

CHS INC
Form 10-K/A
February 13, 2004

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SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

Washington, D.C. 20549

Form 10-K/A-2

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

For the Fiscal Year Ended August 31, 2003

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: 0-50150

CHS Inc.

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Minnesota

(State or other jurisdiction of incorporation or organization)

41-0251095

(I.R.S. Employer Identification Number)

5500 Cenex Drive

Inver Grove Heights, Minnesota 55077

(Address of principal executive office, including zip code)

(651) 355-6000

(Registrant's Telephone number, including area code)

Securities Registered Pursuant to Section 12(b) of the Act:

None

Securities Registered Pursuant to Section 12(g) of the Act:

8% Cumulative Redeemable Preferred Stock

(Title of Class)

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 if disclosure of delinquent filers pursuant to Item 405 of Regulation S-K is not contained herein, and will not be contained, to the best of the registrant's knowledge, in definitive proxy or information statements incorporated by reference in Part III of this Form 10-K or any amendment to this Form 10-K:

Indicate by check mark whether the Registrant is an accelerated filer (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act). Yes No

State the aggregate market value of the voting and non-voting common equity held by non-affiliates computed by reference to the price at which the common equity was last sold, or the average bid and asked price of such common equity, as of the last business day of the registrant's most recently completed second fiscal quarter:

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The registrant's voting and non-voting common equity has no market value (the registrant is a member cooperative).

Indicate the number of shares outstanding of each of the registrant's classes of common stock, as of the latest practicable date: The registrant has no common stock outstanding.

DOCUMENTS INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE

None.

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This Form 10-K/A-2 amends Items 1, 9A and 15(a)(3) to the Registrant's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended August 31, 2003, as previously amended by the Registrant's Form 10-K/A-1. In addition, in connection with the filing of this Form 10-K/A-2 and pursuant to the rules of the Securities and Exchange Commission, the Registrant is including with this Form 10-K/A-2 certain currently dated certifications. No other changes have been made to the Annual Report and this Form 10-K/A-2 does not modify or update the disclosure contained in the Form 10-K as amended by the Form 10-K/A-1 in any way other than as required to reflect the amendments discussed above and reflected below.

PART I.

Item 1. Business

CAUTIONARY STATEMENT REGARDING FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

The information in this Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended August 31, 2003, includes forward-looking statements within the meaning of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995 with respect to the Company. In addition, the Company and its representatives and agents may from time to time make other written or oral forward-looking statements, including statements contained in the Company's filings with the Securities and Exchange Commission and its reports to its members and securityholders. Words and phrases such as will likely result, are expected to, is anticipated, estimate, project and similar expressions identify forward-looking statements. The Company wishes to caution readers not to place undue reliance on any forward-looking statements, which speak only as of the date made.

The Company's forward-looking statements are subject to risks and uncertainties that could cause actual results to differ materially from those discussed in the forward-looking statements. This Cautionary Statement is for the purpose of qualifying for the safe harbor provisions of the Act and is intended to be a readily available written document that contains factors which could cause results to differ materially from those projected in the forward-looking statements. The following matters, among others, may have a material adverse effect on the business, financial condition, liquidity, results of operations or prospects, financial or otherwise, of the Company. Reference to this Cautionary Statement in the context of a forward-looking statement shall be deemed to be a statement that any one or more of the following factors may cause actual results to differ materially from those which might be projected, forecasted, estimated or budgeted by the Company in the forward-looking statement or statements.

The following factors are in addition to any other cautionary statements, written or oral, which may be made or referred to in connection with any particular forward-looking statement. The following review should not be construed as exhaustive.

The Company undertakes no obligation to revise any forward-looking statements to reflect future events or circumstances.

OUR REVENUES AND OPERATING RESULTS COULD BE ADVERSELY AFFECTED BY CHANGES IN COMMODITY PRICES. Our revenues and earnings are affected by market prices for commodities such as crude oil, natural gas, grain, oilseeds, and flour. Commodity prices generally are affected by a wide range of factors beyond our control, including the weather, disease, insect damage, drought, the availability and adequacy of supply, government regulation and policies, and general political and economic conditions. We are also exposed to fluctuating commodity prices as the result of our inventories of commodities, typically grain and petroleum products, and purchase and sale contracts at fixed or partially fixed prices. At any time, our inventory levels and unfulfilled fixed or partially fixed price contract obligations may be substantial. Increases in market prices for commodities that we purchase without a corresponding increase in the prices of our products or our sales volume or a decrease in our other operating expenses could reduce our revenues and net income.

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In our energy operations, profitability depends largely on the margin between the cost of crude oil that we refine and the selling prices that we obtain for our refined products. Prices for both crude oil and for gasoline, diesel fuel, and other refined petroleum products fluctuate widely. Factors influencing these prices, many of which are beyond our control, include:

levels of worldwide and domestic supplies;

capacities of domestic and foreign refineries;

the ability of the members of OPEC to agree to and maintain oil price and production controls, and the price and level of foreign imports generally;

political instability or armed conflict in oil-producing regions;

the level of consumer demand;

the price and availability of alternative fuels;

the availability of pipeline capacity; and

domestic and foreign governmental regulations and taxes.

The long-term effects of these and other conditions on the prices of crude oil and refined petroleum products are uncertain and ever-changing. Accordingly, we expect our margins on and the profitability of our energy business to fluctuate, possibly significantly, over time.

OUR OPERATING RESULTS COULD BE ADVERSELY AFFECTED IF OUR MEMBERS WERE TO DO BUSINESS WITH OTHERS RATHER THAN WITH US. We do not have an exclusive relationship with our members and our members are not obligated to supply us with their products or purchase products from us. Our members often have a variety of distribution outlets and product sources available to them. If our members were to sell their products to other purchasers or purchase products from other sellers, our revenues would decline and our results of operations could be adversely affected.

