Philip Morris International Inc.
Form 10-Q
July 26, 2018
Table of Contents

UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20549
FORM 10-Q
(Mark One)
(X) QUARTERLY REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934
For the quarterly period ended June 30, 2018
OR

( ) TRANSITION REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934
For the transition period from to
Commission File Number 001-33708
Philip Morris International Inc.

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Virginia	13-3435103
(State or other jurisdiction of incorporation or organization)	(I.R.S. Employer Identification No.)

120 Park Avenue New York, New York	10017
(Address of principal executive offices)	(Zip Code)

Registrant's telephone number, including area code (917) 663-2000

Former name, former address and former fiscal year, if changed since last report
Indicate by check mark whether the registrant (1) has filed all reports required to be filed by Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to file such reports), and (2) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days. Yes þ No ¨
Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has submitted electronically and posted on its corporate Web site, if any, every Interactive Data File required to be submitted and posted pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T (§232.405 of this chapter) during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to submit and post such files). Yes þ No ¨
Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a large accelerated filer, an accelerated filer, a non-accelerated filer, smaller reporting company, or an emerging growth company. See the definitions of "large accelerated filer," "accelerated filer," "smaller reporting company," and "emerging growth company" in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act.
Large accelerated filer þ Accelerated filer ¨

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

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

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

At July 23, 2018, there were 1,554,506,845 shares outstanding of the registrant’s common stock, no par value per share.

PHILIP MORRIS INTERNATIONAL INC.
TABLE OF CONTENTS

In this report, "PMI," "we," "us" and "our" refer to Philip Morris International Inc. and its subsidiaries.

Table of Contents

PART I – FINANCIAL INFORMATION
Item 1. Financial Statements.
Philip Morris International Inc. and Subsidiaries
Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets
(in millions of dollars)
(Unaudited)

	June 30, 2018	December 31, 2017
ASSETS		
Cash and cash equivalents	$6,587	$ 8,447
Trade receivables (less allowances of $23 in 2018 and $25 in 2017)	2,936	3,194
Other receivables	836	544
Inventories:		
Leaf tobacco	2,459	2,606
Other raw materials	1,463	1,563
Finished product	5,003	4,637
	8,925	8,806
Other current assets	744	603
Total current assets	20,028	21,594
Property, plant and equipment, at cost	14,382	14,566
Less: accumulated depreciation	7,269	7,295
	7,113	7,271
Goodwill (Note 4)	7,312	7,666
Other intangible assets, net (Note 4)	2,336	2,432
Investments in unconsolidated subsidiaries and equity securities (Notes 11&14)	1,352	1,074
Deferred income taxes	909	1,007
Other assets	1,671	1,924
TOTAL ASSETS	$40,721	$ 42,968

See notes to condensed consolidated financial statements.
Continued

Table of Contents

Philip Morris International Inc. and Subsidiaries
Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets (Continued)
(in millions of dollars, except share data)
(Unaudited)

	June 30, 2018	December 31, 2017
LIABILITIES		
Short-term borrowings (Note 10)	$592	$ 499
Current portion of long-term debt (Note 10)	3,025	2,506
Accounts payable	1,953	2,242
Accrued liabilities:		
Marketing and selling	634	708
Taxes, except income taxes	6,854	5,324
Employment costs	736	856
Dividends payable	1,785	1,669
Other	1,319	1,346
Income taxes (Note 9)	543	812
Total current liabilities	17,441	15,962
Long-term debt (Note 10)	28,048	31,334
Deferred income taxes	793	799
Employment costs	2,136	2,271
Income taxes and other liabilities (Note 9)	2,471	2,832
Total liabilities	50,889	53,198
Contingencies (Note 8)		
STOCKHOLDERS’ (DEFICIT) EQUITY		
Common stock, no par value (2,109,316,331 shares issued in 2018 and 2017)	—	—
Additional paid-in capital	1,893	1,972
Earnings reinvested in the business	30,406	29,859
Accumulated other comprehensive losses	(8,908)	(8,535)
	23,391	23,296
Less: cost of repurchased stock (554,822,236 and 556,098,569 shares in 2018 and 2017, respectively)	35,306	35,382
Total PMI stockholders’ deficit	(11,915)	(12,086)
Noncontrolling interests	1,747	1,856
Total stockholders’ deficit	(10,168)	(10,230)
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS’ (DEFICIT) EQUITY	$40,721	$ 42,968

See notes to condensed consolidated financial statements.

Table of Contents

Philip Morris International Inc. and Subsidiaries
Condensed Consolidated Statements of Earnings
(in millions of dollars, except per share data)
(Unaudited)

	For the Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2018	2017
Revenues including excise taxes	$39,526	$35,875
Excise taxes on products	24,904	22,894
Net revenues (Note 18)	14,622	12,981
Cost of sales	5,359	4,696
Gross profit	9,263	8,285
Marketing, administration and research costs	3,701	3,088
Amortization of intangibles	43	44
Operating income	5,519	5,153
Interest expense, net	395	432
Pension and other employee benefit costs (Note 3)	12	36
Earnings before income taxes	5,112	4,685
Provision for income taxes	1,203	1,230
Equity investments and securities (income)/loss, net	(33)	(45)
Net earnings	$3,942	$3,500
Net earnings attributable to noncontrolling interests	188	129
Net earnings attributable to PMI	$3,754	$3,371
Per share data (Note 6):		
Basic earnings per share	$2.41	$2.17
Diluted earnings per share	$2.41	$2.17
Dividends declared	$2.21	$2.08

See notes to condensed consolidated financial statements.

Table of Contents

Philip Morris International Inc. and Subsidiaries
Condensed Consolidated Statements of Earnings
(in millions of dollars, except per share data)
(Unaudited)

	For the Three Months Ended June 30,	
	2018	2017
Revenues including excise taxes	$21,100	$19,319
Excise taxes on products	13,374	12,402
Net revenues (Note 18)	7,726	6,917
Cost of sales	2,744	2,519
Gross profit	4,982	4,398
Marketing, administration and research costs	1,868	1,639
Amortization of intangibles	21	22
Operating income	3,093	2,737
Interest expense, net	168	213
Pension and other employee benefit costs (Note 3)	6	16
Earnings before income taxes	2,919	2,508
Provision for income taxes	644	689
Equity investments and securities (income)/loss, net	(20)	(23)
Net earnings	2,295	1,842
Net earnings attributable to noncontrolling interests	97	61
Net earnings attributable to PMI	$2,198	$1,781
Per share data (Note 6):		
Basic earnings per share	$1.41	$1.14
Diluted earnings per share	$1.41	$1.14
Dividends declared	$1.14	$1.04

See notes to condensed consolidated financial statements.

Table of Contents

Philip Morris International Inc. and Subsidiaries
Condensed Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Earnings
(in millions of dollars)
(Unaudited)

	For the Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2018	2017
Net earnings	$3,942	$3,500
Other comprehensive earnings (losses), net of income taxes:		
Change in currency translation adjustments:		
Unrealized gains (losses), net of income taxes of ($27) in 2018 and $546 in 2017	(545)	430
Change in net loss and prior service cost:		
Amortization of net losses, prior service costs and net transition costs, net of income taxes of ($21) in 2018 and ($19) in 2017	100	111
Change in fair value of derivatives accounted for as hedges:		
Gains (losses) recognized, net of income taxes of $1 in 2018 and $8 in 2017	(11)	(53)
(Gains) losses transferred to earnings, net of income taxes of $- in 2018 and $1 in 2017	6	(2)
Total other comprehensive earnings (losses)	(450)	486
Total comprehensive earnings	3,492	3,986
Less comprehensive earnings attributable to:		
Noncontrolling interests	111	126
Comprehensive earnings attributable to PMI	$3,381	$3,860

See notes to condensed consolidated financial statements.

Table of Contents

Philip Morris International Inc. and Subsidiaries
Condensed Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Earnings
(in millions of dollars)
(Unaudited)

	For the Three Months Ended June 30,	
	2018	2017
Net earnings	$2,295	$1,842
Other comprehensive earnings (losses), net of income taxes:		
Change in currency translation adjustments:		
Unrealized gains (losses), net of income taxes of ($219) in 2018 and $390 in 2017	(174)	127
Change in net loss and prior service cost:		
Amortization of net losses, prior service costs and net transition costs, net of income taxes of ($10) in 2018 and ($10) in 2017	50	55
Change in fair value of derivatives accounted for as hedges:		
Gains (losses) recognized, net of income taxes of ($9) in 2018 and ($3) in 2017	53	22
(Gains) losses transferred to earnings, net of income taxes of $1 in 2018 and ($1) in 2017	4	(7)
Total other comprehensive earnings (losses)	(67)	197
Total comprehensive earnings	2,228	2,039
Less comprehensive earnings attributable to:		
Noncontrolling interests	55	63
Comprehensive earnings attributable to PMI	$2,173	$1,976

See notes to condensed consolidated financial statements.

- 8-

Table of Contents

Philip Morris International Inc. and Subsidiaries
Condensed Consolidated Statements of Stockholders' (Deficit) Equity
For the Six Months Ended June 30, 2018 and 2017
(in millions of dollars, except per share amounts)
(Unaudited)

	PMI Stockholders' (Deficit) Equity						
	Common Stock	Additional Paid-in Capital	Earnings Reinvested in the Business	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Losses	Cost of Repurchased Stock	Noncontrolling Interests	Total
Balances, January 1, 2017	$—	$1,964	$30,397	$(9,559)	$(35,490)	$1,788	$(10,900)
Net earnings			3,371			129	3,500
Other comprehensive earnings (losses), net of income taxes				489		(3)	486
Issuance of stock awards		(41)			107		66
Dividends declared ($2.08 per share)			(3,240)				(3,240)
Payments to noncontrolling interests						(192)	(192)
Other		(6)				9	3
Balances, June 30, 2017	$—	$1,917	$30,528	$(9,070)	$(35,383)	$1,731	$(10,277)
Balances, January 1, 2018	$—	$1,972	$29,859	$(8,535)	$(35,382)	$1,856	$(10,230)
Net earnings			3,754			188	3,942
Other comprehensive earnings (losses), net of income taxes				(369)		(81)	(450)
Issuance of stock awards		4			76		80
Dividends declared ($2.21 per share)			(3,445)				(3,445)
Payments to noncontrolling interests						(214)	(214)
Adoption of new accounting standards (Note 18)			238				238
Other (Note 17)		(83)		(4)		(2)	(89)
Balances, June 30, 2018	$—	$1,893	$30,406	$(8,908)	$(35,306)	$1,747	$(10,168)

See notes to condensed consolidated financial statements.

Table of Contents

Philip Morris International Inc. and Subsidiaries
Condensed Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows
(in millions of dollars)
(Unaudited)

	For the Six Months Ended June 30, 2018	2017
CASH PROVIDED BY (USED IN) OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Net earnings	$3,942	$3,500
Adjustments to reconcile net earnings to operating cash flows:		
Depreciation and amortization	488	407
Deferred income tax (benefit) provision	(45)	70
Cash effects of changes in:		
Receivables, net	(65)	(14)
Inventories	(526)	1,664
Accounts payable	(128)	136
Accrued liabilities and other current assets	2,023	(1,120)
Income taxes	(360)	(460)
Pension plan contributions	(41)	(29)
Other	85	(83)
Net cash provided by operating activities	5,373	4,071
CASH PROVIDED BY (USED IN) INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Capital expenditures	(774)	(560)
Investments in unconsolidated subsidiaries and equity securities	(30)	(19)
Net investment hedges	77	(677)
Other	44	12
Net cash used in investing activities	(683)	(1,244)

See notes to condensed consolidated financial statements.

Continued

Table of Contents

Philip Morris International Inc. and Subsidiaries
Condensed Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows (Continued)
(in millions of dollars)
(Unaudited)

	For the Six Months Ended June 30, 2018	2017
CASH PROVIDED BY (USED IN) FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Short-term borrowing activity by original maturity:		
Net issuances - maturities of 90 days or less	$119	$266
Long-term debt proceeds	—	2,482
Long-term debt repaid	(2,483)	(815)
Dividends paid	(3,332)	(3,236)
Sale (purchase) of subsidiary shares to/(from) noncontrolling interests (Note 17)	(85)	3
Other	(234)	(291)
Net cash used in financing activities	(6,015)	(1,591)
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash	(529)	720
Cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash[1]:		
Increase (Decrease)	(1,854)	1,956
Balance at beginning of period	8,476	4,331
Balance at end of period	$6,622	$6,287

[1] Following the adoption of Financial Accounting Standards Update ASU 2016-18, "Statement of Cash Flows: Restricted Cash," the amounts for cash and cash equivalents shown above include restricted cash of $35 million and $90 million as of June 30, 2018 and 2017, respectively, and $29 million and $92 million as of December 31, 2017, and 2016, respectively, which were included in other current assets in the condensed consolidated balance sheets.

See notes to condensed consolidated financial statements.

Table of Contents

Philip Morris International Inc. and Subsidiaries
Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements
(Unaudited)

Note 1. Background and Basis of Presentation:

Background

Philip Morris International Inc. is a holding company incorporated in Virginia, U.S.A., whose subsidiaries and affiliates and their licensees are engaged in the manufacture and sale of cigarettes and other nicotine-containing products, including reduced-risk products, in markets outside of the United States of America. Throughout these financial statements, the term "PMI" refers to Philip Morris International Inc. and its subsidiaries.

Reduced-risk products ("RRPs") is the term PMI uses to refer to products that present, are likely to present, or have the potential to present less risk of harm to smokers who switch to these products versus continued smoking. PMI has a range of RRPs in various stages of development, scientific assessment and commercialization.

Basis of Presentation

The interim condensed consolidated financial statements of PMI are unaudited. These interim condensed consolidated financial statements have been prepared in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America and such principles are applied on a consistent basis. It is the opinion of PMI’s management that all adjustments necessary for a fair statement of the interim results presented have been reflected therein. All such adjustments were of a normal recurring nature. Net revenues and net earnings attributable to PMI for any interim period are not necessarily indicative of results that may be expected for the entire year.

To provide a greater focus on both parts of PMI's business -- combustible and reduced-risk products -- and to support PMI's transformation towards a smoke-free future, effective January 1, 2018, PMI began managing its business in six reportable segments as follows: European Union; Eastern Europe; Middle East & Africa; South & Southeast Asia; East Asia & Australia; and Latin America & Canada. For further details, see Note 7. Segment Reporting.

Certain prior years' amounts have been reclassified to conform with the current year's presentation, due primarily to new accounting guidance related to revenue recognition, pension costs and restricted cash and PMI’s decision to reorganize its reportable segments. For further details, see the condensed consolidated statements of cash flows, Note 3. Benefit Plans, Note 7. Segment Reporting and Note 18. New Accounting Standards. The changes did not have a material impact on PMI's consolidated financial position, results of operations or cash flows in any of the periods presented.

These statements should be read in conjunction with the audited consolidated financial statements and related notes, which appear in PMI’s Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2017.

Note 2. Stock Plans:

In May 2017, PMI’s shareholders approved the Philip Morris International Inc. 2017 Performance Incentive Plan (the “2017 Plan”). The 2017 Plan replaced the 2012 Performance Incentive Plan, and there will be no additional grants under the replaced plan. Under the 2017 Plan, PMI may grant to eligible employees restricted shares and restricted share units, performance-based cash incentive awards and performance-based equity awards. Up to 25 million shares of PMI’s common stock may be issued under the 2017 Plan. At June 30, 2018, shares available for grant under the 2017

Plan were 22,931,470.

