

AGCO CORP /DE
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Registration No. 333-179952

AGCO CORPORATION

SUPPLEMENT NO. 2 TO

PROSPECTUS DATED APRIL 4, 2012

THE DATE OF THIS SUPPLEMENT IS AUGUST 29, 2012

On August 7, 2012, AGCO Corporation filed the attached

Form 10-Q for the quarterly period ended June 30, 2012

with the Securities and Exchange Commission.

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

FORM 10-Q

For the quarter ended June 30, 2012

of

AGCO CORPORATION

A Delaware Corporation

IRS Employer Identification No. 58-1960019

SEC File Number 1-12930

4205 River Green Parkway

Duluth, GA 30096

(770) 813-9200

AGCO Corporation (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 and (2) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days.

AGCO Corporation has submitted electronically and posted on its corporate website every Interactive Data File for the periods required to be submitted and posted pursuant to Rule 405 of regulation S-T.

As of July 31, 2012, AGCO Corporation had 97,221,724 shares of common stock outstanding. AGCO Corporation is a large accelerated filer.

AGCO Corporation is a well-known seasoned issuer and is not a shell company.

AGCO CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
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PART I. FINANCIAL INFORMATION

ITEM 1. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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

	June 30, 2012	December 31, 2011
ASSETS		
Current Assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$393.4	\$724.4
Accounts and notes receivable, net	1,196.3	994.2
Inventories, net	2,023.2	1,559.6
Deferred tax assets	138.2	142.7
Other current assets	271.1	241.9
Total current assets	4,022.2	3,662.8
Property, plant and equipment, net	1,243.1	1,222.6
Investment in affiliates	363.8	346.3
Deferred tax assets	46.0	37.6
Other assets	125.8	126.9
Intangible assets, net	640.2	666.5
Goodwill	1,190.2	1,194.5
Total assets	\$7,631.3	\$7,257.2
LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY		
Current Liabilities:		
Current portion of long-term debt	\$56.2	\$60.1
Accounts payable	989.0	937.0
Accrued expenses	1,083.0	1,080.6
Other current liabilities	134.4	127.8
Total current liabilities	2,262.6	2,205.5
Long-term debt, less current portion	1,471.4	1,409.7
Pensions and postretirement health care benefits	289.4	298.6
Deferred tax liabilities	193.5	192.3
Other noncurrent liabilities	146.0	119.9
Total liabilities	4,362.9	4,226.0
Commitments and contingencies (Note 15)		
Temporary equity	12.4	—
Stockholders' Equity:		
AGCO Corporation stockholders' equity:		
Preferred stock; \$0.01 par value, 1,000,000 shares authorized, no shares issued or outstanding in 2012 and 2011	—	—
Common stock; \$0.01 par value, 150,000,000 shares authorized, 97,221,724 and 97,194,732 shares issued and outstanding at June 30, 2012 and December 31, 2011, respectively	1.0	1.0
Additional paid-in capital	1,092.2	1,073.2
Retained earnings	2,646.7	2,321.6
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	(520.9	) (400.6
Total AGCO Corporation stockholders' equity	3,219.0	2,995.2

Noncontrolling interests	37.0	36.0
Total stockholders' equity	3,256.0	3,031.2
Total liabilities, temporary equity and stockholders' equity	\$7,631.3	\$7,257.2

See accompanying notes to condensed consolidated financial statements.

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

	Three Months Ended June 30,	
	2012	2011
Net sales	\$2,690.1	\$2,358.6
Cost of goods sold	2,078.7	1,870.3
Gross profit	611.4	488.3
Selling, general and administrative expenses	255.1	216.5
Engineering expenses	79.0	66.2
Restructuring and other infrequent income	(0.1	) (0.9
Amortization of intangibles	12.5	4.9
Income from operations	264.9	201.6
Interest expense, net	14.7	12.5
Other expense, net	6.1	7.9
Income before income taxes and equity in net earnings of affiliates	244.1	181.2
Income tax provision	57.3	61.1
Income before equity in net earnings of affiliates	186.8	120.1
Equity in net earnings of affiliates	15.3	13.8
Net income	202.1	133.9
Net loss (income) attributable to noncontrolling interests	2.8	(0.2
Net income attributable to AGCO Corporation and subsidiaries	\$204.9	\$133.7
Net income per common share attributable to AGCO Corporation and subsidiaries:		
Basic	\$2.11	\$1.41
Diluted	\$2.08	\$1.36
Weighted average number of common and common equivalent shares outstanding:		
Basic	97.2	94.7
Diluted	98.4	98.6

See accompanying notes to condensed consolidated financial statements.

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

	Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2012	2011
Net sales	\$4,963.8	\$4,156.3
Cost of goods sold	3,859.4	3,312.1
Gross profit	1,104.4	844.2
Selling, general and administrative expenses	494.0	401.2
Engineering expenses	151.1	124.1
Restructuring and other infrequent income	(0.1	) (0.7
Amortization of intangibles	24.7	9.3
Income from operations	434.7	310.3
Interest expense, net	27.7	18.0
Other expense, net	10.5	10.2
Income before income taxes and equity in net earnings of affiliates	396.5	282.1
Income tax provision	100.5	91.8
Income before equity in net earnings of affiliates	296.0	190.3
Equity in net earnings of affiliates	27.3	25.2
Net income	323.3	215.5
Net loss (income) attributable to noncontrolling interests	1.8	(1.8
Net income attributable to AGCO Corporation and subsidiaries	\$325.1	\$213.7
Net income per common share attributable to AGCO Corporation and subsidiaries:		
Basic	\$3.35	\$2.26
Diluted	\$3.29	\$2.17
Weighted average number of common and common equivalent shares outstanding:		
Basic	97.1	94.4
Diluted	98.8	98.4

See accompanying notes to condensed consolidated financial statements.

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

	Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2012	2011
Cash flows from operating activities:		
Net income	\$323.3	\$215.5
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash (used in) provided by operating activities:		
Depreciation	85.7	73.6
Deferred debt issuance cost amortization	1.7	1.9
Amortization of intangibles	24.7	9.3
Amortization of debt discount	4.3	4.1
Stock compensation	19.2	11.4
Equity in net earnings of affiliates, net of cash received	(18.5)	(17.4)
Deferred income tax provision	2.4	1.0
Other	(0.2)	(1.5)
Changes in operating assets and liabilities, net of effects from purchase of businesses:		
Accounts and notes receivable, net	(248.2)	(42.6)
Inventories, net	(508.1)	(269.3)
Other current and noncurrent assets	(35.4)	(26.3)
Accounts payable	91.7	74.4
Accrued expenses	42.2	69.8
Other current and noncurrent liabilities	27.0	(2.4)
Total adjustments	(511.5)	(114.0)
Net cash (used in) provided by operating activities	(188.2)	101.5
Cash flows from investing activities:		
Purchases of property, plant and equipment	(151.1)	(112.4)
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment	0.2	0.8
Purchase of businesses, net of cash acquired	(2.4)	(88.3)
Investments in consolidated affiliates, net of cash acquired	(20.1)	(25.0)
Investments in unconsolidated affiliates, net	(7.9)	(6.0)
Restricted cash and other	(2.0)	—
Net cash used in investing activities	(183.3)	(230.9)
Cash flows from financing activities:		
Conversion of convertible senior subordinated notes	—	(60.7)
Proceeds from debt obligations, net	42.8	18.3
Payment of debt issuance costs	(0.1)	—
Payment of minimum tax withholdings on stock compensation	—	(2.5)
(Distribution to) investment by noncontrolling interests	(0.3)	(0.5)
Proceeds from issuance of common stock	—	0.1
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities	42.4	(45.3)
Effects of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents	(1.9)	27.9
Decrease in cash and cash equivalents	(331.0)	(146.8)
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of period	724.4	719.9
Cash and cash equivalents, end of period	\$393.4	\$573.1

See accompanying notes to condensed consolidated financial statements.

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

1. BASIS OF PRESENTATION

The condensed consolidated financial statements of AGCO Corporation and its subsidiaries (the “Company” or “AGCO”) included herein have been prepared in accordance with United States generally accepted accounting principles (“U.S. GAAP”) for interim financial information and the rules and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission (“SEC”). In the opinion of management, the accompanying unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements reflect all adjustments, which are of a normal recurring nature, necessary to present fairly the Company’s financial position, results of operations and cash flows at the dates and for the periods presented. These condensed consolidated financial statements should be read in conjunction with the Company’s audited financial statements and the notes thereto included in the Company’s Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2011. Results for interim periods are not necessarily indicative of the results for the year. Certain prior period amounts have been reclassified to conform to the current period presentation.

Recent Accounting Pronouncements

In July 2012, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (“FASB”) issued ASU 2012-02, “Intangibles-Goodwill and Other (Topic 350): Testing Indefinite-Lived Intangible Assets for Impairment” (“ASU 2012-02”). ASU 2012-02 permits an entity to make a qualitative assessment of whether it is more likely than not that an indefinite-lived intangible asset is impaired. If an entity concludes it is more likely than not that the fair value of such an asset exceeds its carrying amount, it need not calculate the fair value of the asset in that year. This standard is effective for annual and interim impairment tests performed for fiscal years beginning after September 15, 2012. Early adoption is permitted. The Company plans to adopt this standard in the third quarter of 2012. The Company does not expect the adoption of this ASU to have a material impact on the Company's results of operations or financial condition.

In June 2011, the FASB issued ASU 2011-05, “Comprehensive Income (Topic 220): Presentation of Comprehensive Income” (“ASU 2011-05”). ASU 2011-05 increases the prominence of other comprehensive income in financial statements. ASU 2011-05 does not change the items that must be reported in other comprehensive income or when an item of other comprehensive income must be reclassified to net income. The standard initially required that reclassification adjustments from other comprehensive income be measured and presented by income statement line item on the face of the statement of operations. In December 2011, however, the FASB issued Accounting Standard Codification 2011-12, “Comprehensive Income (Topic 220): Deferral of the Effective Date for Amendments to the Presentation of Reclassifications of Items Out of Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income in ASU 2011-05.” This standard defers the requirement to present components of reclassifications of other comprehensive income on the face of the statement of operations. The Company adopted these standards by consecutively presenting the Condensed Consolidated Statements of Operations and the Condensed Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income for the three and six months ended June 30, 2012 and 2011.

In May 2011, the FASB issued ASU 2011-04, “Fair Value Measurement (Topic 820): Amendments to Achieve Common Fair Value Measurement and Disclosure Requirements in U.S. GAAP and IFRSs” (“ASU 2011-04”). ASU 2011-04 clarifies existing fair value measurement concepts and continues the convergence towards a uniform framework for applying fair value measurement principles. This standard requires additional disclosures for fair value measurements, primarily Level 3 measurements. ASU 2011-04 is effective for fiscal years and interim periods beginning after December 15, 2011 and is to be applied prospectively. The adoption of this standard did not have a material impact on the Company’s Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements or footnote disclosures.