WE PARTICIPATE IN HIGHLY COMPETITIVE BUSINESS MARKETS IN WHICH WE MAY NOT BE ABLE TO CONTINUE TO COMPETE SUCCESSFULLY. We operate in several highly competitive business segments and our competitors may succeed in developing new or enhanced products that are better than ours, and may be more successful in marketing and selling their products than we are with ours. Competitive factors include price, service level, proximity to markets, product quality and marketing. In some of our business segments, such as Energy, we compete with companies that are larger, better known and have greater marketing, financial, personnel and other resources. As a result, we may not be able to continue to compete successfully with our competitors.

CHANGES IN FEDERAL INCOME TAX LAWS OR IN OUR TAX STATUS COULD INCREASE OUR TAX LIABILITY AND REDUCE OUR NET INCOME. Current federal income tax laws, regulations and interpretations regarding the taxation of cooperatives, which allow us to exclude income generated through business with or for a member (patronage income) from our taxable income, could be changed. If this occurred, or if in the future we were not eligible to be taxed as a cooperative, our tax liability would significantly increase and our net income significantly decrease.

WE INCUR SIGNIFICANT COSTS IN COMPLYING WITH APPLICABLE LAWS AND REGULATIONS. ANY FAILURE TO MAKE THE CAPITAL INVESTMENTS NECESSARY TO COMPLY WITH THESE LAWS AND REGULATIONS COULD EXPOSE US TO FINANCIAL LIABILITY. We are subject to numerous federal, state and local provisions regulating our business and operations and we incur and expect to incur significant capital and operating expenses to comply with these laws and regulations. We may be unable to pass on those expenses to customers without experiencing volume and margin losses. For example, capital expenditures for upgrading our refineries, largely to comply with regulations requiring the reduction of sulfur levels in refined petroleum products, are expected to be approximately \$87.0 million for our Laurel, Montana refinery and \$324.0 million for National Cooperative Refinery Association's McPherson, Kansas refinery, of which \$8.7 million had been

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spent at the Laurel refinery and \$36.5 million had been spent by NCRA at the McPherson refinery as of August 31, 2003. We expect all of these compliance capital expenditures at the refineries to be complete by December 31, 2005, and anticipate funding these projects with a combination of cash flows from operations and debt proceeds.

We establish reserves for the future cost of meeting known compliance obligations, such as remediation of identified environmental issues. However, these reserves may prove inadequate to meet our actual liability. Moreover, amended, new or more stringent requirements, stricter interpretations of existing requirements or the future discovery of currently unknown compliance issues may require us to make material expenditures or subject us to liabilities that we currently do not anticipate. Furthermore, our failure to comply with applicable laws and regulations could subject us to administrative penalties and injunctive relief, civil remedies including fines and injunctions, and recalls of our products.

ENVIRONMENTAL LIABILITIES COULD ADVERSELY AFFECT OUR RESULTS AND FINANCIAL CONDITION. Many of our current and former facilities have been in operation for many years and, over that time, we and other operators of those facilities have generated, used, stored and disposed of substances or wastes that are or might be considered hazardous under applicable environmental laws, including chemicals and fuels stored in underground and above-ground tanks. Any past or future actions in violation of applicable environmental laws could subject us to administrative penalties, fines and injunctions. Moreover, future or unknown past releases of hazardous substances could subject us to private lawsuits claiming damages and to adverse publicity.

ACTUAL OR PERCEIVED QUALITY, SAFETY OR HEALTH RISKS ASSOCIATED WITH OUR PRODUCTS COULD SUBJECT US TO LIABILITY AND DAMAGE OUR BUSINESS AND REPUTATION. If any of our food or feed products became adulterated or misbranded, we would need to recall those items and could experience product liability claims if consumers were injured as a result. A widespread product recall or a significant product liability judgment could cause our products to be unavailable for a period of time or a loss of consumer confidence in our products. Even if a product liability claim is unsuccessful or is not fully pursued, the negative publicity surrounding any assertion that our products caused illness or injury could adversely affect our reputation with existing and potential customers and our corporate and brand image. Moreover, claims or liabilities of this sort might not be covered by our insurance or by any rights of indemnity or contribution that we may have against others. In addition, general public perceptions regarding the quality, safety or health risks associated with particular food or feed products, such as the concern in some quarters regarding genetically modified crops, could reduce demand and prices for some of the products associated with our businesses. To the extent that consumer preferences evolve away from products that our members or we produce for health or other reasons, such as the growing demand for organic food products, and we are unable to develop products that satisfy new consumer preferences, there will be a decreased demand for our products.

OUR OPERATIONS ARE SUBJECT TO BUSINESS INTERRUPTIONS AND CASUALTY LOSSES; WE DO NOT INSURE AGAINST ALL POTENTIAL LOSSES AND COULD BE SERIOUSLY HARMED BY UNEXPECTED LIABILITIES. Our operations are subject to business interruptions due to unanticipated events such as explosions, fires, pipeline interruptions, transportation delays, equipment failures, crude oil or refined product spills, inclement weather and labor disputes. For example:

our oil refineries and other facilities are potential targets for terrorist attacks that could halt or discontinue production;

our inability to negotiate acceptable contracts with unionized workers in our operations could result in strikes or work stoppages; and

the significant inventories that we carry could be damaged or destroyed by catastrophic events, extreme weather conditions or contamination.

We maintain insurance against many, but not all, potential losses or liabilities arising from these operating hazards, but uninsured losses or losses above our coverage limits are possible. Uninsured losses

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and liabilities arising from operating hazards could have a material adverse effect on our financial position or results of operations.

