

Phillips 66
Form 10-Q
August 01, 2017
Table of Contents

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

FORM 10-Q
(Mark One)

QUARTERLY REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT
 OF 1934

For the quarterly period ended June 30, 2017

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:001-35349

Phillips 66
(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Delaware 45-3779385
(State or other jurisdiction of (I.R.S. Employer
incorporation or organization) Identification No.)

2331 CityWest Blvd., Houston, Texas 77042
(Address of principal executive offices) (Zip Code)
281-293-6600
(Registrant's telephone number, including area code)

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 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 during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to submit and post such files).

Yes No

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a large accelerated filer, an accelerated filer, a non-accelerated filer, 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 Accelerated filer Non-accelerated filer

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

The registrant had 511,510,782 shares of common stock, \$.01 par value, outstanding as of June 30, 2017.

Table of Contents

PHILLIPS 66

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
<u>Part I – Financial Information</u>	
<u>Item 1. Financial Statements</u>	
<u>Consolidated Statement of Income</u>	<u>1</u>
<u>Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income</u>	<u>2</u>
<u>Consolidated Balance Sheet</u>	<u>3</u>
<u>Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows</u>	<u>4</u>
<u>Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity</u>	<u>5</u>
<u>Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements</u>	<u>6</u>
<u>Item 2. Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations</u>	<u>34</u>
<u>Item 3. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk</u>	<u>54</u>
<u>Item 4. Controls and Procedures</u>	<u>54</u>
<u>Part II – Other Information</u>	
<u>Item 1. Legal Proceedings</u>	<u>55</u>
<u>Item 1A. Risk Factors</u>	<u>55</u>
<u>Item 2. Unregistered Sales of Equity Securities and Use of Proceeds</u>	<u>56</u>
<u>Item 6. Exhibits</u>	<u>57</u>
<u>Signatures</u>	<u>58</u>

Table of Contents

PART I. FINANCIAL INFORMATION

Item 1. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Consolidated Statement of Income Phillips 66

	Millions of Dollars			
	Three Months Ended June 30		Six Months Ended June 30	
	2017	2016	2017	2016
Revenues and Other Income				
Sales and other operating revenues*	\$24,087	21,849	46,981	39,258
Equity in earnings of affiliates	462	435	827	768
Net gain on dispositions	14	6	15	6
Other income	18	17	470	35
Total Revenues and Other Income	24,581	22,307	48,293	40,067
Costs and Expenses				
Purchased crude oil and products	18,353	16,198	36,032	28,128
Operating expenses	1,137	994	2,407	2,017
Selling, general and administrative expenses	439	421	823	807
Depreciation and amortization	320	290	635	570
Impairments	15	2	17	2
Taxes other than income taxes*	3,356	3,594	6,512	7,055
Accretion on discounted liabilities	6	5	11	10
Interest and debt expense	107	83	212	169
Foreign currency transaction gains	—	—	(1)	(7)
Total Costs and Expenses	23,733	21,587	46,648	38,751
Income before income taxes	848	720	1,645	1,316
Provision for income taxes	267	204	501	402
Net Income	581	516	1,144	914
Less: net income attributable to noncontrolling interests	31	20	59	33
Net Income Attributable to Phillips 66	\$550	496	1,085	881
Net Income Attributable to Phillips 66 Per Share of Common Stock (dollars)				
Basic	\$1.06	0.94	2.08	1.66
Diluted	1.06	0.93	2.07	1.65
Dividends Paid Per Share of Common Stock (dollars)	\$0.70	0.63	1.33	1.19
Average Common Shares Outstanding (in thousands)				
Basic	517,785	528,247	519,706	529,993
Diluted	520,160	531,060	522,329	532,815
* Includes excise taxes on petroleum products sales:	\$3,252	3,508	6,288	6,868
See Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.				

Table of Contents

Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income Phillips 66

	Millions of Dollars			
	Three Months Ended June 30		Six Months Ended June 30	
	2017	2016	2017	2016
Net Income	\$581	516	1,144	914
Other comprehensive income (loss)				
Defined benefit plans				
Amortization to net income of net actuarial loss and settlements	77	24	100	47
Plans sponsored by equity affiliates	3	3	6	9
Income taxes on defined benefit plans	(30)	(9)	(39)	(20)
Defined benefit plans, net of tax	50	18	67	36
Foreign currency translation adjustments	102	(107)	128	(122)
Income taxes on foreign currency translation adjustments	(7)	(1)	(9)	(3)
Foreign currency translation adjustments, net of tax	95	(108)	119	(125)
Cash flow hedges	(3)	(8)	—	(16)
Income taxes on hedging activities	1	3	—	6
Hedging activities, net of tax	(2)	(5)	—	(10)
Other Comprehensive Income (Loss), Net of Tax	143	(95)	186	(99)
Comprehensive Income	724	421	1,330	815
Less: comprehensive income attributable to noncontrolling interests	31	20	59	33
Comprehensive Income Attributable to Phillips 66	\$693	401	1,271	782
See Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.				

Table of Contents

Consolidated Balance Sheet Phillips 66

	Millions of Dollars	
	June 30 2017	December 31 2016
Assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$2,161	2,711
Accounts and notes receivable (net of allowances of \$31 million in 2017 and \$34 million in 2016)	4,750	5,485
Accounts and notes receivable—related parties	844	912
Inventories	4,245	3,150
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	456	422
Total Current Assets	12,456	12,680
Investments and long-term receivables	13,507	13,534
Net properties, plants and equipment	21,293	20,855
Goodwill	3,270	3,270
Intangibles	889	888
Other assets	413	426
Total Assets	\$51,828	51,653
Liabilities		
Accounts payable	\$5,891	6,395
Accounts payable—related parties	664	666
Short-term debt	493	550
Accrued income and other taxes	893	805
Employee benefit obligations	359	527
Other accruals	574	520
Total Current Liabilities	8,874	9,463
Long-term debt	9,472	9,588
Asset retirement obligations and accrued environmental costs	625	655
Deferred income taxes	7,565	6,743
Employee benefit obligations	1,250	1,216
Other liabilities and deferred credits	236	263
Total Liabilities	28,022	27,928
Equity		
Common stock (2,500,000,000 shares authorized at \$.01 par value)		
Issued (2017—642,729,000 shares; 2016—641,593,854 shares)		
Par value	6	6
Capital in excess of par	19,624	19,559
Treasury stock (at cost: 2017—131,218,218 shares; 2016—122,827,264 shares)	(9,454)	(8,788)
Retained earnings	13,001	12,608
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	(809)	(995)
Total Stockholders' Equity	22,368	22,390
Noncontrolling interests	1,438	1,335
Total Equity	23,806	23,725
Total Liabilities and Equity	\$51,828	51,653
See Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.		

Table of Contents

Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows Phillips 66

	Millions of Dollars	
	Six Months Ended	
	June 30	
	2017	2016
Cash Flows From Operating Activities		
Net income	\$ 1,144	914
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operating activities		
Depreciation and amortization	635	570
Impairments	17	2
Accretion on discounted liabilities	11	10
Deferred taxes	757	191
Undistributed equity earnings	(252)	(515)
Net gain on dispositions	(15)	(6)
Gain on consolidation of business	(423)	—
Other	98	116
Working capital adjustments		
Decrease (increase) in accounts and notes receivable	724	(386)
Decrease (increase) in inventories	(1,047)	(536)
Decrease (increase) in prepaid expenses and other current assets	17	(504)
Increase (decrease) in accounts payable	(308)	1,512
Increase (decrease) in taxes and other accruals	(42)	45
Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities	1,316	1,413
Cash Flows From Investing Activities		
Capital expenditures and investments	(928)	(1,370)
Proceeds from asset dispositions*	51	15
Advances/loans—related parties	—	(182)
Collection of advances/loans—related parties	325	—
Restricted cash received from consolidation of business	318	—
Other	(61)	(75)
Net Cash Used in Investing Activities	(295)	(1,612)
Cash Flows From Financing Activities		
Issuance of debt	2,603	150
Repayment of debt	(2,910)	(166)
Issuance of common stock	6	9
Repurchase of common stock	(666)	(633)
Dividends paid on common stock	(686)	(625)
Distributions to noncontrolling interests	(54)	(28)
Net proceeds from issuance of Phillips 66 Partners LP common units	171	669
Other	(54)	(27)
Net Cash Used in Financing Activities	(1,590)	(651)
Effect of Exchange Rate Changes on Cash, Cash Equivalents and Restricted Cash	19	8
Net Change in Cash, Cash Equivalents and Restricted Cash	(550)	(842)
Cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash at beginning of period	2,711	3,074

Cash, Cash Equivalents and Restricted Cash at End of Period	\$ 2,161	2,232
---	----------	-------

* Includes return of investments in equity affiliates.

See Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

Table of Contents

Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity Phillips 66

	Millions of Dollars Attributable to Phillips 66 Common Stock						
	Par Value	Capital in Excess of Par	Treasury Stock	Retained Earnings	Accum. Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)	Noncontrolling Interests	Total
December 31, 2015	\$619,145		(7,746)	12,348	(653)	838	23,938
Net income	—	—	—	881	—	33	914
Other comprehensive loss	—	—	—	—	(99)	—	(99)
Cash dividends paid on common stock	—	—	—	(625)	—	—	(625)
Repurchase of common stock	—	—	(633)	—	—	—	(633)
Benefit plan activity	—	44	—	(7)	—	—	37
Issuance of Phillips 66 Partners LP common units	—	181	—	—	—	381	562
Distributions to noncontrolling interests and other	—	—	—	—	—	(28)	(28)
June 30, 2016	\$619,370		(8,379)	12,597	(752)	1,224	24,066
December 31, 2016	\$619,559		(8,788)	12,608	(995)	1,335	23,725
Net income	—	—	—	1,085	—	59	1,144
Other comprehensive income	—	—	—	—	186	—	186
Cash dividends paid on common stock	—	—	—	(686)	—	—	(686)
Repurchase of common stock	—	—	(666)	—	—	—	(666)
Benefit plan activity	—	20	—	(6)	—	—	14
Issuance of Phillips 66 Partners LP common units	—	45	—	—	—	98	143
Distributions to noncontrolling interests and other	—	—	—	—	—	(54)	(54)
June 30, 2017	\$619,624		(9,454)	13,001	(809)	1,438	23,806

	Shares in Thousands	
	Common Stock Issued	Treasury Stock
December 31, 2015	639,336	109,926
Repurchase of common stock	—	7,832
Shares issued—share-based compensation	271	—
June 30, 2016	640,607	117,758
December 31, 2016	641,594	122,827
Repurchase of common stock	—	8,391
Shares issued—share-based compensation	135	—
June 30, 2017	642,729	131,218

See Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

Table of Contents

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements Phillips 66

Note 1—Interim Financial Information

The interim financial information presented in the financial statements included in this report is unaudited and includes all known accruals and adjustments necessary, in the opinion of management, for a fair presentation of the consolidated financial position of Phillips 66 and its results of operations and cash flows for the periods presented. Unless otherwise specified, all such adjustments are of a normal and recurring nature. Certain notes and other information have been condensed or omitted from the interim financial statements included in this report. Therefore, these interim financial statements should be read in conjunction with the consolidated financial statements and notes included in our 2016 Annual Report on Form 10-K. The results of operations for the three and six months ended June 30, 2017, are not necessarily indicative of the results to be expected for the full year. Certain prior period financial information has been recast to reflect the current year's presentation.

Note 2—Changes in Accounting Principles

Effective January 1, 2017, we early adopted Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) Accounting Standards Update (ASU) No. 2017-04, "Intangibles—Goodwill and Other (Topic 350): Simplifying the Test for Goodwill Impairment," which eliminates the second step from the goodwill impairment test. Under the revised test, an entity should perform its annual, or interim, goodwill impairment test by comparing the fair value of a reporting unit with its carrying amount. An entity should recognize an impairment charge for the amount by which the carrying amount exceeds the reporting unit's fair value; however, the loss recognized should not exceed the total amount of goodwill allocated to that reporting unit. This ASU is applied prospectively to goodwill impairment tests performed on or after January 1, 2017.

Effective January 1, 2017, we early adopted ASU No. 2016-18, "Statement of Cash Flows (Topic 230): Restricted Cash." The new update clarifies the classification and presentation of changes in restricted cash. The amendment requires that a statement of cash flows explain the change during the period in the total of cash, cash equivalents and amounts generally described as restricted cash and restricted cash equivalents. Adoption of this ASU on a retrospective basis did not have a material impact on our financial statements. See Note 17—Restricted Cash for more information.

Effective January 1, 2017, we early adopted ASU No. 2016-15, "Statement of Cash Flows (Topic 230): Classification of Certain Cash Receipts and Cash Payments." The new update clarifies the treatment of several cash flow categories. In addition, ASU No. 2016-15 clarifies that when cash receipts and cash payments have aspects of more than one class of cash flows and cannot be separated, classification will depend on the predominant source or use. Adoption of this ASU on a retrospective basis did not have a material impact on our financial statements.

Effective January 1, 2017, we adopted ASU 2016-09, "Compensation—Stock Compensation (Topic 718): Improvements to Employee Share-Based Payment Accounting," which simplifies several aspects of the accounting for share-based payment award transactions, including accounting for income taxes and classification of excess tax benefits on the statement of cash flows, forfeitures and minimum statutory tax withholding requirements. Adoption of this ASU on a prospective basis did not materially impact our financial position, results of operations, or cash flows. We account for forfeitures of awards when they occur and excess tax benefits, which were previously reported in cash flows from financing, are now reported in cash flows from operating activities on a prospective basis.

Table of Contents

Note 3—Variable Interest Entities (VIEs)

Consolidated VIEs

In 2013, we formed Phillips 66 Partners LP, a master limited partnership, to own, operate, develop and acquire primarily fee-based crude oil, refined petroleum product and natural gas liquids (NGL) pipelines and terminals, as well as other midstream assets. We consolidate Phillips 66 Partners as we determined that Phillips 66 Partners is a VIE and we are the primary beneficiary. As general partner of Phillips 66 Partners, we have the ability to control its financial interests, as well as the ability to direct the activities that most significantly impact its economic performance. See Note 21—Phillips 66 Partners LP, for additional information.

The most significant assets of Phillips 66 Partners that are available to settle only its obligations, along with its most significant liabilities for which its creditors do not have recourse to Phillips 66's general credit, were:

	Millions of Dollars	
	June	December 31
	30	2016
	2017	
Equity investments*	\$1,212	1,142
Net properties, plants and equipment	2,670	2,675
Long-term debt	2,227	2,396

* Included in "Investments and long-term receivables" on the Phillips 66 consolidated balance sheet.

Non-consolidated VIEs

We hold variable interests in VIEs that have not been consolidated because we are not considered the primary beneficiary.

Merey Sweeny, L.P. (MSLP) is a limited partnership that owns a delayed coker and related facilities at the Sweeny Refinery. Under the agreements that governed the relationships between the co-venturers in MSLP, certain defaults by Petróleos de Venezuela S.A. (PDVSA) with respect to supply of crude oil to the Sweeny Refinery triggered the right to acquire PDVSA's 50 percent ownership interest in MSLP. The call right was exercised in August 2009. The exercise of the call right was challenged, and the dispute was arbitrated in our favor and subsequently litigated. Through February 7, 2017, we determined MSLP was a VIE and used the equity method of accounting because the call right exercise remained subject to legal challenge. As discussed more fully in Note 5—Business Combinations, the exercise of the call right ceased to be subject to legal challenge in February 2017. At that point, we no longer considered MSLP a VIE and began consolidating the entity as a wholly owned subsidiary.

We have a 25 percent ownership interest in Dakota Access, LLC (DAPL) and Energy Transfer Crude Oil Company, LLC (ETCOP), whose principal operations commenced on June 1, 2017. Until the principal operations commenced, these entities did not have sufficient equity at risk to fully fund the construction of all assets required for principal operations, and thus represented VIEs. As of June 1, 2017, these entities commenced planned operations and were no longer considered VIEs. We will continue to use the equity method of accounting for these investments.

Table of Contents

Note 4—Inventories

Inventories consisted of the following:

	Millions of Dollars	
	June 30	December 31
	2017	2016
Crude oil and petroleum products	\$3,972	2,883
Materials and supplies	273	267
	\$4,245	3,150

Inventories valued on the last-in, first-out (LIFO) basis totaled \$3,863 million and \$2,772 million at June 30, 2017, and December 31, 2016, respectively. The estimated excess of current replacement cost over LIFO cost of inventories amounted to approximately \$2.6 billion and \$3.3 billion at June 30, 2017, and December 31, 2016, respectively.

Certain planned year-to-date reductions in inventory caused liquidations of LIFO inventory values that are not expected to be replaced by the end of the year. LIFO inventory liquidations during the three- and six-months periods ended June 30, 2017, were immaterial and decreased net income by approximately \$15 million and \$58 million, respectively, for the comparable periods in 2016.

