense methodology differences	(95)	—	(95)
Other methodology differences	(29)	5	(24)
Total consolidated profit before taxes	$ 2,050	$ 136	$ 2,186
Three Months Ended June 30, 2017			
Total profit from reportable segments	$ 1,693	$ 191	$ 1,884
All Other operating segments	(19)	—	(19)
Cost centers	(11)	—	(11)
Corporate costs	(174)	—	(174)
Timing	(69)	—	(69)
Restructuring costs	(169)	—	(169)
Methodology differences:			—
Inventory/cost of sales	(8)	—	(8)
Postretirement benefit expense	44	—	44
Stock-based compensation expense	(65)	(3)	(68)
Financing costs	(123)	—	(123)
Currency	(119)	—	(119)
Other income/expense methodology differences	21	—	21
Other methodology differences	(30)	—	(30)
Total consolidated profit before taxes	$ 971	$ 188	$ 1,159

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Reconciliation of Consolidated profit before taxes:

(Millions of dollars)	Machinery, Energy & Transportation	Financial Products	Consolidated Total
Six Months Ended June 30, 2018			
Total profit from reportable segments	$ 4,946	$ 275	$ 5,221
All Other operating segments	80	—	80
Cost centers	26	—	26
Corporate costs	(346)	—	(346)
Timing	(150)	—	(150)
Restructuring costs	(182)	(1)	(183)
Methodology differences:			
Inventory/cost of sales	23	—	23
Postretirement benefit expense	169	—	169
Stock-based compensation expense	(108)	(4)	(112)
Financing costs	(147)	—	(147)
Currency	(49)	—	(49)
Other income/expense methodology differences	(173)	—	(173)
Other methodology differences	(42)	3	(39)
Total consolidated profit before taxes	$ 4,047	$ 273	$ 4,320
Six Months Ended June 30, 2017			
Total profit from reportable segments	$ 3,032	$ 374	$ 3,406
All Other operating segments	(33)	—	(33)
Cost centers	(4)	—	(4)
Corporate costs	(289)	—	(289)
Timing	(107)	—	(107)
Restructuring costs	(920)	(1)	(921)
Methodology differences:			
Inventory/cost of sales	(76)	—	(76)
Postretirement benefit expense	91	—	91
Stock-based compensation expense	(112)	(5)	(117)
Financing costs	(253)	—	(253)
Currency	(158)	—	(158)
Other income/expense methodology differences	(34)	—	(34)
Other methodology differences	(61)	4	(57)
Total consolidated profit before taxes	$ 1,076	$ 372	$ 1,448

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Reconciliation of Restructuring costs:

As noted above, restructuring costs are a reconciling item between Segment profit and Consolidated profit before taxes. Had we included the amounts in the segments' results, the profit would have been as shown below:

Reconciliation of Restructuring costs:

(Millions of dollars)	Segment profit (loss)	Restructuring costs	Segment profit (loss) with restructuring costs
Three Months Ended June 30, 2018			
Construction Industries	$ 1,154	$ (29)	$ 1,125
Resource Industries	411	(52)	359
Energy & Transportation	1,012	(24)	988
Financial Products Segment	134	(1)	133
All Other operating segments	23	(5)	18
Total	$ 2,734	$ (111)	$ 2,623
Three Months Ended June 30, 2017			
Construction Industries	$ 900	$ (27)	$ 873
Resource Industries	99	(111)	(12)
Energy & Transportation	694	(44)	650
Financial Products Segment	191	(1)	190
All Other operating segments	(19)	(13)	(32)
Total	$ 1,865	$ (196)	$ 1,669

Reconciliation of Restructuring costs:

(Millions of dollars)	Segment profit (loss)	Restructuring costs	Segment profit (loss) with restructuring costs
Six Months Ended June 30, 2018			
Construction Industries	$ 2,271	$ (43)	$ 2,228
Resource Industries	789	(96)	693
Energy & Transportation	1,886	(29)	1,857
Financial Products Segment	275	(1)	274
All Other operating segments	80	(9)	71
Total	$ 5,301	$ (178)	$ 5,123
Six Months Ended June 30, 2017			
Construction Industries	$ 1,534	$ (694)	$ 840
Resource Industries	259	(170)	89
Energy & Transportation	1,239	(58)	1,181
Financial Products Segment	374	(2)	372
All Other operating segments	(33)	(19)	(52)
Total	$ 3,373	$ (943)	$ 2,430

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Reconciliation of Assets:

(Millions of dollars)	Machinery, Energy & Transportation	Financial Products	Consolidating Adjustments	Consolidated Total
June 30, 2018				
Total assets from reportable segments	$ 19,413	$35,908	$ —	$ 55,321
All Other operating segments	1,278	—	—	1,278
Items not included in segment assets:				
Cash and short-term investments	7,786	—	—	7,786
Intercompany receivables	1,585	—	(1,585)	—
Investment in Financial Products	4,063	—	(4,063)	—
Deferred income taxes	2,107	—	(586)	1,521
Goodwill and intangible assets	4,325	—	—	4,325
Property, plant and equipment – net and other assets	2,196	—	—	2,196
Operating lease methodology difference	(183)	—	—	(183)
Inventory methodology differences	(2,333)	—	—	(2,333)
Liabilities included in segment assets	9,757	—	—	9,757
Other	(642)	—	(39)	(681)
Total assets	$ 49,352	$35,908	$ (6,273)	$ 78,987
December 31, 2017				
Total assets from reportable segments	$ 18,805	$34,893	$ —	$ 53,698
All Other operating segments	1,312	—	—	1,312
Items not included in segment assets:				
Cash and short-term investments	7,381	—	—	7,381
Intercompany receivables	1,733	—	(1,733)	—
Investment in Financial Products	4,064	—	(4,064)	—
Deferred income taxes	2,166	—	(574)	1,592
Goodwill and intangible assets	4,210	—	—	4,210
Property, plant and equipment – net and other assets	2,341	—	—	2,341
Operating lease methodology difference	(191)	—	—	(191)
Inventory methodology differences	(2,287)	—	—	(2,287)
Liabilities included in segment assets	9,352	—	—	9,352
Other	(399)	(14)	(33)	(446)
Total assets	$ 48,487	$34,879	$ (6,404)	$ 76,962

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Reconciliations of Depreciation and amortization:

(Millions of dollars)	Machinery, Energy & Transportation	Financial Products	Consolidated Total
Three Months Ended June 30, 2018			
Total depreciation and amortization from reportable segments	$ 362	$ 212	$ 574
Items not included in segment depreciation and amortization:			
All Other operating segments	58	—	58
Cost centers	32	—	32
Other	13	9	22
Total depreciation and amortization	$ 465	$ 221	$ 686
Three Months Ended June 30, 2017			
Total depreciation and amortization from reportable segments	$ 392	$ 204	$ 596
Items not included in segment depreciation and amortization:			
All Other operating segments	56	—	56
Cost centers	35	—	35
Other	24	9	33
Total depreciation and amortization	$ 507	$ 213	$ 720