OUR COOPERATIVE STRUCTURE LIMITS OUR ABILITY TO ACCESS EQUITY CAPITAL. As a cooperative, we may not sell common equity in our company. In addition, existing laws and our articles of incorporation and bylaws contain limitations on dividends of 8% of any preferred stock that we may issue. These limitations restrict our ability to raise equity capital and may adversely affect our ability to compete with enterprises that do not face similar restrictions.

CONSOLIDATION AMONG THE PRODUCERS OF PRODUCTS WE PURCHASE AND CUSTOMERS FOR PRODUCTS WE SELL COULD ADVERSELY AFFECT OUR REVENUES AND OPERATING RESULTS. Consolidation has occurred among the producers of products we purchase, including crude oil and grain, and it is likely to continue in the future. Consolidation could increase the price of these products and allow suppliers to negotiate pricing and other contract terms that are less favorable to us. Consolidation also may increase the competition among consumers of these products to enter into supply relationships with a smaller number of producers resulting in potentially higher prices for the products we purchase.

Consolidation among purchasers of our products and in wholesale and retail distribution channels has resulted in a smaller customer base for our products and intensified the competition for these customers. For example, ongoing consolidation among distributors and brokers of food products and food retailers has altered the buying patterns of these businesses, as they have increasingly elected to work with product suppliers who can meet their needs nationwide rather than just regionally or locally. If these distributors, brokers, and retailers elect not to purchase our products, our sales volumes, revenues, and profitability could be significantly reduced.

IF OUR CUSTOMERS CHOSE ALTERNATIVES TO OUR REFINED PETROLEUM PRODUCTS OUR REVENUES AND PROFITS MAY DECLINE. Numerous alternative energy sources currently under development could serve as alternatives to our gasoline, diesel fuel and other refined petroleum products. If any of these alternative products become more economically viable or preferable to our products for environmental or other reasons, demand for our energy products would decline. Demand for our gasoline, diesel fuel and other refined petroleum products also could be adversely affected by increased fuel efficiencies.

OUR AGRONOMY BUSINESS IS DEPRESSED AND COULD CONTINUE TO UNDERPERFORM IN THE FUTURE. Demand for agronomy products in general has been adversely affected in recent years by drought and poor weather conditions, idle acreage and development of insect and disease-resistant crops. These factors could cause Agriliance, LLC, an agronomy marketing and distribution venture in which we own a minority interest, to be unable to operate at profitable margins. In addition, these and other factors, including fluctuations in the price of natural gas and other raw materials, an increase in recent years in domestic and foreign production of fertilizer, and intense competition within the industry, in particular from lower-cost foreign producers, have created particular pressure on producers of fertilizers. As a result, CF Industries, Inc., a fertilizer manufacturer in which we hold a minority cooperative interest, has suffered significant losses in recent years as it has incurred increased prices for raw materials but has been unable to pass those increased costs on to its customers.

TECHNOLOGICAL IMPROVEMENTS IN AGRICULTURE COULD DECREASE THE DEMAND FOR OUR AGRONOMY PRODUCTS. Technological advances in agriculture could decrease the demand for crop nutrients, and other crop input products and services that we provide. Genetically engineered seeds that resist disease and insects or meet certain nutritional requirements could affect the demand for our crop nutrients and crop protection products, as well as the demand for fuel that we sell and which is used to operate application equipment relating to these products.

WE OPERATE SOME OF OUR BUSINESS THROUGH JOINT VENTURES IN WHICH OUR RIGHTS TO CONTROL BUSINESS DECISIONS ARE LIMITED. Several parts of our business, including in particular our agronomy business segment and portions of our grain marketing, wheat milling

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and foods businesses, are operated through joint ventures with unaffiliated third parties. By operating a business through a joint venture, we have less control over business decisions than we have in our wholly owned businesses. In particular, we generally cannot act on major business initiatives in our joint ventures without the consent of the other party or parties in that venture.

THE COMPANY

CHS Inc. (CHS or the Company) is one of the nation's leading integrated agricultural companies. As a cooperative, the Company is owned by farmers and ranchers and their local cooperatives from the Great Lakes to the Pacific Northwest and from the Canadian border to Texas. CHS buys commodities from and provides products and services to its members and other customers. The Company provides a wide variety of products and services, from initial agricultural inputs such as fuels, farm supplies, crop nutrients and crop protection products, to agricultural outputs that include grains and oilseeds, grain and oilseed processing and food products. A portion of the Company's operations are conducted through equity investments and joint ventures whose operating results are not fully consolidated with the Company's results; rather, a proportionate share of the income or loss from those entities is included as a component in the Company's net income under the equity method of accounting. For the fiscal year ended August 31, 2003, the Company's total revenues were \$9.4 billion.

The Company's operations are organized into five business segments: Agronomy, Energy, Country Operations and Services, Grain Marketing and Processed Grains and Foods. Together these business segments create vertical integration to link producers with consumers. The first two segments, Agronomy and Energy, produce and provide for the wholesale distribution of inputs that are essential for crop production. The third segment, Country Operations and Services, serves as the Company-owned retailer of a portion of these crop inputs and also serves as the first handler of a significant portion of the crops marketed and processed by the Company. The fourth segment, Grain Marketing, purchases and resells grains and oilseeds originated by the Country Operations and Services segment, by member cooperatives and also by third parties. The fifth business segment, Processed Grains and Foods, converts grains and oilseeds into value-added products.

Only producers of agricultural products and associations of producers of agricultural products may be members of CHS. The Company's earnings derived from business conducted with these members are allocated to members based on the volume of business they do with the Company. Members receive earnings in the form of patronage refunds (which are also called patronage dividends) in cash and patron's equities, which may be redeemed over time. Earnings derived from non-members are taxed at regular corporate rates and are retained by the Company as unallocated equity. The Company also receives patronage refunds from the cooperatives in which it is a member if those cooperatives have earnings to distribute and the Company qualifies for patronage refunds from them.