In May 2017, PMI’s shareholders also approved the Philip Morris International Inc. 2017 Stock Compensation Plan for Non-Employee Directors (the “2017 Non-Employee Directors Plan”). The 2017 Non-Employee Directors Plan replaced the 2008 Stock Compensation Plan for Non-Employee Directors, and there will be no additional grants under the replaced plan. A non-employee director is defined as a member of the PMI Board of Directors who is not a full-time employee of PMI or of any corporation in which PMI owns, directly or indirectly, stock possessing at least 50% of the total combined voting power of all classes of stock entitled to vote in the election of directors in such corporation. Up to 1 million shares of PMI common stock may be awarded under the 2017 Non-Employee Directors Plan. At June 30, 2018, shares available for grant under the plan were 974,344.

Table of Contents
Philip Morris International Inc. and Subsidiaries
Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements
(Unaudited)

Restricted share unit (RSU) awards

During the six months ended June 30, 2018 and 2017, shares granted to eligible employees and the weighted-average grant date
fair value per share related to RSU awards were as follows:

	Number of Shares Granted	Weighted-Average Grant Date Fair Value Per RSU Award Granted
2018	1,257,380	$ 100.70
2017	1,202,970	$ 98.48

Compensation expense related to RSU awards was as follows:

(in millions)	Compensation Expense Related to RSU Awards For the Six Months Ended June 30,	For the Three Months Ended June 30,
2018	$ 63	$ 25
2017	$ 60	$ 25

As of June 30, 2018, PMI had $170 million of total unrecognized compensation cost related to non-vested RSU awards. The cost is recognized over the original restriction period of the awards, which is typically three years after the date of the award, or upon death, disability or reaching the age of 58.

During the six months ended June 30, 2018, 1,395,177 RSU awards vested. The grant date fair value of all the vested awards was approximately $116 million. The total fair value of RSU awards that vested during the six months ended June 30, 2018 was approximately $145 million.

Performance share unit (PSU) awards

During the six months ended June 30, 2018 and 2017, PMI granted PSU awards to certain executives. The PSU awards require the achievement of certain performance factors, which are predetermined at the time of grant, over a three-year performance cycle. PMI’s performance metrics consist of PMI’s Total Shareholder Return (TSR) relative to a predetermined peer group and on an absolute basis (50% weight), PMI’s currency-neutral compound annual adjusted operating income growth rate, excluding acquisitions (30% weight), and PMI’s performance against specific measures of PMI’s transformation (20% weight). The aggregate of the weighted performance factors for the three metrics determines the percentage of PSUs that will vest at the end of the three-year performance cycle. The minimum percentage of PSUs that can vest is zero, with a target percentage of 100 and a maximum percentage of 200. Each vested PSU entitles the participant to one share of common stock. An aggregate weighted PSU performance factor of 100 will result in the targeted number of PSUs being vested. At the end of the performance cycle, participants are entitled to an amount equivalent to the accumulated dividends paid on common stock during the performance cycle for the number of shares earned.

During the six months ended June 30, 2018 and 2017, shares granted to eligible employees and the grant date fair value per share related to PSU awards were as follows:

	Number of Shares Granted	PSU Grant Date Fair Value Subject to TSR Performance Factor Per Share [a]	PSU Grant Date Fair Value Subject to Other Performance Factors Per Share [b]
2018	401,500	$ 118.98	$ 100.69
2017	393,460	$ 128.72	$ 98.29

[a] The grant date fair value of the PSU market based awards subject to the TSR performance factor was determined by using the Monte Carlo simulation model.
[b] The grant date fair value of the PSU awards subject to the other performance factors was determined by using the average of the high and low market price of PMI’s stock at the date of grant.

Philip Morris International Inc. and Subsidiaries
Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements
(Unaudited)

Compensation expense related to PSU awards was as follows:

(in millions)	Compensation Expense Related to PSU Awards For the Six Months Ended June 30,	For the Three Months Ended June 30,
2018	$ 30	$ 9
2017	$ 25	$ 8

As of June 30, 2018, PMI had $48 million of total unrecognized compensation cost related to non-vested PSU awards. The cost is recognized over the performance cycle of the awards, or upon death, disability or reaching the age of 58.

During the six months ended June 30, 2018, there were no PSU awards that vested.

Note 3. Benefit Plans:

Pension coverage for employees of PMI's subsidiaries is provided, to the extent deemed appropriate, through separate plans, many of which are governed by local statutory requirements. In addition, PMI provides health care and other benefits to substantially all U.S. retired employees and certain non-U.S. retired employees. In general, health care benefits for non-U.S. retired employees are covered through local government plans. PMI adopted ASU 2017-07 "Compensation - Retirement Benefits" on January 1, 2018, retrospectively for all periods. Following adoption, the service cost component of net periodic benefit cost continues to be included within operating income, while all other cost components are included below operating income, within pension and other employee benefit costs. Pension and other employee benefit costs per the condensed consolidated statements of earnings consisted of the following:

	For the Six Months Ended June 30,		For the Three Months Ended June 30,	
(in millions)	2018	2017	2018	2017
Net pension costs	$(33)	$(12)	$(17)	$(6)
Net postemployment costs	39	41	20	19
Net postretirement costs	6	7	3	3
Total pension and other employee benefit costs	$12	$36	$6	$16

Pension Plans

Components of Net Periodic Benefit Cost

Net periodic pension cost consisted of the following:

Pension [1]

(in millions)	For the Six Months Ended June 30, 2018	2017	For the Three Months Ended June 30, 2018	2017
Service cost	$107	$102	$54	$51
Interest cost	58	53	30	27
Expected return on plan assets	(182)	(160)	(95)	(81)
Amortization:				
Net loss	90	88	47	44
Prior service cost	1	7	1	4
Net periodic pension cost	$74	$90	$37	$45

(1) Primarily non-U.S. based defined benefit retirement plans.

Table of Contents
Philip Morris International Inc. and Subsidiaries
Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements
(Unaudited)

Employer Contributions
PMI makes, and plans to make, contributions, to the extent that they are tax deductible and to meet specific funding requirements of its funded pension plans. Employer contributions of $41 million were made to the pension plans during the six months ended June 30, 2018. Currently, PMI anticipates making additional contributions during the remainder of 2018 of approximately $37 million to its pension plans, based on current tax and benefit laws. However, this estimate is subject to change as a result of changes in tax and other benefit laws, as well as asset performance significantly above or below the assumed long-term rate of return on pension assets, or changes in interest and currency rates.

Note 4. Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets, net:
Goodwill and other intangible assets, net, by segment were as follows:

(in millions)	Goodwill		Other Intangible Assets, net	
	June 30, 2018	December 31, 2017	June 30, 2018	December 31, 2017
European Union	$1,371	$ 1,419	$422	$ 458
Eastern Europe	312	321	21	16
Middle East & Africa	91	102	180	178
South & Southeast Asia	2,836	3,010	947	1,004
East Asia & Australia	543	567	58	44
Latin America & Canada	2,159	2,247	708	732
Total	$7,312	$ 7,666	$2,336	$ 2,432

Goodwill primarily reflects PMI's acquisitions in Canada, Colombia, Greece, Indonesia, Mexico, Pakistan and Serbia, as well as the business combination in the Philippines. The movements in goodwill from December 31, 2017, were as follows:

(in millions)	European Union	Eastern Europe	Middle East & Africa	South & Southeast Asia	East Asia & Australia	Latin America & Canada	Total
Balances, December 31, 2017	$ 1,419	$ 321	$ 102	$ 3,010	$ 567	$ 2,247	$7,666
Changes due to:							
Currency	(48)	(9)	(11)	(174)	(24)	(88)	(354)
Balances, June 30, 2018	$ 1,371	$ 312	$ 91	$ 2,836	$ 543	$ 2,159	$7,312

Additional details of other intangible assets were as follows:

(in millions)	June 30, 2018		December 31, 2017	
	Gross Carrying Amount	Accumulated Amortization	Gross Carrying Amount	Accumulated Amortization
Non-amortizable intangible assets	$1,274		$1,323	
Amortizable intangible assets	1,764	$ 702	1,798	$ 689
Total other intangible assets	$3,038	$ 702	$3,121	$ 689

Table of Contents
Philip Morris International Inc. and Subsidiaries
Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements
(Unaudited)

Non-amortizable intangible assets substantially consist of trademarks from PMI’s acquisitions in Indonesia in 2005 and Mexico in 2007. Amortizable intangible assets primarily consist of certain trademarks and distribution networks associated with business combinations. The gross carrying amount, the range of useful lives as well as the weighted-average remaining useful life of amortizable intangible assets at June 30, 2018, were as follows:

(dollars in millions)	Gross Carrying Amount	Initial Estimated Useful Lives	Weighted-Average Remaining Useful Life
Trademarks	$ 1,514	2 - 40 years	19 years
Distribution networks	143	5 - 30 years	8 years
Other (including farmer contracts and intellectual property rights)	107	4 - 17 years	10 years
	$ 1,764		

Pre-tax amortization expense for intangible assets during the six months ended June 30, 2018 and 2017 was $43 million and $44 million, respectively, and $21 million and $22 million for the three months ended June 30, 2018 and 2017. Amortization expense for each of the next five years is estimated to be $83 million or less, assuming no additional transactions occur that require the amortization of intangible assets.
The decrease in the gross carrying amount of other intangible assets from December 31, 2017, was due primarily to currency movements, partially offset by the purchase of additional intellectual property rights related to PMI's reduced-risk products.

During the second quarter of 2018, PMI completed its annual review of goodwill and non-amortizable intangible assets for potential
impairment, and no impairment charges were required as a result of this review.

Note 5. Financial Instruments:

Overview

PMI operates in markets outside of the United States of America, with manufacturing and sales facilities in various locations around the world. PMI utilizes certain financial instruments to manage foreign currency and interest rate exposure. Derivative financial instruments are used by PMI principally to reduce exposures to market risks resulting from fluctuations in foreign currency exchange and interest rates by creating offsetting exposures. PMI is not a party to leveraged derivatives and, by policy, does not use derivative financial instruments for speculative purposes. Financial instruments qualifying for hedge accounting must maintain a specified level of effectiveness between the hedging instrument and the item being hedged, both at inception and throughout the hedged period. PMI formally documents the nature and relationships between the hedging instruments and hedged items, as well as its risk-management objectives, strategies for undertaking the various hedge transactions and method of assessing hedge effectiveness. Additionally, for hedges of forecasted transactions, the significant characteristics and expected terms of the forecasted transaction must be specifically identified, and it must be probable that each forecasted transaction will occur. If it were deemed probable that the forecasted transaction would not occur, the gain or loss would be recognized in earnings.

PMI uses deliverable and non-deliverable forward foreign exchange contracts, foreign currency swaps and foreign currency options, collectively referred to as foreign exchange contracts ("foreign exchange contracts"), and interest rate contracts to mitigate its exposure to changes in exchange and interest rates from third-party and intercompany actual and forecasted transactions. The primary currencies to which PMI is exposed include the Australian dollar, Canadian dollar, Euro, Indonesian rupiah, Japanese yen, Mexican peso, Philippine peso, Russian ruble, Swiss franc and Turkish lira. At June 30, 2018, PMI had contracts with aggregate notional amounts of $31.3 billion of which $4.2 billion related to cash flow hedges, $9.9 billion related to hedges of net investments in foreign operations and $17.2 billion related to other derivatives that primarily offset currency exposures on intercompany financing.

Effective January 1, 2018, PMI elected to early adopt Accounting Standard Update 2017-12 “Derivatives and Hedging (Topic 815) Targeted Improvements to Accounting for Hedging Activities,” which did not have a material impact on PMI’s consolidated financial position or results of operations.

Table of Contents
Philip Morris International Inc. and Subsidiaries
Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements
(Unaudited)

The fair value of PMI’s foreign exchange contracts included in the condensed consolidated balance sheets as of June 30, 2018 and December 31, 2017, were as follows:

	Derivative Assets			Derivative Liabilities		
		Fair Value			Fair Value	
(in millions)	Balance Sheet Classification	At June 30, 2018	At December 31, 2017	Balance Sheet Classification	At June 30, 2018	At December 31, 2017
Foreign exchange contracts designated as hedging instruments	Other current assets	$76	$ 84	Other accrued liabilities	$66	$ 197
	Other assets	69	34	Other liabilities	689	880
Foreign exchange contracts not designated as hedging instruments	Other current assets	199	22	Other accrued liabilities	95	37
	Other assets	—	—	Other liabilities	10	14
Total derivatives		$344	$ 140		$860	$ 1,128

For the six months and three months ended June 30, 2018 and 2017, PMI's cash flow and net investment hedging instruments impacted the condensed consolidated statements of earnings and comprehensive earnings as follows:

(pre-tax, in millions)	For the Six Months Ended June 30,				
	Amount of Gain/(Loss) Recognized in Other Comprehensive Earnings/(Losses) on Derivatives		Statement of Earnings Classification of Gain/(Loss) Reclassified from Other Comprehensive Earnings/(Losses) into Earnings	Amount of Gain/(Loss) Reclassified from Other Comprehensive Earnings/(Losses) into Earnings	
	2018	2017		2018	2017
Derivatives in Cash Flow Hedging Relationship					
Foreign exchange contracts	$(12)	$(61)			
			Net revenues	$ (7)	$ 15
			Cost of sales	—	—
			Marketing, administration and research costs	(3)	—
			Interest expense, net	(3)	(12)
Derivatives in Net Investment Hedging Relationship					
Foreign exchange contracts	138	(940)			
Total	$126	$(1,001)		$ (13)	$ 3

Table of Contents
Philip Morris International Inc. and Subsidiaries
Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements
(Unaudited)

(pre-tax, in millions)	For the Three Months Ended June 30, Amount of Gain/(Loss) Recognized in Other Comprehensive Earnings/(Losses) on Derivatives		Statement of Earnings Classification of Gain/(Loss) Reclassified from Other Comprehensive Earnings/(Losses) into Earnings	Amount of Gain/(Loss) Reclassified from Other Comprehensive Earnings/(Losses) into Earnings	
	2018	2017		2018	2017
Derivatives in Cash Flow Hedging Relationship					
Foreign exchange contracts	$62	$25			
			Net revenues	$ 2	$ 6
			Cost of sales	—	—
			Marketing, administration and research costs	(11)	9
			Interest expense, net	(1)	(9)
Derivatives in Net Investment Hedging Relationship					
Foreign exchange contracts	746	(691)			
Total	$808	$(666)		$ (10)	$ 6

Cash Flow Hedges

PMI has entered into foreign exchange contracts to hedge the foreign currency exchange and interest rate risks related to certain forecasted transactions. Gains and losses associated with qualifying cash flow hedge contracts is deferred as a component of accumulated other comprehensive losses until the underlying hedged transactions are reported in PMI's condensed consolidated statements of earnings. Amounts reclassified from other comprehensive losses into earnings as a result of the discontinuance of cash flow hedges when the originally forecasted transaction is no longer probable of occurring were not material during the periods presented. As of June 30, 2018, PMI has hedged forecasted transactions for periods not exceeding the next twelve months with the exception of one foreign exchange contract that expires in May 2024. The impact of these hedges is primarily included in operating cash flows on PMI's condensed consolidated statements of cash flows.