Reconciliations of Depreciation and amortization:

(Millions of dollars)	Machinery, Energy & Transportation	Financial Products	Consolidated Total
Six Months Ended June 30, 2018			
Total depreciation and amortization from reportable segments	$ 725	$ 415	$ 1,140
Items not included in segment depreciation and amortization:			
All Other operating segments	115	—	115
Cost centers	63	—	63
Other	30	19	49
Total depreciation and amortization	$ 933	$ 434	$ 1,367
Six Months Ended June 30, 2017			
Total depreciation and amortization from reportable segments	$ 779	$ 412	$ 1,191
Items not included in segment depreciation and amortization:			
All Other operating segments	110	—	110
Cost centers	70	—	70
Other	39	20	59
Total depreciation and amortization	$ 998	$ 432	$ 1,430

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Reconciliations of Capital expenditures:

(Millions of dollars)	Machinery, Energy & Transportation	Financial Products	Consolidating Adjustments	Consolidated Total
Three Months Ended June 30, 2018				
Total capital expenditures from reportable segments	$ 241	$ 533	$ —	$ 774
Items not included in segment capital expenditures:				
All Other operating segments	27	—	—	27
Cost centers	26	—	—	26
Timing	(18)	—	—	(18)
Other	(45)	43	(36)	(38)
Total capital expenditures	$ 231	$ 576	$ (36)	$ 771
Three Months Ended June 30, 2017				
Total capital expenditures from reportable segments	$ 158	$ 439	$ —	$ 597
Items not included in segment capital expenditures:				
All Other operating segments	25	—	—	25
Cost centers	14	—	—	14
Timing	(9)	—	—	(9)
Other	(18)	11	(5)	(12)
Total capital expenditures	$ 170	$ 450	$ (5)	$ 615

Reconciliations of Capital expenditures:

(Millions of dollars)	Machinery, Energy & Transportation	Financial Products	Consolidating Adjustments	Consolidated Total
Six Months Ended June 30, 2018				
Total capital expenditures from reportable segments	$ 468	$ 894	$ —	$ 1,362
Items not included in segment capital expenditures:				
All Other operating segments	38	—	—	38
Cost centers	40	—	—	40
Timing	157	—	—	157
Other	(149)	120	(40)	(69)
Total capital expenditures	$ 554	$ 1,014	$ (40)	$ 1,528
Six Months Ended June 30, 2017				
Total capital expenditures from reportable segments	$ 316	$ 710	$ —	$ 1,026
Items not included in segment capital expenditures:				
All Other operating segments	45	—	—	45
Cost centers	23	—	—	23
Timing	79	—	—	79
Other	(84)	43	(8)	(49)
Total capital expenditures	$ 379	$ 753	$ (8)	$ 1,124

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16. Cat Financial financing activities

Allowance for credit losses

The allowance for credit losses is an estimate of the losses inherent in Cat Financial's finance receivable portfolio and includes consideration of accounts that have been individually identified as impaired, as well as pools of finance receivables where it is probable that certain receivables in the pool are impaired but the individual accounts cannot yet be identified. In identifying and measuring impairment, management takes into consideration past loss experience, known and inherent risks in the portfolio, adverse situations that may affect the borrower's ability to repay, estimated value of underlying collateral and current economic conditions.

Accounts are identified for individual review based on past-due status and information available about the customer, such as financial statements, news reports and published credit ratings, as well as general information regarding industry trends and the economic environment in which Cat Financial's customers operate. The allowance for credit losses attributable to finance receivables that are individually evaluated and determined to be impaired is based on the present value of expected future cash flows discounted at the receivables' effective interest rate, the fair value of the collateral for collateral-dependent receivables or the observable market price of the receivable. In determining collateral value, Cat Financial estimates the current fair market value of the collateral less selling costs. Cat Financial also considers credit enhancements such as additional collateral and contractual third-party guarantees. The allowance for credit losses attributable to the remaining accounts not yet individually identified as impaired is estimated based on loss forecast models utilizing probabilities of default, our estimate of the loss emergence period and the estimated loss given default. In addition, qualitative factors not able to be fully captured in the loss forecast models including industry trends, macroeconomic factors and model imprecision are considered in the evaluation of the adequacy of the allowance for credit losses. These qualitative factors are subjective and require a degree of management judgment.

Cat Financial's allowance for credit losses is segregated into two portfolio segments:

- Customer - Finance receivables with retail customers.
- Dealer - Finance receivables with Caterpillar dealers.

A portfolio segment is the level at which the company develops a systematic methodology for determining its allowance for credit losses.

Cat Financial further evaluates portfolio segments by the class of finance receivables, which is defined as a level of information (below a portfolio segment) in which the finance receivables have the same initial measurement attribute and a similar method for assessing and monitoring credit risk. Typically, Cat Financial's finance receivables within a geographic area have similar credit risk profiles and methods for assessing and monitoring credit risk. Cat Financial's classes, which align with management reporting for credit losses, are as follows:

- North America - Finance receivables originated in the United States or Canada.
- Europe - Finance receivables originated in Europe, Africa, the Middle East and the Commonwealth of Independent States.
- Asia Pacific - Finance receivables originated in Australia, New Zealand, China, Japan and Southeast Asia.
- Mining - Finance receivables related to large mining customers worldwide and project financing in various countries.
- Latin America - Finance receivables originated in Mexico, and Central and South American countries.
- Caterpillar Power Finance - Finance receivables originated worldwide related to marine vessels with Caterpillar engines and Caterpillar electrical power generation, gas compression and co-generation systems and non-Caterpillar equipment that is powered by these systems.