The origins of CHS date back to the early 1930s with the founding of the predecessor companies of Cenex, Inc. and Harvest States Cooperatives. CHS emerged as the result of the merger of the two entities in 1998, and is headquartered in Inver Grove Heights, Minnesota. In August 2003, the Company changed its name from Cenex Harvest States Cooperatives to CHS Inc.

The international sales information and segment information in Notes 2 and 11 to the consolidated financial statements are incorporated by reference into the following business segment descriptions.

The business segment financial information presented below does not represent the results that would have been obtained had the relevant business segment been operated as an independent business.

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AGRONOMY

Overview

Through the Agronomy business segment, the Company is engaged in the manufacture of crop nutrients and the wholesale distribution of crop nutrients and crop protection products. The Company conducts its agronomy operations primarily through two investments – a 20% cooperative ownership interest in CF Industries, Inc. (CF Industries) and, effective January 2000, a 25% ownership interest in Agrilience, LLC (Agrilience). CF Industries manufactures crop nutrient products, particularly nitrogen and phosphate fertilizers, and is one of the largest suppliers to Agrilience. Agrilience is one of North America's largest wholesale distributors of crop nutrients, crop protection products and other agronomy products based on sales.

There is significant seasonality in the sale of crop nutrients and crop protection products and services, with peak activity coinciding with the planting and input seasons.

The Company's minority ownership interests in CF Industries and Agrilience are treated as investments, and therefore, those entities' revenues and expenses are not reflected in the Company's operating results. CF Industries is treated as a cost method investment and Agrilience is treated as an equity method investment. CF Industries and Agrilience each have their own line of financing, without recourse to the Company.

Operations

CF Industries. CF Industries is an interregional agricultural cooperative involved in the manufacturing of crop nutrient products. It is one of North America's largest producers of nitrogen and phosphate fertilizers based on plant capacity. Through its members, CF Industries' nitrogen and phosphate fertilizer products reach farmers and ranchers in 48 states and two Canadian provinces. CF Industries conducts its operations primarily from the following facilities:

a nitrogen manufacturing and processing facility at Donaldsonville, Louisiana;

a phosphate mine and phosphate fertilizer plant in central Florida; and

a 66% ownership interest in a nitrogen fertilizer manufacturing and processing facility in Alberta, Canada.

Agrilience. Agrilience is one of the nation's largest wholesale distributors of crop nutrients (fertilizers) and crop protection products (insecticides, fungicides and pesticides) based on sales, accounting for an estimated 19% of the U.S. market for crop nutrients and approximately 26% of the U.S. market for crop protection products. As a wholesale distributor, Agrilience has warehouse, distribution and service facilities located throughout the country. Agrilience also owns and operates retail agricultural units in the southern United States. Agrilience purchased approximately 36% of its fertilizer from CF Industries during fiscal year 2003, and purchases most of its crop protection products from Monsanto and Sygenta.

Agrilience was formed in 2000 when CHS, Farmland Industries Inc. (Farmland) and Land O' Lakes, Inc. (Land O' Lakes) contributed their respective agronomy businesses to the new company in consideration for ownership interests (25% each for CHS and Farmland and 50% for Land O' Lakes) in the venture. CHS and Farmland hold their interests in Agrilience through United Country Brands, LLC, a 50/50 jointly-owned holding company.

In April, 2003, CHS acquired a 13.1% additional economic interest in the crop protection products business of Agrilience (the CPP Business) for a cash payment of \$34.3 million. After the transaction, the economic interests in Agrilience are owned 50% by Land O' Lakes, 25% plus an additional 13.1% of the CPP Business by CHS and 25% less 13.1% of the CPP Business by Farmland. The ownership or governance interests in Agrilience did not change with the purchase of this additional economic interest. Agrilience's earnings are split among the members based upon the respective economic interests of each member.

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Products and Services

CF Industries manufactures crop nutrient products, primarily nitrogen and phosphate fertilizers and potash. Agrilience wholesales crop nutrient products and crop protection products that include insecticides, fungicides, and pesticides. Agrilience also provides field and technical services, including soil testing, adjuvant and herbicide formulation, application and related services.

Sales and Marketing; Customers

CF Industries sells its crop nutrient products to large agricultural cooperatives and distributors. Its largest customers are Land O' Lakes, CHS and seven other regional cooperatives that wholesale the products to their members. Agrilience distributes agronomy products through approximately 2,200 local cooperatives from Ohio to the West Coast and from the Canadian border south to Kansas. Agrilience also provides sales and services through 48 Agrilience Service Centers and other retail outlets. Agrilience's largest customer is the Company's Country Operations and Services business segment. In 2003, Agrilience sold approximately \$1.3 billion of crop nutrient products and approximately \$1.2 billion of crop protection and other products.

Industry; Competition

Regulation. The Agronomy business segment's operations are subject to laws and related regulations and rules designed to protect the environment that are administered by the Environmental Protection Agency, the Department of Transportation and similar state agencies. These laws, regulations and rules govern the discharge of materials to the environment, air and water; reporting storage of hazardous wastes; the transportation, handling and disposition of wastes; and the labelling of pesticides and similar substances. Failure to comply with these laws, regulations and rules could subject CHS to administrative penalties, injunctive relief and civil remedies. CHS believes that it is in compliance with these laws, regulations and rules in all material respects and does not expect continued compliance to have a material effect on its capital expenditures, earnings or competitive position.