Hedges of Net Investments in Foreign Operations

PMI designates certain foreign currency denominated debt and foreign exchange contracts as net investment hedges, primarily of its Euro net assets. For the six months ended June 30, 2018 and 2017, these hedges of net investments resulted in gains (losses), net of income taxes, of $303 million and $(1,025) million, respectively, principally related to changes in the exchange rates between the Euro and U.S. dollar. For the three months ended June 30, 2018 and 2017, these hedges of net investments resulted in gains (losses), net of income taxes, of $1,060 million and $(731) million, respectively, principally related to changes in the exchange rates between the Euro and U.S. dollar. These gains (losses) were reported as a component of accumulated other comprehensive losses within currency translation adjustments, and were substantially offset by the losses and gains generated on the underlying assets. For the six months and three months ended June 30, 2018, the gains for amounts excluded from the effectiveness testing recognized in earnings were $135 million and $68 million, respectively, and were accounted for in interest expense, net, on the condensed consolidated statement of earnings. The premiums paid for, and settlements of, net investment hedges are included in investing cash flows on PMI's condensed consolidated statements of cash flows.

Other Derivatives

PMI has entered into foreign exchange contracts to hedge the foreign currency exchange and interest rate risks related to intercompany loans between certain subsidiaries, and third-party loans. While effective as economic hedges, no hedge accounting is applied for these contracts; therefore, the unrealized gains (losses) relating to these contracts are reported in marketing, administration and research costs in PMI's condensed consolidated statements of earnings. For the six months ended June 30, 2018 and 2017, the gains from contracts for which PMI did not apply hedge accounting were $334 million and $149 million, respectively. For the three months ended June 30, 2018 and 2017, the gains from contracts for which PMI did not apply hedge accounting were $239 million and $188 million, respectively. The gains from these contracts substantially offset the losses generated by the underlying intercompany and third-party loans being hedged.

For the six months and three months ended June 30, 2018 and 2017, the net impact of these contracts on the condensed consolidated statements of earnings was not material.

Qualifying Hedging Activities Reported in Accumulated Other Comprehensive Losses

Derivative gains or losses reported in accumulated other comprehensive losses are a result of qualifying hedging activity. Transfers of these gains or losses to earnings are offset by the corresponding gains or losses on the underlying hedged item. Hedging activity affected accumulated other comprehensive losses, net of income taxes, as follows:

(in millions)	For the Six Months Ended June 30,		For the Three Months Ended June 30,	
	2018	2017	2018	2017
Gain/(loss) at beginning of period	$42	$97	$(20)	$27
Derivative (gains)/losses transferred to earnings	6	(2)	4	(7)
Change in fair value	(11)	(53)	53	22
Gain/(loss) as of June 30,	$37	$42	$37	$42

At June 30, 2018, PMI expects $22 million of derivative gains that are included in accumulated other comprehensive losses to be reclassified to the condensed consolidated statement of earnings within the next 12 months. These gains are expected to be substantially offset by the statement of earnings impact of the respective hedged transactions.

Contingent Features

PMI's derivative instruments do not contain contingent features.

Credit Exposure and Credit Risk

PMI is exposed to credit loss in the event of non-performance by counterparties. While PMI does not anticipate non-performance, its risk is limited to the fair value of the financial instruments less any cash collateral received or pledged. PMI actively monitors its exposure to credit risk through the use of credit approvals and credit limit and by selecting and continuously monitoring a diverse group of major international banks and financial institutions as counterparties.

Fair Value

See Note 11. Fair Value Measurements and Note 13. Balance Sheet Offsetting for additional discussion of derivative financial instruments.

- 19-

Table of Contents
Philip Morris International Inc. and Subsidiaries
Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements
(Unaudited)

Note 6. Earnings Per Share:
Basic and diluted earnings per share ("EPS") were calculated using the following:

(in millions)	For the Six Months Ended June 30,		For the Three Months Ended June 30,	
	2018	2017	2018	2017
Net earnings attributable to PMI	$3,754	$3,371	$2,198	$1,781
Less distributed and undistributed earnings attributable to share-based payment awards	8	8	5	5
Net earnings for basic and diluted EPS	$3,746	$3,363	$2,193	$1,776
Weighted-average shares for basic EPS	1,554	1,552	1,555	1,553
Plus contingently issuable performance stock units (PSUs)	—	1	—	1
Weighted-average shares for diluted EPS	1,554	1,553	1,555	1,554

Unvested share-based payment awards that contain non-forfeitable rights to dividends or dividend equivalents are participating securities and therefore are included in PMI's earnings per share calculation pursuant to the two-class method.

For the 2018 and 2017 computations, there were no antidilutive stock awards.

Note 7. Segment Reporting:

PMI's subsidiaries and affiliates are engaged in the manufacture and sale of cigarettes and other nicotine-containing products, including RRPs, in markets outside of the United States of America. Reportable segments for PMI are organized by geographic region and managed by segment managers who are responsible for the operating and financial results of the regions inclusive of all product categories sold in the region. Effective January 1, 2018, PMI began managing its business in six reportable segments. PMI's reportable segments are the European Union; Eastern Europe; Middle East & Africa; South & Southeast Asia; East Asia & Australia; and Latin America & Canada. PMI records net revenues and operating income to its segments based upon the geographic area in which the customer resides.

PMI's chief operating decision maker evaluates segment performance and allocates resources based on regional operating income, which includes results from all product categories sold in each region. Effective January 1, 2018, PMI began using operating income to evaluate business segment performance and allocate resources, replacing operating companies income used previously.

On January 1, 2018, PMI adopted Financial Accounting Standards Update ASU 2014-09, "Revenue from Contracts with Customers." PMI adopted this standard retrospectively to each prior period presented. For further details on this standard and its impact on PMI, see Note 18. New Accounting Standards. The amounts presented for the reportable segments reflect this adoption.

PMI disaggregates its net revenue from contracts with customers by both geographic location and product category for each of PMI's six reportable segments, as PMI believes this best depicts how the nature, amount, timing and uncertainty of its revenue and cash flows are affected by economic factors.

Table of Contents
Philip Morris International Inc. and Subsidiaries
Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements
(Unaudited)

Segment data were as follows:

(in millions)	For the Six Months Ended June 30,		For the Three Months Ended June 30,	
	2018	2017	2018	2017
Net revenues:				
European Union	$4,491	$3,850	$2,503	$2,110
Eastern Europe	1,327	1,213	760	697
Middle East & Africa	1,983	1,939	1,022	978
South & Southeast Asia	2,237	2,077	1,156	1,046
East Asia & Australia	3,069	2,548	1,478	1,338
Latin America & Canada	1,515	1,354	807	748
Net revenues	$14,622	$12,981	$7,726	$6,917
Operating income:				
European Union	$1,917	$1,692	$1,177	$944
Eastern Europe	412	383	261	224
Middle East & Africa	777	968	403	477
South & Southeast Asia	869	689	440	319
East Asia & Australia	1,013	982	498	510
Latin America & Canada	531	439	314	263
Operating income	$5,519	$5,153	$3,093	$2,737

PMI's net revenues by product category were as follows:

(in millions)	For the Six Months Ended June 30,		For the Three Months Ended June 30,	
	2018	2017	2018	2017
Net revenues:				
Combustible products:				
European Union	$4,157	$3,770	$2,321	$2,060
Eastern Europe	1,222	1,204	695	691
Middle East & Africa	1,794	1,925	910	968
South & Southeast Asia	2,237	2,077	1,156	1,046
East Asia & Australia	1,559	1,603	822	790
Latin America & Canada	1,506	1,353	802	748
Total combustible products	$12,475	$11,931	$6,706	$6,302
Reduced-risk products:				
European Union	$334	$81	$182	50
Eastern Europe	105	9	65	6
Middle East & Africa	189	14	112	10
South & Southeast Asia	—	—	—	—
East Asia & Australia	1,510	945	656	549
Latin America & Canada	9	1	5	1
Total reduced-risk products	$2,147	$1,050	$1,020	615
Total PMI net revenues	$14,622	$12,981	$7,726	6,917

Note: Sum of product categories or Regions might not foot to total PMI due to roundings.

Table of Contents
Philip Morris International Inc. and Subsidiaries
Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements
(Unaudited)

Net revenues related to combustible products refer to the operating revenues generated from the sale of these products, including shipping and handling charges billed to customers, net of sales and promotion incentives, and excise taxes. These net revenue amounts consist of the sale of PMI's cigarettes and other tobacco products combined. Other tobacco products primarily include roll-your-own and make-your-own cigarettes, pipe tobacco, cigars and cigarillos and do not include reduced-risk products.

Net revenues related to reduced-risk products refer to the operating revenues generated from the sale of these products, including shipping and handling charges billed to customers, net of sales and promotion incentives, and excise taxes. These net revenue amounts consist of the sale of PMI's heated tobacco units, IQOS devices and related accessories, and other nicotine-containing products, which primarily include our e-vapor products.

PMI recognizes revenue, when control is transferred to the customer, typically either upon shipment or delivery of goods.

Note 8. Contingencies:

Tobacco-Related Litigation

Legal proceedings covering a wide range of matters are pending or threatened against us, and/or our subsidiaries, and/or our indemnitees in various jurisdictions. Our indemnitees include distributors, licensees, and others that have been named as parties in certain cases and that we have agreed to defend, as well as to pay costs and some or all of judgments, if any, that may be entered against them. Pursuant to the terms of the Distribution Agreement between Altria Group, Inc. ("Altria") and PMI, PMI will indemnify Altria and Philip Morris USA Inc. ("PM USA"), a U.S. tobacco subsidiary of Altria, for tobacco product claims based in substantial part on products manufactured by PMI or contract manufactured for PMI by PM USA, and PM USA will indemnify PMI for tobacco product claims based in substantial part on products manufactured by PM USA, excluding tobacco products contract manufactured for PMI.

It is possible that there could be adverse developments in pending cases against us and our subsidiaries. An unfavorable outcome or settlement of pending tobacco-related litigation could encourage the commencement of additional litigation.

Damages claimed in some of the tobacco-related litigation are significant and, in certain cases in Brazil, Canada and Nigeria, range into the billions of U.S. dollars. The variability in pleadings in multiple jurisdictions, together with the actual experience of management in litigating claims, demonstrate that the monetary relief that may be specified in a lawsuit bears little relevance to the ultimate outcome. Much of the tobacco-related litigation is in its early stages, and litigation is subject to uncertainty. However, as discussed below, we have to date been largely successful in defending tobacco-related litigation.

We and our subsidiaries record provisions in the consolidated financial statements for pending litigation when we determine that an unfavorable outcome is probable and the amount of the loss can be reasonably estimated. At the present time, while it is reasonably possible that an unfavorable outcome in a case may occur, after assessing the information available to it (i) management has not concluded that it is probable that a loss has been incurred in any of the pending tobacco-related cases; (ii) management is unable to estimate the possible loss or range of loss for any of the pending tobacco-related cases; and (iii) accordingly, no estimated loss has been accrued in the consolidated financial statements for unfavorable outcomes in these cases, if any. Legal defense costs are expensed as incurred.

It is possible that our consolidated results of operations, cash flows or financial position could be materially affected in a particular fiscal quarter or fiscal year by an unfavorable outcome or settlement of certain pending litigation. Nevertheless, although litigation is subject to uncertainty, we and each of our subsidiaries named as a defendant believe, and each has been so advised by counsel handling the respective cases, that we have valid defenses to the litigation pending against us, as well as valid bases for appeal of adverse verdicts. All such cases are, and will continue to be, vigorously defended. However, we and our subsidiaries may enter into settlement discussions in particular cases if we believe it is in our best interests to do so.

To date, no tobacco-related case has been finally resolved in favor of a plaintiff against us, our subsidiaries or indemnitees.

The table below lists the number of tobacco-related cases pending against us and/or our subsidiaries or indemnitees as of July 24, 2018, July 25, 2017 and July 22, 2016:

Table of Contents
Philip Morris International Inc. and Subsidiaries
Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements
(Unaudited)

Type of Case	Number of Cases Pending as of July 24, 2018	Number of Cases Pending as of July 25, 2017	Number of Cases Pending as of July 22, 2016
Individual Smoking and Health Cases	65	68	65
Smoking and Health Class Actions	11	11	11
Health Care Cost Recovery Actions	16	16	16
Label-Related Class Actions	1	—	—
Individual Label-Related Cases	1	1	3
Public Civil Actions	2	2	2

Since 1995, when the first tobacco-related litigation was filed against a PMI entity, 477 Smoking and Health, Label-Related, Health Care Cost Recovery, and Public Civil Actions in which we and/or one of our subsidiaries and/or indemnitees were a defendant have been terminated in our favor. Thirteen cases have had decisions in favor of plaintiffs. Nine of these cases have subsequently reached final resolution in our favor and four remain on appeal.

The table below lists the verdict and significant post-trial developments in the four pending cases where a verdict was returned in favor of the plaintiff:

Date	Location of Court/Name of Plaintiff	Type of Case	Verdict	Post-Trial Developments
February 2004	Brazil/The Smoker Health Defense Association	Class Action	The Civil Court of São Paulo found defendants liable without hearing evidence. In April 2004, the court awarded “moral damages” of R$1,000 (approximately $265) per smoker per full year of smoking plus interest at the rate of 1% per month, as of the date of the ruling. The court did not assess actual damages, which were to be assessed in a second phase of the case. The size of the class was not defined in the ruling.	Defendants appealed to the São Paulo Court of Appeals, which annulled the ruling in November 2008, finding that the trial court had inappropriately ruled without hearing evidence and returned the case to the trial court for further proceedings. In May 2011, the trial court dismissed the claim. In March 2017, plaintiff filed an en banc appeal to the Supreme Court of Justice. In addition, the defendants filed a constitutional appeal to the Federal Supreme Tribunal on the basis that plaintiff did not have standing to bring the lawsuit. Both appeals are still pending.

Table of Contents
Philip Morris International Inc. and Subsidiaries
Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements
(Unaudited)

Date	Location of Court/Name of Plaintiff	Type of Case	Verdict	Post-Trial Developments
May 27, 2015	Canada/Cecilia Létourneau	Class Action	On May 27, 2015, the Superior Court of the District of Montreal, Province of Quebec ruled in favor of the Létourneau class on liability and awarded a total of CAD 131 million (approximately $100 million) in punitive damages, allocating CAD 46 million (approximately $35 million) to our subsidiary. The trial court ordered defendants to pay the full punitive damage award into a trust within 60 days. The court did not order the payment of compensatory damages.	In June 2015, our subsidiary commenced the appellate process with the Court of Appeal of Quebec. Our subsidiary also filed a motion to cancel the trial court's order for payment into a trust notwithstanding appeal. In July 2015, the Court of Appeal granted the motion to cancel and overturned the trial court's ruling that our subsidiary make the payment into a trust. In August 2015, plaintiffs filed a motion for security with the Court of Appeal covering both the Létourneau case and the Blais case described below. In October 2015, the Court of Appeal granted the motion and ordered our subsidiary to furnish security totaling CAD 226 million (approximately $172 million) to cover both the Létourneau and Blais cases. The hearing for the merits appeal took place in November 2016. (See below for further detail.)