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An analysis of the allowance for credit losses was as follows:

(Millions of dollars)	June 30, 2018		
Allowance for Credit Losses:	Customer	Dealer	Total
Balance at beginning of year	$353	$9	$362
Receivables written off	(130)	—	(130)
Recoveries on receivables previously written off	20	—	20
Provision for credit losses	170	(1)	169
Other	(9)	—	(9)
Balance at end of period	$404	$8	$412
Individually evaluated for impairment	$205	$—	$205
Collectively evaluated for impairment	199	8	207
Ending Balance	$404	$8	$412
Recorded Investment in Finance Receivables:			
Individually evaluated for impairment	$827	$—	$827
Collectively evaluated for impairment	18,336	3,455	21,791
Ending Balance	$19,163	$3,455	$22,618

(Millions of dollars)	December 31, 2017		
Allowance for Credit Losses:	Customer	Dealer	Total
Balance at beginning of year	$331	$10	$341
Receivables written off	(157)	—	(157)
Recoveries on receivables previously written off	43	—	43
Provision for credit losses	129	(1)	128
Other	7	—	7
Balance at end of year	$353	$9	$362
Individually evaluated for impairment	$149	$—	$149
Collectively evaluated for impairment	204	9	213
Ending Balance	$353	$9	$362
Recorded Investment in Finance Receivables:			
Individually evaluated for impairment	$942	$—	$942
Collectively evaluated for impairment	18,226	3,464	21,690
Ending Balance	$19,168	$3,464	$22,632

Credit quality of finance receivables

At origination, Cat Financial evaluates credit risk based on a variety of credit quality factors including prior payment experience, customer financial information, credit-rating agency ratings, loan-to-value ratios and other internal metrics. On an ongoing basis, Cat Financial monitors credit quality based on past-due status and collection experience as there is a meaningful correlation between the past-due status of customers and the risk of loss.

In determining past-due status, Cat Financial considers the entire recorded investment in finance receivables past due when any installment is over 30 days past due. The tables below summarize the recorded investment in finance receivables by aging category.

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(Millions of dollars)	June 30, 2018 31-60 Days Past Due	61-90 Days Past Due	91+ Days Past Due	Total Past Due	Current	Recorded Investment in Finance Receivables	91+ Still Accruing
Customer							
North America	$72	$16	$43	$ 131	$8,067	$ 8,198	$ 7
Europe	31	12	106	149	2,659	2,808	42
Asia Pacific	30	12	8	50	2,415	2,465	3
Mining	2	—	10	12	1,631	1,643	—
Latin America	42	17	102	161	1,408	1,569	—
Caterpillar Power Finance	37	61	250	348	2,132	2,480	30
Dealer							
North America	—	—	—	—	1,931	1,931	—
Europe	—	—	—	—	324	324	—
Asia Pacific	—	—	—	—	485	485	—
Mining	—	—	—	—	3	3	—
Latin America	—	1	77	78	632	710	—
Caterpillar Power Finance	—	—	—	—	2	2	—
Total	$214	$119	$596	$ 929	$21,689	$ 22,618	$ 82

(Millions of dollars)	December 31, 2017 31-60 Days Past Due	61-90 Days Past Due	91+ Days Past Due	Total Past Due	Current	Recorded Investment in Finance Receivables	91+ Still Accruing
Customer							
North America	$71	$15	$42	$ 128	$7,950	$ 8,078	$ 8
Europe	21	10	46	77	2,718	2,795	13
Asia Pacific	13	7	14	34	2,009	2,043	5
Mining	3	1	60	64	1,751	1,815	9
Latin America	37	55	142	234	1,531	1,765	—
Caterpillar Power Finance	20	32	144	196	2,476	2,672	1
Dealer							
North America	—	—	—	—	1,920	1,920	—
Europe	—	—	—	—	222	222	—
Asia Pacific	—	—	—	—	553	553	—
Mining	—	—	—	—	4	4	—
Latin America	—	72	—	72	691	763	—
Caterpillar Power Finance	—	—	—	—	2	2	—
Total	$165	$192	$448	$ 805	$21,827	$ 22,632	$ 36

As of June 30, 2018, Cat Financial had $240 million of finance receivables classified as held for sale.

Impaired finance receivables

For all classes, a finance receivable is considered impaired, based on current information and events, if it is probable that Cat Financial will be unable to collect all amounts due according to the contractual terms. Impaired finance receivables include finance receivables that have been restructured and are considered to be troubled debt restructurings.

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There were no impaired finance receivables as of June 30, 2018 or December 31, 2017, for the Dealer portfolio segment. Cat Financial's recorded investment in impaired finance receivables and the related unpaid principal balances and allowance for the Customer portfolio segment were as follows:

	June 30, 2018			December 31, 2017		
(Millions of dollars)	Recorded Investment	Unpaid Principal Balance	Related Allowance	Recorded Investment	Unpaid Principal Balance	Related Allowance
Impaired Finance Receivables With No Allowance Recorded						
North America	$20	$ 20	$ —	$19	$ 19	$ —
Europe	6	6	—	45	45	—
Asia Pacific	29	29	—	34	33	—
Mining	38	38	—	121	121	—
Latin America	40	40	—	45	45	—
Caterpillar Power Finance	139	159	—	160	172	—
Total	$272	$ 292	$ —	$424	$ 435	$ —
Impaired Finance Receivables With An Allowance Recorded						
North America	$49	$ 47	$ 23	$44	$ 43	$ 17
Europe	48	47	24	9	8	5
Asia Pacific	3	3	1	8	8	2
Mining	62	62	21	—	—	—
Latin America	50	50	37	95	106	42
Caterpillar Power Finance	343	345	99	362	365	83
Total	$555	$ 554	$ 205	$518	$ 530	$ 149
Total Impaired Finance Receivables						
North America	$69	$ 67	$ 23	$63	$ 62	$ 17
Europe	54	53	24	54	53	5
Asia Pacific	32	32	1	42	41	2
Mining	100	100	21	121	121	—
Latin America	90	90	37	140	151	42
Caterpillar Power Finance	482	504	99	522	537	83
Total	$827	$ 846	$ 205	$942	$ 965	$ 149

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(Millions of dollars)	Three Months Ended June 30, 2018		Three Months Ended June 30, 2017	
	Average Recorded Investment	Interest Income Recognized	Average Recorded Investment	Interest Income Recognized
Impaired Finance Receivables With No Allowance Recorded				
North America	$ 18	$ 1	$ 11	$ —
Europe	7	—	48	1
Asia Pacific	28	—	30	1
Mining	45	1	130	3
Latin America	43	—	67	—
Caterpillar Power Finance	189	1	257	3
Total	$ 330	$ 3	$ 543	$ 8
Impaired Finance Receivables With An Allowance Recorded				
North America	$ 56	$ —	$ 52	$ 1
Europe	48	1	5	—
Asia Pacific	5	—	30	—
Mining	64	1	—	—
Latin America	65	1	107	1
Caterpillar Power Finance	356	3	125	—
Total	$ 594	$ 6	$ 319	$ 2
Total Impaired Finance Receivables				
North America	$ 74	$ 1	$ 63	$ 1
Europe	55	1	53	1
Asia Pacific	33	—	60	1
Mining	109	2	130	3
Latin America	108	1	174	1
Caterpillar Power Finance	545	4	382	3
Total	$ 924	$ 9	$ 862	$ 10