2. ACQUISITIONS

During 2012, the Company acquired 61% of Santal Equipamentos S.A. Comércio e Indústria (“Santal”) for approximately R\$36.7 million, net of approximately R\$11.9 million cash acquired (or approximately \$20.1 million, net). Santal, headquartered in Ribeirão Preto, Brazil, manufactures and distributes sugar cane planting, harvesting, handling and transportation equipment as well as replacement parts across Brazil. The acquisition of Santal will provide the Company’s customers in Brazil with a wider range of agricultural products and services. The acquisition was funded with available cash on hand. The Company recorded approximately \$28.0 million of goodwill and approximately \$2.6 million of tradename, trademark and patent identifiable intangible assets associated with the acquisition. The goodwill is reported within the

Table of ContentsNotes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements - Continued
(unaudited)

Company's South American geographical reportable segment. The Company and the seller each have a call option and put option, respectively, with varying dates with respect to the remaining 39% interest in Santal. Therefore, the fair value of the redeemable noncontrolling interest in Santal was recorded within "Temporary equity" in the Company's Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheet as of the acquisition date.

On November 30, 2011, the Company acquired GSI Holdings Corp. ("GSI") for \$932.2 million, net of approximately \$27.9 million cash acquired. GSI, headquartered in Assumption, Illinois, is a leading manufacturer of grain storage and protein production systems. The acquisition was financed by the issuance of \$300.0 million of 5⁷/₈% senior notes and the Company's credit facility (Note 5).

On November 30, 2011, the Company acquired 80% of Shandong Dafeng Machinery Co., Ltd. ("Dafeng") for approximately 172.0 million yuan (or approximately \$27.0 million). The Company acquired approximately \$17.1 million of cash and assumed approximately \$41.1 million of current indebtedness associated with the transaction. Dafeng is located in Yanzhou, China and manufactures a complete range of corn, grain, rice and soybean harvesting machines for Chinese domestic markets. The acquisition was funded with available cash on hand.

On March 3, 2011, the Company acquired the remaining 50% interest of Laverda SpA ("Laverda") for approximately €63.8 million, net of approximately €1.2 million cash acquired (or approximately \$88.3 million, net). Laverda, previously an operating joint venture between AGCO and the Italian ARGO group, is located in Breganze, Italy and manufactures harvesting equipment. In addition to producing Laverda-branded combines, the Breganze factory manufactures mid-range combine harvesters for the Company's Massey Ferguson, Fendt and Challenger brands for distribution in Europe, Africa and the Middle East. The Company's 100% ownership of Laverda includes ownership in Fella-Werke GMBH, a German manufacturer of grass and hay machinery. The acquisition was funded with available cash on hand.

The results of operations for the Santal, GSI, Dafeng and Laverda acquisitions have been included in the Company's Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements as of and from the dates of the respective acquisitions. The Company allocated the purchase price of each acquisition to the assets acquired and liabilities assumed based on preliminary estimates of their fair values as of the respective acquisition dates. In general, the acquired assets of the Santal, GSI, Dafeng and Laverda acquisitions consisted primarily of accounts receivable, property, plant and equipment, inventories, other identifiable intangible assets and goodwill. The liabilities assumed generally consisted of accounts payable, current indebtedness and noncurrent deferred tax liabilities.

The following unaudited pro forma data summarizes the results of operations for the three and six months ended June 30, 2011 as if the current year acquisition and prior year acquisitions had occurred as of January 1, 2011 and 2010, respectively. The unaudited pro forma information does not reflect the impact of future events that may occur after the acquisition, including, but not limited to, anticipated cost savings from operating synergies. The unaudited pro forma financial information has been adjusted to give effect to adjustments that are directly related to the business combination, factually supportable, and expected to have a continuing impact. The adjustments include the application of the Company's accounting policies, depreciation and amortization related to fair value adjustments to property, plant and equipment, intangible assets and inventory, tax-related adjustments and the impact of the Company's issuance of \$300.0 million of 5⁷/₈% senior notes and the credit facility, which were used to finance the acquisition of GSI. This unaudited pro forma information has been prepared for comparative purposes only and does not purport to represent what the results of operations of the Company actually would have been had the transactions occurred on the date indicated or what the results of operations may be in any future period (in millions, except per share data):

Three Months	Six Months
Ended	Ended

	June 30, 2011	June 30, 2011
Net sales	\$2,587.9	\$4,568.8
Net income attributable to AGCO Corporation and subsidiaries	159.0	246.1
Net income per common share attributable to AGCO Corporation and subsidiaries:		
Basic	\$1.68	\$2.61
Diluted	\$1.61	\$2.50

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Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements - Continued
(unaudited)

3. STOCK COMPENSATION PLANS

The Company recorded stock compensation expense as follows for the three and six months ended June 30, 2012 and 2011 (in millions):

	Three Months		Six Months Ended	
	Ended June 30,		June 30,	
	2012	2011	2012	2011
Cost of goods sold	\$0.6	\$0.4	\$1.2	\$0.7
Selling, general and administrative expenses	10.4	6.6	18.2	11.0
Total stock compensation expense	\$11.0	\$7.0	\$19.4	\$11.7

Stock Incentive Plan

Under the Company's 2006 Long Term Incentive Plan (the "2006 Plan"), up to 10.0 million shares of AGCO common stock may be issued. The 2006 Plan allows the Company, under the direction of the Board of Directors' Compensation Committee, to make grants of performance shares, stock appreciation rights and restricted stock awards to employees, officers and non-employee directors of the Company.

Employee Plans

The weighted average grant-date fair value of performance awards granted under the 2006 Plan during the six months ended June 30, 2012 and 2011 was \$52.14 and \$53.18, respectively.

During the six months ended June 30, 2012, the Company granted 1,056,758 awards primarily related to the three-year performance period commencing in 2012 and ending in 2014, assuming the maximum target level of performance is achieved. During the six months ended June 30, 2012, the Company also granted 141,585 awards related to a three- to five-year performance period that commenced in 2011 and ending in 2015, assuming the maximum target level of performance is achieved for operating margin improvement. The compensation expense associated with all awards granted under the 2006 Plan is amortized ratably over the vesting or performance period based on the Company's projected assessment of the level of performance that will be achieved and earned. Performance award transactions during the six months ended June 30, 2012 were as follows and are presented as if the Company were to achieve its maximum levels of performance under the plan:

Shares awarded but not earned at January 1	2,207,981
Shares awarded	1,198,343
Shares forfeited or unearned	(47,386)
Shares earned	—
Shares awarded but not earned at June 30	3,358,938

As of June 30, 2012, the total compensation cost related to unearned performance awards not yet recognized, assuming the Company's current projected assessment of the level of performance that will be achieved and earned, was approximately \$61.5 million, and the weighted average period over which it is expected to be recognized is approximately two years.

During the three and six months ended June 30, 2012, the Company recorded stock compensation expense of approximately \$0.9 million and \$1.8 million, respectively, associated with stock-settled appreciation rights ("SSAR") awards. During the three and six months ended June 30, 2011, the Company recorded stock compensation expense of

approximately \$0.6 million and \$1.3 million, respectively, associated with SSAR awards. The Company estimated the fair value of the grants using the Black-Scholes option pricing model. The Company utilized the “simplified” method for estimating the expected term of granted SSARs during the six months ended June 30, 2012 as afforded by SEC Staff Accounting Bulletin (“SAB”) No. 107, “Share-Based Payment (SAB Topic 14),” and SAB No. 110, “Share-Based Payment (SAB Topic 14.D.2).” The expected term used to value a grant under the simplified method is the mid-point between the vesting date and the contractual term of the SSAR. As the Company has only been granting SSARs since April 2006, it does not believe it has sufficient relevant experience regarding employee exercise behavior. The weighted average grant-date fair value of SSARs granted under the 2006

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Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements - Continued
(unaudited)

Plan and the weighted average assumptions under the Black-Scholes option model were as follows for the six months ended June 30, 2012 and 2011:

	Six Months Ended June 30,			
	2012	2011		
Weighted average grant-date fair value	\$22.50	\$22.58		
Weighted average assumptions under Black-Scholes option model:				
Expected life of awards (years)	5.5	5.5		
Risk-free interest rate	0.8	% 2.0		%
Expected volatility	51.0	% 49.5		%
Expected dividend yield	—	—		

SSAR transactions during the six months ended June 30, 2012 were as follows:

SSARs outstanding at January 1	832,060	
SSARs granted	305,900	
SSARs exercised	(31,360)
SSARs canceled or forfeited	—	
SSARs outstanding at June 30	1,106,600	
SSAR price ranges per share:		
Granted	\$ 51.37-52.94	
Exercised	21.45-37.38	
Canceled or forfeited	—	
Weighted average SSAR exercise prices per share:		
Granted	\$52.89	
Exercised	26.22	
Canceled or forfeited	—	
Outstanding at June 30	41.53	

At June 30, 2012, the weighted average remaining contractual life of SSARs outstanding was approximately five years. As of June 30, 2012, the total compensation cost related to unvested SSARs not yet recognized was approximately \$10.0 million and the weighted-average period over which it is expected to be recognized is approximately three years.

The following table sets forth the exercise price range, number of shares, weighted average exercise price, and remaining contractual lives by groups of similar price:

Range of Exercise Prices	SSARs Outstanding		SSARs Exercisable		
	Number of Shares	Weighted Average Remaining Contractual Life (Years)	Weighted Average Exercise Price	Exercisable as of June 30, 2012	Weighted Average Exercise Price
\$21.45 – \$32.01	250,938	3.4	\$22.17	173,688	\$21.98
\$33.65 – \$44.55	296,375	3.5	\$35.55	194,000	\$35.93
\$47.89 – \$56.98	559,287	5.6	\$53.39	137,337	\$55.60
	1,106,600			505,025	\$36.48

The total fair value of SSARs vested during the six months ended June 30, 2012 was approximately \$2.4 million. There were 601,575 SSARs that were not vested as of June 30, 2012. The total intrinsic value of outstanding and

exercisable SSARs as of June 30, 2012 was \$8.9 million and \$6.0 million, respectively. The total intrinsic value of SSARs exercised during the six months ended June 30, 2012 was approximately \$0.8 million. The Company realized an insignificant tax benefit from the exercise of these SSARs.

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Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements - Continued
(unaudited)

Director Restricted Stock Grants

The 2006 Plan provides for annual restricted stock grants of the Company's common stock to all non-employee directors. The shares are restricted as to transferability for a period of three years, but are not subject to forfeiture. In the event a director departs from the Company's Board of Directors, the non-transferability period expires immediately. The plan allows each director to have the option of forfeiting a portion of the shares awarded in lieu of a cash payment contributed to the participant's tax withholding to satisfy the statutory minimum federal, state and employment taxes that would be payable at the time of grant. The 2012 grant was made on April 26, 2012 and equated to 19,251 shares of common stock, of which 13,986 shares of common stock were issued after shares were withheld for taxes. The Company recorded stock compensation expense of approximately \$0.9 million during the three months ended June 30, 2012 associated with these grants.

As of June 30, 2012, of the 10.0 million shares reserved for issuance under the 2006 Plan, approximately 4.0 million shares were available for grant, assuming the maximum number of shares are earned related to the performance award grants discussed above.

Stock Option Plan

During the six months ended June 30, 2012, 2,000 stock options outstanding as of December 31, 2011 were exercised with an exercise price of \$20.85. There were no stock options outstanding as of June 30, 2012 under the stock option plan. The total intrinsic value of options exercised during the six months ended June 30, 2012 was approximately \$0.1 million. Cash proceeds received from stock option exercises was less than \$0.1 million for the six months ended June 30, 2012. The Company did not realize a tax benefit from the exercise of these options.