Date	Location of Court/Name of Plaintiff	Type of Case	Verdict	Post-Trial Developments
May 27, 2015	Canada/Conseil Québécois Sur Le Tabac Et La Santé and Jean-Yves Blais	Class Action	On May 27, 2015, the Superior Court of the District of Montreal, Province of Quebec ruled in favor of the Blais class on liability and found the class members' compensatory damages totaled approximately CAD 15.5 billion (approximately $11.8 billion), including pre-judgment interest. The trial court awarded compensatory damages on a joint and several liability basis, allocating 20% to our subsidiary (approximately CAD 3.1 billion including pre-judgment interest (approximately $2.36 billion)). The trial court awarded CAD 90,000 (approximately $68,400) in punitive damages, allocating CAD 30,000 (approximately $22,400) to our subsidiary. The trial court ordered defendants to pay CAD 1 billion (approximately $760 million) of the compensatory damage award, CAD 200 million (approximately $152 million) of which is our subsidiary's portion, into a trust within 60 days.	In June 2015, our subsidiary commenced the appellate process with the Court of Appeal of Quebec. Our subsidiary also filed a motion to cancel the trial court's order for payment into a trust notwithstanding appeal. In July 2015, the Court of Appeal granted the motion to cancel and overturned the trial court's ruling that our subsidiary make the payment into a trust. In August 2015, plaintiffs filed a motion for security with the Court of Appeal. In October 2015, the Court of Appeal granted the motion and ordered our subsidiary to furnish security totaling, together with the Létourneau case, CAD 226 million (approximately $172 million). The hearing for the merits appeal took place in November 2016. (See below for further detail.)

Table of Contents
Philip Morris International Inc. and Subsidiaries
Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements
(Unaudited)

Date	Location of Court/Name of Plaintiff	Type of Case	Verdict	Post-Trial Developments
August 5, 2016	Argentina/Hugo Lespada	Individual Action	On August 5, 2016, the Civil Court No. 14 - Mar del Plata, issued a verdict in favor of plaintiff, an individual smoker, and awarded him ARS 110,000 (approximately $3,985), plus interest, in compensatory and moral damages. The trial court found that our subsidiary failed to warn plaintiff of the risk of becoming addicted to cigarettes.	On August 23, 2016, our subsidiary filed its notice of appeal. On October 31, 2017, the Civil and Commercial Court of Appeals of Mar del Plata ruled that plaintiff's claim was barred by the statute of limitations and it reversed the trial court's decision. On November 28, 2017, plaintiff filed an extraordinary appeal of the reversal of the trial court's decision to the Supreme Court of the Province of Buenos Aires.

Pending claims related to tobacco products generally fall within the following categories:
Smoking and Health Litigation: These cases primarily allege personal injury and are brought by individual plaintiffs or on behalf of a class or purported class of individual plaintiffs. Plaintiffs' allegations of liability in these cases are based on various theories of recovery, including negligence, gross negligence, strict liability, fraud, misrepresentation, design defect, failure to warn, breach of express and implied warranties, violations of deceptive trade practice laws and consumer protection statutes. Plaintiffs in these cases seek various forms of relief, including compensatory and other damages, and injunctive and equitable relief. Defenses raised in these cases include licit activity, failure to state a claim, lack of defect, lack of proximate cause, assumption of the risk, contributory negligence, and statute of limitations.
As of July 24, 2018, there were a number of smoking and health cases pending against us, our subsidiaries or indemnitees, as follows:

- 65 cases brought by individual plaintiffs in Argentina (35), Brazil (10), Canada (4), Chile (7), Costa Rica (1), Italy (3), the Philippines (1), Poland (2), Turkey (1) and Scotland (1), compared with 68 such cases on July 25, 2017, and 65 cases on July 22, 2016; and
- 11 cases brought on behalf of classes of individual plaintiffs in Brazil (2) and Canada (9), compared with 11 such cases on July 25, 2017 and 11 such cases on July 22, 2016.

In the first class action pending in Brazil, The Smoker Health Defense Association (ADESF) v. Souza Cruz, S.A. and Philip Morris Marketing, S.A., Nineteenth Lower Civil Court of the Central Courts of the Judiciary District of São Paulo, Brazil, filed July 25, 1995, our subsidiary and another member of the industry are defendants. The plaintiff, a consumer organization, is seeking damages for all addicted smokers and former smokers, and injunctive relief. In 2004, the trial court found defendants liable without hearing evidence and awarded “moral damages” of R$1,000 (approximately $265) per smoker per full year of smoking plus interest at the rate of 1% per month, as of the date of the ruling. The court did not award actual damages, which were to be assessed in the second phase of the case. The size of the class was not estimated. Defendants appealed to the São Paulo Court of Appeals, which annulled the ruling in November 2008, finding that the trial court had inappropriately ruled without hearing evidence and returned the case to the trial court for further proceedings. In May 2011, the trial court dismissed the claim. In February 2015, the appellate court unanimously dismissed plaintiff's appeal. In September 2015, plaintiff appealed to the Superior Court of Justice. In February 2017, the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Justice denied plaintiff's appeal. In March

2017, plaintiff filed an en banc appeal to the Supreme Court of Justice. In addition, the defendants filed a constitutional appeal to the Federal Supreme Tribunal on the basis that plaintiff did not have standing to bring the lawsuit. Both appeals are still pending.

In the second class action pending in Brazil, Public Prosecutor of São Paulo v. Philip Morris Brasil Industria e Comercio Ltda., Civil Court of the City of São Paulo, Brazil, filed August 6, 2007, our subsidiary is a defendant. The plaintiff, the Public Prosecutor of the State of São Paulo, is seeking (i) damages on behalf of all smokers nationwide, former smokers, and their relatives; (ii) damages on behalf of people exposed to environmental tobacco smoke nationwide, and their relatives; and (iii) reimbursement of the health care costs allegedly incurred for the treatment of tobacco-related diseases by all Brazilian States and Municipalities,

Table of Contents
Philip Morris International Inc. and Subsidiaries
Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements
(Unaudited)

and the Federal District. In an interim ruling issued in December 2007, the trial court limited the scope of this claim to the State of São Paulo only. In December 2008, the Seventh Civil Court of São Paulo issued a decision declaring that it lacked jurisdiction because the case involved issues similar to the ADESF case discussed above and should be transferred to the Nineteenth Lower Civil Court in São Paulo where the ADESF case is pending. The court further stated that these cases should be consolidated for the purposes of judgment. In April 2010, the São Paulo Court of Appeals reversed the Seventh Civil Court's decision that consolidated the cases, finding that they are based on different legal claims and are progressing at different stages of proceedings. This case was returned to the Seventh Civil Court of São Paulo, and our subsidiary filed its closing arguments in December 2010. In March 2012, the trial court dismissed the case on the merits. In January 2014, the São Paulo Court of Appeals rejected plaintiff's appeal and affirmed the trial court decision. In July 2014, plaintiff appealed to the Superior Court of Justice.

In the first class action pending in Canada, Cecilia Létourneau v. Imperial Tobacco Ltd., Rothmans, Benson & Hedges Inc. and JTI Macdonald Corp., Quebec Superior Court, Canada, filed in September 1998, our subsidiary and other Canadian manufacturers (Imperial Tobacco Canada Ltd. and JTI-MacDonald Corp.) are defendants. The plaintiff, an individual smoker, sought compensatory and punitive damages for each member of the class who is deemed addicted to smoking. The class was certified in 2005. Trial began in March 2012 and concluded in December 2014. The trial court issued its judgment on May 27, 2015. The trial court found our subsidiary and two other Canadian manufacturers liable and awarded a total of CAD 131 million (approximately $100 million) in punitive damages, allocating CAD 46 million (approximately $35 million) to our subsidiary. The trial court found that defendants violated the Civil Code of Quebec, the Quebec Charter of Human Rights and Freedoms, and the Quebec Consumer Protection Act by failing to warn adequately of the dangers of smoking. The trial court also found that defendants conspired to prevent consumers from learning the dangers of smoking. The trial court further held that these civil faults were a cause of the class members' addiction. The trial court rejected other grounds of fault advanced by the class, holding that: (i) the evidence was insufficient to show that defendants marketed to youth, (ii) defendants' advertising did not convey false information about the characteristics of cigarettes, and (iii) defendants did not commit a fault by using the descriptors light or mild for cigarettes with a lower tar delivery. The trial court estimated the size of the addiction class at 918,000 members but declined to award compensatory damages to the addiction class because the evidence did not establish the claims with sufficient accuracy. The trial court ordered defendants to pay the full punitive damage award into a trust within 60 days and found that a claims process to allocate the awarded damages to individual class members would be too expensive and difficult to administer. The trial court ordered a briefing on the proposed process for the distribution of sums remaining from the punitive damage award after payment of attorneys' fees and legal costs. In June 2015, our subsidiary commenced the appellate process by filing its inscription of appeal of the trial court's judgment with the Court of Appeal of Quebec. Our subsidiary also filed a motion to cancel the trial court's order for payment into a trust within 60 days notwithstanding appeal. In July 2015, the Court of Appeal granted the motion to cancel and overturned the trial court's ruling that our subsidiary make the payment into a trust within 60 days. In August 2015, plaintiffs filed a motion with the Court of Appeal seeking security in both the Létourneau case and the Blais case described below. In October 2015, the Court of Appeal granted the motion and ordered our subsidiary to furnish security totaling CAD 226 million (approximately $172 million), in the form of cash into a court trust or letters of credit, in six equal consecutive quarterly installments of approximately CAD 37.6 million (approximately $28.6 million) beginning in December 2015 through March 2017. See the Blais description for further detail concerning the security order. The Court of Appeal heard oral arguments on the merits appeal in November 2016. Our subsidiary and PMI believe that the findings of liability and damages were incorrect and should ultimately be set aside on any one of many grounds, including the following: (i) holding that defendants violated Quebec law by failing to warn class members of the risks of smoking even after the court found that class members knew, or should have known, of the risks, (ii) finding that plaintiffs were not required to prove that defendants' alleged misconduct caused injury to each class member in direct contravention of binding precedent, (iii) creating a factual presumption, without any evidence from class members or otherwise, that defendants' alleged misconduct caused all smoking by all class members, (iv) holding that the addiction class members' claims for punitive damages were not time-barred even though the case was filed more than three years after a prominent addiction warning appeared on all packages, and (v) awarding punitive damages to punish defendants without proper consideration as to whether punitive damages were necessary to deter future misconduct.

In the second class action pending in Canada, Conseil Québécois Sur Le Tabac Et La Santé and Jean-Yves Blais v. Imperial Tobacco Ltd., Rothmans, Benson & Hedges Inc. and JTI Macdonald Corp., Quebec Superior Court, Canada, filed in November 1998, our subsidiary and other Canadian manufacturers (Imperial Tobacco Canada Ltd. and JTI-MacDonald Corp.) are defendants. The plaintiffs, an anti-smoking organization and an individual smoker, sought compensatory and punitive damages for each member of the class who allegedly suffers from certain smoking-related diseases. The class was certified in 2005. Trial began in March 2012 and concluded in December 2014. The trial court issued its judgment on May 27, 2015. The trial court found our subsidiary and two other Canadian manufacturers liable and found that the class members' compensatory damages totaled approximately CAD 15.5 billion, including pre-judgment interest (approximately $11.8 billion). The trial court awarded compensatory damages on a joint and several liability basis, allocating 20% to our subsidiary (approximately CAD 3.1 billion, including pre-judgment interest (approximately $2.36 billion)). In addition, the trial court awarded CAD 90,000 (approximately $68,400) in punitive damages, allocating CAD 30,000 (approximately $22,400) to our subsidiary and found that defendants violated the Civil Code of Quebec, the Quebec Charter of Human Rights and Freedoms, and the Quebec Consumer Protection Act by failing to warn adequately of the dangers of smoking. The trial court also found that defendants conspired to prevent consumers from learning the dangers of smoking. The trial court further held that these civil faults were a cause of the class members' diseases. The trial court rejected other grounds of fault advanced by the class, holding that: (i) the evidence was insufficient to show that defendants marketed to youth, (ii) defendants' advertising did not convey false information about the characteristics of cigarettes, and (iii) defendants did not commit a fault by using the descriptors light or mild for cigarettes with a lower tar delivery. The trial court estimated the disease class at 99,957 members. The trial court ordered defendants to pay CAD 1 billion (approximately $760 million) of the compensatory damage award into a trust within 60 days, CAD 200 million (approximately $152 million) of which is our subsidiary's portion and ordered briefing on a proposed claims process for the distribution of damages to individual class members and for payment of attorneys' fees and legal costs. In June 2015, our subsidiary commenced the appellate process by filing its inscription of appeal of the trial court's judgment with the Court of Appeal of Quebec. Our subsidiary also filed a motion to cancel the trial court's order for payment into a trust within 60 days notwithstanding appeal. In July 2015, the Court of Appeal granted the motion to cancel and overturned the trial court's ruling that our subsidiary make an initial payment within 60 days. In August 2015, plaintiffs filed a motion with the Court of Appeal seeking an order that defendants place irrevocable letters of credit totaling CAD 5 billion (approximately $3.8 billion) into trust, to secure the judgments in both the Létourneau and Blais cases. Plaintiffs subsequently withdrew their motion for security against JTI-MacDonald Corp. and proceeded only against our subsidiary and Imperial Tobacco Canada Ltd. In October 2015, the Court of Appeal granted the motion and ordered our subsidiary to furnish security totaling CAD 226 million (approximately $172 million) to cover both the Létourneau and Blais cases. Such security may take the form of cash into a court trust or letters of credit, in six equal consecutive quarterly installments of approximately CAD 37.6 million (approximately $28.6 million) beginning in December 2015 through March 2017. The Court of Appeal ordered Imperial Tobacco Canada Ltd. to furnish security totaling CAD 758 million (approximately $576 million) in seven equal consecutive quarterly installments of approximately CAD 108 million (approximately $82.1 million) beginning in December 2015 through June 2017. In March 2017, our subsidiary made its sixth and final quarterly installment of security for approximately CAD 37.6 million (approximately $28.6 million) into a court trust. This payment is included in other assets on the condensed consolidated balance sheets and in cash used in operating activities in the condensed consolidated statements of cash flows. The Court of Appeal ordered that the security is payable upon a final judgment of the Court of Appeal affirming the trial court's judgment or upon further order of the Court of Appeal. The Court of Appeal heard oral arguments on the merits appeal in November 2016. Our subsidiary and PMI believe that the findings of liability and damages were incorrect and should ultimately be set aside on any one of many grounds, including the following: (i) holding that defendants violated Quebec law by failing to warn class members of the risks of smoking even after the court found that class members knew, or should have known, of the risks, (ii) finding that plaintiffs were not required to prove that defendants' alleged misconduct caused injury to each class member in direct contravention of binding precedent, (iii) creating a factual presumption, without any evidence from class members or otherwise, that defendants' alleged misconduct caused all smoking by all class members, (iv) relying on epidemiological evidence that did not meet recognized scientific standards, and (v) awarding punitive damages to punish defendants without proper consideration as to whether punitive damages were necessary to deter future misconduct.

In the third class action pending in Canada, Kunta v. Canadian Tobacco Manufacturers' Council, et al., The Queen's Bench, Winnipeg, Canada, filed June 12, 2009, we, our subsidiaries, and our indemnitees (PM USA and Altria), and other members of the industry are defendants. The plaintiff, an individual smoker, alleges her own addiction to tobacco products and chronic obstructive pulmonary disease ("COPD"), severe asthma, and mild reversible lung disease resulting from the use of tobacco products. She is seeking compensatory and punitive damages on behalf of a proposed class comprised of all smokers, their estates, dependents and family members, as well as restitution of profits, and reimbursement of government health care costs allegedly caused by tobacco products. In September 2009, plaintiff's counsel informed defendants that he did not anticipate taking any action in this case while he pursues the class action filed in Saskatchewan (see description of Adams, below).

In the fourth class action pending in Canada, Adams v. Canadian Tobacco Manufacturers' Council, et al., The Queen's Bench, Saskatchewan, Canada, filed July 10, 2009, we, our subsidiaries, and our indemnitees (PM USA and Altria), and other members of the industry are defendants. The plaintiff, an individual smoker, alleges her own addiction to tobacco products and COPD resulting from the use of tobacco products. She is seeking compensatory and punitive damages on behalf of a proposed class comprised of all smokers who have smoked a minimum of 25,000 cigarettes and have allegedly suffered, or suffer, from COPD, emphysema, heart disease, or cancer, as well as restitution of profits. Preliminary motions are pending.