Note 5—Business Combinations

In November 2016, Phillips 66 Partners acquired NGL logistics assets located in southeast Louisiana, consisting of approximately 500 miles of pipelines and storage caverns connecting multiple fractionation facilities, refineries and a petrochemical facility. The acquisition provided an opportunity for fee-based growth in the Louisiana market within our Midstream segment. The acquisition was included in the “Capital expenditures and investments” line of our consolidated statement of cash flows. At the acquisition date, we recorded \$183 million of properties, plants and equipment (PP&E) and \$3 million of goodwill. Our acquisition accounting was finalized during the first quarter of 2017, with no change to the provisional amounts recorded in 2016.

MSLP owns a delayed coker and related facilities at the Sweeny Refinery, and its results are included in our Refining segment. Prior to August 28, 2009, MSLP was owned 50/50 by ConocoPhillips and PDVSA. Under the agreements that governed the relationships between the partners, certain defaults by PDVSA with respect to supply of crude oil to the Sweeny Refinery triggered the right, exercised in August 2009, to acquire its 50 percent ownership interest in MSLP for a purchase price determined by a contractual formula. As the distributions PDVSA received from MSLP exceeded the amounts it contributed to MSLP, the contractual formula required no cash consideration for the acquisition. The exercise was challenged, and the dispute was arbitrated in our favor and subsequently litigated. While the dispute was being arbitrated and litigated, we continued to use the equity method of accounting for our 50 percent interest in MSLP. When the exercise of the call right ceased to be subject to legal challenge on February 7, 2017, we deemed that the acquisition was complete and began accounting for MSLP as a wholly owned consolidated subsidiary.

Based on a third-party appraisal of the fair value of MSLP’s net assets, utilizing discounted cash flows and replacement costs, the acquisition of PDVSA’s 50 percent interest resulted in our recording a pre-tax gain of \$423 million in the first quarter of 2017. This gain was included in the “Other income” line of our consolidated statement of income. The fair value of our original equity interest in MSLP immediately prior to the deemed acquisition was \$145 million. As a

result of the transaction, we recorded \$318 million of restricted cash, \$250 million of PP&E and \$238 million of debt, as well as a net \$93 million for the elimination of our equity investment in MSLP and net intercompany payables. Our acquisition accounting was finalized during the first quarter of 2017.

Table of Contents

Note 6—Assets Held for Sale or Sold

In June 2017, we entered into an agreement to sell land located in Louisville, Colorado, to a land development company. In our segment disclosures, the property is included in Corporate and Other. We classified the property as held for sale and transferred \$50 million of PP&E to the “Prepaid expenses and other current assets” line on our consolidated balance sheet. We expect to close the sale in the first quarter of 2018 following a contractual inspection period. The net sales proceeds are expected to approximate the carrying value of the land.

In September 2016, we completed the sale of the Whitegate Refinery and related marketing assets, which were included primarily in our Refining segment. The net carrying value of the assets at the time of their disposition was \$135 million, which consisted of \$127 million of inventory, other working capital, and PP&E; and \$8 million of allocated goodwill. An immaterial gain was recognized in 2016 on the disposition.

Note 7—Investments, Loans and Long-Term Receivables

Equity Investments

Summarized 100 percent financial information for Chevron Phillips Chemical Company LLC (CPChem) was as follows:

	Millions of Dollars			
	Three Months Ended June 30		Six Months Ended June 30	
	2017	2016	2017	2016
Revenues	\$2,370	\$2,309	\$4,909	\$4,340
Income before income taxes	603	552	1,124	1,028
Net income	590	529	1,093	988

Related Party Loans and Advances

In the first quarter of 2017, we received payment of the \$250 million outstanding principal balance at December 31, 2016, of our sponsor loans to the DAPL and ETCOP joint ventures. We also received payment of the \$75 million outstanding principal balance of the partner loan to WRB Refining LP (WRB). These cash inflows totaling \$325 million are included in the “Collections of advances/loans—related parties” line on our consolidated statement of cash flows.

Note 8—Properties, Plants and Equipment

Our investment in PP&E, with the associated accumulated depreciation and amortization (Accum. D&A), was:

	Millions of Dollars					
	June 30, 2017			December 31, 2016		
	Gross PP&E	Accum. D&A	Net PP&E	Gross PP&E	Accum. D&A	Net PP&E

Edgar Filing: Phillips 66 - Form 10-Q

Midstream	\$8,389	1,706	6,683	8,179	1,579	6,600
Chemicals	—	—	—	—	—	—
Refining	21,926	8,583	13,343	21,152	8,197	12,955
Marketing and Specialties	1,547	847	700	1,451	776	675
Corporate and Other	1,132	565	567	1,207	582	625
	\$32,994	11,701	21,293	31,989	11,134	20,855

Table of Contents

Note 9—Earnings Per Share

The numerator of basic earnings per share (EPS) is net income attributable to Phillips 66, reduced by noncancelable dividends paid on unvested share-based employee awards during the vesting period (participating securities). The denominator of basic EPS is the sum of the daily weighted-average number of common shares outstanding during the periods presented and fully vested stock and unit awards that have not yet been issued as common stock. The numerator of diluted EPS is also based on net income attributable to Phillips 66, which is reduced only by dividend equivalents paid on participating securities for which the dividends are more dilutive than the participation of the awards in the earnings of the periods presented. To the extent unvested stock, unit or option awards and vested unexercised stock options are dilutive, they are included with the weighted-average common shares outstanding in the denominator. Treasury stock is excluded from the denominator in both basic and diluted EPS.

	Three Months Ended				Six Months Ended			
	June 30		June 30		June 30		June 30	
	2017	2016	2017	2016	2017	2016	2017	2016
	Basic	Diluted	Basic	Diluted	Basic	Diluted	Basic	Diluted
Amounts attributed to Phillips 66 Common Stockholders (millions):								
Net income attributable to Phillips 66	\$550	550	496	496	1,085	1,085	881	881
Income allocated to participating securities	(2)	(1)	(2)	(1)	(3)	(2)	(3)	(3)
Net income available to common stockholders	\$548	549	494	495	1,082	1,083	878	878
Weighted-average common shares outstanding (thousands):								
Effect of stock-based compensation	3,693	2,375	4,167	2,813	3,868	2,623	4,339	2,822
Weighted-average common shares outstanding—EPS	517,785	520,160	528,247	531,060	519,706	522,329	529,993	532,815
Earnings Per Share of Common Stock (dollars)	\$1.06	1.06	0.94	0.93	2.08	2.07	1.66	1.65

Note 10—Debt

At both June 30, 2017, and December 31, 2016, we had no direct outstanding borrowings under our \$5 billion revolving credit agreement, while \$51 million in letters of credit had been issued that were supported by it. At June 30, 2017, there was \$50 million outstanding under the \$750 million revolving credit agreement of Phillips 66 Partners, compared with \$210 million outstanding under the facility at December 31, 2016. Accordingly, as of June 30, 2017, an aggregate \$5.6 billion of total capacity was available under these facilities.

Debt Repayments

In May 2017, we repaid \$1,500 million of 2.95% Senior Notes upon maturity with the funding from the April 2017 debt issuances discussed below.

Also in May 2017, we repaid \$135 million of MSLP 8.85% Senior Notes due in 2019. This debt was assumed as a result of the MSLP acquisition. See Note 5—Business Combinations for additional information regarding MSLP.

Debt Issuances

On April 21, 2017, Phillips 66 completed a private offering of \$600 million aggregate principal amount of unsecured notes consisting of:

\$300 million of floating rate Notes due 2019.

\$300 million of floating rate Notes due 2020.

Table of Contents

The notes are guaranteed by Phillips 66 Company, a wholly owned subsidiary. Phillips 66 used the net proceeds from the notes, together with a portion of the proceeds from \$900 million of term loans received in late April 2017 and discussed below, to repay its outstanding 2.95% Senior Notes upon maturity in May 2017, for capital expenditures and for general corporate purposes.

Interest on these notes is a floating rate equal to three-month LIBOR plus 0.65% per annum for the 2019 Notes and three-month LIBOR plus 0.75% per annum for the 2020 Notes. Interest on both series of notes is payable quarterly in arrears on January 15, April 15, July 15 and October 15, commencing in July 2017. The 2019 Notes mature on April 15, 2019, and the 2020 Notes mature on April 15, 2020.

The term loans consist of a \$450 million 364-day facility and a \$450 million three-year facility. Interest on the term loans is a floating rate based on either the Eurodollar rate or the reference rate, plus a margin determined by our long-term credit ratings.

Note 11—Guarantees

At June 30, 2017, we were liable for certain contingent obligations under various contractual arrangements as described below. We recognize a liability, at inception, for the fair value of our obligation as a guarantor for newly issued or modified guarantees. Unless the carrying amount of the liability is noted below, we have not recognized a liability either because the guarantees were issued prior to December 31, 2002, or because the fair value of the obligation is immaterial. In addition, unless otherwise stated, we are not currently performing with any significance under the guarantee and expect future performance to be either immaterial or have only a remote chance of occurrence.

Guarantees of Joint Venture Debt

In December 2016, as part of the restructuring within DCP Midstream, LLC (DCP Midstream) which occurred effective January 1, 2017, we issued a guarantee in support of DCP Midstream's debt issued in the first quarter of 2017. At June 30, 2017, the maximum potential amount of future payments to third parties under the guarantee was estimated to be \$188 million. Payment would be required if DCP Midstream defaults on this debt obligation, which matures in 2019.

Other Guarantees

In 2016, the operating lease commenced on our headquarters facility in Houston, Texas. Under this lease agreement, we have a residual value guarantee with a maximum future exposure of \$554 million. The operating lease has a term of five years and provides us the option, at the end of the lease term, to request to renew the lease, purchase the facility or assist the lessor in marketing it for resale.

We have residual value guarantees associated with railcar and airplane leases with maximum future exposures totaling \$350 million. At year-end 2016, based on an outside appraisal of the railcars' fair value at the end of their lease terms, we estimated a total residual value deficiency of \$94 million and recognized \$28 million as expense in 2016. During the first six months of 2017, we recognized an additional \$24 million of the residual value deficiency. At June 30, 2017, the remaining residual value deficiency was \$42 million. This deficiency will be recognized on a straight-line basis with approximately 40 percent recognized through October 2017 and the remaining 60 percent recognized through May 2019.

Indemnifications

Over the years, we have entered into various agreements to sell ownership interests in certain corporations, joint ventures and assets that gave rise to qualifying indemnifications. Agreements associated with these sales include

indemnifications for taxes, litigation, environmental liabilities, permits and licenses and employee claims; and real estate indemnity against tenant defaults. The provisions of these indemnifications vary greatly. The majority of these indemnifications are related to environmental issues with generally indefinite terms, and the maximum amount of future payments is generally unlimited. The carrying amount recorded for indemnifications at June 30, 2017, was \$197 million.

We amortize the indemnification liability over the relevant time period, if one exists, based on the facts and circumstances surrounding each type of indemnity. In cases where the indemnification term is indefinite, we will reverse the liability when we have information the liability is essentially relieved or amortize the liability over an appropriate time period as the fair value of our indemnification exposure declines. Although it is reasonably possible future payments may exceed amounts recorded, due to the nature of the indemnifications, it is not possible to make a reasonable

Table of Contents

estimate of the maximum potential amount of future payments. Included in the recorded carrying amount were \$106 million of environmental accruals for known contamination that were primarily included in the “Asset retirement obligations and accrued environmental costs” line of our consolidated balance sheet at June 30, 2017. For additional information about environmental liabilities, see Note 12—Contingencies and Commitments.

Indemnification and Release Agreement

In 2012, in connection with our separation from ConocoPhillips (the Separation), we entered into the Indemnification and Release Agreement. This agreement governs the treatment between ConocoPhillips and us of matters relating to indemnification, insurance, litigation responsibility and management, and litigation document sharing and cooperation arising in connection with the Separation. Generally, the agreement provides for cross-indemnities principally designed to place financial responsibility for the obligations and liabilities of our business with us and financial responsibility for the obligations and liabilities of ConocoPhillips’ business with ConocoPhillips. The agreement also establishes procedures for handling claims subject to indemnification and related matters.

Note 12—Contingencies and Commitments

A number of lawsuits involving a variety of claims that arose in the ordinary course of business have been filed against us or are subject to indemnifications provided by us. We also may be required to remove or mitigate the effects on the environment of the placement, storage, disposal or release of certain chemical, mineral and petroleum substances at various active and inactive sites. We regularly assess the need for financial recognition or disclosure of these contingencies. In the case of all known contingencies (other than those related to income taxes), we accrue a liability when the loss is probable and the amount is reasonably estimable. If a range of amounts can be reasonably estimated and no amount within the range is a better estimate than any other amount, then the minimum of the range is accrued. We do not reduce these liabilities for potential insurance or third-party recoveries. If applicable, we accrue receivables for probable insurance or other third-party recoveries. In the case of income-tax-related contingencies, we use a cumulative probability-weighted loss accrual in cases where sustaining a tax position is less than certain.

Based on currently available information, we believe it is remote that future costs related to known contingent liability exposures will exceed current accruals by an amount that would have a material adverse impact on our consolidated financial statements. As we learn new facts concerning contingencies, we reassess our position both with respect to accrued liabilities and other potential exposures. Estimates particularly sensitive to future changes include contingent liabilities recorded for environmental remediation, tax and legal matters. Estimated future environmental remediation costs are subject to change due to such factors as the uncertain magnitude of cleanup costs, the unknown time and extent of such remedial actions that may be required, and the determination of our liability in proportion to that of other potentially responsible parties. Estimated future costs related to tax and legal matters are subject to change as events evolve and as additional information becomes available during the administrative and litigation processes.

Environmental

We are subject to international, federal, state and local environmental laws and regulations. When we prepare our consolidated financial statements, we record accruals for environmental liabilities based on management’s best estimates, using all information available at the time. We measure estimates and base contingent liabilities on currently available facts, existing technology and presently enacted laws and regulations, taking into account stakeholder and business considerations. When measuring contingent environmental liabilities, we also consider our prior experience in remediation of contaminated sites, other companies’ cleanup experience, and data released by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) or other organizations. We consider unasserted claims in our determination of environmental liabilities, and we accrue them in the period they are both probable and reasonably estimable.

Although liability of those potentially responsible for environmental remediation costs is generally joint and several for federal sites and frequently so for state sites, we are usually only one of many companies alleged to have liability at a particular site. Due to such joint and several liabilities, we could be responsible for all cleanup costs related to any site at which we have been designated as a potentially responsible party. We have been successful to date in sharing cleanup costs with other financially sound companies. Many of the sites at which we are potentially responsible are still under investigation by the EPA or the state agencies concerned. Prior to actual cleanup, those potentially responsible normally assess the site conditions, apportion responsibility and determine the appropriate remediation. In some instances, we may have no liability or may attain a settlement of liability. Where it appears that other potentially responsible parties may be

Table of Contents

financially unable to bear their proportional share, we consider this inability in estimating our potential liability, and we adjust our accruals accordingly. As a result of various acquisitions in the past, we assumed certain environmental obligations. Some of these environmental obligations are mitigated by indemnifications made by others for our benefit and some of the indemnifications are subject to dollar and time limits.

We are currently participating in environmental assessments and cleanups at numerous federal Superfund and comparable state sites. After an assessment of environmental exposures for cleanup and other costs, we make accruals on an undiscounted basis (except those pertaining to sites acquired in a purchase business combination, which we record on a discounted basis) for planned investigation and remediation activities for sites where it is probable future costs will be incurred and these costs can be reasonably estimated. At June 30, 2017, our total environmental accrual was \$476 million, compared with \$496 million at December 31, 2016. We expect to incur a substantial amount of these expenditures within the next 30 years. We have not reduced these accruals for possible insurance recoveries. In the future, we may be involved in additional environmental assessments, cleanups and proceedings.

Legal Proceedings

Our legal organization applies its knowledge, experience and professional judgment to the specific characteristics of our cases, employing a litigation management process to manage and monitor the legal proceedings against us. Our process facilitates the early evaluation and quantification of potential exposures in individual cases and enables the tracking of those cases that have been scheduled for trial and/or mediation. Based on professional judgment and experience in using these litigation management tools and available information about current developments in all our cases, our legal organization regularly assesses the adequacy of current accruals and determines if adjustment of existing accruals, or establishment of new accruals, is required.

Other Contingencies

We have contingent liabilities resulting from throughput agreements with pipeline and processing companies not associated with financing arrangements. Under these agreements, we may be required to provide any such company with additional funds through advances and penalties for fees related to throughput capacity not utilized.