4. GOODWILL AND OTHER INTANGIBLE ASSETS

Changes in the carrying amount of acquired intangible assets during the six months ended June 30, 2012 are summarized as follows (in millions):

	Trademarks and Tradenames	Customer Relationships	Patents and Technology	Land Use Rights	Total
Gross carrying amounts:					
Balance as of December 31, 2011	\$ 118.1	\$511.4	\$85.7	\$8.6	\$723.8
Acquisitions	1.5	—	1.1	—	2.6
Foreign currency translation	(1.1	) (6.2	) (1.3	) (0.1	) (8.7
Balance as of June 30, 2012	\$ 118.5	\$505.2	\$85.5	\$8.5	\$717.7
	Trademarks and Tradenames	Customer Relationships	Patents and Technology	Land Use Rights	Total
Accumulated amortization:					
Balance as of December 31, 2011	\$ 13.1	\$85.3	\$50.3	\$—	\$148.7
Amortization expense	3.4	19.7	1.5	0.1	24.7
Foreign currency translation	(0.1	) (4.1	) (1.1	) —	) (5.3
Balance as of June 30, 2012	\$ 16.4	\$100.9	\$50.7	\$0.1	\$168.1

	Trademarks and Tradenames
Indefinite-lived intangible assets:	
Balance as of December 31, 2011	\$91.4
Foreign currency translation	(0.8)
Balance as of June 30, 2012	\$90.6

Table of ContentsNotes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements - Continued
(unaudited)

Changes in the carrying amount of goodwill during the six months ended June 30, 2012 are summarized as follows (in millions):

	North America	South America	Europe/Africa/ Middle East	Asia/ Pacific	Consolidated
Balance as of December 31, 2011	\$415.9	\$212.2	\$496.8	\$69.6	\$1,194.5
Acquisitions	—	28.0	—	—	28.0
Adjustments related to income taxes	—	—	(4.3	) —	(4.3)
Foreign currency translation	—	(19.4	) (8.6	) —	(28.0)
Balance as of June 30, 2012	\$415.9	\$220.8	\$483.9	\$69.6	\$1,190.2

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

The Company currently amortizes certain acquired intangible assets, primarily on a straight-line basis, over their estimated useful lives, which range from five to 45 years.

During the six months ended June 30, 2012, the Company reduced goodwill by approximately \$4.3 million related to the realization of tax benefits associated with excess tax basis deductible goodwill resulting from its acquisition of Valtra in Finland.

5. INDEBTEDNESS

Indebtedness consisted of the following at June 30, 2012 and December 31, 2011 (in millions):

	June 30, 2012	December 31, 2011	
1 ¹ / ₄ % Convertible senior subordinated notes due 2036	\$187.7	\$183.4	
4 ¹ / ₂ % Senior term loan due 2016	253.7	259.4	
5 ⁷ / ₈ % Senior notes due 2021	300.0	300.0	
Credit facility expires 2016	725.0	665.0	
Other long-term debt	61.2	62.0	
	1,527.6	1,469.8	
Less: Current portion of long-term debt	(56.2) (60.1)
Total indebtedness, less current portion	\$1,471.4	\$1,409.7	

Convertible Senior Subordinated Notes

The following table sets forth as of June 30, 2012 and December 31, 2011 the carrying amount of the equity component, the principal amount of the liability component, the unamortized discount and the net carrying amount of the Company's \$201.3 million 1¹/₄% convertible senior subordinated notes due 2036 (in millions):

	June 30, 2012	December 31, 2011	
Carrying amount of the equity component	\$54.3	\$54.3	
Principal amount of the liability component	\$201.3	\$201.3	
Less: unamortized discount	(13.6) (17.9)
Net carrying amount	\$187.7	\$183.4	

The interest expense recognized relating to the contractual interest coupon and the amortization of the discount on the liability component for the 1¹/₄% convertible senior subordinated notes was approximately \$2.8 million and \$5.6

million for the three and six months ended June 30, 2012, respectively, and \$2.7 million and \$5.4 million for the three and six months ended

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June 30, 2011, respectively. The effective interest rate on the liability component for the 1¹/₄% convertible senior subordinated notes for the six months ended June 30, 2012 and 2011 was 6.1%. The unamortized discount for the 1¹/₄% convertible senior subordinated notes will be amortized through December 2013, as this is the earliest date that the notes' holders can require the Company to repurchase the notes.

The Company's \$201.3 million of 1¹/₄% convertible senior subordinated notes due December 15, 2036, issued in December 2006, provide for (i) the settlement upon conversion in cash up to the principal amount of the notes with any excess conversion value settled in shares of the Company's common stock, and (ii) the conversion rate to be increased under certain circumstances if the notes are converted in connection with certain change of control transactions occurring prior to December 15, 2013. The notes are unsecured obligations and are convertible into cash and shares of the Company's common stock upon satisfaction of certain conditions. Interest is payable on the notes at 1¹/₄% per annum, payable semi-annually in arrears in cash on June 15 and December 15 of each year. The notes are convertible into shares of the Company's common stock at an effective price of \$40.73 per share, subject to adjustment. This reflects an initial conversion rate for the notes of 24.5525 shares of common stock per \$1,000 principal amount of notes.

Holders of the Company's 1¹/₄% convertible senior subordinated notes may convert the notes, if, during any fiscal quarter, the closing sales price of the Company's common stock exceeds 120% of the conversion price of \$40.73 per share for at least 20 trading days in the 30 consecutive trading days ending on the last trading day of the preceding fiscal quarter. As of June 30, 2012 and December 31, 2011, the closing sales price of the Company's common stock had not exceeded 120% of the conversion price of the 1¹/₄% convertible senior subordinated notes for at least 20 trading days in the 30 consecutive trading days ending June 30, 2012 and December 31, 2011, and, therefore, the Company classified the notes as long-term debt. Future classification of the 1¹/₄% convertible senior subordinated notes between current and long-term debt is dependent on the closing sales price of the Company's common stock during future quarters.

4 1/2% Senior Term Loan

The Company's €200.0 million (or approximately \$253.7 million as of June 30, 2012) 4¹/₂% senior term loan with Coöperatieve Centrale Raiffeisen-Boerenleenbank B.A. ("Rabobank") is due May 2, 2016. The Company has the ability to prepay the term loan before its maturity date. Interest is payable on the notes at 4¹/₂% per annum, payable quarterly in arrears on March 31, June 30, September 30 and December 31 of each year. The term loan contains covenants restricting, among other things, the incurrence of indebtedness and the making of certain payments, including dividends, and is subject to acceleration in the event of default. The Company also has to fulfill financial covenants with respect to a total debt to EBITDA ratio and an interest coverage ratio.

5 7/8% Senior Notes

The Company's \$300.0 million of 5⁷/₈% senior notes due December 1, 2021 constitute senior unsecured and unsubordinated indebtedness. Interest is payable on the notes semi-annually in arrears on June 1 and December 1 of each year. At any time prior to September 1, 2021, the Company may redeem the notes, in whole or in part from time to time, at its option, at a redemption price equal to the greater of: (i) 100% of the principal amount plus accrued and unpaid interest, including additional interest, if any, to, but excluding, the redemption date; or (ii) the sum of the present values of the remaining scheduled payments of principal and interest (exclusive of interest accrued to the date of redemption) discounted to the redemption date at the treasury rate plus 0.5%, plus accrued and unpaid interest, including additional interest, if any. Beginning September 1, 2021, the Company may redeem the notes, in whole or in part from time to time, at its option, at a redemption price equal to 100% of the principal amount plus accrued and

unpaid interest, including additional interest, if any.

Credit Facility

The Company's revolving credit and term loan facility consists of a \$600.0 million multi-currency revolving credit facility and a \$390.0 million term loan facility. The maturity date of the Company's credit facility is December 1, 2016. The Company is required to make quarterly payments towards the term loan of \$5.0 million commencing March 2012 increasing to \$10.0 million commencing March 2015. Interest accrues on amounts outstanding under the credit facility, at the Company's option, at either (1) LIBOR plus a margin ranging from 1.0% to 2.0% based on the Company's leverage ratio, or (2) the base rate, which is equal to the higher of (i) the administrative agent's base lending rate for the applicable currency, (ii) the federal funds rate plus 0.5%, and (iii) one-month LIBOR for loans denominated in US dollars plus 1.0% plus a margin ranging from 0.0% to 0.5% based on the Company's leverage ratio. The credit facility contains covenants restricting, among other things, the

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incurrence of indebtedness and the making of certain payments, including dividends, and is subject to acceleration in the event of a default. The Company also has to fulfill financial covenants with respect to a total debt to EBITDA ratio and an interest coverage ratio. As of June 30, 2012, the Company had \$725.0 million of outstanding borrowings under the credit facility and availability to borrow approximately \$265.0 million. As of December 31, 2011, the Company had \$665.0 million of outstanding borrowings under the credit facility and availability to borrow approximately \$335.0 million.

The carrying amounts of long-term debt under the Company's 4/2% senior term loan and credit facility approximate their fair values based on the borrowing rates currently available to the Company for loans with similar terms and average maturities. At June 30, 2012, the estimated fair values of the Company's 5/8% senior notes and 1 1/4 % convertible senior subordinated notes, based on their listed market values, were \$315.8 million and \$241.2 million, respectively, compared to their carrying values of \$300.0 million and \$187.7 million, respectively. At December 31, 2011, the estimated fair values of the Company's 5/8% senior notes and 1 1/4% convertible senior subordinated notes, based on their listed market values, were \$298.9 million and \$252.4 million, respectively, compared to their carrying values of \$300.0 million and \$183.4 million, respectively.

Standby Letters of Credit and Similar Instruments

The Company has arrangements with various banks to issue standby letters of credit or similar instruments, which guarantee the Company's obligations for the purchase or sale of certain inventories and for potential claims exposure for insurance coverage. At June 30, 2012 and December 31, 2011, outstanding letters of credit totaled \$16.9 million and \$15.6 million, respectively.

6. INVENTORIES

Inventories at June 30, 2012 and December 31, 2011 were as follows (in millions):

	June 30, 2012	December 31, 2011
Finished goods	\$729.2	\$500.0
Repair and replacement parts	538.4	450.7
Work in process	261.0	127.6
Raw materials	494.6	481.3
Inventories, net	\$2,023.2	\$1,559.6

7. PRODUCT WARRANTY

The warranty reserve activity for the three and six months ended June 30, 2012 and 2011 consisted of the following (in millions):

	Three Months Ended June 30,		Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2012	2011	2012	2011
Balance at beginning of period	\$257.1	\$218.2	\$240.5	\$199.5
Acquisitions	—	—	0.1	2.6
Accruals for warranties issued during the period	45.7	55.3	91.3	93.6
Settlements made (in cash or in kind) during the period	(37.3)	(39.4)	(74.0)	(69.4)
Foreign currency translation	(10.3)	3.4	(2.7)	11.2
Balance at June 30	\$255.2	\$237.5	\$255.2	\$237.5

The Company's agricultural equipment products are generally warranted against defects in material and workmanship for a period of one to four years. The Company accrues for future warranty costs at the time of sale based on historical warranty experience. Approximately \$224.5 million and \$212.7 million of warranty reserves are included in "Accrued expenses" in the Company's Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets as of June 30, 2012 and December 31, 2011, respectively. Approximately \$30.7 million and \$27.8 million of warranty reserves are included in "Other noncurrent liabilities" in the Company's Condensed

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Consolidated Balance Sheets as of June 30, 2012 and December 31, 2011, respectively.