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(Millions of dollars)	Six Months Ended June 30, 2018		Six Months Ended June 30, 2017	
	Average Recorded Investment	Interest Income Recognized	Average Recorded Investment	Interest Income Recognized
Impaired Finance Receivables With No Allowance Recorded				
Customer				
North America	$ 18	$ 1	$ 11	$ —
Europe	23	—	48	1
Asia Pacific	30	1	18	1
Mining	78	2	129	4
Latin America	44	1	70	1
Caterpillar Power Finance	178	3	258	6
Total	$ 371	$ 8	$ 534	$ 13
Impaired Finance Receivables With An Allowance Recorded				
Customer				
North America	$ 53	$ 1	$ 56	$ 1
Europe	32	1	6	—
Asia Pacific	5	—	38	1
Mining	36	1	—	—
Latin America	76	2	101	2
Caterpillar Power Finance	355	4	96	1
Total	$ 557	$ 9	$ 297	$ 5
Total Impaired Finance Receivables				
Customer				
North America	$ 71	$ 2	$ 67	$ 1
Europe	55	1	54	1
Asia Pacific	35	1	56	2
Mining	114	3	129	4
Latin America	120	3	171	3
Caterpillar Power Finance	533	7	354	7
Total	$ 928	$ 17	$ 831	$ 18

Recognition of income is suspended and the finance receivable is placed on non-accrual status when management determines that collection of future income is not probable (generally after 120 days past due). Recognition is resumed and previously suspended income is recognized when the finance receivable becomes current and collection of remaining amounts is considered probable. Payments received while the finance receivable is on non-accrual status are applied to interest and principal in accordance with the contractual terms.

As of June 30, 2018, there were finance receivables on non-accrual status for the Dealer portfolio segment of $77 million, all of which were in the Latin America finance receivable class. As of December 31, 2017, there were no finance receivables on non-accrual status for the Dealer portfolio segment. The recorded investment in customer finance receivables on non-accrual status was as follows:

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(Millions of dollars)	June 30, 2018	December 31, 2017
North America	$ 42	$ 38
Europe	69	37
Asia Pacific	6	10
Mining	13	63
Latin America	142	192
Caterpillar Power Finance	357	343
Total	$ 629	$ 683

Troubled Debt Restructurings

A restructuring of a finance receivable constitutes a troubled debt restructuring (TDR) when the lender grants a concession it would not otherwise consider to a borrower experiencing financial difficulties. Concessions granted may include extended contract maturities, inclusion of interest only periods, below market interest rates, extended skip payment periods and reduction of principal and/or accrued interest.

As of June 30, 2018 and December 31, 2017, there were no additional funds committed to lend to a borrower whose terms have been modified in a TDR.

There were no finance receivables modified as TDRs during the three and six months ended June 30, 2018 or 2017 for the Dealer portfolio segment. Cat Financial's investment in finance receivables in the Customer portfolio segment modified as TDRs during the three and six months ended June 30, 2018 and 2017, were as follows:

	Three Months Ended June 30, 2018			Three Months Ended June 30, 2017		
(Millions of dollars)	Number of Contracts	Pre-TDR Recorded Investment	Post-TDR Recorded Investment	Number of Contracts	Pre-TDR Recorded Investment	Post-TDR Recorded Investment
North America	17	$ 7	$ 7	17	$ 8	$ 7
Asia Pacific	—	—	—	1	—	—
Latin America	—	—	—	7	3	3
Caterpillar Power Finance [1]	2	50	17	48	243	237
Total	19	$ 57	$ 24	73	$ 254	$ 247

	Six Months Ended June 30, 2018			Six Months Ended June 30, 2017		
	Number of Contracts	Pre-TDR Outstanding Recorded Investment	Post-TDR Outstanding Recorded Investment	Number of Contracts	Pre-TDR Outstanding Recorded Investment	Post-TDR Outstanding Recorded Investment
North America	30	$ 13	$ 13	26	$ 9	$ 8
Europe	—	—	—	1	—	—
Asia Pacific	—	—	—	6	39	30

Mining	1	29	29	2	57	56
Latin America	1	3	3	14	5	5
Caterpillar Power Finance	5	53	20	54	268	261
Total	37	$ 98	$ 65	103	$ 378	$ 360

[1]In Caterpillar Power Finance, during the three months ended June 30, 2017, 42 contracts with a pre-TDR recorded investment of $175 million and a post-TDR recorded investment of $175 million were related to three customers.

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17. Fair value disclosures

A. Fair value measurements

The guidance on fair value measurements defines fair value as the exchange price that would be received for an asset or paid to transfer a liability (an exit price) in the principal or most advantageous market for the asset or liability in an orderly transaction between market participants. This guidance also specifies a fair value hierarchy based upon the observability of inputs used in valuation techniques. Observable inputs (highest level) reflect market data obtained from independent sources, while unobservable inputs (lowest level) reflect internally developed market assumptions. In accordance with this guidance, fair value measurements are classified under the following hierarchy:

- Level 1 – Quoted prices for identical instruments in active markets.
- Level 2 – Quoted prices for similar instruments in active markets; quoted prices for identical or similar instruments in markets that are not active; and model-derived valuations in which all significant inputs or significant value-drivers are observable in active markets.
- Level 3 – Model-derived valuations in which one or more significant inputs or significant value-drivers are unobservable.

When available, we use quoted market prices to determine fair value, and we classify such measurements within Level 1. In some cases where market prices are not available, we make use of observable market based inputs to calculate fair value, in which case the measurements are classified within Level 2. If quoted or observable market prices are not available, fair value is based upon valuations in which one or more significant inputs are unobservable, including internally developed models that use, where possible, current market-based parameters such as interest rates, yield curves and currency rates. These measurements are classified within Level 3.

Fair value measurements are classified according to the lowest level input or value-driver that is significant to the valuation. A measurement may therefore be classified within Level 3 even though there may be significant inputs that are readily observable.

Fair value measurement includes the consideration of nonperformance risk. Nonperformance risk refers to the risk that an obligation (either by a counterparty or Caterpillar) will not be fulfilled. For financial assets traded in an active market (Level 1 and certain Level 2), the nonperformance risk is included in the market price. For certain other financial assets and liabilities (certain Level 2 and Level 3), our fair value calculations have been adjusted accordingly.

Investments in debt and equity securities
We have investments in certain debt and equity securities, primarily at Insurance Services, that are recorded at fair value. Fair values for our U.S. treasury bonds and large capitalization value and smaller company growth equity securities are based upon valuations for identical instruments in active markets. Fair values for other government bonds, corporate bonds and mortgage-backed debt securities are based upon models that take into consideration such market-based factors as recent sales, risk-free yield curves and prices of similarly rated bonds.

In addition, Insurance Services has an equity investment in a real estate investment trust (REIT) which is recorded at fair value based on the net asset value (NAV) of the investment. Beginning January 1, 2018, we adopted new accounting guidance issued by the FASB which results in the fair value of the REIT no longer being classified within the fair value hierarchy. Prior to January 1, 2018, the fair value was classified as Level 3.