CF Industries. North American fertilizer producers operate in a highly competitive, global industry. Commercial fertilizers are world-traded commodities and producers compete principally on the basis of price and service. Many of the raw materials that are used in fertilizer production, such as natural gas, are often more expensive in the U.S. than other parts of the world. Crop nutrient margins and earnings have historically been cyclical; large profits generated throughout the mid-1990's attracted additional capital and expansion and the industry now suffers from excess capacity. These factors have produced depressed margins for North American fertilizer manufacturers over the past several years, although recently fertilizer margins have stabilized.

CF Industries competes with numerous domestic and international crop nutrient manufacturers.

Agrilience. The wholesale distribution of agronomy products is highly competitive and dependent upon relationships with agricultural producers and local cooperatives, proximity to producers and local cooperatives and competitive pricing. Moreover, the crop protection products industry is mature with slow growth predicted for the future, which has led distributors and suppliers to turn to consolidation and strategic partnerships to benefit from economies of scale and increased market share. Agrilience competes with other large agronomy distributors, as well as other regional or local distributors and retailers. Agrilience competes on the strength of its relationships with the members of the Company, Farmland and Land O' Lakes, its purchasing power and competitive pricing, and its attention to service in the field.

Major competitors of Agrilience in crop nutrient distribution include Agrium, Growmark, Cargill, United Suppliers and West Central. Major competitors of Agrilience in crop protection products distribution include Helena, ConAgra (UAP), Tenkoz and numerous smaller distribution companies.

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The Company accounts for its Agronomy business segment as follows:

CF Industries. The Company's investment in CF Industries of \$153 million on August 31, 2003 is carried on the balance sheet at cost, including allocated patronage. Since CF Industries is a cooperative, the Company recognizes income from the investment only if it receives patronage refunds. Over the past five years CF Industries has realized operating losses and, as a result, it has not issued any patronage refunds to its members. Historically, crop nutrients manufacturing earnings have been cyclical in nature. CHS management has performed the appropriate impairment tests of this investment, and based upon those tests, believes that fair market value exceeds its carrying value. The Company will continue to perform impairment tests annually, including reviewing operating results, or as circumstances dictate, which could result in an impairment to its CF Industries investment.

Agrilience. At August 31, 2003 the Company's equity investment in Agrilience was \$129.3 million. The Company recognizes earnings from Agrilience using the equity method of accounting, which results in the Company including its economic interest percentage of Agrilience's net earnings as equity income from investments. The Company applies related internal expenses against those earnings.

Summary operating results and identifiable assets for the Agronomy business segment for the fiscal years ended August 31, 2003, 2002 and 2001 are shown below:

| | 2003 | 2002 | 2001 |
|---------------------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| (dollars in thousands) | | | |
| Revenues: | | | |
| Net sales | | | |
| Patronage dividends | \$ (84) | \$ (89) | \$ 196 |
| Other revenues | | | |
| | (84) | (89) | 196 |
| Cost of goods sold | | | |
| Marketing, general and administrative | 8,138 | 8,957 | 8,503 |
| Operating losses | (8,222) | (9,046) | (8,307) |
| Interest | (974) | (1,403) | (4,529) |
| Equity income from investments | (20,773) | (13,425) | (7,360) |
| Income before income taxes | \$ 13,525 | \$ 5,782 | \$ 3,582 |
| Total identifiable assets August 31 | \$285,906 | \$242,015 | \$230,051 |

ENERGY**Overview**

CHS is the nation's largest cooperative energy company based on sales, with operations that include petroleum refining and pipelines; the supply, marketing and distribution of refined fuels (gasoline, diesel, and other energy products); the blending, sale and distribution of lubricants; and the wholesale supply of propane. The Energy business segment processes crude oil into refined petroleum products at refineries in Laurel, Montana (wholly-owned) and McPherson, Kansas (an entity in which CHS has an approximately 74.5% ownership interest) and sells those products under the Cenex brand to CHS's member cooperatives and others, through a network of approximately 1,500 independent retailers, including approximately 800 that operate Cenex/ Ampride convenience stores.

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Operations

Laurel Refinery. The Company's Laurel, Montana refinery processes medium and high sulfur crude oil into refined petroleum products that primarily include gasoline, diesel, and asphalt. The Laurel refinery sources approximately 90% of its crude oil supply from Canada, with the balance obtained from domestic sources. Laurel has access to Canadian and northwest Montana crude through the Company's wholly-owned Front Range Pipeline, LLC and other common carrier pipelines. The Laurel refinery also has access to Wyoming crude via common carrier pipelines from the south.

The Laurel facility processes approximately 55,000 barrels of crude oil per day to produce refined products that consist of approximately 42% gasoline, 30% diesel and other distillates and 28% asphalt and other residual products. Refined fuels produced at Laurel, Montana are available via the Yellowstone Pipeline to western Montana terminals and to Spokane and Moses Lake, Washington, south via common carrier pipelines to Wyoming terminals and Denver, Colorado, and east via the Company's wholly-owned Cenex Pipeline, LLC to Glendive, Montana, and Minot and Fargo, North Dakota.

McPherson Refinery. The McPherson, Kansas refinery is owned and operated by the National Cooperative Refinery Association (NCRA), of which the Company owns approximately 74.5%. The McPherson refinery processes low and medium sulfur crude oil into gasoline, diesel and other distillates, propane, and other products. McPherson sources approximately 95% of its crude oil from Kansas, Oklahoma, and Texas through NCRA-owned and common carrier pipelines.

The McPherson refinery processes approximately 80,000 barrels of crude oil per day to produce refined products that consist of approximately 57% gasoline, 34% diesel and other distillates, and 9% propane and other products. Approximately 90% of the refined fuels are shipped via NCRA's proprietary products pipeline to its terminal in Council Bluffs, Iowa and to other markets via common carrier pipelines. The balance of the fuels are loaded into trucks at the refinery.