8. NET INCOME PER COMMON SHARE

Basic earnings per common share is computed by dividing net income attributable to AGCO Corporation and its subsidiaries by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during each period. Diluted earnings per common share assumes exercise of outstanding SSARs, vesting of performance share awards, vesting of restricted stock and the appreciation of the excess conversion value of the contingently convertible senior subordinated notes using the treasury stock method when the effects of such assumptions are dilutive. Dilution of weighted shares outstanding will depend on the Company's stock price for the excess conversion value of the convertible senior subordinated notes using the treasury stock method. A reconciliation of net income attributable to AGCO Corporation and its subsidiaries and weighted average common shares outstanding for purposes of calculating basic and diluted earnings per share for the three and six months ended June 30, 2012 and 2011 is as follows (in millions, except per share data):

	Three Months Ended June 30,		Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2012	2011	2012	2011
Basic net income per share:				
Net income attributable to AGCO Corporation and subsidiaries	\$204.9	\$133.7	\$325.1	\$213.7
Weighted average number of common shares outstanding	97.2	94.7	97.1	94.4
Basic net income per share attributable to AGCO Corporation and subsidiaries	\$2.11	\$1.41	\$3.35	\$2.26
Diluted net income per share:				
Net income attributable to AGCO Corporation and subsidiaries	\$204.9	\$133.7	\$325.1	\$213.7
Weighted average number of common shares outstanding	97.2	94.7	97.1	94.4
Dilutive SSARs, performance share awards and restricted stock awards	1.0	0.3	1.1	0.4
Weighted average assumed conversion of contingently convertible senior subordinated notes	0.2	3.6	0.6	3.6
Weighted average number of common shares and common share equivalents outstanding for purposes of computing diluted income per share	98.4	98.6	98.8	98.4
Diluted net income per share attributable to AGCO Corporation and subsidiaries	\$2.08	\$1.36	\$3.29	\$2.17

SSARs to purchase approximately 0.6 million shares of the Company's common stock for the three and six months ended June 30, 2012 and approximately 0.3 million shares of the Company's common stock for the three and six months ended June 30, 2011 were outstanding but not included in the calculation of weighted average common and common equivalent shares outstanding because they had an antidilutive impact.

9. INCOME TAXES

At June 30, 2012 and December 31, 2011, the Company had approximately \$87.8 million and \$71.1 million, respectively, of unrecognized tax benefits, all of which would affect the Company's effective tax rate if recognized. As of June 30, 2012 and December 31, 2011, the Company had approximately \$27.0 million and \$23.0 million, respectively, of accrued or deferred taxes related to uncertain income tax positions connected with ongoing tax audits in various jurisdictions that it expects to settle or pay in the next 12 months. The Company accrues interest and penalties related to unrecognized tax benefits in its provision for income taxes. As of June 30, 2012 and December 31, 2011, the Company had accrued interest and penalties related to unrecognized tax benefits of \$10.5 million and \$7.6 million, respectively.

Generally, the tax years 2006 through 2011 remain open to examination by taxing authorities in the United States and certain other foreign taxing jurisdictions.

10. DERIVATIVE INSTRUMENTS AND HEDGING ACTIVITIES

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

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

Foreign Currency Risk

The Company has significant manufacturing operations in the United States, France, Germany, Finland and Brazil, and it purchases a portion of its tractors, combines and components from third-party foreign suppliers, primarily in various European countries and in Japan. The Company also sells products in over 140 countries throughout the world. The Company's most significant transactional foreign currency exposures are the Euro, Brazilian real and the Canadian dollar in relation to the United States dollar, and the Euro in relation to the British pound.

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

The foreign currency contracts are primarily forward and options contracts. These contracts' fair value measurements fall within the Level 2 fair value hierarchy under ASU 2010-06, "Fair Value Measurements and Disclosures (Topic 820): Improving Disclosures about Fair Value Measurements." Level 2 fair value measurements are generally based upon quoted market 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. The fair value of foreign currency forward 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. The fair value of foreign currency option contracts is based on a valuation model that utilizes spot and forward exchange rates, interest rates and currency pair volatility.

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

Cash Flow Hedges

During 2012 and 2011, the Company designated certain foreign currency contracts as cash flow hedges of expected future sales and purchases. The effective portion of the fair value gains or losses on these cash flow hedges were recorded in other comprehensive (loss) income and subsequently reclassified into cost of goods sold during the period the sales and purchases are recognized. These amounts offset the effect of the changes in foreign currency rates on the related sale and purchase transactions. The amount of the (loss) gain recorded in other comprehensive (loss) income that was reclassified to cost of goods sold during the six months ended June 30, 2012 and 2011 was approximately \$(2.6) million and \$2.7 million, respectively, on an after-tax basis. The outstanding contracts as of June 30, 2012 range in maturity through May 2013.

The following table summarizes the activity in accumulated other comprehensive loss related to the derivatives held by the Company during the six months ended June 30, 2012 (in millions):

	Before-Tax Amount	Income Tax	After-Tax Amount
Accumulated derivative net losses as of December 31, 2011	\$(5.4)	\$(1.1)	\$(4.3)
Net changes in fair value of derivatives	(3.6)	0.1	(3.7)
Net loss reclassified from accumulated other comprehensive loss into income	2.7	0.1	2.6
Accumulated derivative net losses as of June 30, 2012	\$(6.3)	\$(0.9)	\$(5.4)

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The Company had outstanding foreign currency contracts with a notional amount of approximately \$162.4 million and \$275.9 million as of June 30, 2012 and December 31, 2011, respectively, that were entered into to hedge forecasted sale and purchase transactions.

Derivative Transactions Not Designated as Hedging Instruments

During 2012 and 2011, the Company entered into foreign currency contracts to hedge receivables and payables on the Company and its subsidiaries' balance sheets that are denominated in foreign currencies other than the functional currency. These contracts were classified as non-designated derivative instruments.

As of June 30, 2012 and December 31, 2011, the Company had outstanding foreign currency contracts with a notional amount of approximately \$1,007.2 million and \$956.8 million, respectively, that were entered into to hedge receivables and payables that are denominated in foreign currencies other than the functional currency. Changes in the fair value of these contracts are reported in "Other expense, net." For the three and six months ended June 30, 2012, the Company recorded a net (loss) gain of approximately \$(6.3) million and \$0.9 million, respectively, under the caption of "Other expense, net" related to these contracts. For the three and six months ended June 30, 2011, the Company recorded a net (loss) gain of approximately \$(0.4) million and \$1.8 million, respectively, under the caption of "Other expense, net" related to these contracts. Gains and losses on such contracts are substantially offset by losses and gains on the remeasurement of the underlying asset or liability being hedged.

The table below sets forth the fair value of derivative instruments as of June 30, 2012 (in millions):

	Asset Derivatives As of June 30, 2012		Liability Derivatives As of June 30, 2012	
	Balance Sheet Location	Fair Value	Balance Sheet Location	Fair Value
Derivative instruments designated as hedging instruments:				
Foreign currency contracts	Other current assets	\$—	Other current liabilities	\$6.1
Derivative instruments not designated as hedging instruments:				
Foreign currency contracts	Other current assets	5.3	Other current liabilities	7.6
Total derivative instruments		\$5.3		\$13.7

The table below sets forth the fair value of derivative instruments as of December 31, 2011 (in millions):

	Asset Derivatives As of December 31, 2011		Liability Derivatives As of December 31, 2011	
	Balance Sheet Location	Fair Value	Balance Sheet Location	Fair Value
Derivative instruments designated as hedging instruments:				
Foreign currency contracts	Other current assets	\$—	Other current liabilities	\$4.3
Derivative instruments not designated as hedging instruments:				
Foreign currency contracts	Other current assets	7.3	Other current liabilities	7.9
Total derivative instruments		\$7.3		\$12.2

Counterparty Risk

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

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11. CHANGES IN STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY AND TEMPORARY EQUITY

The following table sets forth changes in stockholders' equity and temporary equity attributed to AGCO Corporation and its subsidiaries and to noncontrolling interests for the six months ended June 30, 2012 (in millions):

	Common Stock	Additional Paid-in Capital	Retained Earnings	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Loss	Noncontrolling Interests	Total Stockholders' Equity	Temporary Equity
Balance, December 31, 2011	\$ 1.0	\$ 1,073.2	\$ 2,321.6	\$ (400.6)	\$ 36.0	\$ 3,031.2	\$—
Stock compensation	—	19.2	—	—	—	19.2	
Stock options and SSARs exercised	—	(0.2)	—	—	—	(0.2)	
Distribution to noncontrolling interest	—	—	—	—	(1.0)	(1.0)	
Comprehensive income:							
Net income (loss)	—	—	325.1	—	2.0	327.1	(3.8)
Other comprehensive (loss) income, net of reclassification adjustments:							
Foreign currency translation adjustments	—	—	—	(124.2)	—	(124.2)	(1.4)
Defined benefit pension plans, net of tax	—	—	—	5.0	—	5.0	
Unrealized loss on derivatives, net of tax	—	—	—	(1.1)	—	(1.1)	
Investment by redeemable noncontrolling interest	—	—	—	—	—	—	17.6
Balance, June 30, 2012	\$ 1.0	\$ 1,092.2	\$ 2,646.7	\$ (520.9)	\$ 37.0	\$ 3,256.0	\$ 12.4

Total comprehensive (loss) income attributable to noncontrolling interests and redeemable noncontrolling interest for the three and six months ended June 30, 2012 and 2011 was as follows (in millions):

	Three Months Ended June 30,		Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2012	2011	2012	2011
Net (loss) income	\$(2.8)	\$0.2	\$(1.8)	\$1.8
Other comprehensive (loss) income:				
Foreign currency translation adjustments	(1.4)	0.1	(1.4)	0.1
Defined benefit pension plans, net of tax	—	—	—	—
Unrealized gain on derivatives, net of tax	—	—	—	—
Total comprehensive (loss) income	\$(4.2)	\$0.3	\$(3.2)	\$1.9

12. ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE SALES AGREEMENTS

At June 30, 2012 and December 31, 2011, the Company had accounts receivable sales agreements that permit the sale, on an ongoing basis, of a majority of its wholesale receivables in North America and Europe to its 49% owned U.S., Canadian and European retail finance joint ventures. As of June 30, 2012 and December 31, 2011, the cash received from receivables sold under the U.S., Canadian and European accounts receivable sales agreements was approximately \$931.9 million and \$827.5 million, respectively.