In the fifth class action pending in Canada, Semple v. Canadian Tobacco Manufacturers' Council, et al., The Supreme Court (trial court), Nova Scotia, Canada, filed June 18, 2009, we, our subsidiaries, and our indemnitees (PM USA and Altria), and other members of the industry are defendants. The plaintiff, an individual smoker, alleges his own addiction to tobacco products and

COPD resulting from the use of tobacco products. He is seeking compensatory and punitive damages on behalf of a proposed class comprised of all smokers, their estates, dependents and family members, as well as restitution of profits, and reimbursement of government health care costs allegedly caused by tobacco products. No activity in this case is anticipated while plaintiff's counsel pursues the class action filed in Saskatchewan (see description of Adams, above).
In the sixth class action pending in Canada, Dorion v. Canadian Tobacco Manufacturers' Council, et al., The Queen's Bench, Alberta, Canada, filed June 15, 2009, we, our subsidiaries, and our indemnitees (PM USA and Altria), and other members of the industry are defendants. The plaintiff, an individual smoker, alleges her own addiction to tobacco products and chronic bronchitis and severe sinus infections resulting from the use of tobacco products. She is seeking compensatory and punitive damages on behalf of a proposed class comprised of all smokers, their estates, dependents and family members, restitution of profits, and reimbursement of government health care costs allegedly caused by tobacco products. To date, we, our subsidiaries, and our indemnitees have not been properly served with the complaint. No activity in this case is anticipated while plaintiff's counsel pursues the class action filed in Saskatchewan (see description of Adams, above).
In the seventh class action pending in Canada, McDermid v. Imperial Tobacco Canada Limited, et al., Supreme Court, British Columbia, Canada, filed June 25, 2010, we, our subsidiaries, and our indemnitees (PM USA and Altria), and other members of the industry are defendants. The plaintiff, an individual smoker, alleges his own addiction to tobacco products and heart disease resulting from the use of tobacco products. He is seeking compensatory and punitive damages on behalf of a proposed class comprised of all smokers who were alive on June 12, 2007, and who suffered from heart disease allegedly caused by smoking, their estates, dependents and family members, plus disgorgement of revenues earned by the defendants from January 1, 1954, to the date the claim was filed.

In the eighth class action pending in Canada, Bourassa v. Imperial Tobacco Canada Limited, et al., Supreme Court, British Columbia, Canada, filed June 25, 2010, we, our subsidiaries, and our indemnitees (PM USA and Altria), and other members of the industry are defendants. The plaintiff, the heir to a deceased smoker, alleges that the decedent was addicted to tobacco products and suffered from emphysema resulting from the use of tobacco products. She is seeking compensatory and punitive damages on behalf of a proposed class comprised of all smokers who were alive on June 12, 2007, and who suffered from chronic respiratory diseases allegedly caused by smoking, their estates, dependents and family members, plus disgorgement of revenues earned by the defendants from January 1, 1954, to the date the claim was filed. In December 2014, plaintiff filed an amended statement of claim.

In the ninth class action pending in Canada, Suzanne Jacklin v. Canadian Tobacco Manufacturers' Council, et al., Ontario Superior Court of Justice, filed June 20, 2012, we, our subsidiaries, and our indemnitees (PM USA and Altria), and other members of the industry are defendants. The plaintiff, an individual smoker, alleges her own addiction to tobacco products and COPD resulting from the use of tobacco products. She is seeking compensatory and punitive damages on behalf of a proposed class comprised of all smokers who have smoked a minimum of 25,000 cigarettes and have allegedly suffered, or suffer, from COPD, heart disease, or cancer, as well as restitution of profits. Plaintiff's counsel has indicated that he does not intend to take any action in this case in the near future.

Health Care Cost Recovery Litigation: These cases, brought by governmental and non-governmental plaintiffs, seek reimbursement of health care cost expenditures allegedly caused by tobacco products. Plaintiffs' allegations of liability in these cases are based on various theories of recovery including unjust enrichment, negligence, negligent design, strict liability, breach of express and implied warranties, violation of a voluntary undertaking or special duty, fraud, negligent misrepresentation, conspiracy, public nuisance, defective product, failure to warn, sale of cigarettes to minors, and claims under statutes governing competition and deceptive trade practices. Plaintiffs in these cases seek various forms of relief including compensatory and other damages, and injunctive and equitable relief. Defenses raised in these cases include lack of proximate cause, remoteness of injury, failure to state a claim, adequate remedy at law, "unclean hands" (namely, that plaintiffs cannot obtain equitable relief because they participated in, and benefited from, the sale of cigarettes), and statute of limitations.

As of July 24, 2018, there were 16 health care cost recovery cases pending against us, our subsidiaries or indemnitees in Canada (10), Korea (1) and Nigeria (5), compared with 16 such cases on July 25, 2017 and 16 such cases on July 22, 2016.

In the first health care cost recovery case pending in Canada, Her Majesty the Queen in Right of British Columbia v. Imperial Tobacco Limited, et al., Supreme Court, British Columbia, Vancouver Registry, Canada, filed January 24, 2001, we, our subsidiaries, our indemnitee (PM USA), and other members of the industry are defendants. The plaintiff, the government of the province of British Columbia, brought a claim based upon legislation enacted by the province authorizing the government to file a direct action against cigarette manufacturers to recover the health care costs it has incurred, and will incur, resulting from a "tobacco related wrong.” The Supreme Court of Canada has held that the statute is constitutional. We and certain other non-Canadian defendants challenged the jurisdiction of the court. The court rejected the jurisdictional challenge. Pre-trial discovery is ongoing.

In the second health care cost recovery case filed in Canada, Her Majesty the Queen in Right of New Brunswick v. Rothmans Inc., et al., Court of Queen's Bench of New Brunswick, Trial Court, New Brunswick, Fredericton, Canada, filed March 13, 2008, we, our subsidiaries, our indemnitees (PM USA and Altria), and other members of the industry are defendants. The claim was filed by the government of the province of New Brunswick based on legislation enacted in the province. This legislation is similar to the law introduced in British Columbia that authorizes the government to file a direct action against cigarette manufacturers to recover the health care costs it has incurred, and will incur, as a result of a “tobacco related wrong.” Pre-trial discovery is ongoing. In June 2017, the trial court set a trial date for November 4, 2019.

In the third health care cost recovery case filed in Canada, Her Majesty the Queen in Right of Ontario v. Rothmans Inc., et al., Ontario Superior Court of Justice, Toronto, Canada, filed September 29, 2009, we, our subsidiaries, our indemnitees (PM USA and Altria), and other members of the industry are defendants. The claim was filed by the government of the province of Ontario based on legislation enacted in the province. This legislation is similar to the laws introduced in British Columbia and New Brunswick that authorize the government to file a direct action against cigarette manufacturers to recover the health care costs it has incurred, and will incur, as a result of a “tobacco related wrong.” Pre-trial discovery is ongoing.

In the fourth health care cost recovery case filed in Canada, Attorney General of Newfoundland and Labrador v. Rothmans Inc., et al., Supreme Court of Newfoundland and Labrador, St. Johns, Canada, filed February 8, 2011, we, our subsidiaries, our indemnitees (PM USA and Altria), and other members of the industry are defendants. The claim was filed by the government of the province of Newfoundland and Labrador based on legislation enacted in the province that is similar to the laws introduced in British Columbia, New Brunswick and Ontario. The legislation authorizes the government to file a direct action against cigarette manufacturers to recover the health care costs it has incurred, and will incur, as a result of a “tobacco related wrong.” Pre-trial discovery is ongoing.

In the fifth health care cost recovery case filed in Canada, Attorney General of Quebec v. Imperial Tobacco Limited, et al., Superior Court of Quebec, Canada, filed June 8, 2012, we, our subsidiary, our indemnitee (PM USA), and other members of the industry are defendants. The claim was filed by the government of the province of Quebec based on legislation enacted in the province that is similar to the laws enacted in several other Canadian provinces. The legislation authorizes the government to file a direct action against cigarette manufacturers to recover the health care costs it has incurred, and will incur, as a result of a “tobacco related wrong.” Pre-trial discovery is ongoing.

In the sixth health care cost recovery case filed in Canada, Her Majesty in Right of Alberta v. Altria Group, Inc., et al., Supreme Court of Queen's Bench Alberta, Canada, filed June 8, 2012, we, our subsidiaries, our indemnitees (PM USA and Altria), and other members of the industry are defendants. The claim was filed by the government of the province of Alberta based on legislation enacted in the province that is similar to the laws enacted in several other Canadian provinces. The legislation authorizes the government to file a direct action against cigarette manufacturers to recover the health care costs it has incurred, and will incur, as a result of a “tobacco related wrong.” Pre-trial discovery is ongoing.

In the seventh health care cost recovery case filed in Canada, Her Majesty the Queen in Right of the Province of Manitoba v. Rothmans, Benson & Hedges, Inc., et al., The Queen's Bench, Winnipeg Judicial Centre, Canada, filed May 31, 2012, we, our subsidiaries, our indemnitees (PM USA and Altria), and other members of the industry are defendants. The claim was filed by the government of the province of Manitoba based on legislation enacted in the province that is similar to the laws enacted in several other Canadian provinces. The legislation authorizes the government to file a direct action against cigarette manufacturers to recover the health care costs it has incurred, and will incur, as a result of a “tobacco related wrong.” Defendants filed their defenses in September 2014. Pre-trial discovery is ongoing.

In the eighth health care cost recovery case filed in Canada, The Government of Saskatchewan v. Rothmans, Benson & Hedges Inc., et al., Queen's Bench, Judicial Centre of Saskatchewan, Canada, filed June 8, 2012, we, our subsidiaries, our indemnitees (PM USA and Altria), and other members of the industry are defendants. The claim was filed by the government of the province of Saskatchewan based on legislation enacted in the province that is similar to the laws enacted in several other Canadian provinces. The legislation authorizes the government to file a direct action against cigarette manufacturers to recover the health care costs it has incurred, and will incur, as a result of a "tobacco related wrong." Defendants filed their defenses in February 2015. While discovery initially was scheduled to begin in 2017 by agreement of the parties, to date, the discovery process has not started.

In the ninth health care cost recovery case filed in Canada, Her Majesty the Queen in Right of the Province of Prince Edward Island v. Rothmans, Benson & Hedges Inc., et al., Supreme Court of Prince Edward Island (General Section), Canada, filed

September 10, 2012, we, our subsidiaries, our indemnitees (PM USA and Altria), and other members of the industry are defendants. The claim was filed by the government of the province of Prince Edward Island based on legislation enacted in the province that is similar to the laws enacted in several other Canadian provinces. The legislation authorizes the government to file a direct action against cigarette manufacturers to recover the health care costs it has incurred, and will incur, as a result of a "tobacco related wrong." Defendants filed their defenses in February 2015. While discovery initially was scheduled to begin in 2017 by agreement of the parties, to date, the discovery process has not started.

In the tenth health care cost recovery case filed in Canada, Her Majesty the Queen in Right of the Province of Nova Scotia v. Rothmans, Benson & Hedges Inc., et al., Supreme Court of Nova Scotia, Canada, filed January 2, 2015, we, our subsidiaries, our indemnitees (PM USA and Altria), and other members of the industry are defendants. The claim was filed by the government of the province of Nova Scotia based on legislation enacted in the province that is similar to the laws enacted in several other Canadian provinces. The legislation authorizes the government to file a direct action against cigarette manufacturers to recover the health care costs it has incurred, and will incur, as a result of a "tobacco related wrong." Defendants filed their defenses in July 2015. Pre-trial discovery is ongoing.

In the first health care cost recovery case in Nigeria, The Attorney General of Lagos State v. British American Tobacco (Nigeria) Limited, et al., High Court of Lagos State, Lagos, Nigeria, filed March 13, 2008, we and other members of the industry are defendants. Plaintiff seeks reimbursement for the cost of treating alleged smoking-related diseases for the past 20 years, payment of anticipated costs of treating alleged smoking-related diseases for the next 20 years, various forms of injunctive relief, plus punitive damages. We are in the process of making challenges to service and the court's jurisdiction. Currently, the case is stayed in the trial court pending the appeals of certain co-defendants relating to service objections.

In the second health care cost recovery case in Nigeria, The Attorney General of Kano State v. British American Tobacco (Nigeria) Limited, et al., High Court of Kano State, Kano, Nigeria, filed May 9, 2007, we and other members of the industry are defendants. Plaintiff seeks reimbursement for the cost of treating alleged smoking-related diseases for the past 20 years, payment of anticipated costs of treating alleged smoking-related diseases for the next 20 years, various forms of injunctive relief, plus punitive damages. We are in the process of making challenges to service and the court's jurisdiction. Currently, the case is stayed in the trial court pending the appeals of certain co-defendants relating to service objections.

In the third health care cost recovery case in Nigeria, The Attorney General of Gombe State v. British American Tobacco (Nigeria) Limited, et al., High Court of Gombe State, Gombe, Nigeria, filed October 17, 2008, we and other members of the industry are defendants. Plaintiff seeks reimbursement for the cost of treating alleged smoking-related diseases for the past 20 years, payment of anticipated costs of treating alleged smoking-related diseases for the next 20 years, various forms of injunctive relief, plus punitive damages. In February 2011, the court ruled that the plaintiff had not complied with the procedural steps necessary to serve us. As a result of this ruling, plaintiff must re-serve its claim. We have not yet been re-served.

In the fourth health care cost recovery case in Nigeria, The Attorney General of Oyo State, et al., v. British American Tobacco (Nigeria) Limited, et al., High Court of Oyo State, Ibadan, Nigeria, filed May 25, 2007, we and other members of the industry are defendants. Plaintiffs seek reimbursement for the cost of treating alleged smoking-related diseases for the past 20 years, payment of anticipated costs of treating alleged smoking-related diseases for the next 20 years, various forms of injunctive relief, plus punitive damages. We challenged service as improper. In June 2010, the court ruled that plaintiffs did not have leave to serve the writ of summons on the defendants and that they must re-serve the writ. We have not yet been re-served.

In the fifth health care cost recovery case in Nigeria, The Attorney General of Ogun State v. British American Tobacco (Nigeria) Limited, et al., High Court of Ogun State, Abeokuta, Nigeria, filed February 26, 2008, we and other members of the industry are defendants. Plaintiff seeks reimbursement for the cost of treating alleged smoking-related diseases for the past 20 years, payment of anticipated costs of treating alleged smoking-related diseases for the next 20 years, various forms of injunctive relief, plus punitive damages. In May 2010, the trial court rejected our service objections. We have appealed.

In the health care cost recovery case in Korea, the National Health Insurance Service v. KT&G, et. al., filed April 14, 2014, our subsidiary and other Korean manufacturers are defendants. Plaintiff alleges that defendants concealed the health hazards of smoking, marketed to youth, added ingredients to make their products more harmful and addictive, and misled consumers into believing that Lights cigarettes are safer than regular cigarettes. The National Health Insurance Service seeks to recover approximately $53.7 million allegedly incurred in treating 3,484 patients with small cell lung cancer, squamous cell lung cancer, and squamous cell laryngeal cancer from 2003 to 2012. The case is now in the evidentiary phase.