See Note 8 for additional information on our investments in debt and equity securities.

Derivative financial instruments

The fair value of interest rate contracts is primarily based on models that utilize the appropriate market-based forward swap curves and zero-coupon interest rates to determine discounted cash flows. The fair value of foreign currency and commodity forward, option and cross currency contracts is based on a valuation model that discounts cash flows resulting from the differential between the contract price and the market-based forward rate.

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Assets and liabilities measured on a recurring basis at fair value, primarily related to Financial Products, included in our Consolidated Statement of Financial Position as of June 30, 2018 and December 31, 2017 are summarized below:

	June 30, 2018				
(Millions of dollars)	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Measured at NAV	Total Assets / Liabilities, at Fair Value
Assets					
Debt securities					
Government debt					
U.S. treasury bonds	$9	$—	$ —	$ —	$ 9
Other U.S. and non-U.S. government bonds	—	47	—	—	47
Corporate bonds					
Corporate bonds	—	665	—	—	665
Asset-backed securities	—	61	—	—	61
Mortgage-backed debt securities					
U.S. governmental agency	—	296	—	—	296
Residential	—	7	—	—	7
Commercial	—	15	—	—	15
Total debt securities	9	1,091	—	—	1,100
Equity securities					
Large capitalization value	285	—	—	—	285
Smaller company growth	70	—	—	—	70
REIT	—	—	—	115	115
Total equity securities	355	—	—	115	470
Total assets	$364	$1,091	$ —	$ 115	$ 1,570
Liabilities					
Derivative financial instruments, net	—	37	—	—	37
Total liabilities	$—	$37	$ —	$ —	$ 37

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(Millions of dollars)	December 31, 2017 Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total Assets / Liabilities, at Fair Value
Assets				
Debt securities				
Government debt				
U.S. treasury bonds	$10	$ —	$ —	$ 10
Other U.S. and non-U.S. government bonds	—	42	—	42
Corporate bonds				
Corporate bonds	—	584	—	584
Asset-backed securities	—	67	—	67
Mortgage-backed debt securities				
U.S. governmental agency	—	261	—	261
Residential	—	8	—	8
Commercial	—	17	—	17
Total debt securities	10	979	—	989
Equity securities				
Large capitalization value	284	—	—	284
Smaller company growth	56	—	—	56
REIT	—	—	110	110
Total equity securities	340	—	110	450
Total assets	$350	$ 979	$ 110	$ 1,439
Liabilities				
Derivative financial instruments, net	$—	$ 19	$ —	$ 19
Total liabilities	$—	$ 19	$ —	$ 19

In addition to the amounts above, Cat Financial impaired loans are subject to measurement at fair value on a nonrecurring basis and are classified as Level 3 measurements. A loan is considered impaired when management determines that collection of contractual amounts due is not probable. In these cases, an allowance for credit losses may be established based either on the present value of expected future cash flows discounted at the receivables' effective interest rate, the fair value of the collateral for collateral-dependent receivables, or the observable market price of the receivable. In determining collateral value, Cat Financial estimates the current fair market value of the collateral less selling costs. Cat Financial had impaired loans with a fair value of $320 million and $341 million as of June 30, 2018 and December 31, 2017, respectively.

B. Fair values of financial instruments

In addition to the methods and assumptions we use to record the fair value of financial instruments as discussed in the Fair value measurements section above, we used the following methods and assumptions to estimate the fair value of our financial instruments:

Cash and short-term investments
Carrying amount approximated fair value.

Restricted cash and short-term investments

Carrying amount approximated fair value. Restricted cash and short-term investments are included in Prepaid expenses and other current assets in the Consolidated Statement of Financial Position.

Finance receivables
Fair value was estimated by discounting the future cash flows using current rates, representative of receivables with similar remaining maturities.

Wholesale inventory receivables
Fair value was estimated by discounting the future cash flows using current rates, representative of receivables with similar remaining maturities.

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Short-term borrowings
Carrying amount approximated fair value.

Long-term debt
Fair value for fixed and floating rate debt was estimated based on quoted market prices.

Guarantees
The fair value of guarantees is based upon our estimate of the premium a market participant would require to issue the same guarantee in a stand-alone arms-length transaction with an unrelated party. If quoted or observable market prices are not available, fair value is based upon internally developed models that utilize current market-based assumptions.

Please refer to the table below for the fair values of our financial instruments.

	Fair Value of Financial Instruments					
	June 30, 2018		December 31, 2017			
(Millions of dollars)	Carrying Amount	Fair Value	Carrying Amount	Fair Value	Fair Value Levels	Reference
Assets						
Cash and short-term investments	$8,654	$8,654	$8,261	$8,261	1	
Restricted cash and short-term investments	$175	$175	$194	$194	1	
Investments in debt and equity securities	$1,570	$1,570	$1,439	$1,439	1, 2 & 3	Note 8
Finance receivables – net (excluding finance leases [1])	$15,040	$15,002	$15,452	$15,438	3	Note 16
Wholesale inventory receivables – net (excluding finance leases [1])	$1,178	$1,151	$1,153	$1,123	3	
Interest rate contracts – net	$3	$3	$1	$1	2	Note 5
Commodity contracts – net	$6	$6	$21	$21	2	Note 5
Liabilities						
Short-term borrowings	$6,220	$6,220	$4,837	$4,837	1	
Long-term debt (including amounts due within one year)						
Machinery, Energy & Transportation	$7,991	$9,221	$7,935	$9,863	2	
Financial Products	$21,958	$21,822	$22,106	$22,230	2	
Foreign currency contracts – net	$46	$46	$41	$41	2	Note 5
Guarantees	$8	$8	$8	$8	3	Note 10

[1] Total excluded items have a net carrying value at June 30, 2018 and December 31, 2017 of $7,409 million and $7,063 million, respectively.

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18. Other income (expense)

(Millions of dollars)	Three Months Ended June 30 2018	Three Months Ended June 30 2017	Six Months Ended June 30 2018	Six Months Ended June 30 2017
Investment and interest income	$45	$32	$81	$54
Foreign exchange gains (losses) [1]	(60)	(112)	(79)	(160)
License fee income	36	24	67	46
Gain on sale of affiliated company	—	85 [2]	—	85 [2]
Net periodic pension and OPEB income (cost), excluding service cost	86	67	172	104
Miscellaneous income (loss)	14	—	7	(1)
Total	$121	$96	$248	$128

[1] Includes gains (losses) from foreign exchange derivative contracts. See Note 5 for further details.
[2] Pretax gain related to the sale of Caterpillar's equity interest in Iron Planet Holdings Inc.