Under the terms of the accounts receivable agreements in North America and Europe, the Company pays an annual servicing fee related to the servicing of the receivables sold. The Company also pays the respective AGCO Finance entities a subsidized interest payment with respect to the sales agreements, calculated based upon LIBOR plus a margin on any non-interest bearing accounts receivable outstanding and sold under the sales agreements. These fees were reflected within losses on

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the sales of receivables included within “Other expense, net” in the Company’s Condensed Consolidated Statements of Operations. The receivables associated with these arrangements are without recourse to the Company. The Company does not service the receivables after the sale occurs and does not maintain any direct retained interest in the receivables. The Company reviewed its accounting for the accounts receivable sales agreements and determined that these facilities should be accounted for as off-balance sheet transactions.

Losses on sales of receivables associated with the accounts receivable financing facilities discussed above, reflected within “Other expense, net” in the Company’s Condensed Consolidated Statements of Operations, were approximately \$5.4 million and \$10.6 million during the three and six months ended June 30, 2012, respectively. Losses on sales of receivables associated with the Company’s accounts receivable financing facilities reflected within “Other expense, net” and “Interest expense, net” in the Company’s Condensed Consolidated Statements of Operations were approximately \$5.2 million and \$8.8 million during the three and six months ended June 30, 2011, respectively.

The Company’s retail finance joint ventures in Brazil and Australia also provide wholesale financing to the Company’s dealers. The receivables associated with these arrangements are without recourse to the Company. The Company does not service the receivables after the sale occurs and does not maintain any direct retained interest in the receivables. As of June 30, 2012 and December 31, 2011, these retail finance joint ventures had approximately \$64.3 million and \$62.0 million, respectively, of outstanding accounts receivable associated with these arrangements. The Company reviewed its accounting for these arrangements and determined that these arrangements should be accounted for as off-balance sheet transactions.

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

13. EMPLOYEE BENEFIT PLANS

Net pension and postretirement cost for the Company’s defined pension and postretirement benefit plans for the three months ended June 30, 2012 and 2011 are set forth below (in millions):

	Three Months Ended June 30,	
	2012	2011
Pension benefits		
Service cost	\$4.3	\$3.9
Interest cost	9.7	10.1
Expected return on plan assets	(8.9	) (9.1
Amortization of net actuarial loss and prior service cost	2.7	1.8
Net annual pension cost	\$7.8	\$6.7
	Three Months Ended June 30,	
	2012	2011
Postretirement benefits		
Interest cost	\$0.4	\$0.4
Amortization of net actuarial loss	0.1	—
Net annual postretirement benefit cost	\$0.5	\$0.4

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Net pension and postretirement cost for the Company's defined pension and postretirement benefit plans for the six months ended June 30, 2012 and 2011 are set forth below (in millions):

	Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2012	2011
Pension benefits		
Service cost	\$8.6	\$7.9
Interest cost	19.5	20.2
Expected return on plan assets	(17.8	) (18.2
Amortization of net actuarial loss and prior service cost	5.3	3.5
Net annual pension cost	\$15.6	\$13.4
	Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2012	2011
Postretirement benefits		
Service cost	\$0.1	\$0.1
Interest cost	0.8	0.8
Amortization of prior service credit	(0.1	) (0.1
Amortization of net actuarial loss	0.2	0.1
Net annual postretirement benefit cost	\$1.0	\$0.9

During the six months ended June 30, 2012, approximately \$19.8 million of contributions had been made to the Company's defined benefit pension plans. The Company currently estimates its minimum contributions for 2012 to its defined benefit pension plans will aggregate approximately \$38.5 million.

During the six months ended June 30, 2012, the Company made approximately \$1.0 million of contributions to its postretirement health care and life insurance benefit plans. The Company currently estimates that it will make approximately \$1.9 million of contributions to its postretirement health care and life insurance benefit plans during 2012.

14. SEGMENT REPORTING

Effective January 1, 2012, the Company modified its system of reporting, resulting from changes to its internal management and organizational structure, which changed its reportable segments from North America; South America; Europe/Africa/Middle East; and Rest of World, to North America; South America; Europe/Africa/Middle East; and Asia/Pacific. The Asia/Pacific reportable segment includes the regions of Asia, Australia and New Zealand, and the Europe/Africa/Middle East segment will now include certain markets in Eastern Europe. Effective January 1, 2012, these reportable segments are reflective of how the Company's chief operating decision maker reviews operating results for the purposes of allocating resources and assessing performance. Disclosures for the three and six months ended June 30, 2011 have been adjusted to reflect the change in reportable segments.

The Company's four reportable segments distribute a full range of agricultural equipment and related replacement parts. The Company evaluates segment performance primarily based on income from operations. Sales for each segment are based on the location of the third-party customer. The Company's selling, general and administrative expenses and engineering expenses are charged to each segment based on the region and division where the expenses are incurred. As a result, the components of income from operations for one segment may not be comparable to another segment. Segment results for the three and six months ended June 30, 2012 and 2011 and assets as of June 30, 2012 and December 31, 2011 based on the Company's reportable segments are as follows (in millions):

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Three Months Ended June 30,	North America	South America	Europe/Africa/ Middle East	Asia/ Pacific	Consolidated
2012					
Net sales	\$733.4	\$448.5	\$1,406.9	\$101.3	\$2,690.1
Income from operations	95.7	41.7	170.0	5.1	312.5
Depreciation	9.6	5.7	25.5	1.5	42.3
Capital expenditures	16.6	7.4	35.7	4.3	64.0
2011					
Net sales	\$394.8	\$496.8	\$1,400.2	\$66.8	\$2,358.6
Income from operations	20.0	37.9	170.9	4.3	233.1
Depreciation	6.4	4.9	25.1	0.8	37.2
Capital expenditures	8.8	10.1	55.1	1.6	75.6
Six Months Ended June 30,	North America	South America	Europe/Africa/ Middle East	Asia/ Pacific	Consolidated
2012					
Net sales	\$1,299.9	\$863.9	\$2,606.7	\$193.3	\$4,963.8
Income from operations	145.9	65.6	305.8	6.0	523.3
Depreciation	19.5	11.5	51.3	3.4	85.7
Capital expenditures	27.5	18.5	100.0	5.1	151.1
2011					
Net sales	\$754.2	\$907.3	\$2,373.2	\$121.6	\$4,156.3
Income from operations	32.7	71.3	254.8	9.4	368.2
Depreciation	12.7	10.0	49.4	1.5	73.6
Capital expenditures	14.2	12.7	83.5	2.0	112.4
Assets					
As of June 30, 2012	\$983.8	\$737.6	\$2,307.0	\$292.0	\$4,320.4
As of December 31, 2011	861.4	585.5	1,990.9	215.7	3,653.5

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

	Three Months Ended June 30,		Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2012	2011	2012	2011
Segment income from operations	\$312.5	\$233.1	\$523.3	\$368.2
Corporate expenses	(24.8)	(20.9)	(45.8)	(38.3)
Stock compensation	(10.4)	(6.6)	(18.2)	(11.0)
Restructuring and other infrequent income	0.1	0.9	0.1	0.7
Amortization of intangibles	(12.5)	(4.9)	(24.7)	(9.3)
Consolidated income from operations	\$264.9	\$201.6	\$434.7	\$310.3

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(unaudited)

	As of June 30, 2012	As of December 31, 2011
Segment assets	\$4,320.4	\$3,653.5
Cash and cash equivalents	393.4	724.4
Receivables from affiliates	142.2	122.9
Investments in affiliates	363.8	346.3
Deferred tax assets, other current and noncurrent assets	581.1	549.1
Intangible assets, net	640.2	666.5
Goodwill	1,190.2	1,194.5
Consolidated total assets	\$7,631.3	\$7,257.2

15. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

Guarantees

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

At June 30, 2012, the Company guaranteed indebtedness owed to third parties of approximately \$127.9 million, primarily related to dealer and end-user financing of equipment. Such guarantees generally obligate the Company to repay outstanding finance obligations owed to financial institutions if dealers or end users default on such loans through 2016. The Company believes the credit risk associated with these guarantees is not material to its financial position or results of operations. Losses under such guarantees have historically been insignificant. In addition, the Company generally would expect to be able to recover a significant portion of the amounts paid under such guarantees from the sale of the underlying financed farm equipment, as the fair value of such equipment is expected to be sufficient to offset a substantial portion of the amounts paid.

Other

The Company sells a majority of its wholesale receivables in North America and Europe to its 49% owned U.S., Canadian and European retail finance joint ventures. The Company also sells certain accounts receivable under factoring arrangements to financial institutions around the world. The Company reviewed the sale of such receivables and determined that these facilities should be accounted for as off-balance sheet transactions.

Legal Claims and Other Matters

As a result of Brazilian tax legislative changes impacting value added taxes ("VAT"), the Company recorded a reserve of approximately \$60.3 million and \$54.6 million against its outstanding balance of Brazilian VAT receivable as of June 30, 2012 and December 31, 2011, respectively, due to the uncertainty as to the Company's ability to collect the amounts outstanding.

On June 27, 2008, the Republic of Iraq filed a civil action in a federal court in New York, Case No. 08 CIV 59617, naming as defendants the Company's French subsidiary and two of its other foreign subsidiaries that participated in the United Nations Oil for Food Program (the "Program"). Ninety-one other entities or companies also were named as defendants in the civil action due to their participation in the Program. The complaint purports to assert claims against each of the defendants seeking damages in an unspecified amount. Although the Company's subsidiaries intend to vigorously defend against this action, it is not possible at this time to predict the outcome of this action or its impact, if any, on the Company, although if the outcome was adverse, the Company could be required to pay damages. In addition, the French government also is investigating the Company's French subsidiary in connection with its participation in the Program.

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In August 2008, as part of a routine audit, the Brazilian taxing authorities disallowed deductions relating to the amortization of certain goodwill recognized in connection with a reorganization of the Company's Brazilian operations and the related transfer of certain assets to the Company's Brazilian subsidiaries. The amount of the tax disallowance through June 30, 2012, not including interest and penalties, was approximately R\$90.6 million (or approximately \$44.8 million). The amount ultimately in dispute will be greater because of interest and penalties. The Company has been advised by its legal and tax advisors that its position with respect to the deductions is allowable under the tax laws of Brazil. The Company is contesting the disallowance and believes that it is not likely that the assessment, interest or penalties will be required to be paid. However, the ultimate outcome will not be determined until the Brazilian tax appeal process is complete, which could take several years.

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

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Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations

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

GENERAL

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

RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

For the three months ended June 30, 2012, we generated net income of \$204.9 million, or \$2.08 per share, compared to net income of \$133.7 million, or \$1.36 per share, for the same period in 2011. For the first six months of 2012, we generated net income of \$325.1 million, or \$3.29 per share, compared to net income of \$213.7 million, or \$2.17 per share, for the same period in 2011.

Net sales during the three and six months ended June 30, 2012 were \$2,690.1 million and \$4,963.8 million, respectively, which were approximately 14.1% and 19.4% higher than both the three and six months ended June 30, 2011, respectively, due to sales growth in all of our geographical segments as well as the favorable impact of acquisitions, partially offset by the unfavorable impact of currency translation.

Income from operations for the three months ended June 30, 2012 was \$264.9 million, compared to \$201.6 million in the three months ended June 30, 2011. Income from operations was \$434.7 million for the first six months of 2012 compared to \$310.3 million for the same period in 2011. The increase in income from operations during the three and six months ended June 30, 2012 was a result of the benefits of acquisitions, an increase in net sales and improved gross margins resulting from price increases, higher production levels, a better sales mix and material cost control initiatives.