Other Energy Operations. The Company owns and operates three propane terminals, four asphalt terminals and three lubricants blending and packaging facilities. The Company also owns and leases a fleet of liquid and pressure trailers and tractors which are used to transport refined fuels, propane and anhydrous ammonia.

Products and Services

The Energy business segment produces and sells (primarily wholesale) gasoline, diesel, propane, asphalt, lubricants and other related products and provides transportation services. It obtains the petroleum products that it sells both from the Laurel and McPherson refineries and from third parties.

Sales and Marketing; Customers

The Company makes approximately 75% of its refined fuel sales to members, with the balance sold to non-members. Sales are made wholesale to member cooperatives and through a network of independent retailers that operate convenience stores under the Cenex/ Ampride tradename. The Company sold approximately 1.5 billion gallons of gasoline and approximately 1.3 billion gallons of diesel fuel in fiscal year 2003. The Company also wholesales auto and farm machinery lubricants to both members and non-members. In fiscal year 2003, energy operations sold approximately 23 million gallons of lube oil. The Company is one of the nation's largest propane wholesalers based on gallons sold. In fiscal year 2003, energy operations sold approximately 844 million gallons of propane. Most of the propane sold in rural areas is for heating and agricultural consumption. Annual sales volumes of propane vary greatly depending on weather patterns and crop conditions.

Industry; Competition

Regulation. Governmental regulations and policies, particularly in the areas of taxation, energy and the environment, have a significant impact on the Company's Energy business segment. The Energy business segment's operations are subject to laws and related regulations and rules designed to protect the

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environment that are administered by the Environmental Protection Agency, the Department of Transportation and similar state agencies. These laws, regulations and rules govern the discharge of materials to the environment, air and water; reporting storage of hazardous wastes; the transportation, handling and disposition of wastes; and the labelling of pesticides and similar substances. Failure to comply with these laws, regulations and rules could subject CHS to administrative penalties, injunctive relief and civil remedies. CHS believes that it is in compliance with these laws, regulations and rules in all material respects and does not expect continued compliance to have a material effect on its capital expenditures, earnings or competitive position.

Like many other refineries, the Energy business segment's refineries are currently focusing their capital spending on reducing pollution. In particular, these refineries are currently working to comply with the Environmental Protection Agency low sulfur fuel regulations required by 2006, which are intended to lower the sulfur content of gasoline and diesel. The Company currently expects that the cost of compliance will be approximately \$87.0 million for the Company's Laurel, Montana refinery and \$324.0 million for NCRA's McPherson, Kansas refinery, of which \$8.7 million had been spent at the Laurel refinery and \$36.5 million had been spent by NCRA at the McPherson refinery as of August 31, 2003. The Company expects all of these compliance capital expenditures at the refineries to be complete by December 31, 2005, and anticipates funding these projects with a combination of cash flows from operations and debt proceeds.

The energy business is highly cyclical. Demand for crude oil and its products are driven by the condition of local and worldwide economies, local and regional weather patterns and taxation relative to other energy sources. Most of the Company's energy product market is located in rural areas, so sales activity tends to follow the planting and harvesting cycles. More fuel efficient equipment, reduced crop tillage, depressed prices for crops, warm winter weather, and government programs which encourage idle acres may all reduce demand for the Company's energy products.

The refining and wholesale fuels business is very competitive. Among the Company's competitors are some of the world's largest integrated petroleum companies, which have their own crude oil supplies, distribution and marketing systems. The Company also competes with smaller domestic refiners and marketers in the midwestern and northwestern United States, with foreign refiners who import products into the United States and with producers and marketers in other industries supplying other forms of energy and fuels to consumers. Given the commodity nature of the end products, profitability in the refining and marketing industry depends largely on margins, as well as operating efficiency, product mix, and costs of product distribution and transportation. The retail gasoline market is highly competitive, with much larger competitors that have greater brand recognition and distribution outlets throughout the country and the world. CHS owned and non-owned retail outlets are located primarily in the southern, midwestern and northwestern United States.

Table of Contents**Summary Operating Results**

Summary operating results and identifiable assets for the Energy business segment for the fiscal years ended August 31, 2003, 2002 and 2001 are shown below:

| | 2003 | 2002 | 2001 |
|---------------------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| (dollars in thousands) | | | |
| Revenues: | | | |
| Net sales | \$ 3,648,093 | \$ 2,657,689 | \$ 2,781,243 |
| Patronage dividends | 415 | 458 | 712 |
| Other revenues | 10,461 | 6,392 | 4,036 |
| | 3,658,969 | 2,664,539 | 2,785,991 |
| Cost of goods sold | 3,475,947 | 2,489,352 | 2,549,099 |
| Marketing, general and administrative | 63,740 | 66,731 | 48,432 |
| Operating earnings | 119,282 | 108,456 | 188,460 |
| Interest | 16,401 | 16,875 | 25,097 |
| Equity (income) loss from investments | (1,353) | 1,166 | 4,081 |
| Minority interests | 20,782 | 14,604 | 34,713 |
| Income before income taxes | \$ 83,452 | \$ 75,811 | \$ 124,569 |
| Total identifiable assets August 31 | \$ 1,449,652 | \$ 1,305,828 | \$ 1,154,036 |

COUNTRY OPERATIONS AND SERVICES**Overview**

The Country Operations and Services business segment purchases a variety of grains from the Company's producer members and provides cooperative members and producers with access to a full range of products and services including farm supplies, programs for crop and livestock production, hedging and insurance services, and agricultural operations financing. Country Operations and Services operates at 282 locations dispersed throughout Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Montana, Idaho, Washington and Oregon. Most of these locations purchase grain from farmers and sell agronomy products, energy products and feed to those same producers and others, although not all locations provide every product and service.