19. Restructuring costs

Our accounting for employee separations is dependent upon how the particular program is designed. For voluntary programs, eligible separation costs are recognized at the time of employee acceptance unless the acceptance requires explicit approval by the company. For involuntary programs, eligible costs are recognized when management has approved the program, the affected employees have been properly notified and the costs are estimable.

Restructuring costs for the three and six months ended June 30, 2018 and 2017 were as follows:

(Millions of dollars)	Three Months Ended June 30 2018	Three Months Ended June 30 2017
Employee separations [1]	$45	$42
Contract terminations [1]	—	17
Long-lived asset impairments [1]	30	63
Other [2]	39	47
Total restructuring costs	$114	$169

	Six Months Ended June 30 2018	Six Months Ended June 30 2017
Employee separations [1]	$78	$506
Contract terminations [1]	—	26
Long-lived asset impairments [1]	30	275
Defined benefit plan curtailments and termination benefits [3]	—	29
Other [2]	75	85

Total restructuring costs	$183	$921

[1] Recognized in Other operating (income) expenses.
[2] Represents costs related to our restructuring programs, primarily for accelerated depreciation, project management costs and equipment relocation (all of which are primarily included in Cost of goods sold).
[3] Recognized in Other income (expense).

For the six months ended June 30, 2018, the restructuring costs were primarily related to ongoing facility closures across the company.

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The restructuring costs for the six months ended June 30, 2017, were primarily related to the closure of the facility in Gosselies, Belgium, within Construction Industries. The remaining restructuring costs for the first six months of 2017 were related to other restructuring actions across the company.

Restructuring costs are a reconciling item between Segment profit and Consolidated profit before taxes. See Note 15 for more information.

The following table summarizes the 2017 and 2018 employee separation activity:

(Millions of dollars)	
Liability balance at December 31, 2016	$147
Increase in liability (separation charges)	525
Reduction in liability (payments)	(423)
Liability balance at December 31, 2017	$249
Increase in liability (separation charges)	78
Reduction in liability (payments)	(150)
Liability balance at June 30, 2018	$177

The majority of the liability balance at June 30, 2018 is expected to be paid in 2018. About half of this balance is for employee separation payments related to closure of the Gosselies, Belgium, facility.

In March 2017, Caterpillar informed Belgian authorities of the decision to proceed to a collective dismissal, which led to the closure of the Gosselies site, impacting about 2,000 employees. Production of Caterpillar products at the Gosselies site ended during the second quarter of 2017. The other operations and functions at the Gosselies site were phased out by the end of the second quarter of 2018. We estimate restructuring costs incurred under this program to be about $675 million. In the first six months of 2018, we incurred $10 million of restructuring costs, and we incurred $653 million in 2017 for a total of $663 million through June 30, 2018. We expect to recognize the remaining costs in 2018.

In September 2015, we announced a large scale restructuring plan (the Plan) including a voluntary retirement enhancement program for qualifying U.S. employees, several voluntary separation programs outside of the U.S., additional involuntary programs throughout the company and manufacturing facility consolidations and closures expected to occur through 2018. The largest action among those included in the Plan was related to our European manufacturing footprint, which led to the Gosselies, Belgium, facility closure as discussed above. In the first six months of 2018, we incurred $70 million of restructuring costs related to the Plan, and we have incurred $1,737 million related to the Plan through June 30, 2018. We expect to recognize approximately $150 million of additional restructuring costs related to the Plan in 2018.

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20. Acquisitions

ECM S.p.A.

On January 2, 2018, we acquired 100 percent of the equity in privately held ECM S.p.A. (ECM). Headquartered in Pistoia, Italy, ECM designs, manufactures, sells and services advanced signal systems for the rail industry. The ECM acquisition was executed to expand our presence in the international freight and transit industries through a combination of broad product offerings and strong reputation in the signaling market. The purchase price for the acquisition was $225 million, consisting of $249 million paid at closing, net of $25 million of cash acquired and $1 million of debt assumed.

The transaction was financed with available cash. Tangible assets as of the acquisition date were $109 million, recorded at their fair values, and primarily included cash of $25 million, receivables of $28 million, inventories of $29 million, and property, plant and equipment of $17 million. Finite-lived intangible assets acquired of $112 million included customer relationships, developed technology and trade names. The finite lived intangible assets are being amortized on a straight-line basis over a weighted-average amortization period of approximately 13 years. Liabilities assumed as of the acquisition date were $79 million, recorded at their fair values, and primarily included accounts payable of $38 million and net deferred tax liabilities of $29 million. Goodwill of $109 million, non-deductible for income tax purposes, represented the excess of the consideration transferred over the net assets recognized and represented the estimated future economic benefits arising from other assets acquired that could not be individually identified and separately recognized. Factors that contributed to a purchase price resulting in the recognition of goodwill include ECM's strategic fit into our rail product portfolio, the opportunity to provide a complete line-up of signaling and train control systems and the acquired assembled workforce. These values represent a preliminary allocation of purchase price subject to finalization of post-closing procedures. The results of the acquired business for the period from the acquisition date are included in the accompanying consolidated financial statements and reported in the Energy & Transportation segment in Note 15. Assuming this transaction had been made at the beginning of any period presented, the consolidated pro forma results would not be materially different from reported results.

Downer Freight Rail

On January 2, 2018, we completed the acquisition of certain assets and liabilities of the Downer Freight Rail business (Downer Freight Rail). Headquartered in North Ryde, Australia, Downer Freight Rail provides a full suite of rolling stock, aftermarket parts and services throughout Australia. The acquisition was executed to strengthen our existing Rail footprint in Australia, which currently includes rolling stock maintenance facilities, as well as infrastructure and signaling facilities. The purchase price for the acquisition was $99 million.

The transaction was financed with available cash. Tangible assets as of the acquisition date were $92 million, recorded at their fair values, and primarily included receivables of $26 million, inventories of $42 million, and property, plant and equipment of $17 million. Finite-lived customer relationship intangible assets acquired were $5 million. The finite lived intangible assets are being amortized on a straight-line basis over an amortization period of 15 years. Liabilities assumed as of the acquisition date were $10 million, which represented their fair values. Goodwill of $12 million, not expected to be deducted for income tax purposes, represented the excess of the consideration transferred over the net assets recognized and represented the estimated future economic benefits arising from other assets acquired that could not be individually identified and separately recognized. Factors that contributed to a purchase price resulting in the recognition of goodwill include Downer Freight Rail's strategic fit into our rail product portfolio, the opportunity to expand our aftermarket parts and maintenance service portfolio in Australia and the acquired assembled workforce. These values represent a preliminary allocation of purchase price subject to finalization of post-closing procedures. The results of the acquired business for the period from the acquisition date are included in the accompanying consolidated financial statements and reported in the Energy & Transportation segment in Note 15. Assuming this transaction had been made at the beginning of any period presented, the consolidated pro forma results would not be materially different from reported results.