Income from operations in our Europe/Africa/Middle East ("EAME") region was relatively flat in the three months ended June 30, 2012 and increased in the first six months of 2012 compared to the same periods in 2011. The increase in the first six months of 2012 was primarily due to higher sales and production volumes and a better product mix, partially offset by the negative impact of currency translation. In the South America region, income from operations increased in the three months ended June 30, 2012 and decreased in the first six months of 2012 compared to the same periods in 2011. The decrease in income from operations in the first six months of 2012 was primarily due to the negative impact of currency translation partially offset by improved margins. Income from operations in North America was higher in the three and six months ended June 30, 2012 compared to the same periods in 2011 primarily due to the positive impact of acquisitions, increased net sales, a favorable sales mix and cost control initiatives.

Income from operations in our Asia/Pacific region increased in the three months ended June 30, 2012 and decreased in the first six months of 2012 compared to the same periods in 2011. Income from operations in the Asia/Pacific region decreased in the first six months of 2012 compared to the same period in 2011 due to additional market development costs in China which were partially offset by acquisition benefits.

Industry Unit Retail Sales

In North America, industry unit retail sales of tractors for the first six months of 2012 increased by approximately 6% compared to the first six months of 2011, with increases in compact, utility and high horsepower tractors. Record farm

income in 2011 and the expectation of continued favorable farm economics resulted in the strength in retail sales of high horsepower tractors. Improvement in the dairy and livestock sectors has contributed to higher industry unit retail sales of utility tractors. North American farm economics remain healthy, but the current drought conditions across portions of the United States have added some uncertainty for farm equipment demand for the remainder of 2012 in the region. Industry unit retail sales of combines for the first six months of 2012 decreased by approximately 23% compared to the first six months of 2011, primarily due to the timing of industry production and high levels of demand in 2011.

In Western Europe, industry unit retail sales of tractors decreased approximately 2% and industry unit retail sales of combines increased approximately 15% for the first six months of 2012 compared to the first six months of 2011. Better crop fundamentals are sustaining demand in the key Western European markets of Germany, France and the United Kingdom while demand has weakened in Southern Europe.

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South American industry unit retail sales of tractors in the first six months of 2012 decreased approximately 7% compared to the elevated levels in the same period in 2011. Industry unit retail sales of combines for the first six months of 2012 were approximately 12% lower than the first six months of 2011. Drought impacted the early harvests in southern Brazil and Argentina in the first half of 2012, resulting in weaker demand in these markets. Despite the adverse weather conditions earlier in the year, overall industry demand in South America remains at a high level primarily due to attractive government financing programs, favorable crop prices and exchange rates, and improved weather.

STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS

Net sales for the three months ended June 30, 2012 were \$2,690.1 million compared to \$2,358.6 million for the same period in 2011. Net sales for the first six months of 2012 were \$4,963.8 million compared to \$4,156.3 million for the same period in 2011. Acquisitions positively impacted net sales by approximately \$250.7 million, or 10.6%, in the three months ended June 30, 2012 and by \$455.2 million, or 11.0%, in the first six months of 2012. Foreign currency translation negatively impacted net sales by approximately \$264.5 million, or 11.2%, in the three months ended June 30, 2012 and by \$341.6 million, or 8.2%, in the first six months of 2012.

The following table sets forth, for the three and six months ended June 30, 2012, the impact to net sales of acquisitions by geographical segment (in millions, except percentages):

	Three Months Ended June 30,			Change Due to Acquisitions		
	2012	2011	% Change from 2011	\$	%	
North America	\$733.4	\$394.8	85.8	\$170.0	43.1	%
South America	448.5	496.8	(9.7)	27.7	5.6	%
Europe/Africa/Middle East	1,406.9	1,400.2	0.5	25.2	1.8	%
Asia/Pacific	101.3	66.8	51.7	27.8	41.6	%
	\$2,690.1	\$2,358.6	14.1	\$250.7	10.6	%
	Six Months Ended June 30,			Change Due to Acquisitions		
	2012	2011	% Change from 2011	\$	%	
North America	\$1,299.9	\$754.2	72.4	\$283.7	37.6	%
South America	863.9	907.3	(4.8)	56.2	6.2	%
Europe/Africa/Middle East	2,606.7	2,373.2	9.8	64.2	2.7	%
Asia/Pacific	193.3	121.6	59.0	51.1	42.0	%
	\$4,963.8	\$4,156.3	19.4	\$455.2	11.0	%

The following table sets forth, for the three and six months ended June 30, 2012, the impact to net sales of currency translation by geographical segment, calculated as the difference in net sales for the three and six months ended June 30, 2012 at actual 2012 exchange rates versus 2011 exchange rates (in millions, except percentages):

Change

	Three Months Ended June 30,				Change Due to Currency Translation	
	2012	2011	\$	%	\$	%
North America	\$733.4	\$394.8	\$338.6	85.8	\$(8.6)	(2.2)%
South America	448.5	496.8	(48.3)	(9.7)	(94.2)	(19.0)%
Europe/Africa/Middle East	1,406.9	1,400.2	6.7	0.5	(157.1)	(11.2)%
Asia/Pacific	101.3	66.8	34.5	51.7	(4.6)	(6.9)%
	\$2,690.1	\$2,358.6	\$331.5	14.1	\$(264.5)	(11.2)%

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	Six Months Ended June 30,		Change		Change Due to Currency Translation	
	2012	2011	\$	%	\$	%
North America	\$1,299.9	\$754.2	\$545.7	72.4	\$(12.2)	(1.6)%
South America	863.9	907.3	(43.4)	(4.8)	(117.9)	(13.0)%
Europe/Africa/Middle East	2,606.7	2,373.2	233.5	9.8	(207.8)	(8.8)%
Asia/Pacific	193.3	121.6	71.7	59.0	(3.7)	(3.0)%
	\$4,963.8	\$4,156.3	\$807.5	19.4	\$(341.6)	(8.2)%

Regionally, net sales in North America increased during the three and six months ended June 30, 2012 compared to the same periods in 2011 resulting from the strong seasonal performance of our acquisition of GSI Holdings Corp. ("GSI") and solid industry demand. The most significant increases in sales, excluding acquisitions, were in high horsepower tractors, sprayers and hay equipment. In the EAME region, net sales increased in the three and six months ended June 30, 2012 compared to the same periods in 2011 as a result of increased sales in Germany, France, the United Kingdom and Russia, partially offset by declines in certain Southern European markets. The region's net sales in the three and six months ended June 30, 2012 also benefited from the planned accelerated production and dealer shipments of certain European tractors due to a scheduled transition to a new assembly facility in Germany in the third quarter of 2012. Excluding the negative impact of foreign currency, net sales in South America increased during the three and six months ended June 30, 2012 primarily due to the positive impact of acquisitions. Higher sales in Brazil were partially offset by declines in Argentina. In the Asia/Pacific segment, net sales increased in the three and six months ended June 30, 2012 compared to the same periods in 2011 primarily as a result of sales growth in Australia and New Zealand and the positive impact of acquisitions. We estimate that worldwide average price increases during the three and six months ended June 30, 2012 were approximately 3%. Consolidated net sales of tractors and combines, which comprised approximately 64% of our net sales in the three and six months ended June 30, 2012, decreased approximately 2% in the three months ended June 30, 2012 and increased approximately 5% in the first six months of 2012, compared to the same periods in 2011. Unit sales of tractors and combines increased approximately 6% and 5% during the three and six months ended June 30, 2012, respectively, compared to the same periods in 2011. The difference between the unit sales increase and the increase in net sales was primarily the result of foreign currency translation, pricing and sales mix changes.

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

	Three Months Ended June 30,			
	2012	2011		
	\$	% of Net Sales	\$	% of Net Sales
Gross profit	\$611.4	22.7	\$488.3	20.7
Selling, general and administrative expenses	255.1	9.5	216.5	9.2
Engineering expenses	79.0	2.9	66.2	2.8
Restructuring and other infrequent income	(0.1)	) —	(0.9)) —
Amortization of intangibles	12.5	0.5	4.9	0.2
Income from operations	\$264.9	9.8	\$201.6	8.5

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	Six Months Ended June 30,				
	2012		2011		
	\$	% of Net Sales	\$	% of Net Sales	
Gross profit	\$1,104.4	22.2	\$844.2	20.3	%
Selling, general and administrative expenses	494.0	9.9	401.2	9.6	%
Engineering expenses	151.1	3.0	124.1	3.0	%
Restructuring and other infrequent income	(0.1)	—	(0.7)	—	
Amortization of intangibles	24.7	0.5	9.3	0.2	%
Income from operations	\$434.7	8.8	\$310.3	7.5	%

Gross profit as a percentage of net sales increased during the three and six months ended June 30, 2012 compared to the same periods in 2011, primarily due to pricing, higher production and an improved sales mix offsetting moderate increases in material costs. Unit production of tractors and combines during the first six months of 2012 was approximately 8% higher than the comparable period in 2011. We recorded approximately \$0.6 million and \$1.2 million of stock compensation expense within cost of goods sold during the three and six months ended June 30, 2012, respectively, compared to \$0.4 million and \$0.7 million for the comparable periods of 2011, respectively, as is more fully explained in Note 3 to our Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements.

Selling, general and administrative (“SG&A”) expenses as a percentage of net sales increased during the three and six months ended June 30, 2012 compared to the same periods in 2011, primarily due to higher expenses associated with new market expansion and product introductions. Engineering expenses increased during the three and six months ended June 30, 2012 compared to the prior year periods, primarily due to increased investment levels of new product development including costs to meet new engine emission standards in the United States and Europe. We recorded approximately \$10.4 million and \$18.2 million of stock compensation expense within SG&A during the three and six months ended June 30, 2012, respectively, compared to \$6.6 million and \$11.0 million for the comparable periods in 2011, respectively, as is more fully explained in Note 3 to our Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements. Amortization of intangibles increased during the three and six months ended June 30, 2012 as a result of acquisitions completed during 2011 and January 2012.

Interest expense, net was \$14.7 million and \$27.7 million for the three and six months ended June 30, 2012, respectively, compared to \$12.5 million and \$18.0 million for the comparable periods in 2011, respectively. The increase in interest expense during the three and six months ended June 30, 2012 is primarily due to increased debt levels associated with the funding of recent acquisitions, as is more fully explained in “Liquidity and Capital Resources.”

Other expense, net was \$6.1 million and \$10.5 million for the three and six months ended June 30, 2012, respectively, compared to \$7.9 million and \$10.2 million for the same periods in 2011, respectively. Losses on sales of receivables, related to our accounts receivable sales agreements with AGCO Finance in North America and Europe, were \$5.4 million and \$10.6 million for the three and six months ended June 30, 2012, respectively, compared to \$5.2 million and \$8.8 million for the comparable periods in 2011, respectively. Approximately \$0.7 million and \$1.4 million of the losses on sales of receivables during the three and six months ended June 30, 2011, respectively, were included within “Interest expense, net.” The increase in 2012 was due to a higher amount of receivables sold in Europe under our accounts receivable sales agreements with our AGCO Finance joint ventures in Europe, as is more fully discussed in

“Retail Finance Joint Ventures.”