At June 30, 2017, we had performance obligations secured by letters of credit and bank guarantees of \$431 million (of which \$51 million was issued under the provisions of our revolving credit facility, and the remainder was issued as direct bank letters of credit and bank guarantees) related to various purchase and other commitments incident to the ordinary conduct of business.

Note 13—Derivatives and Financial Instruments

Derivative Instruments

We use financial and commodity-based derivative contracts to manage exposures to fluctuations in commodity prices, interest rates and foreign currency exchange rates, or to capture market opportunities. Because we do not apply hedge accounting for commodity derivative contracts, all realized or unrealized gains and losses from commodity derivative contracts are recognized in our consolidated statement of income. Gains and losses from derivative contracts held for trading not directly related to our physical business are reported net in the “Other income” line on our consolidated statement of income. Cash flows from all our derivative activity for the periods presented appear in the operating section of our consolidated statement of cash flows.

Purchase and sales contracts with fixed minimum notional volumes for commodities that are readily convertible to cash are recorded on the consolidated balance sheet as derivatives unless the contracts are eligible for, and we elect, the normal purchases and normal sales exception, whereby the contracts are recorded on an accrual basis. We generally apply the normal purchases and normal sales exception to eligible crude oil, refined product, NGL, natural

gas and power commodity contracts to purchase or sell quantities we expect to use or sell in the normal course of business. All other derivative instruments are recorded at fair value on our consolidated balance sheet. For further information on the fair value of derivatives, see Note 14—Fair Value Measurements.

Commodity Derivative Contracts—We sell into or receive supply from the worldwide crude oil, refined products, NGL, natural gas and electric power markets, exposing our revenues, purchases, cost of operating activities and cash flows to fluctuations in the prices for these commodities. Generally, our policy is to remain exposed to the market prices

Table of Contents

of commodities; however, we use futures, forwards, swaps and options in various markets to balance physical systems, meet customer needs, manage price exposures on specific transactions, and do a limited, immaterial amount of trading not directly related to our physical business, all of which may reduce our exposure to fluctuations in market prices. We also use the market knowledge gained from these activities to capture market opportunities such as moving physical commodities to more profitable locations, storing commodities to capture seasonal or time premiums, and blending commodities to capture quality upgrades.

The following table indicates the consolidated balance sheet line items that include the fair values of commodity derivative assets and liabilities. The balances in the following table are presented on a gross basis, before the effects of counterparty and collateral netting. However, we have elected to present our commodity derivative assets and liabilities with the same counterparty on a net basis on the consolidated balance sheet when the right of setoff exists.

	Millions of Dollars June 30, 2017			
	Commodity Derivatives Assets	Liabilities	Effect of Collateral Netting	Net Carrying Value Presented on the Balance Sheet
Assets				
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	\$400	(318)	) (16	)66
Other assets	4	(2)	) —	2
Liabilities				
Other accruals	224	(257)	) 11	(22)
Other liabilities and deferred credits	—	(1)	) —	(1)
Total	\$628	(578)	) (5	)45

	Millions of Dollars December 31, 2016			
	Commodity Derivatives Assets	Liabilities	Effect of Collateral Netting	Net Carrying Value Presented on the Balance Sheet
Assets				
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	\$267	(154)	) —	113
Other assets	5	(1)	) —	4
Liabilities				
Other accruals	474	(612)	) 73	(65)
Other liabilities and deferred credits	—	(1)	) —	(1)
Total	\$746	(768)	) 73	51

At June 30, 2017, and December 31, 2016, there was no material cash collateral received or paid that was not offset on the consolidated balance sheet.

Table of Contents

The gains (losses) incurred from commodity derivatives, and the line items where they appear on our consolidated statement of income, were:

	Millions of Dollars			
	Three Months Ended June 30, 2017		Six Months Ended June 30, 2016	
Sales and other operating revenues	\$87	(182)	155	(268)
Other income	4	7	13	16
Purchased crude oil and products	82	(89)	127	(125)
Net gain (loss) from commodity derivative activity	\$173	(264)	295	(377)

The following table summarizes our material net exposures resulting from outstanding commodity derivative contracts. These financial and physical derivative contracts are primarily used to manage price exposure on our underlying operations. The underlying exposures may be from non-derivative positions such as inventory volumes. Financial derivative contracts may also offset physical derivative contracts, such as forward sales contracts. The percentage of our derivative contract volumes expiring within the next 12 months was at least 97 percent at June 30, 2017, and December 31, 2016.

Commodity	Open Position Long/(Short)	
	June 30, 2017	December 31, 2016
Crude oil, refined products and NGL (millions of barrels)	(27)	(18)

Interest Rate Derivative Contracts—In 2016, we entered into interest rate swaps to hedge the variability of anticipated lease payments on our new headquarters. These monthly lease payments will vary based on monthly changes in the one-month LIBOR and changes, if any, in the Company's credit rating over the five-year term of the lease. The pay-fixed, receive-floating interest rate swaps have an aggregate notional value of \$650 million and end on April 25, 2021. They qualify for and are designated as cash-flow hedges.

The aggregate net fair value of these swaps, which is included in the "Other accruals" and "Other assets" lines of our consolidated balance sheet, amounted to \$8 million at both June 30, 2017, and December 31, 2016.

We report the effective portion of the mark-to-market gain or loss on our interest rate swaps designated and qualifying as a cash flow hedging instrument as a component of other comprehensive income (loss) and reclassify such gains and losses into earnings in the same period during which the hedged forecasted transaction affects earnings. Gains and losses due to ineffectiveness are recognized in general and administrative expenses. We did not recognize any material hedge ineffectiveness gain or loss in the consolidated income statement for the three- and six-month periods ended June 30, 2017 and 2016. Net realized loss from settlements of the swaps was immaterial for the three- and six-month periods ended June 30, 2017 and 2016.

We currently estimate that pre-tax losses of less than \$1 million will be reclassified from accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) into general and administrative expenses during the next twelve months as the hedged transactions settle; however, the actual amounts that will be reclassified will vary based on changes in interest rates.

Table of Contents

Credit Risk

Financial instruments potentially exposed to concentrations of credit risk consist primarily of over-the-counter (OTC) derivative contracts and trade receivables.

The credit risk from our OTC derivative contracts, such as forwards and swaps, derives from the counterparty to the transaction. Individual counterparty exposure is managed within predetermined credit limits and includes the use of cash-call margins when appropriate, thereby reducing the risk of significant nonperformance. We also use futures, swaps and option contracts that have a negligible credit risk because these trades are cleared with an exchange clearinghouse and subject to mandatory margin requirements until settled; however, we are exposed to the credit risk of those exchange brokers for receivables arising from daily margin cash calls, as well as for cash deposited to meet initial margin requirements.

Our trade receivables result primarily from the sale of products from, or related to, our refinery operations and reflect a broad national and international customer base, which limits our exposure to concentrations of credit risk. The majority of these receivables have payment terms of 30 days or less. We continually monitor this exposure and the creditworthiness of the counterparties and recognize bad debt expense based on historical write-off experience or specific counterparty collectability. Generally, we do not require collateral to limit the exposure to loss; however, we will sometimes use letters of credit, prepayments or master netting arrangements to mitigate credit risk with counterparties that both buy from and sell to us, as these agreements permit the amounts owed by us or owed to others to be offset against amounts due to us.

Certain of our derivative instruments contain provisions that require us to post collateral if the derivative exposure exceeds a threshold amount. We have contracts with fixed threshold amounts and other contracts with variable threshold amounts that are contingent on our credit rating. The variable threshold amounts typically decline for lower credit ratings, while both the variable and fixed threshold amounts typically revert to zero if our credit ratings fall below investment grade. Cash is the primary collateral in all contracts; however, many contracts also permit us to post letters of credit as collateral.

The aggregate fair values of all derivative instruments with such credit-risk-related contingent features that were in a liability position were not material at June 30, 2017, or December 31, 2016.

Note 14—Fair Value Measurements

Recurring Fair Values Measurements

We carry certain assets and liabilities at fair value, which we measure at the reporting date using an exit price (i.e., the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability), and disclose the quality of these fair values based on the valuation inputs used in these measurements under the following hierarchy:

Level 1: Fair value measured with unadjusted quoted prices from an active market for identical assets or liabilities.

Level 2: Fair value measured either with: (1) adjusted quoted prices from an active market for similar assets or liabilities; or (2) other valuation inputs that are directly or indirectly observable.

Level 3: Fair value measured with unobservable inputs that are significant to the measurement.

We classify the fair value of an asset or liability based on the lowest level of input significant to its measurement; however, the fair value of an asset or liability initially reported as Level 3 will be subsequently reported as Level 2 if the unobservable inputs become inconsequential to its measurement or corroborating market data becomes available. Conversely, an asset or liability initially reported as Level 2 will be subsequently reported as Level 3 if corroborating market data becomes unavailable. For the six-month period ended June 30, 2017, derivative assets with an aggregate

value of \$55 million and derivative liabilities with an aggregate value of \$56 million were transferred into Level 1 from Level 2, as measured from the beginning of the reporting period. The measurements were reclassified within the fair value hierarchy due to the availability of unadjusted quoted prices from an active market.

Table of Contents

We used the following methods and assumptions to estimate the fair value of financial instruments:

• **Cash and cash equivalents**—The carrying amount reported on the consolidated balance sheet approximates fair value.

• **Accounts and notes receivable**—The carrying amount reported on the consolidated balance sheet approximates fair value.

• **Derivative instruments**—We fair value our exchange-traded contracts based on quoted market prices obtained from the New York Mercantile Exchange, the Intercontinental Exchange or other exchanges, and classify them as Level 1 in the fair value hierarchy. When exchange-cleared contracts lack sufficient liquidity or are valued using either adjusted exchange-provided prices or non-exchange quotes, we classify those contracts as Level 2.

• **OTC financial swaps and physical commodity forward purchase and sales contracts** are generally valued using forward quotes provided by brokers and price index developers such as Platts and Oil Price Information Service. We corroborate these quotes with market data and classify the resulting fair values as Level 2. When forward market prices are not available, we estimate fair value using the forward price of a similar commodity, adjusted for the difference in quality or location. In certain less liquid markets or for longer-term contracts, forward prices are not as readily available. In these circumstances, OTC swaps and physical commodity purchase and sales contracts are valued using internally developed methodologies that consider historical relationships among various commodities that result in management's best estimate of fair value. We classify these contracts as Level 3. Financial OTC and physical commodity options are valued using industry-standard models that consider various assumptions, including quoted forward prices for commodities, time value, volatility factors and contractual prices for the underlying instruments, as well as other relevant economic measures. The degree to which these inputs are observable in the forward markets determines whether the options are classified as Level 2 or 3. We use a mid-market pricing convention (the mid-point between bid and ask prices). When appropriate, valuations are adjusted to reflect credit considerations, generally based on available market evidence.

• **Interest rate swaps**—We determine the fair value of our interest rate swaps based upon observed market valuations for interest rate swaps that have notionals, terms and pay and reset frequencies similar to ours.

• **Rabbi trust assets**—The deferred compensation investments are measured at fair value using unadjusted prices available from national securities exchanges; therefore, these assets are categorized as Level 1 in the fair value hierarchy.

• **Debt**—The carrying amount of our floating-rate debt approximates fair value. The fair value of our fixed-rate debt is estimated based on observable quotes.

The following tables display the fair value hierarchy for our material financial assets and liabilities either accounted for or disclosed at fair value on a recurring basis. These values are determined by treating each contract as the fundamental unit of account; therefore, derivative assets and liabilities with the same counterparty are shown on a gross basis in the hierarchy sections of these tables, before the effects of counterparty and collateral netting. These tables also show that our Level 3 activity was not material.

We have master netting agreements for all of our exchange-cleared derivative instruments, the majority of our OTC derivative instruments and certain physical commodity forward contracts (primarily pipeline crude oil deliveries). The following tables show the impact of these contracts in the column "Effect of Counterparty Netting."

The carrying values and fair values by hierarchy of our material financial instruments and commodity forward contracts, either carried or disclosed at fair value, including any effects of netting derivative assets with liabilities and netting collateral due to right of setoff or master netting agreements, were:

Table of Contents

Millions of Dollars								
June 30, 2017								
	Fair Value Hierarchy			Total Fair Value of Gross Assets & Liabilities	Effect of Counterparty Netting	Effect of Collateral Netting	Difference in Carrying Value and Fair Value	Net Carrying Value Presented on the Balance Sheet
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3					
Commodity Derivative Assets								
Exchange-cleared instruments	\$327	275	—	602	(543)	)(16	)—	43
OTC instruments	—	2	—	2	(1)	)—	—	1
Physical forward contracts	—	23	1	24	—	—	—	24
Interest rate derivatives	—	8	—	8	—	—	—	8
Rabbi trust assets	108	—	—	108	N/A	N/A	—	108
	\$435	308	1	744	(544)	)(16	)—	184
Commodity Derivative Liabilities								
Exchange-cleared instruments	\$275	280	—	555	(543)	)(11	)—	1
OTC instruments	—	2	—	2	(1)	)—	—	1
Physical forward contracts	—	17	4	21	—	—	—	21
Floating-rate debt	100	1,550	—	1,650	N/A	N/A	—	1,650
Fixed-rate debt, excluding capital leases	—	8,760	—	8,760	N/A	N/A	(639)	)8,121
	\$375	10,609	4	10,988	(544)	)(11	)(639	)9,794
Millions of Dollars								
December 31, 2016								
	Fair Value Hierarchy			Total Fair Value of Gross Assets & Liabilities	Effect of Counterparty Netting	Effect of Collateral Netting	Difference in Carrying Value and Fair Value	Net Carrying Value Presented on the Balance Sheet
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3					
Commodity Derivative Assets								
Exchange-cleared instruments	\$273	371	—	644	(628)	)—	—	16
OTC instruments	—	6	—	6	(1)	)—	—	5
Physical forward contracts	—	94	2	96	—	—	—	96

Edgar Filing: Phillips 66 - Form 10-Q

Interest rate derivatives	—	8	—	8	—	—	—	8
Rabbi trust assets	97	—	—	97	N/A	N/A	—	97
	\$370	479	2	851	(629	)—	—	222
Commodity Derivative Liabilities								
Exchange-cleared instruments	\$249	452	—	701	(628	)(73)—	—
OTC instruments	—	1	—	1	(1)—	—	—
Physical forward contracts	—	61	5	66	—	—	—	66
Floating-rate debt	50	210	—	260	N/A	N/A	—	260
Fixed-rate debt, excluding capital leases	—	10,260	—	10,260	N/A	N/A	(570	)9,690
	\$299	10,984	5	11,288	(629	)(73	)(570	)10,016

The rabbi trust assets appear on our consolidated balance sheet in the “Investments and long-term receivables” line, while the floating-rate and fixed-rate debt appear in the “Short-term debt” and “Long-term debt” lines. For information

Table of Contents

regarding the location of our commodity derivative assets and liabilities on our consolidated balance sheet, see the first table in Note 13—Derivatives and Financial Instruments.

Nonrecurring Fair Value Measurements

See Note 5—Business Combinations for remeasurement of our investment in MSLP to fair value. During the six months ended June 30, 2017 and 2016, there were no other material nonrecurring fair value remeasurements of assets subsequent to their initial recognition.

Note 15—Employee Benefit Plans

Pension and Postretirement Plans

The components of net periodic benefit cost for the three- and six-month periods ended June 30, 2017 and 2016, were as follows:

	Millions of Dollars					
	Pension Benefits		Other Benefits			
	2017	2016	2017	2016	2017	2016
	U.S.	Int'l.	U.S.	Int'l.	U.S.	Int'l.
Components of Net Periodic Benefit Cost						
Three Months Ended June 30						
Service cost	\$33	9	32	9	2	2
Interest cost	27	7	29	8	2	2
Expected return on plan assets	(36)	(9)	(32)	(10)	—	—
Amortization of prior service credit	—	(1)	—	(1)	(1)	(1)
Recognized net actuarial loss	18	6	18	3	—	—
Settlements	54	—	—	—	—	—
Net periodic benefit cost	\$96	12	47	9	3	3
Six Months Ended June 30						
Service cost	\$66	17	64	18	3	4
Interest cost	54	13	58	15	4	4
Expected return on plan assets	(73)	(19)	(64)	(20)	—	—
Amortization of prior service cost (credit)	1	(1)	1	(1)	(1)	(1)
Recognized net actuarial loss	35	12	36	7	—	—
Settlements	55	—	3	—	—	—
Net periodic benefit cost	\$138	22	98	19	6	7

During the first half of 2017, we contributed \$15 million to our U.S. benefit plans and \$17 million to our international benefit plans. We currently expect to make additional contributions of approximately \$425 million to our U.S. benefit plans and \$18 million to our international benefit plans during the remainder of 2017.