Label-Related Cases: These cases, brought by individual plaintiffs, or on behalf of a class or purported class of individual plaintiffs, allege that the use of the descriptor “Lights” or other alleged misrepresentations or omissions of labeling information constitute fraudulent and misleading conduct. Plaintiffs' allegations of liability in these cases are based on various theories of recovery including misrepresentation, deception, and breach of consumer protection laws. Plaintiffs seek various forms of relief including restitution, injunctive relief, and compensatory and other damages. Defenses raised include lack of causation, lack of reliance, assumption of the risk, and statute of limitations.

As of July 24, 2018, there was 1 case brought by an individual plaintiff in Italy (1) pending against our subsidiaries, compared with 1 such case on July 25, 2017, and 3 such cases on July 22, 2016, and one purported class action in Israel (1).

An individual plaintiff filed the purported class action, Aharon Ringer v. Philip Morris Ltd. and Globrands Ltd., on July 18, 2017, in the Central District Court of Israel. Our Israeli affiliate and an Israeli importer and distributor for other multinational tobacco companies are defendants. Plaintiff seeks to represent a class of smokers in Israel who have purchased cigarettes imported by defendants since July 18, 2010. Plaintiff estimates the class size to be 7,000,000 smokers. Plaintiff alleges that defendants misled consumers by not disclosing sufficient information about carbon monoxide, tar, and nicotine yields of, and tobacco contained in, the imported cigarettes. Plaintiff seeks various forms of relief, including an order for defendants to label cigarette packs in accordance with plaintiff’s demands, and damages for misleading consumers, breach of autonomy and unjust enrichment.

Public Civil Actions: Claims have been filed either by an individual, or a public or private entity, seeking to protect collective or individual rights, such as the right to health, the right to information or the right to safety. Plaintiffs' allegations of liability in these cases are based on various theories of recovery including product defect, concealment, and misrepresentation. Plaintiffs in these cases seek various forms of relief including injunctive relief such as banning cigarettes, descriptors, smoking in certain places and advertising, as well as implementing communication campaigns and reimbursement of medical expenses incurred by public or private institutions.

As of July 24, 2018, there were 2 public civil actions pending against our subsidiaries in Argentina (1) and Venezuela (1), compared with 2 such cases on July 25, 2017, and 2 such cases on July 22, 2016.

In the public civil action in Argentina, Asociación Argentina de Derecho de Danos v. Massalin Particulares S.A., et al., Civil Court of Buenos Aires, Argentina, filed February 26, 2007, our subsidiary and another member of the industry are defendants. The plaintiff, a consumer association, seeks the establishment of a relief fund for reimbursement of medical costs associated with diseases allegedly caused by smoking. Our subsidiary filed its answer in September 2007. In March 2010, the case file was transferred to the Federal Court on Administrative Matters after the Civil Court granted plaintiff's request to add the national government as a co-plaintiff in the case. The case is currently in the evidentiary stage.

In the public civil action in Venezuela, Federation of Consumers and Users Associations (“FEVACU”), et al. v. National Assembly of Venezuela and the Venezuelan Ministry of Health, Constitutional Chamber of the Venezuelan Supreme Court, filed April 29, 2008, we were not named as a defendant, but the plaintiffs published a notice pursuant to court order, notifying all interested parties to appear in the case. In January 2009, our subsidiary appeared in the case in response to this notice. The plaintiffs purport to represent the right to health of the citizens of Venezuela and claim that the government failed to protect adequately its citizens' right to health. The claim asks the court to order the government to enact stricter regulations on the manufacture and sale of tobacco products. In addition, the plaintiffs ask the court to order companies involved in the tobacco industry to allocate a percentage of their “sales or benefits” to establish a fund to pay for the health care costs of treating smoking-related diseases. In October 2008, the court ruled that plaintiffs have standing to file the claim and that the claim meets the threshold admissibility requirements. In

December 2012, the court admitted our subsidiary and BAT's subsidiary as interested third parties. In February 2013, our subsidiary answered the complaint.

Other Litigation

The Department of Special Investigations of the government of Thailand ("DSI") conducted an investigation into alleged underpayment by our subsidiary, Philip Morris (Thailand) Limited ("PM Thailand"), of customs duties and excise taxes relating to imports from the Philippines covering the period 2003-2007. On January 18, 2016, the Public Prosecutor filed charges against our subsidiary and seven former and current employees in the Bangkok Criminal Court alleging that PM Thailand and the individual defendants jointly and with the intention to defraud the Thai government, under-declared import prices of cigarettes to avoid full payment of taxes and duties in connection with import entries of cigarettes from the Philippines during the period of July 2003 to June 2006. The government is seeking a fine of approximately THB 80.8 billion (approximately $2.41 billion). In May 2017, the King of Thailand signed a new customs act. The new act, which took effect in November 2017, substantially limits the amount of fines that Thailand could seek in these proceedings. PM Thailand believes that its declared import prices are in compliance with the Customs Valuation Agreement of the World Trade Organization and Thai law and that the allegations of the Public Prosecutor are inconsistent with several decisions already taken by Thai Customs and other Thai governmental agencies. Trial in the case began in November 2017. In March 2018, acting on a request from the Public Prosecutor, the court suspended the trial proceedings indefinitely and struck the case from the court list. In June 2018, the court reinstated the case and scheduled the remaining trial proceedings for May 2019.

The DSI also conducted an investigation into alleged underpayment by PM Thailand of customs duties and excise taxes relating to imports from Indonesia covering the period 2000-2003. On January 26, 2017, the Public Prosecutor filed charges against PM Thailand and its former Thai employee in the Bangkok Criminal Court alleging that PM Thailand and its former employee jointly and with the intention to defraud the Thai government under-declared import prices of cigarettes to avoid full payment of taxes and duties in connection with import entries during the period from January 2002 to July 2003. The government is seeking a fine of approximately THB 19.8 billion (approximately $591 million). The case is in pre-trial proceedings. The trial is scheduled to begin in the last quarter of 2018. PM Thailand believes that its declared import prices are in compliance with the Customs Valuation Agreement of the World Trade Organization and Thai law, and that the allegations of the Public Prosecutor are inconsistent with several decisions already taken by Thai Customs and a Thai court. In May 2017, the King of Thailand signed a new customs act. The new act, which took effect in November 2017, substantially limits the amount of fines that Thailand could seek in these proceedings. On November 29, 2017, PM Thailand received notices of assessment in the aggregate amount of approximately THB 25.6 billion (approximately $765 million) from the Thai Customs Department alleging that PM Thailand under-declared customs values for the imports from Indonesia covering the period 2001-2003. The notices include the Indonesian import entries subject to the proceedings discussed above and are in addition to the fine sought by the government in the criminal proceedings. PM Thailand filed its appeal against the notices in December 2017. We believe that all of the notices of assessment are barred by the applicable statutes of limitations and are otherwise without merit. In March 2018, the Thai Customs Post Clearance Audit Bureau informed PM Thailand that the Thai Customs Department will cancel or otherwise not pursue the notices, and in May 2018 the Director-General of the Thai Customs Department issued a letter confirming this position. PM Thailand is considering whether further procedural steps are required to confirm the finality of this development.

The South Korean Board of Audit and Inspection (“BAI”) conducted an audit of certain Korean government agencies and the tobacco industry into whether inventory movements ahead of the January 1, 2015 increase of cigarette-related taxes by tobacco companies, including Philip Morris Korea Inc. ("PM Korea"), our South Korean affiliate, were in compliance with South Korean tax laws. In November 2016, the tax authorities completed their audit and assessed allegedly underpaid taxes and penalties. In order to avoid nonpayment financial costs, PM Korea paid approximately KRW 272 billion (approximately $241 million), of which KRW 100 billion (approximately $89 million) was paid in 2016 and KRW 172 billion (approximately $152 million) was paid in the first quarter of 2017. These amounts are included in other assets in the condensed consolidated balance sheets and in cash used in operating activities in the condensed consolidated statements of cash flows. PM Korea is appealing the assessments. The tax authorities have also referred the matter to the Public Prosecutor. On June 19, 2018, the Public Prosecutor decided not to file criminal charges against PM Korea and/or other alleged co-offenders. This decision is being appealed by the tax authorities and, if reversed, the Public Prosecutor may seek up to three times the underpaid tax for company criminal penalties and up to five times the underpaid tax for individual criminal penalties. The Public Prosecutor also decided not to prosecute PM Korea and its managing director in connection with a criminal complaint against them that had been filed by the South Korean Ministry of Strategy and Finance (“MOSF”). In this criminal complaint, the MOSF alleged that PM Korea exceeded the monthly product withdrawal limits that the MOSF had set in its notice. This decision is being appealed by the MOSF. PM Korea believes that it has paid cigarette-related taxes in compliance with the South Korean tax laws and disagrees with the MOSF’s allegations.

We are also involved in additional litigation arising in the ordinary course of our business. While the outcomes of these proceedings are uncertain, management does not expect that the ultimate outcomes of other litigation, including any reasonably possible losses in excess of current accruals, will have a material adverse effect on our consolidated results of operations, cash flows or financial position.

Note 9. Income Taxes:

Income tax provisions for jurisdictions outside the United States of America, as well as state and local income tax provisions, were determined on a separate company basis, and the related assets and liabilities were recorded in PMI’s condensed consolidated balance sheets.

In December 2017, the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act was signed into law. Accordingly, PMI recorded a provisional charge of $1.6 billion in its 2017 income tax provision, including a charge for the transition tax on accumulated foreign earnings of $1.4 billion and $0.2

billion due to the re-measurement of U.S. deferred tax assets and liabilities using a rate of 21%. PMI is evaluating the assumptions used in the analysis, as well as guidance issued by the U.S. Treasury Department and the Internal Revenue Service and has not made any measurement period adjustments related to these items during the quarter. PMI will complete its analysis during 2018, and any adjustments to the provisional charges will be included in income tax expense or benefit in the appropriate period, in accordance with Staff Accounting Bulletin No. 118 (SAB 118).

PMI’s effective tax rates for the six months and three months ended June 30, 2018 were 23.5% and 22.1%, respectively. PMI’s effective tax rates for the six months and three months ended June 30, 2017 were 26.3% and 27.5%, respectively. The effective tax rate for the six months ended June 30, 2017 was favorably impacted by the tax benefit of a legal entity restructuring ($61 million). In 2018, PMI's effective tax rate is expected to exceed the new U.S. federal statutory rate of 21%. PMI’s effective tax rates for the six months and three months ended June 30, 2018 exceeded the U.S. federal statutory rate primarily due to earnings mix by taxing jurisdiction, as well as the expected impact of Global Intangible Low Taxed Income ("GILTI") provisions of the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act, partially offset by the favorable tax treatment of Foreign Derived Intangible Income ("FDII") and a reduction in the liability for unrecognized tax benefits.

Based upon PMI's current interpretation of the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act, PMI estimates that its full-year 2018 effective tax rate will be approximately 24%. PMI is continuing to assess the impacts of the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act on the effective tax rate and income tax accounting, in particular the foreign tax credit limitations related to the new GILTI provisions. PMI will complete this assessment during 2018 and will make an accounting policy election on whether to treat GILTI taxes as a current period expense or include these amounts in the measurement of deferred taxes. Based on PMI’s assessment to date, no impact is expected from the Base Erosion and Anti-Abuse Tax ("BEAT") rules. Changes in currency exchange rates, earnings mix by taxing jurisdiction or future regulatory developments have an impact on the effective tax rates, which PMI monitors each quarter. Significant judgment is required in determining income tax provisions and in evaluating tax positions.

PMI is regularly examined by tax authorities around the world and is currently under examination in a number of jurisdictions. During the second quarter of 2018, the IRS concluded its examination of PMI's consolidated U.S. federal tax returns for the years 2013 and 2014. The U.S. federal statute of limitations remains open for the years 2015 and onward. Foreign and U.S. state jurisdictions have statutes of limitations generally ranging from three to five years.

It is reasonably possible that within the next 12 months certain tax examinations will close, which could result in a change in unrecognized tax benefits along with related interest and penalties. An estimate of any possible change cannot be made at this time.

Note 10. Indebtedness:

Short-term Borrowings:

PMI's short-term borrowings, consisting of bank loans to certain PMI subsidiaries at June 30, 2018 and December 31, 2017, had a carrying value of $592 million and $499 million, respectively. The fair value of PMI’s short-term borrowings, based on current market interest rates, approximates carrying value.

Table of Contents
Philip Morris International Inc. and Subsidiaries
Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements
(Unaudited)

Long-term Debt:
At June 30, 2018 and December 31, 2017, PMI’s long-term debt consisted of the following:

(in millions)	June 30, 2018	December 31, 2017
U.S. dollar notes, 1.375% to 6.375% (average interest rate 3.324%), due through 2044	$20,801	$ 23,291
Foreign currency obligations:		
Euro notes, 0.625% to 3.125% (average interest rate 2.250%), due through 2037	8,748	8,997
Swiss franc notes, 0.750% to 2.000% (average interest rate 1.269%), due through 2024	1,353	1,376
Other (average interest rate 3.442%), due through 2024	171	176
	31,073	33,840
Less current portion of long-term debt	3,025	2,506
	$28,048	$ 31,334

Other foreign currency debt above includes mortgage debt in Switzerland and capital lease obligations at June 30, 2018 and December 31, 2017.

Credit Facilities:

On January 29, 2018, PMI entered into an agreement to extend the term of its $2.0 billion 364-day revolving credit facility from February 6, 2018, to February 5, 2019.

At June 30, 2018, PMI's total committed credit facilities were as follows:

(in billions)

Type	Committed Credit Facilities
364-day revolving credit, expiring February 5, 2019	$ 2.0
Multi-year revolving credit, expiring February 28, 2021	2.5
Multi-year revolving credit, expiring October 1, 2022	3.5
Total facilities	$ 8.0

At June 30, 2018, there were no borrowings under these committed credit facilities, and the entire committed amounts were available for borrowing.

Note 11. Fair Value Measurements:
The authoritative guidance defines fair value as the exchange price that would be received for an asset or paid to transfer a liability (an exit price) in the principal or most advantageous market for the asset or liability in an orderly transaction between market participants on the measurement date. The guidance also establishes a fair value hierarchy, which requires an entity to maximize the use of observable inputs and minimize the use of unobservable inputs when measuring fair value. The guidance describes three levels of input that may be used to measure fair value, which are as follows:
Level 1 - Quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities;

Table of Contents

Philip Morris International Inc. and Subsidiaries
Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements
(Unaudited)

Level 2 - Observable inputs other than Level 1 prices, such as quoted prices for similar assets or liabilities; quoted prices in markets that are not active; or other inputs that are observable or can be corroborated by observable market data for substantially the full term of the assets or liabilities; and

Level 3 - Unobservable inputs that are supported by little or no market activity and that are significant to the fair value of the assets or liabilities.

PMI's policy is to reflect transfers between hierarchy levels at the end of the reporting period.

Equity Securities

The fair value of PMI’s equity securities, which are determined by using quoted prices in active markets, have been classified within Level 1.

Derivative Financial Instruments

PMI assesses the fair value of its foreign exchange contracts and interest rate contracts using standard valuation models that use, as their basis, readily observable market inputs. The fair value of PMI’s foreign exchange forward contracts is determined by using the prevailing foreign exchange spot rates and interest rate differentials, and the respective maturity dates of the instruments. The fair value of PMI’s currency options is determined by using a Black-Scholes methodology based on foreign exchange spot rates and interest rate differentials, currency volatilities and maturity dates. PMI’s derivative financial instruments have been classified within Level 2 in the table shown below. See Note 5. Financial Instruments for additional discussion of derivative financial instruments.