Products and Services

Grain Purchasing. The Company is one of the largest country elevator operators in North America based on the number of country elevators. Through a majority of its elevator locations, the Country Operations and Services business segment purchases grain from member and non-member producers and other elevators and grain dealers. Most of the grain purchased is either sold through the Company's Grain Marketing business segment or used for local feed and processing operations. For the year ended August 31, 2003, the Country Operations and Services business segment purchased approximately 298 million bushels of grain, primarily wheat (136 million bushels), corn (79 million bushels) and soybeans (46 million bushels). Of these bushels, 274 million were purchased from members and 204 million were sold through the Grain Marketing business segment.

Other Products. Country Operations and Services manufactures and sells other products, both directly and through ownership interests in other entities. These include seed; plant food; energy products; animal feed ingredients, supplements and products; animal health products; crop protection products; and processed sunflowers. The Company sells agronomy products at 155 locations, feed products at 128 locations and energy products at 93 locations. Farm supplies are purchased through cooperatives whenever possible.

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Financial Services. The Company has provided open account financing to more than 150 CHS members that are cooperatives (cooperative association members) in the past year. These arrangements involve the discretionary extension of credit in the form of term and seasonal loans and can also be used as a clearing account for settlement of grain purchases and as a cash management tool. A substantial part of the term and seasonal loans are sold to the National Bank for Cooperatives (CoBank), with CoBank purchasing up to 90% of any loan. The Company's guarantee exposure on these loans at August 31, 2003 was approximately \$6.7 million. Through its wholly-owned subsidiary Fin-Ag, Inc. the Company provides seasonal cattle feeding and swine financing loans, facility financing loans and crop production loans. It also provides consulting services to member cooperatives. Most loans are sold to CoBank under a separate program from that described above, under which the Company has guaranteed a portion of the loans. The Company's exposure at August 31, 2003 was approximately \$43.0 million. The Company's borrowing arrangements allow for the Company to retain up to \$110.0 million of loans in aggregate for both finance programs, or to sell the loans and extend guarantees up to \$150.0 million in aggregate.

The Company's wholly-owned subsidiary Country Hedging, Inc., which is a registered futures commission merchant and a clearing member of both the Minneapolis Grain Exchange and the Kansas City Board of Trade, is a full service commodity futures and options broker.

Ag States Agency, LLC is an independent insurance agency in which the Company holds a majority ownership interest. It sells insurance, including group benefits, property and casualty, and bonding programs. Its approximately 1,600 customers are primarily agricultural businesses, including local cooperatives and independent elevators, oil stations, agronomy and feed/seed plants, implement dealers, fruit and vegetable packers/warehouses, and food processors.

Industry; Competition

Regulation. The Country Operations and Services business segment's operations are subject to laws and related regulations and rules designed to protect the environment that are administered by the Environmental Protection Agency, the Department of Transportation and similar state agencies. These laws, regulations and rules govern the discharge of materials to the environment, air and water; reporting storage of hazardous wastes; the transportation, handling and disposition of wastes; and the labelling of pesticides and similar substances. The Country Operations and Services business segment's operations are also subject to laws and related regulations and rules administered by the United States Department of Agriculture, the Federal Food and Drug Administration, and other federal state, local and foreign governmental agencies that govern the processing, packaging, storage, distribution, advertising, labeling, quality and safety of feed and grain products. Failure to comply with these laws, regulations and rules could subject CHS to administrative penalties, injunctive relief, civil remedies and possible recalls of products. CHS believes that it is in compliance with these laws, regulations and rules in all material respects and does not expect continued compliance to have a material effect on its capital expenditures, earnings or competitive position.

Competition. Competitors for the purchase of grain include other elevators and large grain marketing companies. Competitors for farm supply include a variety of cooperatives, privately held and large national companies. The Company competes primarily on the basis of price, services and patronage.

Competitors to the Company's financing operations are primarily other financial institutions. The Company competes primarily on the basis of price, services and patronage. Country Hedging's competitors include international brokerage firms, national brokerage firms, regional brokerage firms (both cooperatives and non-cooperatives) as well as local introducing brokers, with competition driven by price and level of service. Ag States Agency, LLC competes with other insurance agencies, primarily on the basis of price and services.

Table of Contents**Summary Operating Results**

Summary operating results and identifiable assets for the Country Operations and Services business segment for the fiscal years ended August 31, 2003, 2002 and 2001 are shown below:

| | 2003 | 2002 | 2001 |
|---------------------------------------|------------------------|--------------|--------------|
| | (dollars in thousands) | | |
| Revenues: | | | |
| Net sales | \$ 1,885,825 | \$ 1,474,553 | \$ 1,577,268 |
| Patronage dividends | 2,467 | 2,572 | 3,683 |
| Other revenues | 81,739 | 80,789 | 80,479 |
| | 1,970,031 | 1,557,914 | 1,661,430 |
| Cost of goods sold | 1,876,811 | 1,474,392 | 1,569,884 |
| Marketing, general and administrative | 55,887 | 47,995 | 53,417 |
| Operating earnings | 37,333 | 35,527 | 38,129 |
| Gain on legal settlements | (10,867) | (2,970) | |
| Interest | 14,975 | 13,851 | 15,695 |
| Equity income from investments | (788) | (283) | (246) |
| Minority interests | 1,168 | 786 | 385 |
| Income before income taxes | \$ 32,845 | \$ 24,143 | \$ 22,295 |
| Total identifiable assets August 31 | \$ 857,523 | \$ 799,711 | \$ 679,053 |

GRAIN MARKETING**Overview**

CHS is the nation's largest cooperative marketer of grain and oilseed based on grain storage capacity and grain sales, handling about 1.1 billion bushels annually. During fiscal year 2003, the Company purchased approximately 67% of total grain volumes from individual and member cooperatives and the Country Operations and Services business segment, with the balance purchased from third parties. CHS arranges for the transportation of the grains either directly to customers or to Company owned or leased grain terminals and elevators awaiting delivery to domestic and foreign purchasers. The Company primarily conducts its Grain Marketing operations directly, but does conduct some of its business through two 50% owned joint ventures.