For our U.S. pension plans, lump-sum benefit payments will exceed the sum of service and interest costs for the year. As a result, we have recognized a proportionate share of prior actuarial losses, or pension settlement expense, totaling \$55 million for the six months ended June 30, 2017.

Table of Contents

Note 16—Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)

The following table depicts changes in accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) by component, as well as detail on reclassifications out of accumulated other comprehensive income (loss):

	Millions of Dollars			
	Defined Benefit Plans	Foreign Currency Translation	Hedging	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)
December 31, 2015	\$(662)	11	(2)	(653)
Other comprehensive income (loss) before reclassifications	6	(125)	(10)	(129)
Amounts reclassified from accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)*				
Amortization of defined benefit plan items**				
Actuarial losses and settlements	30	—	—	30
Net current period other comprehensive income (loss)	36	(125)	(10)	(99)
June 30, 2016	\$(626)	(114)	(12)	(752)
December 31, 2016	\$(713)	(285)	3	(995)
Other comprehensive income before reclassifications	3	119	—	122
Amounts reclassified from accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)*				
Amortization of defined benefit plan items**				
Actuarial losses and settlements	64	—	—	64
Net current period other comprehensive income	67	119	—	186
June 30, 2017	\$(646)	(166)	3	(809)

* There were no significant reclassifications related to foreign currency translation or hedging.

** These accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) components are included in the computation of net periodic benefit cost (see Note 15—Employee Benefit Plans, for additional information).

Note 17—Restricted Cash

As of June 30, 2017, and December 31, 2016, the company did not have any restricted cash. The restrictions on the cash acquired in early 2017, as a result of the consolidation of MSLP, were removed in the second quarter of 2017 when MSLP's outstanding debt that contained lender restrictions on the use of cash was paid in full. See Note 10—Debt for additional information.

Table of Contents

Note 18—Related Party Transactions

Significant transactions with related parties were:

	Millions of Dollars			
	Three Months Ended June 30		Six Months Ended June 30	
	2017	2016	2017	2016
Operating revenues and other income (a)	\$569,549		1,140,956	
Purchases (b)	2,231,148		4,375,361	
Operating expenses and selling, general and administrative expenses (c)	13	28	39	61

As discussed more fully in Note 5—Business Combinations, in February 2017, we began accounting for MSLP as a wholly owned consolidated subsidiary. Accordingly, processing fees paid to MSLP are only included through the consolidation date in the table above.

(a) We sold NGL and other petrochemical feedstocks, along with solvents, to CPChem, and we sold gas oil and hydrogen feedstocks to Excel Paralubes (Excel). We sold certain feedstocks and intermediate products to WRB and also acted as agent for WRB in supplying crude oil and other feedstocks for a fee. We also sold refined products to our OnCue Holdings, LLC joint venture. In addition, we charged several of our affiliates, including CPChem, for the use of common facilities, such as steam generators, waste and water treaters, and warehouse facilities.

(b) We purchased crude oil and refined products from WRB. We also acted as agent for WRB in distributing asphalt and solvents for a fee. We purchased natural gas and NGL from DCP Midstream and CPChem, as well as other feedstocks from various affiliates, for use in our refinery and fractionation processes. We paid NGL fractionation fees to CPChem. We also paid fees to various pipeline equity companies for transporting crude oil, finished refined products and NGL. We purchased base oils and fuel products from Excel for use in our refining and specialty businesses.

(c) We paid utility and processing fees to various affiliates.

Table of Contents

Note 19—Segment Disclosures and Related Information

Our operating segments are:

1) Midstream—Gathers, processes, transports and markets natural gas; and transports, stores, fractionates and markets NGL in the United States. In addition, this segment transports crude oil and other feedstocks to our refineries and other locations, delivers refined and specialty products to market, and provides terminaling and storage services for crude oil and petroleum products. The segment also stores, refrigerates and exports liquefied petroleum gas primarily to Asia and Europe. The Midstream segment includes our master limited partnership, Phillips 66 Partners LP, as well as our 50 percent equity investment in DCP Midstream.

2) Chemicals—Consists of our 50 percent equity investment in CPChem, which manufactures and markets petrochemicals and plastics on a worldwide basis.

3) Refining—Buys, sells and refines crude oil and other feedstocks at 13 refineries, mainly in the United States and Europe.

4) Marketing and Specialties—Purchases for resale and markets refined products (such as gasolines, distillates and aviation fuels), mainly in the United States and Europe. In addition, this segment includes the manufacturing and marketing of specialty products (such as base oils and lubricants), as well as power generation operations.

Corporate and Other includes general corporate overhead, interest expense, our investments in new technologies and various other corporate activities. Corporate assets include all cash and cash equivalents.

We evaluate segment performance based on net income attributable to Phillips 66. Intersegment sales are at prices that approximate market.

Table of Contents

Analysis of Results by Operating Segment

	Millions of Dollars			
	Three Months		Six Months	
	Ended		Ended	
	June 30		June 30	
	2017	2016	2017	2016
Sales and Other Operating Revenues				
Midstream				
Total sales	\$1,375	919	3,034	1,850
Intersegment eliminations	(389)	(278)	(827)	(570)
Total Midstream	986	641	2,207	1,280
Chemicals	1	1	2	2
Refining				
Total sales	15,223	13,539	29,515	23,777
Intersegment eliminations	(9,510)	(9,246)	(18,180)	(15,805)
Total Refining	5,713	4,293	11,335	7,972
Marketing and Specialties				
Total sales	17,650	17,180	34,016	30,528
Intersegment eliminations	(270)	(274)	(594)	(540)
Total Marketing and Specialties	17,380	16,906	33,422	29,988
Corporate and Other	7	8	15	16
Consolidated sales and other operating revenues	\$24,087	21,849	46,981	39,258
Net Income (Loss) Attributable to Phillips 66				
Midstream	\$59	39	136	104
Chemicals	196	190	377	346
Refining	224	149	483	235
Marketing and Specialties	214	229	355	434
Corporate and Other	(143)	(111)	(266)	(238)
Consolidated net income attributable to Phillips 66	\$550	496	1,085	881

	Millions of Dollars	
	June 30	December 31
	2017	2016
Total Assets		
Midstream	\$12,546	12,832
Chemicals	6,033	5,802
Refining	23,635	22,825
Marketing and Specialties	6,089	6,227
Corporate and Other	3,525	3,967
Consolidated total assets	\$51,828	51,653

Table of Contents

Note 20—Income Taxes

Our effective tax rates for the second quarter and the first six months of 2017 were 31 percent and 30 percent, respectively, compared with 28 percent and 31 percent for the corresponding periods of 2016.

The increase in the effective tax rate for the second quarter of 2017 was primarily attributable to a favorable U.K. audit settlement in the second quarter of 2016.

The effective tax rate varies from the federal statutory tax rate of 35 percent primarily as a result of foreign operations, excess tax benefits associated with share-based compensation and the impact of income attributable to noncontrolling interests, partially offset by state tax expense.

Note 21—Phillips 66 Partners LP

Phillips 66 Partners is a publicly traded master limited partnership formed to own, operate, develop and acquire primarily fee-based crude oil, refined petroleum product and NGL pipelines and terminals, as well as other midstream assets. Headquartered in Houston, Texas, Phillips 66 Partners' assets currently consist of crude oil, refined petroleum products and NGL transportation, terminaling and storage systems, as well as an NGL fractionator. Phillips 66 Partners conducts its operations through both wholly owned and joint-venture operations. The majority of Phillips 66 Partners' wholly owned assets are associated with, and integral to the operation of, nine of Phillips 66's owned or joint-venture refineries.

In June 2016, Phillips 66 Partners began issuing common units under a continuous offering program, which allows for the issuance of up to an aggregate of \$250 million of Phillips 66 Partners' common units, in amounts, at prices and on terms to be determined by market conditions and other factors at the time of the offerings (such continuous offering program, or at-the-market program, referred to as the ATM program). For the three and six months ended June 30, 2017, on a settlement-date basis, Phillips 66 Partners issued 2,578,608 and 3,323,576 common units, respectively, under the ATM program, which generated net proceeds of \$131 million and \$171 million, respectively. From inception through June 30, 2017, Phillips 66 Partners has issued an aggregate of 3,669,728 common units under the ATM program, generating net proceeds of \$190 million.

At June 30, 2017, we owned a 57 percent limited partner interest and a 2 percent general partner interest in Phillips 66 Partners, while the public owned a 41 percent limited partner interest. We consolidate Phillips 66 Partners as a variable interest entity for financial reporting purposes. See Note 3—Variable Interest Entities (VIEs), for additional information on why we consolidate the partnership. As a result of this consolidation, the public unitholders' ownership interest in Phillips 66 Partners is reflected as a noncontrolling interest in our financial statements.

Note 22—New Accounting Standards

In February 2017, the FASB issued ASU No. 2017-05, "Other Income—Gains and Losses from the Derecognition of Nonfinancial Assets." This ASU clarifies the scope and accounting for the sale or transfer of nonfinancial assets and in substance nonfinancial assets to noncustomers, including partial sales. This ASU will eliminate the use of carryover basis for most nonmonetary exchanges, including contributions of assets to equity method joint ventures. These amendments could result in the entity recognizing a gain or loss on the sale or transfer of nonfinancial assets. Public entities should apply the guidance in ASU No. 2017-05 to annual periods beginning after December 15, 2017, including interim periods within those periods. We are currently evaluating the provisions of ASU No. 2017-05.

In January 2017, the FASB issued ASU No. 2017-01, “Business Combinations (Topic 805): Clarifying the Definition of a Business,” which clarifies the definition of a business with the objective of adding guidance to assist in evaluating whether transactions should be accounted for as acquisitions of assets or businesses. The amendment provides a screen for determining when a transaction involves an acquisition of a business. If substantially all of the fair value of the gross assets acquired is concentrated in a single identifiable asset or a group of similar identifiable assets, then the transaction is not considered an acquisition of a business. If the screen is not met, then the amendment requires that to be considered a business, the operation must include at a minimum an input and a substantive process that together significantly contribute to the ability to create an output. The guidance may reduce the number of transactions accounted for as

Table of Contents

business acquisitions. Public business entities should apply the guidance in ASU No. 2017-01 to annual periods beginning after December 15, 2017, including interim periods within those periods, with early adoption permitted. The amendments should be applied prospectively, and no disclosures are required at the effective date. We are currently evaluating the provisions of ASU No. 2017-01.

In June 2016, the FASB issued ASU No. 2016-13, “Financial Instruments—Credit Losses (Topic 326): Measurement of Credit Losses on Financial Instruments.” The new standard amends the impairment model to utilize an expected loss methodology in place of the currently used incurred loss methodology, which will result in the more timely recognition of losses. Public business entities should apply the guidance in ASU No. 2016-13 for annual periods beginning after December 15, 2019, including interim periods within those annual periods. Early adoption will be permitted for annual periods beginning after December 15, 2018. We are currently evaluating the provisions of ASU No. 2016-13 and assessing the impact on our financial statements.

In February 2016, the FASB issued ASU No. 2016-02, “Leases (Topic 842).” In the new standard, the FASB modified its determination of whether a contract is a lease rather than whether a lease is a capital or operating lease under the previous accounting principles generally accepted in the United States (GAAP). A contract represents a lease if a transfer of control occurs over an identified property, plant or equipment for a period of time in exchange for consideration. Control over the use of the identified asset includes the right to obtain substantially all of the economic benefits from the use of the asset and the right to direct its use. The FASB continued to maintain two classifications of leases—financing and operating—which are substantially similar to capital and operating leases in the previous lease guidance. Under the new standard, recognition of assets and liabilities arising from operating leases will require recognition on the balance sheet. The effect of all leases in the statement of comprehensive income and the statement of cash flows will be largely unchanged. Lessor accounting will also be largely unchanged. Additional disclosures will be required for financing and operating leases for both lessors and lessees. Public business entities should apply the guidance in ASU No. 2016-02 for annual periods beginning after December 15, 2018, including interim periods within those annual periods. Early adoption is permitted. Entities are required to adopt the ASU using a modified retrospective approach, subject to certain optional practical expedients, and apply the provisions of ASU No. 2016-02 to leasing arrangements existing at or entered into after the earliest comparative period presented in the financial statements. We are currently evaluating the provisions of ASU No. 2016-02 and assessing its impact on our financial statements.

In January 2016, the FASB issued ASU No. 2016-01, “Financial Instruments—Overall (Subtopic 825-10): Recognition and Measurement of Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities,” to meet its objective of providing more decision-useful information about financial instruments. The majority of this ASU’s provisions amend only the presentation or disclosures of financial instruments; however, one provision will also affect net income. Equity investments carried under the cost method or lower of cost or fair value method of accounting, in accordance with current GAAP, will have to be carried at fair value upon adoption of ASU No. 2016-01, with changes in fair value recorded in net income. For equity investments that do not have readily determinable fair values, a company may elect to carry such investments at cost less impairments, if any, adjusted up or down for price changes in similar financial instruments issued by the investee, when and if observed. Public business entities should apply the guidance in ASU No. 2016-01 for annual periods beginning after December 15, 2017, and interim periods within those annual periods, with early adoption prohibited. We are currently evaluating the provisions of ASU No. 2016-01. Our initial review indicates that ASU No. 2016-01 will have a limited impact on our financial statements.

In May 2014, the FASB issued ASU No. 2014-09, “Revenue from Contracts with Customers (Topic 606).” This ASU and other related updates issued are intended to improve comparability of revenue recognition practices across entities, industries, jurisdictions and capital markets and expand disclosure requirements. In August 2015, the FASB issued ASU No. 2015-14, “Revenue from Contracts with Customers (Topic 606): Deferral of the Effective Date.” The amendment in this ASU defers the effective date of ASU No. 2014-09 for all entities for one year. Public business

entities should apply the guidance in ASU No. 2014-09 to annual reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2017, including interim reporting periods within that reporting period. Early adoption is permitted only as of annual reporting periods beginning after December 31, 2016, including interim reporting periods within that reporting period. As part of our assessment work-to-date, we have formed an implementation work team, completed training on the new ASU's revenue recognition model and are continuing our contract review and documentation. Our expectation is to adopt the standard on January 1, 2018, using the modified retrospective application. In addition, we expect to present revenue net of sales-based taxes collected from our customers resulting in no impact to earnings. Sales-based taxes include excise taxes on petroleum product sales as noted on our consolidated statement of income. Our evaluation of the new ASU is ongoing, which

Table of Contents

includes understanding the impact of adoption on earnings from equity method investments. Based on our analysis to-date, we have not identified any other material impact on our financial statements other than disclosures.

Note 23—Condensed Consolidating Financial Information

Phillips 66 has issued \$6 billion of senior notes, the payment obligations of which are fully and unconditionally guaranteed by Phillips 66 Company, a 100-percent-owned subsidiary. The following condensed consolidating financial information presents the results of operations, financial position and cash flows for:

Phillips 66 and Phillips 66 Company (in each case, reflecting investments in subsidiaries utilizing the equity method of accounting).

☛ All other nonguarantor subsidiaries.

☛ The consolidating adjustments necessary to present Phillips 66's results on a consolidated basis.

This condensed consolidating financial information should be read in conjunction with the accompanying consolidated financial statements and notes.