Debt

The fair value of PMI’s outstanding debt, which is utilized solely for disclosure purposes, is determined using quotes and market interest rates currently available to PMI for issuances of debt with similar terms and remaining maturities. The aggregate carrying value of PMI’s debt, excluding short-term borrowings and $26 million of capital lease obligations, was $31,047 million at June 30, 2018. The fair value of PMI’s outstanding debt, excluding the aforementioned short-term borrowings and capital lease obligations, was classified within Level 1 and Level 2 in the table shown below.

The aggregate fair values of PMI’s equity securities, derivative financial instruments and debt as of June 30, 2018, were as follows:

(in millions)	Fair Value at June 30, 2018	Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Assets/Liabilities (Level 1)	Significant Other Observable Inputs (Level 2)	Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)
Assets:				
Equity securities	$248	$ 248	$ —	$ —
Foreign exchange contracts	344	—	344	—
Total assets	$592	$ 248	$ 344	$ —
Liabilities:				

Debt	$31,653	$ 31,491	$ 162	$ —
Foreign exchange contracts	860	—	860	—
Total liabilities	$32,513	$ 31,491	$ 1,022	$ —

Table of Contents
Philip Morris International Inc. and Subsidiaries
Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements
(Unaudited)

Note 12. Accumulated Other Comprehensive Losses:
PMI’s accumulated other comprehensive losses, net of taxes, consisted of the following:

(in millions)	At June 30, 2018	At December 31, 2017	At June 30, 2017
Currency translation adjustments	$(6,229)	$ (5,761)	$(5,658)
Pension and other benefits	(2,716)	(2,816)	(3,454)
Derivatives accounted for as hedges	37	42	42
Total accumulated other comprehensive losses	$(8,908)	$ (8,535)	$(9,070)

Reclassifications from Other Comprehensive Earnings

The movements in accumulated other comprehensive losses and the related tax impact, for each of the components above, that are due to current period activity and reclassifications to the income statement are shown on the condensed consolidated statements of comprehensive earnings for the six months and three months ended June 30, 2018 and 2017. For additional information, see Note 3. Benefit Plans and Note 5. Financial Instruments for disclosures related to PMI's pension and other benefits, and derivative financial instruments, respectively.

Note 13. Balance Sheet Offsetting:

Derivative Financial Instruments

PMI uses foreign exchange contracts and interest rate contracts to mitigate its exposure to changes in exchange and interest rates from third-party and intercompany actual and forecasted transactions. Substantially all of PMI's derivative financial instruments are subject to master netting arrangements, whereby the right to offset occurs in the event of default by a participating party. While these contracts contain the enforceable right to offset through close-out netting rights, PMI elects to present them on a gross basis in the condensed consolidated balance sheets. Collateral associated with these arrangements is in the form of cash and is unrestricted. See Note 5. Financial Instruments for disclosures related to PMI's derivative financial instruments.

The effects of these derivative financial instrument assets and liabilities on PMI's condensed consolidated balance sheets were as follows:

(in millions)	Gross Amounts Recognized	Gross Amount Offset in the Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheet	Net Amounts Presented in the Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheet	Gross Amounts Not Offset in the Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheet		
				Financial Instruments	Cash Collateral Received/Pledged	Net Amount
At June 30, 2018						
Assets						
Foreign exchange contracts	$ 344	$ —	$ 344	$(149)	$ (162)	$ 33
Liabilities						
Foreign exchange contracts	$ 860	$ —	$ 860	$(149)	$ (698)	$ 13

At December 31, 2017						
Assets						
Foreign exchange contracts	$ 140	$ —	$ 140	$ (50)	$ (78)	$ 12
Liabilities						
Foreign exchange contracts	$ 1,128	$ —	$ 1,128	$ (50)	$ (1,004)	$ 74

Table of Contents
Philip Morris International Inc. and Subsidiaries
Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements
(Unaudited)

Note 14. Investments in Unconsolidated Subsidiaries:

At June 30, 2018 and December 31, 2017, PMI had total investments in unconsolidated subsidiaries of $1,051 million and $1,074 million, respectively, which were accounted for under the equity method of accounting. Equity method investments are initially recorded at cost. Under the equity method of accounting, the investment is adjusted for PMI's proportionate share of earnings or losses, dividends, capital contributions and movements in currency translation adjustments. The carrying value of our equity method investments at June 30, 2018 and December 31, 2017 exceeded our share of the unconsolidated subsidiaries' book value by $874 million and $927 million, respectively. The difference between the investment carrying value and the amount of underlying equity in net assets, excluding $826 million and $873 million attributable to goodwill as of June 30, 2018 and December 31, 2017, respectively, is being amortized on a straight-line basis over the underlying assets' estimated useful lives of 10 to 20 years. At June 30, 2018 and December 31, 2017, PMI received year-to-date dividends from unconsolidated subsidiaries of $23 million and $120 million, respectively.

PMI holds a 49% equity interest in United Arab Emirates-based Emirati Investors-TA (FZC) (“EITA”). PMI holds an approximate 25% economic interest in Société des Tabacs Algéro-Emiratie (“STAEM”), an Algerian joint venture that is 51% owned by EITA and 49% by the Algerian state-owned enterprise Management et Développement des Actifs et des Ressources Holding ("MADAR Holding"), formerly known as Société Nationale des Tabacs et Allumettes SpA. STAEM manufactures and distributes under license some of PMI’s brands.

PMI holds a 23% equity interest in Megapolis Distribution BV, the holding company of CJSC TK Megapolis, PMI's distributor in Russia.

The initial investments in EITA and Megapolis Distribution BV were recorded at cost and are included in investments in unconsolidated subsidiaries and equity securities on the condensed consolidated balance sheets.

PMI’s earnings activity from unconsolidated subsidiaries was as follows:

	For the Six Months Ended June 30,		For the Three Months Ended June 30,	
(in millions)	2018	2017	2018	2017
Net revenues	$2,162	$2,093	$1,239	$1,253

PMI’s balance sheet activity related to unconsolidated subsidiaries was as follows:

(in millions)	At June 30, 2018	At December 31, 2017
Receivables	$491	$ 293

The activity primarily related to agreements with PMI’s unconsolidated subsidiaries within the Eastern Europe segment and the Middle East & Africa segment. These agreements, which are in the ordinary course of business, are primarily for distribution, contract manufacturing and licenses. PMI eliminated its respective share of all significant intercompany transactions with the equity method investees.

Note 15. Sale of Accounts Receivable:

To mitigate risk and enhance cash and liquidity management PMI sells trade receivables to unaffiliated financial institutions. These arrangements allow PMI to sell, on an ongoing basis, certain trade receivables without recourse. The trade receivables sold are generally short-term in nature and are removed from the condensed consolidated balance sheets. PMI sells trade receivables under two types of arrangements, servicing and non-servicing. For servicing arrangements, PMI continues to service the sold trade receivables on an administrative basis and does not act on behalf of the unaffiliated financial institutions. When applicable, a servicing liability is recorded for the estimated fair value of the servicing. The amounts associated with the servicing liability were not material as of June 30, 2018 and June 30, 2017. Under the non-servicing arrangements, PMI does not provide any administrative support or servicing after the trade receivables have been sold to the unaffiliated financial institutions.

Table of Contents
Philip Morris International Inc. and Subsidiaries
Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements
(Unaudited)

Cumulative trade receivables sold, including excise taxes, for the six months ended June 30, 2018 and 2017, were $5.3 billion and $4.5 billion, respectively. PMI’s operating cash flows were positively impacted by the amount of the trade receivables sold and derecognized from the condensed consolidated balance sheets, which remained outstanding with the unaffiliated financial institutions. The trade receivables sold that remained outstanding under these arrangements as of June 30, 2018 and June 30, 2017, were $0.6 billion, and $0.6 billion, respectively. The net proceeds received are included in cash provided by operating activities in the condensed consolidated statements of cash flows. The difference between the carrying amount of the trade receivables sold and the sum of the cash received is recorded as a loss on sale of trade receivables within marketing, administration and research costs in the condensed consolidated statements of earnings. For the six months and three months ended June 30, 2018 and 2017, the loss on sale of trade receivables was immaterial.

Note 16. Product Warranty:

PMI's IQOS devices are subject to standard product warranties generally for a period of 12 months from the date of purchase or such other periods as required by law. PMI generally provides in cost of sales for the estimated cost of warranty in the period the related revenue is recognized. PMI assesses the adequacy of its accrued product warranties and adjusts the amounts as necessary based on actual experience and changes in future estimates. Factors that affect product warranties may vary across markets but typically include product failure rates, logistics and service delivery costs, and warranty policies. PMI accounts for its product warranties within other accrued liabilities. At June 30, 2018 and December 31, 2017, these amounts were as follows:

(in millions)	For the Six Months Ended June 30, 2018	For the Year Ended December 31, 2017
Balance at beginning of period	$ 71	$ 51
Changes due to:		
Warranties issued	121	168
Settlements	(87)	(148)
Balance at end of period	$ 105	$ 71

Note 17. Acquisitions:

On March 21, 2018, PMI acquired the remaining 49% interest in Tabacalera Costarricense, S.A. and Mendiola y Compañía, S.A. for a net purchase price of $95 million, which includes $2 million of contingent consideration. As a result, PMI now owns 100% of these Costa Rican affiliates. The purchase of the remaining 49% interest resulted in a decrease to PMI’s additional paid-in capital of $86 million.

Note 18. New Accounting Standards:

Recently adopted

On January 1, 2018, PMI adopted Financial Accounting Standards Update ASU 2014-09, “Revenue from Contracts with Customers” (“ASU 2014-09”). ASU 2014-09 contains principles that an entity will need to apply to determine the measurement of revenue and timing of when it is recognized. The underlying principle is that an entity will recognize revenue to depict the transfer of promised goods or services to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration to which the entity expects to be entitled to in exchange for these goods or services. PMI adopted ASU 2014-09 retrospectively to each prior period presented. PMI elected this transition method solely to reflect the change in excise tax presentation in all prior periods presented resulting from PMI’s accounting policy election to exclude excise taxes collected from customers from the measurement of the transaction price, thereby presenting revenues, net of excise taxes. Based on PMI’s assessment, the underlying principles of the new standard, relating to the measurement of revenue and the timing of recognition, are closely aligned with PMI’s current business model and practices. As a result, the adoption of ASU 2014-09 did not have a material impact on the consolidated financial position or results of operations.

Table of Contents
Philip Morris International Inc. and Subsidiaries
Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements
(Unaudited)

The adoption of ASU 2014-09 resulted in the following changes for net revenues to reflect the net presentation for revenues, excluding excise taxes, for the six months and three months ended June 30, 2017:

(in millions)	For the Six Months Ended June 30, 2017			For the Three Months Ended June 30, 2017		
Net Revenues:						
	As reported		Retrospective Adoption	As reported		Retrospective Adoption
	Net revenues	Excises taxes	Net revenues	Net revenues	Excises taxes	Net revenues
	$35,875	$22,894	$ 12,981	$19,319	$12,402	$ 6,917

The change in presentation of net revenues also impacts segment disclosure requirements, primarily information for significant customers and geographic areas. While there is no change in the underlying business or customers, the amounts used to calculate what is disclosed are different following the change in presentation of revenues net of excise taxes and the associated segment revenues. Prior to this change, revenues including excise taxes were the basis for determining if sales to a customer or in a foreign country met the thresholds for disclosure. On the basis of revenues including excise taxes and due to the fact that PMI is not responsible for collecting excise taxes in certain markets, no customers met the requirements for disclosure. On this basis, net revenues attributable to customers located in PMI’s largest markets in terms of net revenues, namely Indonesia ($8.0 billion and $7.7 billion in 2017 and 2016, respectively) and Germany ($7.2 billion and $7.1 billion in 2017 and 2016, respectively) were included as part of segment disclosures.

Following the change in presentation and using net revenues excluding excise taxes as the basis for determining the disclosures, PMI had one customer in the East Asia & Australia segment (16% and 11% of PMI’s consolidated net revenues in 2017 and 2016, respectively) and one customer in the European Union segment (10% and 11% of PMI’s consolidated net revenues in 2017 and 2016, respectively) that meet the requirements for disclosure. Additionally, on this basis, the only foreign countries meeting the disclosure requirements are PMI’s markets in Japan ($4.7 billion and $2.8 billion in 2017 and 2016, respectively) and Indonesia ($3.2 billion and $3.2 billion in 2017 and 2016, respectively).

PMI disaggregates its net revenue from contracts with customers by both geographic location and product category for each of PMI's six reportable segments, as PMI believes this best depicts how the nature, amount, timing and uncertainty of its revenue and cash flows are affected by economic factors. For further details, see Note 7. Segment Reporting.

PMI recognizes revenue primarily through the manufacture and sale of cigarettes and other nicotine-containing products, including reduced-risk products. The majority of PMI revenues are generated by sales through direct and indirect distribution networks with short-term payment conditions and where control is typically transferred to the customer either upon shipment or delivery of goods. PMI evaluates the transfer of control through evidence of the customer’s receipt and acceptance, transfer of title, PMI’s right to payment for those products and the customer’s ability to direct the use of those products upon receipt. Typically, PMI’s performance obligations are satisfied and revenue is recognized either upon shipment or delivery of goods. In certain instances, PMI facilitates shipping and handling activities after control has transferred to the customer. PMI has elected to record all shipping and handling activities as costs to fulfill a contract and such costs, which have not been incurred at the time revenue is recognized, are accrued. For the six months ended June 30, 2018 and 2017, PMI did not have any material contract assets or contract liabilities. For further details on PMI’s performance obligations see Note 16. Product Warranty.

On January 1, 2018, PMI adopted Financial Accounting Standard Update ASU 2016-01, “Financial Instruments - Overall (Subtopic 825-10): Recognition and Measurement of Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities” (“ASU 2016-01”), on a prospective basis. ASU 2016-01 requires equity investments (except those accounted for under the equity method of accounting, or those that result in consolidation of the investee) to be measured at fair value with changes in fair value recognized in net income. Additionally, ASU 2016-01 also changed certain disclosure requirements and other aspects of current U.S. GAAP. PMI identified certain cost investments, which are applicable to ASU 2016-01 requiring them to be measured at fair value with the changes in fair value recognized in net income. At January 1, 2018, the cumulative effect of this change resulted in an increase to investments in unconsolidated subsidiaries and equity securities, deferred income tax liability and earnings reinvested in the business of $301 million, $63 million and $238 million, respectively.

Table of Contents

Recently issued

On February 25, 2016, the Financial Accounting Standards Board ("FASB") issued Accounting Standards Update ASU 2016-02, "Leases" ("ASU 2016-02"). ASU 2016-02 requires organizations that lease assets to recognize on the balance sheet the assets and liabilities for the rights and obligations created by those leases. Additionally, ASU 2016-02 modifies current guidance for lessors' accounting. ASU 2016-02 is effective for interim and annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2019, with early adoption permitted. PMI has identified its lease management system to be used upon adoption and is in the process of identifying and evaluating the applicable leases. PMI expects, upon adoption, to recognize lease liabilities and the corresponding right-of-use assets (at the present value of future payments) for predominately all of its future minimum commitments under operating leases in place at that time. Such future minimum commitments at December 31, 2017 amounted to $849 million on an undiscounted basis. PMI is currently assessing the impact that the adoption of ASU 2016-02 will have on its financial statements but does not expect it to have a material impact on its results of operations or cash flows.

Table of Contents

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

Description of Our Company

We are a leading international tobacco company engaged in the manufacture and sale of cigarettes and other nicotine-containing products in markets outside the United States of America. We are building our future on smoke-free products that are a much better consumer choice than continuing to smoke cigarettes. Through multidisciplinary capabilities in product development, state-of-the-art facilities and scientific substantiation, we aim to ensure that our smoke-free products meet adult consumer preferences and rigorous regulatory requirements. Our vision is that these products ultimately replace cigarettes to the benefit of adult smokers, society, our company and our shareholders.