We recorded an income tax provision of \$57.3 million and \$100.5 million for the three and six months ended June 30, 2012, respectively, compared to \$61.1 million and \$91.8 million for the comparable periods in 2011, respectively. Our effective tax rate was lower in the three and six months ended June 30, 2012 as a result of an increase in income in jurisdictions for which no tax provision is being recorded due to previously established valuation allowances against deferred tax assets and net operating loss carryforwards.

Equity in net earnings of affiliates, which is primarily comprised of income from our retail finance joint ventures, was \$15.3 million and \$27.3 million for the three and six months ended June 30, 2012, respectively, compared to \$13.8 million and \$25.2 million for the comparable periods in 2011, respectively. Refer to “Retail Finance Joint Ventures” for further information regarding our retail finance joint ventures and their results of operations.

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RETAIL FINANCE JOINT VENTURES

Our AGCO Finance retail finance joint ventures provide retail financing to end customers and wholesale financing to our dealers in the United States, Canada, Germany, France, the United Kingdom, Austria, Ireland, the Netherlands, Denmark, Italy, Sweden, Brazil, Argentina and Australia. The joint ventures are owned 49% by AGCO and 51% by a wholly-owned subsidiary of Coöperatieve Centrale Raiffeisen-Boerenleenbank B.A., "Rabobank", a financial institution based in the Netherlands. The majority of the assets of the retail finance joint ventures represent finance receivables. The majority of the liabilities represent notes payable and accrued interest. Under the various joint venture agreements, Rabobank or its affiliates are obligated to provide financing to the joint venture companies, primarily through lines of credit. We do not guarantee the debt obligations of the joint ventures. As of June 30, 2012, our capital investment in the retail finance joint ventures, which is included in "Investment in affiliates" on our Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets, was approximately \$332.6 million compared to \$322.2 million as of December 31, 2011. The total finance portfolio in our retail finance joint ventures was approximately \$7.7 billion and \$7.5 billion as of June 30, 2012 and December 31, 2011, respectively. The total finance portfolio as of June 30, 2012 included approximately \$6.5 billion of retail receivables and \$1.2 billion of wholesale receivables from AGCO dealers. The total finance portfolio as of December 31, 2011 included approximately \$6.4 billion of retail receivables and \$1.1 billion of wholesale receivables from AGCO dealers. The wholesale receivables were either sold directly to AGCO Finance without recourse from our operating companies or AGCO Finance provided the financing directly to the dealers. For the six months ended June 30, 2012, our share in the earnings of the retail finance joint ventures, included in "Equity in net earnings of affiliates" on our Condensed Consolidated Statements of Operations, was \$24.4 million compared to \$22.6 million for the same period in 2011.

The retail finance portfolio in our retail finance joint venture in Brazil was approximately \$1.9 billion and \$2.0 billion as of June 30, 2012 and December 31, 2011, respectively. As a result of weak market conditions in Brazil in 2005 and 2006, a substantial portion of this portfolio had been included in a payment deferral program directed by the Brazilian government relating to retail contracts entered into during 2004, where scheduled payments were rescheduled several times between 2005 and 2008. The impact of the deferral program resulted in higher delinquencies and lower collateral coverage for the portfolio. While the joint venture currently considers its reserves for loan losses adequate, it continually monitors its reserves considering borrower payment history, the value of the underlying equipment financed, and further payment deferral programs implemented by the Brazilian government. To date, our retail finance joint ventures in markets outside of Brazil have not experienced any significant changes in the credit quality of their finance portfolios. However, there can be no assurance that the portfolio credit quality will not deteriorate, and, given the size of the portfolio relative to the joint ventures' levels of equity, a significant adverse change in the joint ventures' performance would have a material impact on the joint ventures and on our operating results.

LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES

Our financing requirements are subject to variations due to seasonal changes in inventory and receivable levels. Internally generated funds are supplemented when necessary from external sources, primarily our credit facility and accounts receivable sales agreement facilities.

We believe that the following facilities, together with available cash and internally generated funds, will be sufficient to support our working capital, capital expenditures and debt service requirements for the foreseeable future:

Our \$201.3 million of 1¹/₄% convertible senior subordinated notes, which mature in 2036 and which may be required to be repurchased on December 15, 2013 or could be converted earlier based on the closing sales price of our common stock (see further discussion below).

Our €200.0 million (or approximately \$253.7 million as of June 30, 2012) 4¹/₂% senior term loan, which matures in 2016 (see further discussion below).

Our \$300.0 million of 5⁷/₈% senior notes, which mature in 2021 (see further discussion below).

• Our revolving credit and term loan facility, consisting of a \$600.0 million multi-currency revolving credit facility and a \$390.0 million term loan facility, which expires in December 2016. As of June 30, 2012, \$335.0 million was outstanding under the multi-currency revolving credit facility and \$390.0 million was outstanding under the term loan facility (see further discussion below).

Our accounts receivable sales agreements with our retail finance joint ventures in the United States, Canada and Europe. As of June 30, 2012, approximately \$931.9 million of cash had been received under these agreements (see further discussion below).

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Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations
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In addition, although we are in complete compliance with the financial covenants contained in these facilities and currently expect to continue to maintain such compliance, should we ever encounter difficulties, our historical relationship with our lenders has been strong and we anticipate their continued long-term support of our business.

Current Facilities

Our \$201.3 million of 1¹/₄% convertible senior subordinated notes due December 15, 2036, issued in December 2006, provide for (i) the settlement upon conversion in cash up to the principal amount of the notes with any excess conversion value settled in shares of our common stock, and (ii) the conversion rate to be increased under certain circumstances if the notes are converted in connection with certain change of control transactions occurring prior to December 15, 2013. Interest is payable on the notes at 1¹/₄% per annum, payable semi-annually in arrears in cash on June 15 and December 15 of each year. The notes are convertible into shares of our common stock at an effective price of \$40.73 per share, subject to adjustment. This reflects an initial conversion rate for the notes of 24.5525 shares of common stock per \$1,000 principal amount of notes. Beginning December 15, 2013, we may redeem any of the notes at a redemption price of 100% of their principal amount, plus accrued interest, as well as settle any excess conversion value with shares of our common stock. Holders of the notes may require us to repurchase the notes at a repurchase price of 100% of their principal amount, plus accrued interest, on December 15, 2013, 2016, 2021, 2026 and 2031, as well as settle any excess conversion value with shares of our common stock. Refer to our Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2011 for a full description of these notes.

As of June 30, 2012 and December 31, 2011, the closing sales price of our common stock had not exceeded 120% of the conversion price of \$40.73 per share for our 1¹/₄% convertible senior subordinated notes for at least 20 trading days in the 30 consecutive trading days ending June 30, 2012 and December 31, 2011, and, therefore, we classified the notes as long-term debt. Future classification of the 1¹/₄% convertible senior subordinated notes between current and long-term debt is dependent on the closing sales price of our common stock during future quarters.

The 1¹/₄% convertible senior subordinated notes will impact the diluted weighted average shares outstanding in future periods depending on our stock price for the excess conversion value using the treasury stock method. Refer to Notes 5 and 8 of our Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements for further discussion.

Our €200.0 million 4¹/₂% senior term loan with Rabobank is due May 2, 2016. We have the ability to prepay the term loan before its maturity date. Interest is payable on the notes at 4¹/₂% per annum, payable quarterly in arrears on March 31, June 30, September 30 and December 31 of each year. The term loan contains covenants restricting, among other things, the incurrence of indebtedness and the making of certain payments, including dividends, and is subject to acceleration in the event of default. We also must fulfill financial covenants with respect to a total debt to EBITDA ratio and an interest coverage ratio.

Our \$300.0 million of 5⁷/₈ % senior notes due December 1, 2021 constitute senior unsecured and unsubordinated indebtedness. Interest is payable on the notes semi-annually in arrears on June 1 and December 1 of each year. At any time prior to September 1, 2021, we may redeem the notes, in whole or in part from time to time, at our option, at a redemption price equal to the greater of: (i) 100% of the principal amount plus accrued and unpaid interest, including additional interest, if any, to, but excluding, the redemption date; or (ii) the sum of the present values of the remaining scheduled payments of principal and interest (exclusive of interest accrued to the date of redemption) discounted to the redemption date at the treasury rate plus 0.5%, plus accrued and unpaid interest, including additional interest, if any. Beginning September 1, 2021, we may redeem the notes, in whole or in part from time to time, at our option, at a redemption price equal to 100% of the principal amount plus accrued and unpaid interest, including additional interest, if any.

Our revolving credit and term loan facility consists of a \$600.0 million multi-currency revolving credit facility and a \$390.0 million term loan facility. The maturity date of our credit facility is December 1, 2016. We are required to make quarterly payments towards the term loan of \$5.0 million commencing March 2012 increasing to \$10.0 million commencing March 2015. Interest accrues on amounts outstanding under the credit facility, at our option, at either (1) LIBOR plus a margin ranging from 1.0% to 2.0% based on our leverage ratio, or (2) the base rate, which is equal to the higher of (i) the administrative agent's base lending rate for the applicable currency, (ii) the federal funds rate plus 0.5%, and (iii) one-month LIBOR for loans denominated in US dollars plus 1.0% plus a margin ranging from 0.0% to 0.5% based on our leverage ratio. The credit facility contains covenants restricting, among other things, the incurrence of indebtedness and the making of certain payments, including dividends, and is subject to acceleration in the event of a default. We also must fulfill financial covenants with respect to a total debt to EBITDA ratio and an interest coverage ratio. As of June 30, 2012, we had \$725.0 million of outstanding borrowings under the credit facility and availability to borrow approximately \$265.0 million. As of December 31, 2011, we had \$665.0 million of outstanding borrowings under the credit facility and availability to borrow approximately \$335.0 million.

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Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations
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Our accounts receivable sales agreements in North America and Europe permit the sale, on an ongoing basis, of a majority of our receivables to our 49% owned U.S., Canadian and European retail finance joint ventures. The sale of all receivables are without recourse to us. We do not service the receivables after the sale occurs, and we do not maintain any direct retained interest in the receivables. These agreements are accounted for as off-balance sheet transactions and have the effect of reducing accounts receivable and short-term liabilities by the same amount. As of June 30, 2012 and

December 31, 2011, the cash received from receivables sold under the U.S., Canadian and European accounts receivable sales agreements was approximately \$931.9 million and \$827.5 million, respectively.

Our AGCO Finance retail finance joint ventures in Brazil and Australia also provide wholesale financing to our dealers. The receivables associated with these arrangements are also without recourse to us. As of June 30, 2012 and December 31, 2011, these retail finance joint ventures had approximately \$64.3 million and \$62.0 million, respectively, of outstanding accounts receivable associated with these arrangements. These arrangements are accounted for as off-balance sheet transactions. In addition, we sell certain trade receivables under factoring arrangements to other financial institutions around the world. These arrangements are also accounted for as off-balance sheet transactions.

Cash Flows

Cash flows used in operating activities were approximately \$188.2 million for the first six months of 2012 compared to cash flows provided by operating activities of approximately \$101.5 million for the first six months of 2011. Cash flows used in operating activities in the first six months of 2012 were primarily the result of seasonal increases in working capital.