	Millions of Dollars				
	Three Months Ended June 30, 2017				
Statement of Income	Phillips 66	Phillips 66 Company	All Other Subsidiaries	Consolidating Adjustments	Total Consolidated
Revenues and Other Income					
Sales and other operating revenues	\$—	17,653	6,434	—	24,087
Equity in earnings of affiliates	608	585	121	(852)	462
Net gain (loss) on dispositions	—	(1)	15	—	14
Other income	—	9	9	—	18
Intercompany revenues	—	222	2,942	(3,164)	—
Total Revenues and Other Income	608	18,468	9,521	(4,016)	24,581
Costs and Expenses					
Purchased crude oil and products	—	14,757	6,685	(3,089)	18,353
Operating expenses	—	891	266	(20)	1,137
Selling, general and administrative expenses	1	335	106	(3)	439
Depreciation and amortization	—	218	102	—	320
Impairments	—	15	—	—	15
Taxes other than income taxes	—	1,451	1,905	—	3,356
Accretion on discounted liabilities	—	5	1	—	6
Interest and debt expense	87	14	58	(52)	107
Total Costs and Expenses	88	17,686	9,123	(3,164)	23,733
Income before income taxes	520	782	398	(852)	848
Provision (benefit) for income taxes	(30)	174	123	—	267
Net Income	550	608	275	(852)	581
Less: net income attributable to noncontrolling interests	—	—	31	—	31
Net Income Attributable to Phillips 66	\$550	608	244	(852)	550
Comprehensive Income	\$693	751	372	(1,092)	724

Table of Contents

	Millions of Dollars				
	Three Months Ended June 30, 2016				
Statement of Income	Phillips 66	Phillips 66 Company	All Other Subsidiaries	Consolidating Adjustments	Total Consolidated
Revenues and Other Income					
Sales and other operating revenues	\$—	15,237	6,612	—	21,849
Equity in earnings of affiliates	556	487	74	(682)	)435
Net gain on dispositions	—	—	6	—	6
Other income	—	9	8	—	17
Intercompany revenues	—	219	2,126	(2,345))—
Total Revenues and Other Income	556	15,952	8,826	(3,027)	)22,307
Costs and Expenses					
Purchased crude oil and products	—	12,473	6,014	(2,289)	)16,198
Operating expenses	—	781	223	(10)	)994
Selling, general and administrative expenses	1	313	109	(2)	)421
Depreciation and amortization	—	203	87	—	290
Impairments	—	—	2	—	2
Taxes other than income taxes	—	1,397	2,197	—	3,594
Accretion on discounted liabilities	—	4	1	—	5
Interest and debt expense	91	9	27	(44)	)83
Total Costs and Expenses	92	15,180	8,660	(2,345)	)21,587
Income before income taxes	464	772	166	(682)	)720
Provision (benefit) for income taxes	(32)	)216	20	—	204
Net Income	496	556	146	(682)	)516
Less: net income attributable to noncontrolling interests	—	—	20	—	20
Net Income Attributable to Phillips 66	\$496	556	126	(682)	)496
Comprehensive Income	\$401	461	39	(480)	)421

Table of Contents

Statement of Income	Millions of Dollars				
	Six Months Ended June 30, 2017				
	Phillips 66	Phillips 66 Company	All Other Subsidiaries	Consolidating Adjustments	Total Consolidated
Revenues and Other Income					
Sales and other operating revenues	\$—	33,903	13,078	—	46,981
Equity in earnings of affiliates	1,203	1,069	236	(1,681	)827
Net gain on dispositions	—	—	15	—	15
Other income	—	435	35	—	470
Intercompany revenues	—	650	5,849	(6,499)—
Total Revenues and Other Income	1,203	36,057	19,213	(8,180	)48,293
Costs and Expenses					
Purchased crude oil and products	—	28,641	13,745	(6,354	)36,032
Operating expenses	—	1,922	521	(36	)2,407
Selling, general and administrative expenses	4	624	200	(5	)823
Depreciation and amortization	—	432	203	—	635
Impairments	—	17	—	—	17
Taxes other than income taxes	—	2,823	3,689	—	6,512
Accretion on discounted liabilities	—	9	2	—	11
Interest and debt expense	177	26	113	(104	)212
Foreign currency transaction gains	—	—	(1	)—	(1
Total Costs and Expenses	181	34,494	18,472	(6,499	)46,648
Income before income taxes	1,022	1,563	741	(1,681	)1,645
Provision (benefit) for income taxes	(63	)360	204	—	501
Net Income	1,085	1,203	537	(1,681	)1,144
Less: net income attributable to noncontrolling interests	—	—	59	—	59
Net Income Attributable to Phillips 66	\$1,085	1,203	478	(1,681	)1,085
Comprehensive Income	\$1,271	1,389	662	(1,992	)1,330

Table of Contents

Statement of Income	Millions of Dollars				
	Six Months Ended June 30, 2016				
	Phillips 66	Phillips 66 Company	All Other Subsidiaries	Consolidating Adjustments	Total Consolidated
Revenues and Other Income					
Sales and other operating revenues	\$—	26,935	12,323	—	39,258
Equity in earnings of affiliates	1,003	885	160	(1,280)	)768
Net gain on dispositions	—	—	6	—	6
Other income	—	24	11	—	35
Intercompany revenues	—	397	3,713	(4,110))—
Total Revenues and Other Income	1,003	28,241	16,213	(5,390)	)40,067
Costs and Expenses					
Purchased crude oil and products	—	21,467	10,659	(3,998)	)28,128
Operating expenses	—	1,613	422	(18)	)2,017
Selling, general and administrative expenses	4	600	208	(5)	)807
Depreciation and amortization	—	403	167	—	570
Impairments	—	—	2	—	2
Taxes other than income taxes	—	2,741	4,314	—	7,055
Accretion on discounted liabilities	—	8	2	—	10
Interest and debt expense	184	17	57	(89)	)169
Foreign currency transaction gains	—	—	(7)	)—	(7)
Total Costs and Expenses	188	26,849	15,824	(4,110)	)38,751
Income before income taxes	815	1,392	389	(1,280)	)1,316
Provision (benefit) for income taxes	(66)	)389	79	—	402
Net Income	881	1,003	310	(1,280)	)914
Less: net income attributable to noncontrolling interests	—	—	33	—	33
Net Income Attributable to Phillips 66	\$881	1,003	277	(1,280)	)881
Comprehensive Income	\$782	904	191	(1,062)	)815

Table of Contents

	Millions of Dollars				
	June 30, 2017				
Balance Sheet	Phillips 66	Phillips 66 Company	All Other Subsidiaries	Consolidating Adjustments	Total Consolidated
Assets					
Cash and cash equivalents	\$—	541	1,620	—	2,161
Accounts and notes receivable	10	3,997	3,543	(1,956)	)5,594
Inventories	—	2,855	1,390	—	4,245
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	1	318	137	—	456
Total Current Assets	11	7,711	6,690	(1,956)	)12,456
Investments and long-term receivables	30,151	22,151	8,991	(47,786)	)13,507
Net properties, plants and equipment	—	13,077	8,216	—	21,293
Goodwill	—	2,853	417	—	3,270
Intangibles	—	726	163	—	889
Other assets	14	241	161	(3)	)413
Total Assets	\$30,176	46,759	24,638	(49,745)	)51,828
Liabilities and Equity					
Accounts payable	\$—	5,638	2,873	(1,956)	)6,555
Short-term debt	449	13	31	—	493
Accrued income and other taxes	—	397	496	—	893
Employee benefit obligations	—	315	44	—	359
Other accruals	54	341	179	—	574
Total Current Liabilities	503	6,704	3,623	(1,956)	)8,874
Long-term debt	6,969	52	2,451	—	9,472
Asset retirement obligations and accrued environmental costs	—	461	164	—	625
Deferred income taxes	—	4,958	2,610	(3)	)7,565
Employee benefit obligations	—	971	279	—	1,250
Other liabilities and deferred credits	307	3,854	3,989	(7,914)	)236
Total Liabilities	7,779	17,000	13,116	(9,873)	)28,022
Common stock	10,176	25,403	10,438	(35,841)	)10,176
Retained earnings	13,030	5,165	(1)	(5,193)	)13,001
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	(809)	) (809)	) (353)	) 1,162	(809)
Noncontrolling interests	—	—	1,438	—	1,438
Total Liabilities and Equity	\$30,176	46,759	24,638	(49,745)	)51,828

Table of Contents

Balance Sheet	Millions of Dollars				
	December 31, 2016				
	Phillips 66	Phillips 66 Company	All Other Subsidiaries	Consolidating Adjustments	Total Consolidated
Assets					
Cash and cash equivalents	\$—	854	1,857	—	2,711
Accounts and notes receivable	13	4,336	3,276	(1,228)	)6,397
Inventories	—	2,198	952	—	3,150
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	2	317	103	—	422
Total Current Assets	15	7,705	6,188	(1,228)	)12,680
Investments and long-term receivables	31,165	22,733	8,588	(48,952)	)13,534
Net properties, plants and equipment	—	13,044	7,811	—	20,855
Goodwill	—	2,853	417	—	3,270
Intangibles	—	719	169	—	888
Other assets	15	245	168	(2)	)426
Total Assets	\$31,195	47,299	23,341	(50,182)	)51,653
Liabilities and Equity					
Accounts payable	\$—	5,626	2,663	(1,228)	)7,061
Short-term debt	500	30	20	—	550
Accrued income and other taxes	—	348	457	—	805
Employee benefit obligations	—	475	52	—	527
Other accruals	59	371	90	—	520
Total Current Liabilities	559	6,850	3,282	(1,228)	)9,463
Long-term debt	6,920	150	2,518	—	9,588
Asset retirement obligations and accrued environmental costs	—	501	154	—	655
Deferred income taxes	—	4,391	2,354	(2)	)6,743
Employee benefit obligations	—	948	268	—	1,216
Other liabilities and deferred credits	1,297	3,337	4,060	(8,431)	)263
Total Liabilities	8,776	16,177	12,636	(9,661)	)27,928
Common stock	10,777	25,403	10,117	(35,520)	)10,777
Retained earnings	12,637	6,714	(269)	(6,474)	)12,608
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	(995)	) (995)	) (478)	) 1,473	(995)
Noncontrolling interests	—	—	1,335	—	1,335
Total Liabilities and Equity	\$31,195	47,299	23,341	(50,182)	)51,653

Table of Contents

Statement of Cash Flows	Millions of Dollars				
	Six Months Ended June 30, 2017				
	Phillips 66	Phillips 66 Company	All Other Subsidiaries	Consolidating Adjustments	Total Consolidated
Cash Flows From Operating Activities					
Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities	\$1,143	701	1,104	(1,632)	)1,316
Cash Flows From Investing Activities					
Capital expenditures and investments*	—	(675)	)(393	)140	(928)
Proceeds from asset dispositions**	—	2	49	—	51
Intercompany lending activities	256	855	(1,111))—	—
Collection of advances/loans—related parties	—	75	250	—	325
Restricted cash received from consolidation of business	—	—	318	—	318
Other	—	(59)	)(2	)—	(61)
Net Cash Provided by (Used in) Investing Activities	256	198	(889)	)140	(295)
Cash Flows From Financing Activities					
Issuance of debt	1,500	—	1,103	—	2,603
Repayment of debt	(1,500)	)(10	)(1,400	)—	(2,910)
Issuance of common stock	6	—	—	—	6
Repurchase of common stock	(666)	)—	—	—	(666)
Dividends paid on common stock	(686)	)(1,202	)(430	)1,632	(686)
Distributions to noncontrolling interests	—	—	(54)	)—	(54)
Net proceeds from issuance of Phillips 66 Partners LP common units	—	—	171	—	171
Other*	(53)	)—	139	(140)	)(54)
Net Cash Used in Financing Activities	(1,399)	)(1,212	)(471	)1,492	(1,590)
Effect of Exchange Rate Changes on Cash, Cash Equivalents and Restricted Cash	—	—	19	—	19
Net Change in Cash, Cash Equivalents and Restricted Cash	—	(313)	)(237	)—	(550)
Cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash at beginning of period	—	854	1,857	—	2,711
Cash, Cash Equivalents and Restricted Cash at End of Period	\$—	541	1,620	—	2,161

* Includes intercompany capital contributions.

** Includes return of investments in equity affiliates.

Table of Contents

	Millions of Dollars				
	Six Months Ended June 30, 2016				
Statement of Cash Flows	Phillips 66	Phillips 66 Company	All Other Subsidiaries	Consolidating Adjustments	Total Consolidated
Cash Flows From Operating Activities					
Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities	\$2,486	1,259	876	(3,208)	)1,413
Cash Flows From Investing Activities					
Capital expenditures and investments*	—	(685)	)723	)38	(1,370)
Proceeds from asset dispositions**	—	3	12	—	15
Intercompany lending activities	(1,190)	)2,295	(1,105))—	—
Advances/loans—related parties	—	(75)	)107	)—	(182)
Other	—	13	(88)	)—	(75)
Net Cash Provided by (Used in) Investing Activities	(1,190)	)1,551	(2,011)	)38	(1,612)
Cash Flows From Financing Activities					
Issuance of debt	—	—	150	—	150
Repayment of debt	—	(11)	)155	)—	(166)
Issuance of common stock	9	—	—	—	9
Repurchase of common stock	(633)	)—	—	—	(633)
Dividends paid on common stock	(625)	)2,528	)680	)3,208	(625)
Distributions to noncontrolling interests	—	—	(28)	)—	(28)
Net proceeds from issuance of Phillips 66 Partners LP common units	—	—	669	—	669
Other*	(47)	)18	40	(38)	)27)
Net Cash Used in Financing Activities	(1,296)	)2,521	)4	)3,170	(651)
Effect of Exchange Rate Changes on Cash, Cash Equivalents and Restricted Cash	—	—	8	—	8
Net Change in Cash, Cash Equivalents and Restricted Cash	—	289	(1,131)	)—	(842)
Cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash at beginning of period	—	575	2,499	—	3,074
Cash, Cash Equivalents and Restricted Cash at End of Period	\$—	864	1,368	—	2,232

* Includes intercompany capital contributions.

** Includes return of investments in equity affiliates.

Table of Contents

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

Unless otherwise indicated, “the company,” “we,” “our,” “us” and “Phillips 66” are used in this report to refer to the businesses of Phillips 66 and its consolidated subsidiaries. Unless the context requires otherwise, references to “DCP Midstream” include the consolidated operations of DCP Midstream, LLC, including DCP Midstream, LP (formerly named DCP Midstream Partners, LP), the master limited partnership formed by DCP Midstream, LLC.

Management’s Discussion and Analysis is the company’s analysis of its financial performance, its financial condition, and significant trends that may affect future performance. It should be read in conjunction with the consolidated financial statements and notes included elsewhere in this report. It contains forward-looking statements including, without limitation, statements relating to the company’s plans, strategies, objectives, expectations and intentions that are made pursuant to the “safe harbor” provisions of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. The words “anticipate,” “estimate,” “believe,” “budget,” “continue,” “could,” “intend,” “may,” “plan,” “potential,” “predict,” “seek,” “show,” “expect,” “objective,” “projection,” “forecast,” “goal,” “guidance,” “outlook,” “effort,” “target” and similar expressions identify forward-looking statements. The company does not undertake to update, revise or correct any of the forward-looking information unless required to do so under the federal securities laws. Readers are cautioned that such forward-looking statements should be read in conjunction with the company’s disclosures under the heading: “CAUTIONARY STATEMENT FOR THE PURPOSES OF THE ‘SAFE HARBOR’ PROVISIONS OF THE PRIVATE SECURITIES LITIGATION REFORM ACT OF 1995.”

The terms “earnings” and “loss” as used in Management’s Discussion and Analysis refer to net income (loss) attributable to Phillips 66.

BUSINESS ENVIRONMENT AND EXECUTIVE OVERVIEW

Phillips 66 is an energy manufacturing and logistics company with midstream, chemicals, refining, and marketing and specialties businesses. At June 30, 2017, we had total assets of \$52 billion. Our common stock trades on the New York Stock Exchange under the symbol PSX.

Executive Overview

We reported earnings of \$550 million in the second quarter of 2017 and cash provided by operating activities of \$1,865 million. In addition, Phillips 66 Partners raised net proceeds of \$131 million from its continuous offering program of common units. We used available cash to fund capital expenditures and investments of \$458 million, pay dividends of \$360 million, repurchase \$381 million of our common stock and reduce debt by \$245 million. We ended the second quarter of 2017 with \$2.2 billion of cash and cash equivalents and approximately \$5.6 billion of total capacity available under our liquidity facilities.

Table of Contents

Business Environment

Commodity prices, particularly West Texas Intermediate (WTI), trended lower during the second quarter of 2017, with the U.S. crude oil benchmark, WTI, declining from an average of \$51.83 per barrel in the first quarter to \$48.24 per barrel in the second quarter. The WTI discount to the international benchmark, Brent, narrowed from the first quarter average of \$1.95 per barrel to \$1.59 per barrel in the second quarter. The sustained low-commodity-price environment had a variety of impacts, both favorable and unfavorable, on our businesses that vary by segment.

Earnings in the Midstream segment, which includes our 50 percent equity investment in DCP Midstream, LLC (DCP Midstream), are closely linked to natural gas liquids (NGL) prices, natural gas prices and crude oil prices. The fall in crude prices contributed to weakening NGL prices in the second quarter of 2017 compared with the first quarter of 2017. Higher NGL prices in the second quarter of 2017 compared with the second quarter of 2016 were due to the strengthening of the propane and butane markets as a result of lower inventories and higher exports. Average natural gas prices remained consistent compared with the first quarter of 2017, and improved compared with the second quarter of 2016, benefiting from lower inventory and supply.

The Chemicals segment consists of our 50 percent equity investment in Chevron Phillips Chemical Company LLC (CPChem). The chemicals and plastics industry is mainly a commodity-based industry where the margins for key products are based on supply and demand, as well as cost factors. The petrochemicals industry continues to experience lower ethylene cash costs in regions of the world where ethylene manufacturing is based upon NGL rather than crude-oil-derived feedstocks. In particular, companies with North American light NGL-based crackers have benefited from lower-priced feedstocks. The ethylene-to-polyethylene chain margins in the second quarter of 2017 improved moderately compared with the first quarter of 2017 and the second quarter of 2016 due to higher polyethylene prices.