Our cigarettes are sold in more than 180 markets, and in many of these markets they hold the number one or number two market share position. We have a wide range of premium, mid-price and low-price brands. Our portfolio comprises both international and local brands. In addition to the manufacture and sale of cigarettes, we are engaged in the development and commercialization of reduced-risk products ("RRPs"). RRPs is the term we use to refer to products that present, are likely to present, or have the potential to present less risk of harm to smokers who switch to these products versus continued smoking. We have a range of RRPs in various stages of development, scientific assessment and commercialization. Because our RRPs do not burn tobacco, they produce an aerosol that contains far lower quantities of harmful and potentially harmful constituents than found in cigarette smoke.

To provide a greater focus on both parts of our business -- combustible and reduced-risk products -- and to support our transformation toward a smoke-free future, effective January 1, 2018, we began managing our business in six reportable segments as follows:

- European Union ("EU");
- Eastern Europe ("EE");
- Middle East & Africa ("ME&A"), which includes our international duty free business;
- South & Southeast Asia ("S&SA");
- East Asia & Australia ("EA&A"); and
- Latin America & Canada ("LA&C").

We use the term net revenues to refer to our operating revenues from the sale of our products, including shipping and handling charges billed to customers, net of sales and promotion incentives, and excise taxes. As discussed in Note 18. New Accounting Standards, on January 1, 2018, we adopted Financial Accounting Standards Update ASU 2014-09, "Revenue from Contracts with Customers." We adopted this standard retrospectively to each prior period presented. We made an accounting policy election to exclude excise taxes collected from customers from the measurement of the transaction price, thereby presenting revenues, net of excise taxes in all prior periods. Our net revenues and operating income are affected by various factors, including the volume of products we sell, the price of our products, changes in currency exchange rates and the mix of products we sell. Mix is a term used to refer to the proportionate value of premium-price brands to mid-price or low-price brands in any given market (product mix). Mix can also refer to the proportion of shipment volume in more profitable markets versus shipment volume in less profitable markets (geographic mix).

Our cost of sales consists principally of: tobacco leaf, non-tobacco raw materials, labor and manufacturing costs; shipping and handling costs; and the cost of the IQOS devices produced by third-party electronics manufacturing service providers. Estimated costs associated with IQOS warranty programs are generally provided for in cost of sales in the period the related revenues are recognized.

Our marketing, administration and research costs include the costs of marketing and selling our products, other costs generally not related to the manufacture of our products (including general corporate expenses), and costs incurred to develop new products. The most significant components of our marketing, administration and research costs are marketing and sales expenses and general and administrative expenses.
Philip Morris International Inc. is a legal entity separate and distinct from its direct and indirect subsidiaries. Accordingly, our right, and thus the right of our creditors and stockholders, to participate in any distribution of the assets or earnings of any subsidiary is subject to the prior rights of creditors of such subsidiary, except to the extent that claims of our company itself as a creditor may

Table of Contents

be recognized. As a holding company, our principal sources of funds, including funds to make payment on our debt securities, are from the receipt of dividends and repayment of debt from our subsidiaries. Our principal wholly-owned and majority-owned subsidiaries currently are not limited by long-term debt or other agreements in their ability to pay cash dividends or to make other distributions with respect to their common stock.

Executive Summary

The following executive summary provides significant highlights from the "Discussion and Analysis" that follows.

Consolidated Operating Results for the Six Months Ended June 30, 2018

- Net Revenues - Net revenues of $14.6 billion for the six months ended June 30, 2018 increased by $1.6 billion, or 12.6%, from the comparable 2017 amount. The change in our net revenues from the comparable 2017 amount was driven by the following:

For the six months ended June 30, 2018, net revenues, excluding favorable currency, increased by 8.3%, primarily reflecting a favorable pricing variance, driven by EU, EE, S&SA and LA&C, as well as favorable volume/mix, driven by EA&A, despite the unfavorable impact of notably lower volume in the Gulf Cooperation Council ("GCC") and lower mix in Indonesia and lower volume/mix in Russia.

Net revenues by product category for the six months ended June 30, 2018 and 2017 are shown below:

Table of Contents

- Diluted Earnings Per Share - The changes in our reported diluted earnings per share ("diluted EPS") for the six months ended June 30, 2018, from the comparable 2017 amounts, were as follows:

	Diluted EPS	% Growth (Decline)
For the six months ended June 30, 2017	$ 2.17	
2017 Asset impairment and exit costs	—	
2017 Tax items	(0.04)	
Subtotal of 2017 items	(0.04)	
2018 Asset impairment and exit costs	—	
2018 Tax items	—	
Subtotal of 2018 items	—	
Currency	0.07	
Interest	0.03	
Change in tax rate	0.13	
Operations	0.05	
For the six months ended June 30, 2018	$ 2.41	11.1 %

Income Taxes – Our effective income tax rate for the six months ended June 30, 2018 decreased by 2.8 percentage points to 23.5%. The 2017 tax item that increased our diluted EPS in 2017 by $0.04 per share in the table above was due to a legal entity restructuring ($61 million). The change in the effective tax rate that increased our diluted EPS by $0.13 per share in the table above was primarily due to the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act. For further details, see Note 9. Income Taxes.

Currency – The favorable currency impact during the reporting period results from the fluctuations of the U.S. dollar, especially against the Euro and Japanese yen, partially offset by the Argentine peso. This favorable currency movement has impacted our profitability across our primary revenue markets and local currency cost bases.

Interest – The favorable impact of interest was due primarily to our ongoing efforts to optimize our capital structure following the passage of the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act. This included the decision to use existing cash to repay the principal for our recently matured May 2018 ten-year U.S. bond, which had a coupon of 5.65%.

Operations – The increase in diluted EPS of $0.05 from our operations in the table above was due primarily to the following segments:

- South & Southeast Asia: Favorable pricing and lower manufacturing costs, partially offset by unfavorable volume/mix;
- Latin America & Canada: Favorable pricing, partially offset by unfavorable volume/mix, higher manufacturing costs and higher marketing, administration and research costs;
- Eastern Europe: Favorable pricing, partially offset by unfavorable volume/mix and higher marketing, administration and research costs; and
- East Asia & Australia: Favorable volume/mix and lower manufacturing costs, partially offset by higher marketing, administration and research costs and unfavorable pricing;

partially offset by

- Middle East & Africa: Unfavorable pricing, unfavorable volume/mix, higher marketing, administration and research costs, and higher manufacturing costs; and
- European Union: Higher marketing, administration and research costs, unfavorable volume/mix, higher manufacturing costs, partially offset by favorable pricing.

Table of Contents

Consolidated Operating Results for the Three Months Ended June 30, 2018

- Net Revenues - Net revenues of $7.7 billion for the three months ended June 30, 2018 increased by $809 million, or 11.7%, from the comparable 2017 amount. The change in our net revenues from the comparable 2017 amount was driven by the following:

During the quarter, net revenues, excluding favorable currency, increased by 8.3%, primarily reflecting a favorable pricing variance, driven by EU, EE, S&SA and LA&C, as well as favorable volume/mix, primarily in EA&A, despite the unfavorable impact of notably lower volume in the GCC and lower mix in Indonesia and Russia.

Net revenues by product category for the three months ended June 30, 2018 and 2017 are shown below:

Table of Contents

- Diluted Earnings Per Share - The changes in our reported diluted EPS for the three months ended June 30, 2018, from the comparable 2017 amounts, were as follows:

	Diluted EPS	% Growth (Decline)
For the three months ended June 30, 2017	$ 1.14	
2017 Asset impairment and exit costs	—	
2017 Tax items	—	
Subtotal of 2017 items	—	
2018 Asset impairment and exit costs	—	
2018 Tax items	—	
Subtotal of 2018 items	—	
Currency	0.04	
Interest	0.03	
Change in tax rate	0.10	
Operations	0.10	
For the three months ended June 30, 2018	$ 1.41	23.7 %

Income Taxes – Our effective income tax rate for the three months ended June 30, 2018 decreased by 5.4 percentage points to 22.1%. The change in the effective tax rate that increased our diluted EPS by $0.10 per share in the table above was primarily due to the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act. Our effective tax rate in the quarter reflected the impact of a revised full-year effective tax rate estimate of approximately 24%. The reduction compared to our prior full-year estimate of approximately 26% was mainly attributed to further analysis, interpretation and clarification of the scope and impact of the 2017 Tax Cuts and Jobs Act in the U.S. For further details, see Note 9. Income Taxes.

Currency – The favorable currency impact during the reporting period results from the fluctuations of the U.S. dollar, especially against the Euro and Japanese yen, partially offset by the Argentine peso. This favorable currency movement has impacted our profitability across our primary revenue markets and local currency cost bases.

Interest – The favorable impact of interest was due primarily to our ongoing efforts to optimize our capital structure following the passage of the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act. This included the decision to use existing cash to repay the principal for our recently matured May 2018 ten-year U.S. bond, which had a coupon of 5.65%.

Operations – The increase in diluted EPS of $0.10 from our operations in the table above was due primarily to the following segments:

- South & Southeast Asia: Favorable pricing and lower manufacturing costs, partially offset by unfavorable volume/mix;
- Latin America & Canada: Favorable pricing, partially offset by unfavorable volume/mix, higher manufacturing costs and higher marketing, administration and research costs;
- European Union: Favorable pricing and favorable volume/mix, partially offset by higher manufacturing costs and higher marketing, administration and research costs; and
- Eastern Europe: Favorable pricing and lower manufacturing costs, partially offset by unfavorable volume/mix;

partially offset by

- Middle East & Africa: Unfavorable pricing, higher manufacturing costs and higher marketing, administration and research costs; and
- East Asia & Australia: Higher marketing, administration and research costs and unfavorable pricing, partially offset by favorable volume/mix and lower manufacturing costs.

For further details, see the “Consolidated Operating Results” and “Operating Results by Business Segment” sections of the following “Discussion and Analysis.”

Table of Contents

2018 Forecasted Results - On July 19, 2018, we revised our 2018 full-year reported diluted EPS forecast to be in a range of $5.02 to $5.12, at prevailing exchange rates at that time, representing a projected increase of approximately 29% to 32% versus diluted EPS per share of $3.88 in 2017. Excluding an unfavorable currency impact, at then-prevailing exchange rates, of approximately $0.07, the forecast range represents a projected increase of approximately 8% to 10% versus adjusted diluted earnings per share of $4.72 in 2017.

2018 Full-Year Forecast Overview & Assumptions

This revised full-year forecast primarily reflects the effect of certain product and marketing initiatives, elements of which were first announced at the Annual Meeting of Shareholders in May 2018, notably:

- The worldwide introduction of the next generation of IQOS devices towards the end of 2018, which requires the reduction of current generation device inventories, while the ramp-up of new devices is expected to occur in 2019;
- A comprehensive set of new marketing programs in Japan, including the launch in October of a new heated tobacco mainstream-price product line for more price-sensitive consumers.

The forecast is based on the conservative view of a very limited favorable impact from these initiatives in Japan in 2018 (the full favorable effect therefore coming as of the beginning of 2019). Consequently, the forecast assumes that the sequential quarterly growth rate in new Japanese IQOS users for the second half of 2018 will be in line with that of the first half.

As a result, this forecast assumes:

- Significant growth in PMI's in-market heated tobacco sales volume, reaching approximately 44 to 45 billion units in 2018;
- Heated tobacco unit shipments of approximately 41 to 42 billion units in 2018, including an anticipated full-year inventory reduction -- concentrated in the third quarter of 2018 -- of approximately three billion units due to Japan;
- A total cigarette and heated tobacco unit shipment volume decline for PMI of approximately 2% versus an estimated total international volume decline of 2% to 3%;
- Currency-neutral net revenue growth of approximately 3% to 4%, compared to the previously disclosed assumption of approximately 8%, primarily reflecting:
  - the reduction of inventories and lower-than-anticipated consumer off-take, primarily in Japan, of IQOS devices (representing approximately (2.5) points) and heated tobacco units (representing approximately (2.0) points);
  - the impact of moving to highly inflationary accounting in Argentina (representing approximately (0.5) points), as explained in Operating Results by Business Segment - Business Environment - U.S. GAAP Treatment of Argentina as a Highly Inflationary Economy;
  - partially offset by higher-than-expected cigarette shipments (representing approximately 0.5 points).

This forecast further assumes:

- A combustible product pricing variance of approximately 7%;
- Net incremental investment behind RRPs of approximately $600 million for the full year;
- Operating cash flow of approximately $9 billion, subject to currency movements and year-end working capital requirements;
- Capital expenditures of approximately $1.5 billion compared to the previously disclosed assumption of $1.7 billion, primarily reflecting lower planned spending on heated tobacco unit manufacturing equipment, driven by increased production efficiency and dual-production flexibility at existing factories, coupled with an adjustment for revised production forecasts;

- An effective tax rate of approximately 24%, as described below; and
- No share repurchases.

Table of Contents

Our 2018 full-year diluted earnings per share forecast assumes a full-year effective tax rate of approximately 24%. The reduction in this rate compared to the full-year effective tax rate of 26% communicated in April 2018 mainly reflects further analysis, interpretation and clarifications of the scope and impact of the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act.

The Tax Cuts and Jobs Act has significant complexity, and our final full-year effective tax rate may differ from this assumption, due to, among other things, additional guidance that may be issued by the U.S. Treasury Department and the Internal Revenue Service, related interpretations and clarifications of tax law, and earnings mix by taxing jurisdiction.

We calculated our 2017 adjusted diluted EPS of $4.72 as reported diluted EPS of $3.88 plus the $0.84 per share charge related to tax items (primarily due to the impact of the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act). During 2017, we did not have an EPS impact related to asset impairment and exit costs.

Adjusted diluted EPS is not a measure under generally accepted accounting principles in the United States of America ("U.S. GAAP"). We define adjusted diluted EPS as reported diluted EPS adjusted for asset impairment and exit costs, tax items and unusual items. We believe it is appropriate to disclose this measure as it represents core earnings, improves comparability and helps investors analyze business performance and trends. Adjusted diluted EPS should be considered neither in isolation nor as a substitute for reported diluted EPS prepared in accordance with U.S. GAAP. This 2018 forecast excludes the impact of any future acquisitions, unanticipated asset impairment and exit cost charges, future changes in currency exchange rates, further developments related to the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act, and any unusual events. The factors described in the "Cautionary Factors That May Affect Future Results" section of the following "Discussion and Analysis" represent continuing risks to these projections.

Discussion and Analysis

Consolidated Operating Results

See pages 79-83 for a discussion of our "Cautionary Factors That May Affect Future Results." Our net revenues and operating income by segment are shown in the table below:

(in millions)	For the Six Months Ended June 30,		For the Three Months Ended June 30,	
	2018	2017	2018	2017
Net revenues:				
European Union	$4,491	$3,850	$2,503	$2,110
Eastern Europe	1,327	1,213	760	697
Middle East & Africa	1,983	1,939	1,022	978
South & Southeast Asia	2,237	2,077	1,156	1,046
East Asia & Australia	3,069	2,548	1,478	1,338
Latin America & Canada	1,515	1,354	807	748
Net revenues	$14,622	$12,981	$7,726	$6,917
Operating income:				
European Union	$1,917	$1,692	$1,177	$944
Eastern Europe	412	383	261	224
Middle East & Africa	777	968	403	477