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Item 2. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations

Overview

Second-quarter 2018 sales and revenues were $14.011 billion, a 24 percent increase from second-quarter 2017 sales and revenues of $11.331 billion. The increase was primarily due to higher sales volume driven by improved demand across the three primary segments, with the largest increase in Construction Industries. Sales were also higher due to currency impacts, primarily from a stronger euro and Chinese yuan. Profit per share for the second quarter of 2018 was $2.82, an increase of $1.47 from the second quarter of 2017. Profit was $1.707 billion in the second quarter of 2018, an increase of $905 million from the second quarter of 2017. Profit increased primarily due to higher sales volume and a lower effective tax rate. Favorable price realization was partially offset by higher manufacturing costs. Lower operating profit from Financial Products and slightly higher selling, general and administrative (SG&A) and research and development (R&D) expenses were partially offset by a decrease in restructuring costs.

Sales and revenues for the six months ended June 30, 2018, were $26.870 billion, up $5.717 billion, or 27 percent, from $21.153 billion for the six months ended June 30, 2017. Profit per share for the six months ended June 30, 2018, was $5.56, up significantly from profit per share of $1.67 for the same period last year. Profit was $3.372 billion for the six months ended June 30, 2018, a substantial increase from $994 million for the six months ended June 30, 2017.

Highlights for the second quarter of 2018 include:

- Second-quarter sales and revenues were $14.011 billion, compared with $11.331 billion in the second quarter of 2017. Sales increased in Construction Industries, Energy & Transportation and Resource Industries. Financial Products' revenues were about flat.
- Operating profit as a percent of sales and revenues was 15.5 percent in the second quarter of 2018, compared with 10.4 percent in the second quarter of 2017. Adjusted operating profit margin was 16.3 percent in the second quarter of 2018, compared with 11.9 percent in the second quarter of 2017.
- Profit per share was $2.82 in the second quarter of 2018, compared with $1.35 in the second quarter of 2017. Excluding restructuring costs of $0.15 per share, second-quarter 2018 adjusted profit per share was $2.97. In comparison, adjusted profit per share for the second quarter of 2017, which excluded restructuring costs of $0.23 per share and a gain on sale of an equity investment of $0.09 per share, was $1.49.
- During the second quarter of 2018, Machinery, Energy & Transportation (ME&T) operating cash flow was $2.1 billion, and the company repurchased $750 million of Caterpillar common stock. In June, the board of directors approved an increase to the quarterly dividend of 10 percent to $0.86 per share. The company ended the second quarter of 2018 with an enterprise cash balance of $8.7 billion.

Highlights for the six months ended June 30, 2018, include:

- Sales and revenues for the six months ended June 30, 2018, were $26.870 billion, compared with $21.153 billion for the six months ended June 30, 2017. Sales increased in Construction Industries, Energy & Transportation and Resource Industries. Financial Products' revenues were about flat.
- Restructuring costs were $183 million for the six months ended June 30, 2018, with an after-tax impact of $0.23 per share, compared with restructuring costs of $921 million for the six months ended June 30, 2017, with an after-tax impact of $1.19 per share.
- Operating profit as a percent of sales and revenues was 15.9 percent for the six months ended June 30, 2018, compared with 7.4 percent for the six months ended June 30, 2017. Adjusted operating profit margin was 16.6 percent for the six months ended June 30, 2018, compared with 11.6 percent for the six months ended June 30, 2017.
- Profit per share was $5.56 for the six months ended June 30, 2018, compared with $1.67 in the six months ended June 30, 2017. Adjusted profit per share was $5.79 for the six months ended June 30, 2018, compared with $2.77 in the six months ended June 30, 2017.
- Machinery, Energy & Transportation (ME&T) operating cash flow was $3.0 billion for the six months ended June 30, 2018, compared to $3.6 billion for the six months ended June 30, 2017.

Restructuring Costs

In recent years, we have incurred substantial restructuring costs to achieve a flexible and competitive cost structure. We incurred $114 million of restructuring costs during the second quarter of 2018 and $183 million during the first

half of 2018. We incurred $169 million of restructuring costs during the second quarter of 2017 and $921 million during the first half of 2017. We expect restructuring actions to continue and anticipate costs of about $400 million for the full year of 2018.
Notes:

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• Glossary of terms is included on pages 77-79; first occurrence of terms shown in bold italics.
• Information on non-GAAP financial measures is included on page 84.

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Consolidated Results of Operations

THREE MONTHS ENDED JUNE 30, 2018 COMPARED WITH THREE MONTHS ENDED JUNE 30, 2017

CONSOLIDATED SALES AND REVENUES

The chart above graphically illustrates reasons for the change in Consolidated Sales and Revenues between the second quarter of 2017 (at left) and the second quarter of 2018 (at right). Items favorably impacting sales and revenues appear as upward stair steps with the corresponding dollar amounts above each bar, while items negatively impacting sales and revenues appear as downward stair steps with dollar amounts reflected in parentheses above each bar. Caterpillar management utilizes these charts internally to visually communicate with the company's board of directors and employees.

Total sales and revenues were $14.011 billion in the second quarter of 2018, an increase of $2.680 billion, or 24 percent, compared with $11.331 billion in the second quarter of 2017. The increase was primarily due to higher sales volume driven by improved demand across the three primary segments, with the largest increase in Construction Industries. Sales were also higher due to currency impacts, primarily from a stronger euro and Chinese yuan.

Sales increased in all regions, with the largest sales increase in North America, which improved 25 percent as strong economic conditions in key end markets drove higher demand.

Sales increased 10 percent in Latin America primarily due to stabilizing economic conditions in several countries in the region that resulted in improved demand from low levels.

EAME sales increased 18 percent primarily due to higher demand as economic conditions have improved across the region, the impact of a stronger euro and favorable price realization.

Asia/Pacific sales increased 39 percent mostly due to higher demand, including increased sales of construction equipment in China and favorable changes in dealer inventories. Dealer inventories increased more significantly in the second quarter of 2018, compared to the second quarter of 2017. The favorable impact of a stronger Chinese yuan also contributed to increased sales.

Dealer machine and engine inventories increased about $100 million in the second quarter of 2018, compared to a decrease of about $300 million in the second quarter of 2017. Dealers are independent, and there could be many reasons for changes in their inventory levels, including their expectations of future demand and product delivery times. Dealers’ demand expectations take into account seasonal changes, macroeconomic conditions, machine rental rates and other factors. Delivery times can vary based on availability of product from Caterpillar factories and product distribution centers. We believe the level of dealer inventories at the end of 2018 will depend on dealer expectations for business in 2019.