The results of our Refining segment are driven by several factors including refining margins, cost control, refinery throughput, feedstock costs, product yields and turnaround activity. Industry crack spread indicators, the difference between market prices for refined products and crude oil, are used to estimate refining margins. The U.S. Gulf Coast 3:2:1 crack spread (three barrels of crude oil producing two barrels of gasoline and one barrel of diesel) increased seasonally in the second quarter of 2017 compared with the first quarter of 2017 and rose slightly when compared with the second quarter of 2016.

Results for our Marketing and Specialties (M&S) segment depend largely on marketing fuel margins, lubricant margins, and other specialty product margins. While M&S margins are primarily driven by market factors, largely determined by the relationship between supply and demand, marketing fuel margins, in particular, are influenced by the trend in spot prices for refined products. Generally speaking, a downward trend of spot prices has a favorable impact on marketing fuel margins, while an upward trend of spot prices has an unfavorable impact on marketing fuel margins.

Table of Contents

RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

Unless otherwise indicated, discussion of results for the three- and six-month periods ended June 30, 2017, is based on a comparison with the corresponding periods of 2016.

Consolidated Results

A summary of net income (loss) attributable to Phillips 66 by business segment follows:

	Millions of Dollars			
	Three Months		Six Months	
	Ended		Ended	
	June 30		June 30	
	2017	2016	2017	2016
Midstream	\$59	39	136	104
Chemicals	196	190	377	346
Refining	224	149	483	235
Marketing and Specialties	214	229	355	434
Corporate and Other	(143)	(111)	(266)	(238)
Net income attributable to Phillips 66	\$550	496	1,085	881

Earnings for Phillips 66 increased \$54 million, or 11 percent, in the second quarter of 2017, mainly reflecting:

- Higher realized refining margins.
- Improved equity earnings from DCP Midstream.

These increases were partially offset by:

- Higher refining turnaround costs.
- Higher interest and debt expense.
- Lower U.S. realized marketing margins.

Earnings for Phillips 66 increased \$204 million, or 23 percent, in the six-month period of 2017, mainly reflecting:

- Recognition of a \$261 million after-tax gain from the consolidation of Merey Sweeny, L.P. (MSLP).
- Higher realized refining margins.
- Improved equity earnings from DCP Midstream.

These increases were partially offset by:

- Higher refining turnaround costs.
- Lower realized U.S. marketing margins.
- Higher interest and debt expense.

See the “Segment Results” section for additional information on our segment results.

Table of Contents

Statement of Income Analysis

Sales and other operating revenues for the second quarter and six-month period of 2017 increased 10 percent and 20 percent, respectively, and purchased crude oil and products increased 13 percent and 28 percent, respectively. These increases were mainly due to higher prices for petroleum products, crude oil and NGL.

Other income increased \$435 million in the six-month period of 2017. We recognized a noncash, pre-tax gain of \$423 million in the first quarter of 2017 related to the consolidation of MSLP. See Note 5—Business Combinations, in the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements, for additional information.

Operating expenses increased 14 percent in the second quarter of 2017 and increased 19 percent in the six-month period of 2017. The increases for both periods were mainly due to higher refining turnaround costs, transportation costs and costs related to our employee benefit plans. See Note 15—Employee Benefit Plans, in the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements, for more information.

Depreciation and amortization increased 10 percent in the second quarter of 2017 and increased 11 percent in the six-month period of 2017, reflecting the impact of operations at the Freeport LPG Export Terminal and an increase in properties, plants and equipment.

Taxes other than income taxes decreased 7 percent in the second quarter of 2017 and decreased 8 percent in the six-month period of 2017. These decreases were mainly attributable to lower excise taxes from our U.K. operations as a result of the sale of the Whitegate Refinery and related marketing assets in September 2016.

Interest and debt expense increased 29 percent in the second quarter of 2017 and increased 25 percent in the six-month period of 2017. The increases were mainly due to higher average debt principal balances and lower capitalized interest due to the Freeport LPG Export Terminal beginning operations in the fourth quarter of 2016. These increases were partially offset by lower interest rates on debt issued in April 2017 to repay \$1,500 million of 2.95% Senior Notes that came due in the second quarter of 2017.

Net income attributable to noncontrolling interest increased \$11 million in the second quarter of 2017 and increased \$26 million in the six-month period of 2017, reflecting the contribution of assets to Phillips 66 Partners during 2016.

See Note 20—Income Taxes, in the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements, for information regarding our provision for income taxes and effective tax rates.

Table of Contents

Segment Results

Midstream

	Three Months Ended June 30		Six Months Ended June 30	
	2017	2016	2017	2016
Millions of Dollars				
Net Income (Loss) Attributable to Phillips 66				
Transportation	\$51	65	107	137
NGL	(5)	(17)	(1)	(28)
DCP Midstream	13	(9)	30	(5)
Total Midstream	\$59	39	136	104

	Thousands of Barrels Daily			
Transportation Volumes				
Pipelines*	3,430	3,638	3,449	3,563
Terminals	2,581	2,442	2,489	2,325
Operating Statistics				
NGL fractionated**	177	174	176	168
NGL extracted***	367	416	354	399

* Pipelines represent the sum of volumes transported through each separately tariffed pipeline segment, including our share of equity volumes from Yellowstone Pipe Line Company and Lake Charles Pipe Line Company.

** Excludes DCP Midstream.

*** Includes 100 percent of DCP Midstream's volumes.

	Dollars Per Gallon	
Weighted Average NGL Price*		
DCP Midstream	\$0.55	0.46 0.57

* Based on index prices from the Mont Belvieu and Conway market hubs that are weighted by NGL component and location mix.

The Midstream segment gathers, processes, transports and markets natural gas; and transports, stores, fractionates and markets NGL in the United States. In addition, this segment transports crude oil and other feedstocks to our refineries and other locations, delivers refined and specialty products to market, and provides terminaling and storage services for crude oil and petroleum products. The segment also stores, refrigerates, and exports liquefied petroleum gas primarily to Asia and Europe. The Midstream segment includes our master limited partnership, Phillips 66 Partners LP, as well as our 50 percent equity investment in DCP Midstream.

Earnings from the Midstream segment increased \$20 million in the second quarter of 2017, and increased \$32 million in the six-month period of 2017.

Transportation earnings decreased \$14 million in the second quarter of 2017 and \$30 million in the six-month period of 2017. The decreases were mainly due to higher operating costs, primarily related to integrity and maintenance activities, and higher income attributable to noncontrolling interests, reflecting the contribution of assets to Phillips 66

Partners. These decreases were partially offset by improved volumes and earnings from equity affiliates in both the three- and six-month periods of 2017.

Table of Contents

Results from our NGL business improved \$12 million in the second quarter of 2017 and \$27 million in the six-month period of 2017. Both periods benefited from higher realized margins, which include results from the Freeport LPG Export Terminal. The increases were partially offset by higher depreciation expense and operating costs, primarily related to the Freeport LPG Export Terminal, in both the three- and six-month periods of 2017.

Earnings from our investment in DCP Midstream increased \$22 million in the second quarter of 2017. The increase was mainly driven by improved hedging results and higher commodity prices, partially offset by lower volumes. Earnings from our investment in DCP Midstream increased \$35 million in the six-month period of 2017. The increase was mainly driven by improved hedging results and higher commodity prices. The increase was partially offset by a favorable legal settlement recognized in 2016 and lower volumes in the six-month period of 2017. In addition, the increases in both periods in 2017 reflect the gain recognized from the sale of a non-core gathering system in the second quarter of 2017.

Effective January 1, 2017, DCP Midstream, LLC and its master limited partnership (then named DCP Midstream Partners, LP, subsequently renamed DCP Midstream, LP on January 11, 2017, and referred to herein as DCP Partners) closed a transaction in which DCP Midstream, LLC contributed subsidiaries owning all of its operating assets and its existing debt to DCP Partners, in exchange for approximately 31.1 million DCP Partners units. Following the transaction, we and our co-venturer retained our 50/50 investment in DCP Midstream, LLC and DCP Midstream, LLC retained its incentive distribution rights in DCP Partners, through its ownership of the general partner of DCP Partners, and held a 38 percent interest in DCP Partners. See the “Equity Affiliates” section of “Significant Sources of Capital” in “Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations” for additional information on this transaction.

See the “Business Environment and Executive Overview” section for information on market factors impacting this quarter’s results.

Table of Contents

Chemicals

	Three	Six
	Months	Months
	Ended	Ended
	June 30	June 30
	2017	2016
	2017	2016
	Millions of Dollars	

Net Income Attributable to Phillips 66	\$ 196	190	377	346
--	--------	-----	-----	-----

Millions of Pounds

CPChem Externally Marketed Sales Volumes*

Olefins and Polyolefins (O&P)	4,137	4,139	8,153	8,141
Specialties, Aromatics and Styrenics (SA&S)	1,175	1,212	2,381	2,466
	5,312	5,351	10,534	10,607

* Includes 100 percent of CPChem's outside sales of produced petrochemical products, as well as commission sales from equity affiliates.

Olefins and Polyolefins Capacity Utilization (percent)* 98% 92 93 93

* Revised to exclude polyethylene pipe operations. Prior periods recast for comparability.

The Chemicals segment consists of our 50 percent interest in CPChem, which we account for under the equity method. CPChem uses NGL and other feedstocks to produce petrochemicals. These products are then marketed and sold or used as feedstocks to produce plastics and other chemicals. We structure our reporting of CPChem's operations around two primary business lines: Olefins and Polyolefins (O&P) and Specialties, Aromatics and Styrenics (SA&S).

Earnings from the Chemicals segment increased \$6 million in the second quarter of 2017. The increase was mainly driven by higher O&P volumes, lower O&P controllable costs, and improved polyethylene and benzene margins. These increases were partially offset by lower equity earnings from CPChem's equity affiliates.

Earnings from the Chemicals segment increased \$31 million in the six-month period of 2017. The increase was mainly driven by higher O&P volumes and benzene margins. In addition, CPChem recognized a gain from the sale of its K-Resin® SBC business in the first quarter of 2017. These increases were partially offset by lower equity earnings from CPChem's O&P equity affiliates, as well as lower SA&S equity earnings due to an impairment recognized by CPChem.

See the "Business Environment and Executive Overview" section for information on market factors impacting this quarter's results.

Table of Contents

Refining

	Three Months Ended		Six Months Ended	
	June 30 2017	June 30 2016	June 30 2017	June 30 2016
Millions of Dollars				
Net Income (Loss) Attributable to Phillips 66				
Atlantic Basin/Europe	\$107	32	57	36
Gulf Coast	53	5	381	73
Central Corridor	27	55	89	75
West Coast	37	57	(44)	51
Worldwide	\$224	149	483	235

Dollars Per Barrel

Refining Margins*				
Atlantic Basin/Europe	\$7.90	6.15	7.20	5.97
Gulf Coast	6.74	5.18	7.36	5.94
Central Corridor	9.96	8.65	10.25	8.05
West Coast	10.83	10.94	10.44	10.34
Worldwide	8.44	7.13	8.49	7.12

* Based on total processed inputs and includes proportional share of refining margins contributed by certain equity affiliates.

Thousands of Barrels Daily

Operating Statistics				
Refining operations*				
Atlantic Basin/Europe				
Crude oil capacity	520	588	520	588
Crude oil processed	533	594	450	585
Capacity utilization (percent)	103	%101	87	100
Refinery production	575	629	516	620
Gulf Coast				
Crude oil capacity	743	743	743	743
Crude oil processed	715	738	691	709
Capacity utilization (percent)	96	%99	93	95
Refinery production	801	817	775	786
Central Corridor				
Crude oil capacity	493	493	493	493
Crude oil processed	465	500	468	486
Capacity utilization (percent)	94	%101	95	99
Refinery production	485	520	489	507
West Coast				
Crude oil capacity	360	360	360	360
Crude oil processed	366	348	323	336
Capacity utilization (percent)	102	%97	90	93
Refinery production	388	371	347	360
Worldwide				
Crude oil capacity	2,116	2,184	2,116	2,184
Crude oil processed	2,079	2,180	1,932	2,116

Edgar Filing: Phillips 66 - Form 10-Q

Capacity utilization (percent)	98	%100	91	97
Refinery production	2,249	2,337	2,127	2,273

* Includes our share of equity affiliates.

Table of Contents

The Refining segment buys, sells and refines crude oil and other feedstocks into petroleum products (such as gasoline, distillates and aviation fuels) at 13 refineries, mainly in the United States and Europe.

Earnings for the Refining segment increased \$75 million in the second quarter of 2017. The increase was primarily due to higher refining realized margins, resulting from improved clean product differentials, secondary product margins and improved distillate crack spreads, partially offset by lower feedstock advantage. These impacts were further offset by higher controllable costs as a result of increased turnaround activities.

Earnings for the Refining segment increased \$248 million in the six-month period of 2017. The increase in earnings was mainly due to a gain recognized from the consolidation of MSLP, which owns a delayed coker and related facilities at the Sweeny Refinery. Earnings were also impacted by higher realized refining margins, which were more than offset by increased turnaround costs. See Note 5—Business Combinations, in the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements, for additional information.

See the “Business Environment and Executive Overview” section for information on market factors impacting this quarter’s results.

Our worldwide refining crude oil capacity utilization rate was 98 percent and 91 percent in the second quarter and six-month period of 2017, respectively, compared with 100 percent and 97 percent in the second quarter and six-month period of 2016, respectively. These decreases were primarily attributable to higher turnaround activities in 2017 as compared with 2016.

Table of Contents

Marketing and Specialties

	Three Months Ended June 30 2017	Three Months Ended June 30 2016	Six Months Ended June 30 2017	Six Months Ended June 30 2016
Net Income Attributable to Phillips 66				
Marketing and Other	\$181	199	305	361
Specialties	33	30	50	73
Total Marketing and Specialties	\$214	229	355	434

Millions of Dollars

	Dollars Per Barrel			
Realized Marketing Fuel Margin*				
U.S.	\$1.74	1.79	1.61	1.81
International	4.95	4.16	4.33	3.66

* On third-party petroleum products sales.

	Dollars Per Gallon			
U.S. Average Wholesale Prices*				
Gasoline	\$1.85	1.73	1.83	1.55
Distillates	1.71	1.51	1.73	1.34

* Excludes excise taxes.

	Thousands of Barrels Daily			
Marketing Petroleum Products Sales Volumes				
Gasoline	1,275	1,261	1,215	1,219
Distillates	912	975	874	939
Other products	18	19	16	16
Total	2,205	2,255	2,105	2,174

The M&S segment purchases for resale and markets refined petroleum products (such as gasoline, distillates and aviation fuels), mainly in the United States and Europe. In addition, this segment includes the manufacturing and marketing of specialty products (such as base oils and lubricants), as well as power generation operations.

The M&S segment earnings decreased \$15 million in the second quarter of 2017 and \$79 million in the six-month period of 2017. The decreases were primarily due to lower U.S. realized marketing margins. In addition, the six-month period results reflected increased turnaround activities and unplanned outages at Excel Paralubes.

See the “Business Environment and Executive Overview” section for information on marketing fuel margins and other market factors impacting this quarter’s results.

Table of Contents

Corporate and Other

	Millions of Dollars			
	Three Months Ended June 30		Six Months Ended June 30	
	2017	2016	2017	2016
Net Loss Attributable to Phillips 66				
Net interest	\$(65)	\$(52)	\$(130)	\$(106)
Corporate general and administrative expenses	(47)	(40)	(86)	(82)
Technology	(14)	(14)	(29)	(28)
Other	(17)	(5)	(21)	(22)
Total Corporate and Other	\$(143)	\$(111)	\$(266)	\$(238)

Net interest consists of interest and financing expense, net of interest income and capitalized interest. Net interest increased in the second quarter and for the six-month period of 2017, mainly due to lower capitalized interest and higher interest expense driven by higher average debt principal balances as a result of Phillips 66 Partners' debt issuance in October 2016.

The category "Other" includes certain income tax expenses, environmental costs associated with sites no longer in operation, foreign currency transaction gains and losses and other costs not directly associated with an operating segment. The increase in costs during the second quarter of 2017 reflected higher tax expense.

Table of Contents

CAPITAL RESOURCES AND LIQUIDITY

Financial Indicators

	Millions of Dollars Except as Indicated	
	June 30 2017	December 31 2016
Cash and cash equivalents	\$2,161	2,711
Short-term debt	493	550
Total debt	9,965	10,138
Total equity	23,806	23,725
Percent of total debt to capital*	30	% 30
Percent of floating-rate debt to total debt	17	% 3

* Capital includes total debt and total equity.