Our working capital requirements are seasonal, with investments in working capital typically building in the first half of the year and then reducing in the second half of the year. We had \$1,759.6 million in working capital at June 30, 2012, as compared with \$1,457.3 million at December 31, 2011 and \$1,428.8 million at June 30, 2011. Accounts receivable and inventories, combined, at June 30, 2012 were \$665.7 million higher than at December 31, 2011 and \$498.4 million higher than at June 30, 2011. The increase in accounts receivable and inventories during the first six months of 2012 was a result of our recent acquisitions, net sales growth, an increase in production levels, supplier delivery constraints and seasonality.

Capital expenditures for the first six months of 2012 were \$151.1 million compared to \$112.4 million for the first six months of 2011. We anticipate that capital expenditures for the full year of 2012 will be approximately \$375.0 million and will primarily be used to support expansion of our manufacturing operations, improving productivity, as well as to support the development and enhancement of new and existing products.

Our debt to capitalization ratio, which is total indebtedness divided by the sum of total indebtedness and stockholders' equity, was 31.9% at June 30, 2012 compared to 32.7% at December 31, 2011.

COMMITMENTS, OFF-BALANCE SHEET ARRANGEMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

We are a party to a number of commitments and other financial arrangements, which may include "off-balance sheet" arrangements. At June 30, 2012, we guaranteed indebtedness owed to third parties of approximately \$127.9 million, primarily related to dealer and end-user financing of equipment. We also sell a majority of our wholesale receivables in North America and Europe to our 49% owned U.S., Canadian and European retail finance joint ventures. In addition, at June 30, 2012 we had outstanding designated and non-designated foreign exchange contracts with a gross notional amount of approximately \$1,169.6 million. Refer to "Liquidity and Capital Resources" and "Item 3. Quantitative

and Qualitative Disclosures about Market Risk- Foreign Currency Risk Management,” as well as Notes 10, 12 and 15 of our Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements for further discussion of these matters.

Contingencies

As a result of Brazilian tax legislation impacting value added taxes (“VAT”), we have recorded a reserve of approximately \$60.3 million and \$54.6 million against our outstanding balance of Brazilian VAT receivable as of June 30, 2012 and December 31, 2011, respectively, due to the uncertainty as to our ability to collect the amounts outstanding.

In June 2008, the Republic of Iraq filed a civil action against three of our foreign subsidiaries that participated in the United Nations Oil for Food Program. The French government also is investigating our French subsidiary in connection with its participation in the Program.

In August 2008, as part of a routine audit, the Brazilian taxing authorities disallowed deductions relating to the

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Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations
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amortization of certain goodwill recognized in connection with a reorganization of our Brazilian operations and the related transfer of certain assets to our Brazilian subsidiaries.

Refer to Note 15 of our Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements for further discussion of these matters.

OUTLOOK

Global industry sales are expected to remain stable in 2012 compared to 2011. Lower farm production in the United States is expected to keep grain inventories at historically low levels and support global soft commodity prices. For the full year of 2012, we expect an increase in net sales and earnings compared to the full year of 2011. Gross margin improvement is expected to be partially offset by increased engineering and market expansion expenditures.

CRITICAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND ESTIMATES

The discussion and analysis of our financial condition and results of operations are based upon our Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements, which have been prepared in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles. The preparation of these financial statements requires management to make estimates and judgments that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses and related disclosures of contingent assets and liabilities. On an ongoing basis, management evaluates estimates, including those related to reserves, intangible assets, income taxes, pension and other postretirement benefit obligations, derivative financial instruments and contingencies. Management bases these estimates on historical experience and on various other assumptions that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. Actual results may differ from these estimates under different assumptions or conditions. A description of critical accounting policies and related judgments and estimates that affect the preparation of our Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements is set forth in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2011.

FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

Certain statements in "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations" and elsewhere in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q are forward-looking, including certain statements set forth under the headings "Liquidity and Capital Resources" and "Outlook." Forward-looking statements reflect assumptions, expectations, projections, intentions or beliefs about future events. These statements, which may relate to such matters as earnings, net sales, industry demand, market conditions, farm production and grain inventory levels, commodity prices, general economic outlook, availability of financing, production transition to a new assembly facility, manufacturing expansion, productivity and product development initiatives, engineering and market expansion expenses, margin improvements, compliance with loan covenants, capital expenditures, and working capital and debt service requirements are "forward-looking statements" within the meaning of the federal securities laws. These statements do not relate strictly to historical or current facts, and you can identify certain of these statements, but not necessarily all, by the use of the words "anticipate," "assumed," "indicate," "estimate," "believe," "predict," "forecast," "rely," "expect," "con" and other words of similar meaning. Although we believe that the expectations and assumptions reflected in these statements are reasonable in view of the information currently available to us, there can be no assurance that these expectations will prove to be correct.

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

- general economic and capital market conditions;
- availability of credit to our retail customers;
- the worldwide demand for agricultural products;

grain stock levels and the levels of new and used field inventories;

- cost of steel and other raw materials;
- energy costs;

• performance and collectability of the accounts receivable originated or owned by AGCO or AGCO Finance;

government policies and subsidies;

weather conditions;

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Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations
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interest and foreign currency exchange rates;
pricing and product actions taken by competitors;
commodity prices, acreage planted and crop yields;
farm income, land values, debt levels and access to credit;
pervasive livestock diseases;
production disruptions;
integration of our recent acquisitions;
• our expansion plans in emerging markets;
supply and capacity constraints;
our cost reduction and control initiatives;
our research and development efforts;
dealer and distributor actions;
regulations affecting privacy and data protection;
technological difficulties; and
political and economic uncertainty in various areas of the world.

Any forward-looking statement should be considered in light of such important factors. For additional factors and additional information regarding these factors, please see "Risk Factors" in our Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2011.

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

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**ITEM 3. QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK
FOREIGN CURRENCY RISK MANAGEMENT**

We have significant manufacturing operations in the United States, France, Germany, Finland and Brazil, and we purchase a portion of our tractors, combines and components from third-party foreign suppliers, primarily in various European countries and in Japan. We also sell products in over 140 countries throughout the world. The majority of our net sales outside the United States are denominated in the currency of the customer location, with the exception of sales in the Middle East, Africa, Asia and parts of South America where net sales are primarily denominated in British pounds, Euros or United States dollars (See “Segment Reporting” in Note 14 to our Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended December 31, 2011 for sales by customer location). Our most significant transactional foreign currency exposures are the Euro, the Brazilian real and the Canadian dollar in relation to the United States dollar, and the Euro in relation to the British pound. Fluctuations in the value of foreign currencies create exposures, which can adversely affect our results of operations.

We attempt to manage our transactional foreign currency exposure by hedging foreign currency cash flow forecasts and commitments arising from the anticipated settlement of receivables and payables and from future purchases and sales. Where naturally offsetting currency positions do not occur, we hedge certain, but not all, of our exposures through the use of foreign currency contracts. Our translation exposure resulting from translating the financial statements of foreign subsidiaries into United States dollars is not hedged. Our most significant translation exposures are the Euro, the British pound and the Brazilian real in relation to the United States dollar and the Swiss franc in relation to the Euro. When practical, this translation impact is reduced by financing local operations with local borrowings. Our hedging policy prohibits use of foreign currency contracts for speculative trading purposes.

All derivatives are recognized on our Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets at fair value. On the date a derivative contract is entered into, we designate the derivative as either (1) a fair value hedge of a recognized liability, (2) a cash flow hedge of a forecasted transaction, (3) a hedge of a net investment in a foreign operation, or (4) a non-designated derivative instrument. We currently engage in derivatives that are cash flow hedges of forecasted transactions as well as non-designated derivative instruments. Changes in the fair value of non-designated derivative contracts are reported in current earnings. During 2012 and 2011, we designated certain foreign currency contracts as cash flow hedges of forecasted sales and purchases. The effective portion of the fair value gains or losses on these cash flow hedges are recorded in other comprehensive (loss) income and subsequently reclassified into cost of goods sold during the period the sales and purchases are recognized. These amounts offset the effect of the changes in foreign currency rates on the related sale and purchase transactions. The amount of the (loss) gain recorded in other comprehensive (loss) income that was reclassified to cost of goods sold during the six months ended June 30, 2012 and 2011 was approximately \$(2.6) million and \$2.7 million, respectively, on an after-tax basis. The outstanding contracts as of June 30, 2012 range in maturity through May 2013.

Assuming a 10% change relative to the currency of the hedge contract, this could negatively impact the fair value of the foreign currency instruments by approximately \$32.7 million as of June 30, 2012. Using the same sensitivity analysis as of June 30, 2011, the fair value of such instruments would have decreased by approximately \$25.3 million. Due to the fact that these instruments are primarily entered into for hedging purposes, the gains or losses on the contracts would largely be offset by losses and gains on the underlying firm commitment or forecasted transaction.

Interest Rates

We manage interest rate risk through the use of fixed rate debt and may in the future utilize interest rate swap contracts. We have fixed rate debt from our convertible senior subordinated notes, senior notes and senior term loan. Our floating rate exposure is related to our credit facility and our accounts receivable sales facilities, which are tied to changes in U.S. and European LIBOR rates. Assuming a 10% increase in interest rates, “Interest expense, net” and “Other expense, net” for the six months ended June 30, 2012 would have increased collectively by approximately \$1.6 million.

We had no interest rate swap contracts outstanding during the six months ended June 30, 2012.

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ITEM 4. CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

Evaluation of Disclosure Controls and Procedures

Our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, after evaluating the effectiveness of our disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Rule 13a-15(e) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended) as of June 30, 2012, have concluded that, as of such date, our disclosure controls and procedures were effective at the reasonable assurance level. Disclosure controls and procedures include, without limitation, controls and procedures designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed by an issuer in the reports that it files or submits under the Exchange Act is accumulated and communicated to the issuer's management, including its principal executive and principal financial officers, or persons performing similar functions, as appropriate to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure.

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

Changes in Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

There were no changes in our internal control over financial reporting identified in connection with the evaluation described above that occurred during the three months ended June 30, 2012 that have materially affected or are reasonably likely to materially affect our internal control over financial reporting.

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PART II. OTHER INFORMATION

ITEM 1. LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

We are a party to various other legal claims and actions incidental to our business. These items are more fully discussed in Note 15 to our Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements.

ITEM 6. EXHIBITS

Exhibit Number	Description of Exhibit	The filings referenced for incorporation by reference are AGCO Corporation
31.1	Certification of Martin Richenhagen	Filed herewith
31.2	Certification of Andrew H. Beck	Filed herewith
32.1	Certification of Martin Richenhagen and Andrew H. Beck	Furnished herewith
101.INS	XBRL Instance Document	Filed herewith
101.SCH	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Schema	Filed herewith
101.CAL	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Calculation Linkbase	Filed herewith
101.DEF	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Definition Linkbase	Filed herewith
101.LAB	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Label Linkbase	Filed herewith
101.PRE	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Presentation Linkbase	Filed herewith

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SIGNATURES

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

Date: August 7, 2012

AGCO CORPORATION
Registrant

/s/ Andrew H. Beck
Andrew H. Beck
Senior Vice President and Chief
Financial Officer
(Principal Financial Officer)