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Sales and Revenues by Geographic Region

(Millions of dollars)	North America $	% Chg	Latin America $	% Chg	EAME $	% Chg	Asia/Pacific $	% Chg	External Sales and Revenues $	% Chg	Inter-Segment $	% Chg	Total Sales Revenues $	% C
Second Quarter 2018														
Construction Industries	$2,739	18%	$392	8 %	$1,171	21 %	$1,835	43%	$6,137	24%	$35	21 %	$6,172	2
Resource Industries	804	31%	394	32 %	569	44 %	664	47%	2,431	38%	95	23 %	2,526	3
Energy & Transportation	2,582	30%	287	(8 %)	1,153	7 %	692	22%	4,714	20%	1,010	22 %	5,724	2
All Other Segments	17	70%	1	— %	4	(64%)	19	73%	41	24%	83	(21%)	124	(
Corporate Items and Eliminations	(40)		(3)		—		(1)		(44)		(1,223)		(1,267)	
Machinery, Energy & Transportation Sales	6,102	25%	1,071	10 %	2,897	18 %	3,209	39%	13,279	25%	—	— %	13,279	2
Financial Products Segment	537	6 %	71	(10%)	101	— %	120	32%	829 [1]	7 %	—	— %	829	7
Corporate Items and Eliminations	(57)		(11)		(7)		(22)		(97)		—		(97)	
Financial Products Revenues	480	6 %	60	(6 %)	94	(2 %)	98	26%	732	6 %	—	— %	732	6
Consolidated Sales and Revenues	$6,582	23%	$1,131	9 %	$2,991	18 %	$3,307	38%	$14,011	24%	$—	— %	$14,011	2
Second Quarter 2017														
Construction Industries	$2,318		$364		$964		$1,284		$4,930		$29		$4,959	
Resource Industries	612		299		396		452		1,759		77		1,836	
Energy & Transportation	1,982		312		1,079		568		3,941		827		4,768	
All Other Segments	10		1		11		11		33		105		138	
Corporate Items and Eliminations	(22)		—		(2)		—		(24)		(1,038)		(1,062)	
Machinery, Energy & Transportation Sales	4,900		976		2,448		2,315		10,639		—		10,639	
Financial Products Segment	505		79		101		91		776 [1]		—		776	
Corporate Items and Eliminations	(51)		(15)		(5)		(13)		(84)		—		(84)	
Financial Products Revenues	454		64		96		78		692		—		692	

Consolidated Sales and Revenues	$5,354	$1,040	$2,544	$2,393	$11,331	$—	$11,331

[1] Includes revenues from Machinery, Energy & Transportation of $118 million and $102 million in the second quarter of 2018 and 2017, respectively.

Sales and Revenues by Segment

(Millions of dollars)	Second Quarter 2017	Sales Volume	Price Realization	Currency	Inter-Segment / Other	Second Quarter 2018	$ Change	% Change
Construction Industries	$4,959	$1,126	$ (68)	$ 149	$ 6	$6,172	$1,213	24 %
Resource Industries	1,836	565	94	13	18	2,526	690	38 %
Energy & Transportation	4,768	641	64	68	183	5,724	956	20 %
All Other Segments	138	6	—	2	(22)	124	(14)	(10 %)
Corporate Items and Eliminations	(1,062)	(21)	1	—	(185)	(1,267)	(205)	
Machinery, Energy & Transportation Sales	10,639	2,317	91	232	—	13,279	2,640	25 %
Financial Products Segment	776	—	—	—	53	829	53	7 %
Corporate Items and Eliminations	(84)	—	—	—	(13)	(97)	(13)	
Financial Products Revenues	692	—	—	—	40	732	40	6 %
Consolidated Sales and Revenues	$11,331	$2,317	$ 91	$ 232	$ 40	$14,011	$2,680	24 %

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CONSOLIDATED OPERATING PROFIT

The chart above graphically illustrates reasons for the change in Consolidated Operating Profit between the second quarter of 2017 (at left) and the second quarter of 2018 (at right). Items favorably impacting operating profit appear as upward stair steps with the corresponding dollar amounts above each bar, while items negatively impacting operating profit appear as downward stair steps with dollar amounts reflected in parentheses above each bar. Caterpillar management utilizes these charts internally to visually communicate with the company's board of directors and employees. The bar entitled Other includes consolidating adjustments and Machinery, Energy & Transportation other operating (income) expenses.

Operating profit for the second quarter of 2018 was $2.167 billion, compared to $1.184 billion in the second quarter of 2017. The increase of $983 million was mostly due to higher sales volume. Favorable price realization was partially offset by higher manufacturing costs.

Manufacturing costs were higher due to increased freight and material costs, partially offset by lower warranty expense. Freight costs were unfavorable primarily due to supply chain inefficiencies as the industry responds to strong global demand. Material costs were higher primarily due to increases in steel prices.

Lower operating profit from Financial Products and slightly higher selling, general and administrative (SG&A) and research and development (R&D) expenses were partially offset by a decrease in restructuring costs.

Short-term incentive compensation expense was about $360 million in the second quarter of 2018, compared to about $415 million in the second quarter of 2017. For the full year, we expect short-term incentive compensation will be about $1.4 billion, nearly the same as 2017.

Other Profit/Loss Items

Other income/expense in the second quarter of 2018 was income of $121 million, compared with income of $96 million in the second quarter of 2017. The favorable change was primarily a result of lower currency translation and hedging net losses, the impact from pension and other postemployment benefit (OPEB) plans and other miscellaneous items, mostly offset by the absence of a pretax gain of $85 million on the sale of Caterpillar’s equity investment in IronPlanet in the second quarter of 2017.

The provision for income taxes in the second quarter of 2018 reflected an estimated annual tax rate of 24 percent, compared to 32 percent for the second quarter of 2017, excluding the discrete items discussed in the following paragraph. The decrease was primarily due to the reduction in the U.S. corporate tax rate beginning January 1, 2018, along with other changes in the geographic mix of profits from a tax perspective.

The provision for income taxes in the second quarter of 2018 also included a $25 million benefit for the release of a valuation allowance against the deferred tax assets of a non-U.S. subsidiary. In addition, a discrete tax benefit of $9 million was recorded in the second quarter of 2018, compared to $10 million in the second quarter of 2017, for the settlement of stock-based compensation awards with associated tax deductions in excess of cumulative U.S. GAAP compensation expense.

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Profit by Segment

(Millions of dollars)	Second Quarter 2018	Second Quarter 2017	$ Change	% Change
Construction Industries	$ 1,154	$ 900	$ 254	28 %
Resource Industries	411	99	312	315 %
Energy & Transportation	1,012			