To meet our short- and long-term liquidity requirements, we look to a variety of funding sources but rely primarily on cash generated from operating activities. Additionally, Phillips 66 Partners raises funds for its growth activities through debt and equity offerings. During the first six months of 2017, we generated \$1,316 million in cash from operations. In addition, Phillips 66 Partners raised net proceeds of \$171 million from its continuous offering program of common units, and we collected \$325 million of previously issued related-party loans. Available cash was primarily used for capital expenditures and investments (\$928 million), repurchases of our common stock (\$666 million) and dividend payments on our common stock (\$686 million). During the first six months of 2017, cash and cash equivalents decreased by \$550 million to \$2,161 million.

In addition to cash flows from operating activities, we rely on our commercial paper and credit facility programs, asset sales and our ability to issue securities using our shelf registration statement to support our short- and long-term liquidity requirements. We believe current cash and cash equivalents and cash generated by operations, together with access to external sources of funds as described below under “Significant Sources of Capital,” will be sufficient to meet our funding requirements in the near and long term, including our capital spending, dividend payments, benefit plan contributions, debt repayment and share repurchases.

Significant Sources of Capital

Operating Activities

During the first six months of 2017, cash generated by operating activities was \$1,316 million, compared with \$1,413 million for the first six months of 2016. The decrease in the first six months of 2017, compared with the same period in 2016, primarily reflects the impact of higher inventory builds, which were partially offset by increased distributions from our equity affiliates.

Our short- and long-term operating cash flows are highly dependent upon refining and marketing margins, NGL prices, and chemicals margins. Prices and margins in our industry are typically volatile, and are driven by market conditions over which we have little or no control. Absent other mitigating factors, as these prices and margins fluctuate, we would expect a corresponding change in our operating cash flows.

The level and quality of output from our refineries also impacts our cash flows. Factors such as operating efficiency, maintenance turnarounds, market conditions, feedstock availability and weather conditions can affect output. We

actively manage the operations of our refineries, and any variability in their operations typically has not been as significant to cash flows as that caused by margins and prices.

Table of Contents

Equity Affiliates

Our operating cash flows are also impacted by distribution decisions made by our equity affiliates, including DCP Midstream, CPCChem and WRB. During the first six months of 2017, cash from operations included distributions of \$575 million from our equity affiliates, compared with \$253 million during the same period of 2016. In the second quarter of 2017, DCP Midstream resumed distributions. We cannot control the amount of future dividends from equity affiliates; therefore, future dividend payments by these companies are not assured.

Effective January 1, 2017, DCP Midstream, LLC and DCP Partners closed a transaction in which DCP Midstream, LLC contributed subsidiaries owning all of its operating assets, \$424 million of cash and \$3.15 billion of debt to DCP Partners, in exchange for DCP Partners units which had an estimated fair value of \$1.125 billion at the time of the transaction. We and our co-venturer retained our 50/50 investment in DCP Midstream, LLC, and DCP Midstream, LLC retained its incentive distribution rights in DCP Partners through its ownership of the general partner of DCP Partners. After the transaction, DCP Midstream, LLC held a 38 percent interest in DCP Partners. DCP Midstream, LLC, through its ownership of the general partner, has agreed, if required, to forgo receipt of incentive distribution rights up to \$100 million annually (100 percent basis) through 2019, to support a minimum distribution coverage ratio for DCP Partners. In connection with the transaction, DCP Midstream, LLC terminated its revolving credit agreement, which had previously served to limit distributions to its owners while amounts had been borrowed under the facility. As a result, distributions to the owners of DCP Midstream, LLC resumed in 2017.

Foreign Cash Holdings

At June 30, 2017, approximately 26 percent of our consolidated cash and cash equivalents balance was available for domestic use without incurring material U.S. income taxes in excess of the amounts already accrued in the financial statements. We believe the remaining amount, primarily attributable to cash held in foreign locations where we have asserted our intention to indefinitely reinvest earnings, does not materially affect our consolidated liquidity due to the following factors:

- A substantial portion of our foreign cash supports the liquidity needs and regulatory requirements of our foreign operations.
- We have the ability to fund a significant portion of our domestic capital requirements with cash provided by domestic operating activities.
- We have access to U.S. capital markets through our \$5 billion committed revolving credit facility, commercial paper program, and universal shelf registration statement.

Phillips 66 Partners LP

In 2016, Phillips 66 Partners began issuing common units under a continuous offering program, which allows for the issuance of up to an aggregate of \$250 million of Phillips 66 Partners' common units, in amounts, at prices and on terms to be determined by market conditions and other factors at the time of the offerings. We refer to this as an at-the-market, or ATM, program. For the six months ended June 30, 2017, on a settlement-date basis, Phillips 66 Partners issued 3,323,576 common units under the ATM program, which generated net proceeds of \$171 million. From inception through June 30, 2017, Phillips 66 Partners has issued an aggregate of 3,669,728 common units under the ATM program, generating net proceeds of \$190 million.

Credit Facilities and Commercial Paper

As of June 30, 2017, no amount had been drawn under our \$5 billion credit facility; however, \$51 million in letters of credit had been issued that were supported by this facility. As of June 30, 2017, there was \$50 million outstanding under the \$750 million revolving credit agreement of Phillips 66 Partners.

We have a \$5 billion commercial paper program, supported by our credit facility, for short-term working capital needs. Commercial paper maturities are generally limited to 90 days. As of June 30, 2017, we had no outstanding

commercial paper.

46

Table of Contents

Debt Issuances

On April 21, 2017, Phillips 66 completed a private offering of \$600 million aggregate principal amount of unsecured notes consisting of:

\$300 million of floating rate Notes due 2019.

\$300 million of floating rate Notes due 2020.

The notes are guaranteed by Phillips 66 Company, a wholly owned subsidiary. Phillips 66 used the net proceeds from the notes, together with a portion of the proceeds from \$900 million of term loans received in late April 2017 and discussed below, to repay its outstanding 2.95% Senior Notes upon maturity in May 2017, for capital expenditures and for general corporate purposes.

Interest on the notes is a floating rate equal to three-month LIBOR plus 0.65% per annum for the 2019 Notes and three-month LIBOR plus 0.75% per annum for the 2020 Notes. Interest on both series of notes is payable quarterly in arrears on January 15, April 15, July 15 and October 15, commencing in July 2017. The 2019 Notes mature on April 15, 2019, and the 2020 Notes mature on April 15, 2020.

The term loans consist of a \$450 million 364-day facility and a \$450 million three-year facility. Interest on the term loans is a floating rate based on either the Eurodollar rate or the reference rate, plus a margin determined by our long-term credit ratings.

Shelf Registration

We have a universal shelf registration statement on file with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) under which we, as a well-known seasoned issuer, have the ability to issue and sell an indeterminate amount of various types of debt and equity securities.

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

In 2016, the operating lease commenced on our headquarters facility in Houston, Texas. Under this lease agreement, we have a residual value guarantee with a maximum future exposure of \$554 million. The operating lease has a term of five years and provides us the option, at the end of the lease term, to request to renew the lease, purchase the facility, or assist the lessor in marketing it for resale.

We have residual value guarantees associated with railcar and airplane leases with maximum future exposures totaling \$350 million. For information on our need to perform under the railcar lease guarantee, see the Capital Requirements section to follow, as well as Note 11—Guarantees, in the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

Capital Requirements

For information about our capital expenditures and investments, see the “Capital Spending” section.

Our debt balance at June 30, 2017, and December 31, 2016, was \$10.0 billion and \$10.1 billion, respectively. Our debt-to-capital ratio was 30 percent at both June 30, 2017, and December 31, 2016. Our target debt-to-capital ratio is between 20 and 30 percent.

In May 2017, we repaid \$1,500 million of 2.95% Senior Notes upon maturity with the funding from the April 2017 debt issuances discussed above.

Also in May 2017, we repaid \$135 million of MSLP 8.85% Senior Notes due in 2019. This debt was assumed as a result of the consolidation of MSLP. See Note 5—Business Combinations, in the Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements, for additional information regarding MSLP.

Table of Contents

On May 3, 2017, our Board of Directors declared a quarterly cash dividend of \$0.70 per common share. The dividend was paid on June 1, 2017, to shareholders of record at the close of business on May 18, 2017. On July 12, 2017, our Board of Directors declared a quarterly cash dividend of \$0.70 per common share. This dividend is payable on September 1, 2017, to shareholders of record at the close of business on August 18, 2017.

Our Board of Directors at various times has authorized repurchases of our outstanding common stock, which aggregate to a total authorization of up to \$9 billion. The share repurchases are expected to be funded primarily through available cash. The shares will be repurchased from time to time in the open market at our discretion, subject to market conditions and other factors, and in accordance with applicable regulatory requirements. We are not obligated to acquire any particular amount of common stock and may commence, suspend or discontinue purchases at any time or from time to time without prior notice. During the first six months of 2017, we repurchased 8,390,954 shares at a cost of \$666 million. Since the inception of our share repurchases in 2012 through June 30, 2017, we have repurchased a total of 113,795,603 shares at a cost of \$8,104 million. Shares of stock repurchased are held as treasury shares.

During the first half of 2017, we contributed \$15 million to our U.S. benefit plans and \$17 million to our international benefit plans. We currently expect to make additional contributions of approximately \$425 million to our U.S. benefit plans and \$18 million to our international benefit plans during the remainder of 2017.

We own a 25 percent interest in the Dakota Access, LLC (DAPL) and Energy Transfer Crude Oil Company, LLC (ETCOP) joint ventures, which were formed to construct pipelines to deliver crude oil produced in the Bakken area of North Dakota to market centers in the Midwest and the Gulf Coast. In 2016, we and our co-venturer executed agreements, and an amendment to the original agreements, that provided we and our co-venturer would loan DAPL and ETCOP up to a maximum of \$1,411 million and \$76 million, respectively, with the amounts loaned by us and our co-venturer being proportionate to our ownership interests (Sponsor Loans). Also in 2016, DAPL and ETCOP secured a \$2.5 billion facility (Facility) with a syndicate of financial institutions on a limited recourse basis with certain guarantees. Allowable draws under the Facility were initially reduced and finally suspended in September 2016 pending resolution of permitting delays. As a result, DAPL and ETCOP resumed making draws under the Sponsor Loans. In February 2017, DAPL was granted the lone outstanding easement required to complete work beneath the Missouri River. As a result, construction of the pipelines resumed and draws under the Facility were reinitiated and all outstanding Sponsor Loans were paid in February 2017. Construction on both pipelines was completed, with commercial operations beginning in June 2017. As of June 30, 2017, DAPL and ETCOP have an aggregate balance outstanding under the Facility of \$2.5 billion.

In 2016, we and our co-venturer in WRB each made a \$75 million partner loan to provide for WRB's short-term operating needs. These partner loans were repaid in the first quarter of 2017.

During the first six months of 2017, we recognized an additional \$24 million of the residual value deficiency of our leased railcars. The residual value deficiency of \$42 million remaining at June 30, 2017, will be recognized on a straight-line basis with approximately 40 percent recognized through October 2017 and the remainder recognized through May 2019. Due to current market uncertainties, changes in the estimated fair values of railcars could occur, which could increase or decrease our currently estimated residual value deficiency. As of June 30, 2017, our maximum future exposure under the residual value guarantees was approximately \$311 million. For additional information, see Note 11—Guarantees, in the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

Table of Contents

Capital Spending

	Millions of Dollars	
	Six Months Ended	
	June 30	
	2017	2016
Capital Expenditures and Investments		
Midstream	\$ 381	730
Chemicals	—	—
Refining	475	538
Marketing and Specialties	38	37
Corporate and Other	34	65
Total consolidated from continuing operations	\$ 928	1,370
Selected Equity Affiliates*		
DCP Midstream	\$ 104	55
CPChem	387	541
WRB	64	80
	\$ 555	676

* Our share of capital spending.

Midstream

During the first six months of 2017, capital spending in our Midstream segment included construction activities related to increasing storage capacity at our crude oil and petroleum products terminal located near Beaumont, Texas, wrap-up activities related to our Freeport LPG Export Terminal and spending associated with return, reliability and maintenance projects in our Transportation and NGL businesses. Other major construction activities included the further development of Phillips 66 Partners' 40-percent-owned joint venture Bayou Bridge Pipeline, and the development of two crude oil pipelines by our 25-percent-owned joint ventures, DAPL and ETCOP. Construction on the DAPL and ETCOP pipelines was completed, with commercial operations beginning in June 2017.

During the first six months of 2017, DCP Midstream had a self-funded capital program, and thus had no new capital infusions from us or our co-venturer. During this period, on a 100 percent basis, DCP Midstream's capital expenditures and investments were approximately \$207 million, primarily for expansion capital expenditures including construction of the Mewbourn 3 plant and investments in the Sand Hills Pipeline joint venture, and maintenance capital expenditures for existing assets.

Chemicals

During the first six months of 2017, CPChem had a self-funded capital program, and thus required no new capital infusions from us or our co-venturer. During this period, on a 100 percent basis, CPChem's capital expenditures and investments were \$774 million, primarily for its U.S. Gulf Coast Petrochemicals Project. We expect CPChem to self-fund its capital program in 2017.

Refining

Capital spending for the Refining segment during the first six months of 2017 was primarily for air emission reduction projects to meet new environmental standards, refinery upgrade projects to increase accessibility of advantaged crudes and improve product yields, improvements to the operating integrity of key processing units and safety-related projects.

Major construction activities included:

• Installation of facilities to comply with U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Tier 3 gasoline regulations at the Sweeny and Bayway refineries.

• Installation of facilities to improve processing of advantaged crudes at the Billings and Lake Charles refineries.

Table of Contents

Installation of facilities to improve clean product yield at the Bayway and Ponca City refineries, as well as the jointly owned Wood River refinery.

Our project to increase advantaged crude processing at the Billings Refinery was completed in June 2017 and is operating at design specifications.

Generally, our equity affiliates in the Refining segment are intended to have self-funding capital programs.

Marketing and Specialties

Capital spending for the M&S segment during the first six months of 2017 was primarily for reliability and maintenance projects and projects targeted at developing our new international sites.

Contingencies

A number of lawsuits involving a variety of claims that arose in the ordinary course of business have been filed against us or are subject to indemnifications provided by us. We also may be required to remove or mitigate the effects on the environment of the placement, storage, disposal or release of certain chemical, mineral and petroleum substances at various active and inactive sites. We regularly assess the need for financial recognition or disclosure of these contingencies. In the case of all known contingencies (other than those related to income taxes), we accrue a liability when the loss is probable and the amount is reasonably estimable. If a range of amounts can be reasonably estimated and no amount within the range is a better estimate than any other amount, then the minimum of the range is accrued. We do not reduce these liabilities for potential insurance or third-party recoveries. If applicable, we accrue receivables for probable insurance or other third-party recoveries. In the case of income-tax-related contingencies, we use a cumulative probability-weighted loss accrual in cases where sustaining a tax position is less than certain.

Based on currently available information, we believe it is remote that future costs related to known contingent liability exposures will exceed current accruals by an amount that would have a material adverse impact on our consolidated financial statements. As we learn new facts concerning contingencies, we reassess our position both with respect to accrued liabilities and other potential exposures. Estimates particularly sensitive to future changes include contingent liabilities recorded for environmental remediation, tax and legal matters. Estimated future environmental remediation costs are subject to change due to such factors as the uncertain magnitude of cleanup costs, the unknown time and extent of such remedial actions that may be required, and the determination of our liability in proportion to that of other potentially responsible parties. Estimated future costs related to tax and legal matters are subject to change as events evolve and as additional information becomes available during the administrative and litigation processes.

Legal and Tax Matters

Our legal and tax matters are handled by our legal and tax organizations. These organizations apply their knowledge, experience and professional judgment to the specific characteristics of our cases and uncertain tax positions. We employ a litigation management process to manage and monitor the legal proceedings against us. Our process facilitates the early evaluation and quantification of potential exposures in individual cases and enables the tracking of those cases that have been scheduled for trial and/or mediation. Based on professional judgment and experience in using these litigation management tools and available information about current developments in all our cases, our legal organization regularly assesses the adequacy of current accruals and determines if adjustment of existing accruals, or establishment of new accruals, is required. In the case of income-tax-related contingencies, we monitor tax legislation and court decisions, the status of tax audits and the statute of limitations within which a taxing authority can assert a liability.

Environmental

Like other companies in our industry, we are subject to numerous international, federal, state and local environmental laws and regulations. For a discussion of the most significant of these environmental laws and regulations, including those with associated remediation obligations, see the “Environmental” section in Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations in our 2016 Annual Report on Form 10-K.

We occasionally receive requests for information or notices of potential liability from the EPA and state environmental agencies alleging that we are a potentially responsible party under the Federal Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA) or an equivalent state statute. On occasion, we also have been made a party to cost recovery litigation by those agencies or by private parties. These requests, notices and lawsuits assert potential

Table of Contents

liability for remediation costs at various sites that typically are not owned by us, but allegedly contain wastes attributable to our past operations. As of December 31, 2016, we reported that we had been notified of potential liability under CERCLA and comparable state laws at 31 sites within the United States. During the first six months of 2017, there were two new sites for which we received notice of potential liability and three sites were deemed resolved and closed, leaving 30 sites with potential liability at June 30, 2017.

Notwithstanding any of the foregoing, and as with other companies engaged in similar businesses, environmental costs and liabilities are inherent concerns in our operations and products, and there can be no assurance that material costs and liabilities will not be incurred. However, we currently do not expect any material adverse effect on our results of operations or financial position as a result of compliance with current environmental laws and regulations.

Climate Change

There has been a broad range of proposed or promulgated state, national and international laws focusing on greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions reduction, including various regulations proposed or issued by the EPA. These proposed or promulgated laws apply or could apply in states and/or countries where we have interests or may have interests in the future. Laws regulating GHG emissions continue to evolve, and while it is not possible to accurately estimate either a timetable for implementation or our future compliance costs relating to implementation, such laws potentially could have a material impact on our results of operations and financial condition as a result of increasing costs of compliance, lengthening project implementation and agency review items, or reducing demand for certain hydrocarbon products. We continue to monitor legislative and regulatory actions and legal proceedings globally relating to GHG emissions for potential impacts on our operations.

For examples of legislation and regulation or precursors for possible regulation that do or could affect our operations, see the “Climate Change” section in Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations in our 2016 Annual Report on Form 10-K.

We consider and take into account anticipated future GHG emissions in designing and developing major facilities and projects, and implement energy efficiency initiatives to reduce such emissions. GHG emissions, legal requirements regulating such emissions, and the possible physical effects of climate change on our coastal assets are incorporated into our planning, investment and risk management decision-making.

NEW ACCOUNTING STANDARDS

In February 2017, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) issued Accounting Standards Update (ASU) No. 2017-05, “Other Income—Gains and Losses from the Derecognition of Nonfinancial Assets.” This ASU clarifies the scope and accounting for the sale or transfer of nonfinancial assets and in substance nonfinancial assets to noncustomers, including partial sales. This ASU will eliminate the use of carryover basis for most nonmonetary exchanges, including contributions of assets to equity method joint ventures. These amendments could result in the entity recognizing a gain or loss on the sale or transfer of nonfinancial assets. Public entities should apply the guidance in ASU No. 2017-05 to annual periods beginning after December 15, 2017, including interim periods within those periods. We are currently evaluating the provisions of ASU No. 2017-05.

In January 2017, the FASB issued ASU No. 2017-01, “Business Combinations (Topic 805): Clarifying the Definition of a Business,” which clarifies the definition of a business with the objective of adding guidance to assist in evaluating whether transactions should be accounted for as acquisitions of assets or businesses. The amendment provides a screen for determining when a transaction involves an acquisition of a business. If substantially all of the fair value of the gross assets acquired is concentrated in a single identifiable asset or a group of similar identifiable assets, then the transaction is not considered an acquisition of a business. If the screen is not met, then the amendment requires that to

be considered a business, the operation must include at a minimum an input and a substantive process that together significantly contribute to the ability to create an output. The guidance may reduce the number of transactions accounted for as business acquisitions. Public business entities should apply the guidance in ASU No. 2017-01 to annual periods beginning after December 15, 2017, including interim periods within those periods, with early adoption permitted. The amendments should be applied prospectively and no disclosures are required at the effective date. We are currently evaluating the provisions of ASU No. 2017-01.

Table of Contents

In June 2016, the FASB issued ASU No. 2016-13, “Financial Instruments—Credit Losses (Topic 326): Measurement of Credit Losses on Financial Instruments.” The new standard amends the impairment model to utilize an expected loss methodology in place of the currently used incurred loss methodology, which will result in the more timely recognition of losses. Public business entities should apply the guidance in ASU No. 2016-13 for annual periods beginning after December 15, 2019, including interim periods within those annual periods. Early adoption will be permitted for annual periods beginning after December 15, 2018. We are currently evaluating the provisions of ASU No. 2016-13 and assessing the impact on our financial statements.

In February 2016, the FASB issued ASU No. 2016-02, “Leases (Topic 842).” In the new standard, the FASB modified its determination of whether a contract is a lease rather than whether a lease is a capital or operating lease under the previous accounting principles generally accepted in the United States (GAAP). A contract represents a lease if a transfer of control occurs over an identified property, plant or equipment for a period of time in exchange for consideration. Control over the use of the identified asset includes the right to obtain substantially all of the economic benefits from the use of the asset and the right to direct its use. The FASB continued to maintain two classifications of leases—financing and operating—which are substantially similar to capital and operating leases in the previous lease guidance. Under the new standard, recognition of assets and liabilities arising from operating leases will require recognition on the balance sheet. The effect of all leases in the statement of comprehensive income and the statement of cash flows will be largely unchanged. Lessor accounting will also be largely unchanged. Additional disclosures will be required for financing and operating leases for both lessors and lessees. Public business entities should apply the guidance in ASU No. 2016-02 for annual periods beginning after December 15, 2018, including interim periods within those annual periods. Early adoption is permitted. Entities are required to adopt the ASU using a modified retrospective approach, subject to certain optional practical expedients, and apply the provisions of ASU No. 2016-02 to leasing arrangements existing at or entered into after the earliest comparative period presented in the financial statements. We are currently evaluating the provisions of ASU No. 2016-02 and assessing its impact on our financial statements.

In January 2016, the FASB issued ASU No. 2016-01, “Financial Instruments—Overall (Subtopic 825-10): Recognition and Measurement of Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities,” to meet its objective of providing more decision-useful information about financial instruments. The majority of this ASU’s provisions amend only the presentation or disclosures of financial instruments; however, one provision will also affect net income. Equity investments carried under the cost method or lower of cost or fair value method of accounting, in accordance with current GAAP, will have to be carried at fair value upon adoption of ASU No. 2016-01, with changes in fair value recorded in net income. For equity investments that do not have readily determinable fair values, a company may elect to carry such investments at cost less impairments, if any, adjusted up or down for price changes in similar financial instruments issued by the investee, when and if observed. Public business entities should apply the guidance in ASU No. 2016-01 for annual periods beginning after December 15, 2017, and interim periods within those annual periods, with early adoption prohibited. We are currently evaluating the provisions of ASU No. 2016-01. Our initial review indicates that ASU No. 2016-01 will have a limited impact on our financial statements.

In May 2014, the FASB issued ASU No. 2014-09, “Revenue from Contracts with Customers (Topic 606).” This ASU and other related updates are intended to improve comparability of revenue recognition practices across entities, industries, jurisdictions and capital markets and expand disclosure requirements. In August 2015, the FASB issued ASU No. 2015-14, “Revenue from Contracts with Customers (Topic 606): Deferral of the Effective Date.” The amendment in this ASU defers the effective date of ASU No. 2014-09 for all entities for one year. Public business entities should apply the guidance in ASU No. 2014-09 to annual reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2017, including interim reporting periods within that reporting period. Early adoption is permitted only as of annual reporting periods beginning after December 31, 2016, including interim reporting periods within that reporting period. Retrospective or modified retrospective application of the accounting standard is required. We are currently evaluating the provisions of ASU No. 2014-09 and assessing the impact on our financial statements. As part of our assessment

work to-date, we have formed an implementation work team, completed training on the new ASU's revenue recognition model and are continuing our contract review and documentation. Our expectation is to adopt the standard on January 1, 2018, using the modified retrospective application. In addition, we expect to present revenue net of sales-based taxes collected from our customers resulting in no impact to earnings. Sales-based taxes include excise taxes on petroleum product sales as noted on our consolidated statement of income. Our evaluation of the new ASU is ongoing, which includes understanding the impact of adoption on earnings from equity method investments. Based upon our analysis to-date, we have not identified any other material impact on our financial statements other than disclosures.

Table of Contents

CAUTIONARY STATEMENT FOR THE PURPOSES OF THE “SAFE HARBOR” PROVISIONS OF THE PRIVATE SECURITIES LITIGATION REFORM ACT OF 1995

This report includes forward-looking statements within the meaning of Section 27A of the Securities Act of 1933 and Section 21E of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. You can identify our forward-looking statements by the words “anticipate,” “estimate,” “believe,” “budget,” “continue,” “could,” “intend,” “may,” “plan,” “potential,” “predict,” “seek,” “should,” “expect,” “objective,” “projection,” “forecast,” “goal,” “guidance,” “outlook,” “effort,” “target” and similar expressions.

We based the forward-looking statements on our current expectations, estimates and projections about us and the industries in which we operate in general. We caution you these statements are not guarantees of future performance as they involve assumptions that, while made in good faith, may prove to be incorrect, and involve risks and uncertainties we cannot predict. In addition, we based many of these forward-looking statements on assumptions about future events that may prove to be inaccurate. Accordingly, our actual outcomes and results may differ materially from what we have expressed or forecast in the forward-looking statements. Any differences could result from a variety of factors, including the following:

- Fluctuations in NGL, crude oil, petroleum products and natural gas prices and refining, marketing and petrochemical margins.
- Failure of new products and services to achieve market acceptance.
- Unexpected changes in costs or technical requirements for constructing, modifying or operating our facilities or transporting our products.
- Unexpected technological or commercial difficulties in manufacturing, refining or transporting our products, including chemicals products.
- Lack of, or disruptions in, adequate and reliable transportation for our NGL, crude oil, natural gas and refined products.
- The level and success of drilling and quality of production volumes around DCP Midstream’s assets and its ability to connect supplies to its gathering and processing systems, residue gas and NGL infrastructure.
 - Inability to timely obtain or maintain permits, including those necessary for capital projects; comply with government regulations; or make capital expenditures required to maintain compliance.
- Failure to complete definitive agreements and feasibility studies for, and to timely complete construction of, announced and future capital projects.
- Potential disruption or interruption of our operations due to accidents, weather events, civil unrest, political events, terrorism or cyber attacks.
- International monetary conditions and exchange controls.
- Substantial investment or reduced demand for products as a result of existing or future environmental rules and regulations.
- Liability resulting from litigation or for remedial actions, including removal and reclamation obligations under environmental regulations.
- General domestic and international economic and political developments including: armed hostilities; expropriation of assets; changes in governmental policies relating to NGL, crude oil, natural gas or refined product pricing, regulation or taxation; and other political, economic or diplomatic developments.
- Changes in tax, environmental and other laws and regulations (including alternative energy mandates) applicable to our business.
- Limited access to capital or significantly higher cost of capital related to changes to our credit profile or illiquidity or uncertainty in the domestic or international financial markets.
- The operation, financing and distribution decisions of our joint ventures.
- Domestic and foreign supplies of crude oil and other feedstocks.
- Domestic and foreign supplies of petrochemicals and refined products, such as gasoline, diesel, aviation fuel and home heating oil.

- Governmental policies relating to exports of crude oil and natural gas.
- Overcapacity or undercapacity in the midstream, chemicals and refining industries.
- Fluctuations in consumer demand for refined products.
- The factors generally described in Item 1A.—Risk Factors in our 2016 Annual Report on Form 10-K.

Table of Contents

Item 3. QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK

Our commodity price risk and interest rate risk at June 30, 2017, did not differ materially from the risks disclosed under Item 7A of our 2016 Annual Report on Form 10-K.

Item 4. CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

We maintain disclosure controls and procedures designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed in reports we file or submit under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the Act), is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in SEC rules and forms, and that such information is accumulated and communicated to management, including our principal executive and principal financial officers, as appropriate, to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure. As of June 30, 2017, with the participation of management, our Chairman and Chief Executive Officer and our Executive Vice President, Finance and Chief Financial Officer carried out an evaluation, pursuant to Rule 13a-15(b) of the Act, of the effectiveness of our disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Rule 13a-15(e) of the Act). Based upon that evaluation, our Chairman and Chief Executive Officer and our Executive Vice President, Finance and Chief Financial Officer concluded that our disclosure controls and procedures were operating effectively as of June 30, 2017.

There have been no changes in our internal control over financial reporting, as defined in Rule 13a-15(f) of the Act, in the quarterly period ended June 30, 2017, that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting.

Table of Contents

PART II. OTHER INFORMATION

Item 1. LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

The following is a description of reportable legal proceedings, including those involving governmental authorities under federal, state and local laws regulating the discharge of materials into the environment, for this reporting period. There was one new matter that arose during the second quarter of 2017. There were no material developments that occurred with respect to matters previously reported in our 2016 Annual Report on Form 10-K or our Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarterly period ended March 31, 2017. While it is not possible to accurately predict the final outcome of these pending proceedings, if any one or more of such proceedings were decided adversely to Phillips 66, we expect there would be no material effect on our consolidated financial position. Nevertheless, such proceedings are reported pursuant to SEC regulations.

Our U.S. refineries are implementing two separate consent decrees, regarding alleged violations of the Federal Clean Air Act, with the EPA, five states and one local air pollution agency. Some of the requirements and limitations contained in the decrees provide for stipulated penalties for violations. Stipulated penalties under the decrees are not automatic, but must be requested by one of the agency signatories. As part of periodic reports under the decrees or other reports required by permits or regulations, we occasionally report matters that could be subject to a request for stipulated penalties. If a specific request for stipulated penalties meeting the reporting threshold set forth in SEC rules is made pursuant to these decrees based on a given reported exceedance, we will separately report that matter and the amount of the proposed penalty.

New Matter

On June 27, 2017, Phillips 66 settled with the San Francisco Regional Water Quality Control Board for certain exceedances of copper and chlorine under the Rodeo Refinery's National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System permit. The payment agreed was \$109,000.

Item 1A. RISK FACTORS

There have been no material changes from the risk factors disclosed in Item 1A of our 2016 Annual Report on Form 10-K.

Table of Contents

Item 2. UNREGISTERED SALES OF EQUITY SECURITIES AND USE OF PROCEEDS

Issuer Purchases of Equity Securities

Period	Total Number of Shares Purchased*	Average Price Paid per Share	Total Number of Shares Purchased as Part of Publicly Announced Plans or Programs**	Millions of Dollars Approximate Dollar Value of Shares that May Yet Be Purchased Under the Plans or Programs
April 1-30, 2017	1,233,570	\$ 77.44	1,233,570	\$ 1,181
May 1-31, 2017	1,719,177	78.89	1,719,177	1,045
June 1-30, 2017	1,903,745	78.60	1,903,745	896
Total	4,856,492	\$ 78.41	4,856,492	

* Includes repurchase of shares of common stock from company employees in connection with the company's broad-based employee incentive plans, when applicable.

** Our Board of Directors has authorized repurchases totaling up to \$9 billion of our outstanding common stock. The current authorization was announced in

July 2014, in the amount of \$2 billion, and increased to \$4 billion as announced in October 2015. The authorization does not have an expiration date. The

share repurchases are expected to be funded primarily through available cash. The shares under these authorizations will be repurchased from time to time

in the open market at the company's discretion, subject to market conditions and other factors, and in accordance with applicable regulatory requirements.

We are not obligated to acquire any particular amount of common stock and may commence, suspend or discontinue purchases at any time or from time to

time without prior notice. Shares of stock repurchased are held as treasury shares.

Table of Contents

Item 6. EXHIBITS

Exhibit Number	Exhibit Description
4.1	Indenture, dated as of April 21, 2017, among Phillips 66, as issuer, Phillips 66 Company, as guarantor, and Wells Fargo Bank, National Association, as trustee, in respect of senior debt securities of Phillips 66 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.1 to the Current Report on Form 8-K dated April 21, 2017).
4.2	Form of the terms of the 2019 Notes and the 2020 Notes, including the form of the 2019 Notes and the 2020 Notes (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.2 to the Current Report on Form 8-K dated April 21, 2017).
12	Computation of Ratio of Earnings to Fixed Charges.
31.1	Certification of Chief Executive Officer pursuant to Rule 13a-14(a) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934.
31.2	Certification of Chief Financial Officer pursuant to Rule 13a-14(a) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934.
32	Certifications pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350.
101.INS	XBRL Instance Document.
101.SCH	XBRL Schema Document.
101.CAL	XBRL Calculation Linkbase Document.
101.LAB	XBRL Labels Linkbase Document.
101.PRE	XBRL Presentation Linkbase Document.
101.DEF	XBRL Definition Linkbase Document.

Table of Contents

SIGNATURES

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

PHILLIPS 66

/s/ Chukwuemeka A. Oyolu
Chukwuemeka A. Oyolu
Vice President and Controller
(Chief Accounting and Duly Authorized Officer)

Date: August 1, 2017

58