Operations

The Grain Marketing segment purchases grain directly and indirectly from agricultural producers primarily in the midwestern and western United States. The purchased grain is typically contracted for sale for future delivery at a specified location, with the Company responsible for handling the grain and arranging for its transportation to that location. The sale of grain is recorded after title to the commodity has transferred and final weights, grades and settlement price have been agreed upon. Amounts billed to the customer as part of a sales transaction include the costs for shipping and handling. The Company's ability to arrange efficient transportation, including loading capabilities onto unit trains, ocean-going vessels, and barges, is a significant part of the service it offers to its customers. Rail, vessel, barge and truck transportation is carried out by third parties, often under long-term freight agreements with the Company. Grain intended for export is usually shipped by rail or barge to an export terminal, where it is loaded onto ocean-going vessels. Grain intended for domestic use is usually shipped by rail or truck to various locations throughout the country.

CHS owns export terminals, river terminals, and elevators involved in the handling and transport of grain. River terminals at St. Paul, Savage, and Winona, Minnesota, and Davenport, Iowa are used to load

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grains onto barges for shipment to both domestic and export customers via the Mississippi River System. The Company's export terminal at Superior, Wisconsin provides access to the Great Lakes and St. Lawrence Seaway, and an export terminal at Myrtle Grove, Louisiana serves the Gulf market. In the Pacific Northwest, the Company conducts its grain marketing operations through United Harvest, LLC (a 50% joint venture with United Grain Corporation) and TEMCO, LLC (a 50% joint venture with Cargill, Incorporated). United Harvest, LLC operates grain terminals in Vancouver and Kalama, Washington. TEMCO, LLC operates a large export terminal in Tacoma, Washington. These facilities serve the Pacific market, as well as domestic grain customers in the western United States. Grain Suppliers, LLC, a wholly-owned subsidiary (previously a 50% joint venture), operates elevator facilities in Friona, Texas and Collins, Mississippi. In 2003, the Company opened an office in Sao Paulo, Brazil for the procurement of soybeans for the Grain Marketing segment's international customers.

Grain Marketing purchases most of its grain during the summer and fall harvest period. Because of the Company's geographic location and the fact that it is further from its export facilities, grain tends to be sold later than in other parts of the country. However, as many producers have significant on-farm storage capacity and in light of the Company's own storage capacity, the Grain Marketing business segment buys and ships grain throughout the year. Due to the amount of grain purchased and held in inventory, the Grain Marketing business segment has significant working capital needs at various times of the year. The amount of borrowings for this purpose, and the interest rate charged on those borrowings, directly affect the profitability of the Grain Marketing segment.

Products and Services

The primary grains purchased by the Grain Marketing business segment for the year ended August 31, 2003 were corn (412 million bushels), wheat (329 million bushels) and soybeans (245 million bushels). Of the total grains purchased by the Grain Marketing business segment during the year ended August 31, 2003, 508 million bushels were purchased from the Company's individual and cooperative association members, 204 million bushels were purchased from the Country Operations and Services business segment and the remainder were purchased from third parties.

Sales and Marketing; Customers

Purchasers include domestic and foreign millers, maltsters, feeders, crushers, and other processors. To a much lesser extent purchasers include intermediaries and distributors. Grain Marketing operations are not dependent on any one customer. The Grain Marketing segment has supply relationships calling for delivery of grain at prevailing market prices.

Industry; Competition

Regulation. The Grain Marketing business segment's operations are subject to laws and related regulations and rules designed to protect the environment that are administered by the Environmental Protection Agency, the Department of Transportation and similar state agencies. These laws, regulations and rules govern the discharge of materials to the environment, air and water; reporting storage of hazardous wastes; and the transportation, handling and disposition of wastes. The Grain Marketing business segment's operations are also subject to laws and related regulations and rules administered by the United States Department of Agriculture, the Federal Food and Drug Administration, and other federal state, local and foreign governmental agencies that govern the processing, packaging, storage, distribution, advertising, labeling, quality and safety of food and grain products. Failure to comply with these laws, regulations and rules could subject CHS to administrative penalties, injunctive relief, civil remedies and possible recalls of products. CHS believes that it is in compliance with these laws, regulations and rules in all material respects and does not expect continued compliance to have a material effect on its capital expenditures, earnings or competitive position.

Competition. The Grain Marketing business segment competes for both the purchase and sale of grain. Competition is intense and margins are low. Some competitors are integrated food producers, which

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may also be customers. A few major competitors have substantially greater financial resources than the Company.

In the purchase of grain from producers, location of the delivery facility is a prime consideration, but producers are increasingly willing to truck grain longer distances for sale. Price is affected by the capabilities of the facility; for example, if it is cheaper to deliver to a customer by unit train than by truck, a facility with unit train capability provides a price advantage. The Company believes that its relationships with individual members serviced by local Country Operations and Services locations and with cooperative members gives it a broad origination capability.

The Grain Marketing business segment competes for grain sales based on price, services and ability to provide the desired quantity and quality of grains. Location of facilities is a major factor in the ability to compete. Grain marketing operations compete with numerous grain merchandisers, including major grain merchandising companies such as Archer Daniels Midland (ADM), Cargill, Incorporated (Cargill), ConAgra, Bunge and Louis Dreyfus, each of which handle grain volumes of more than one billion bushels annually.

The results of the grain marketing business may be adversely affected by relative levels of supply and demand, both domestic and international, commodity price levels (including grain prices reported on national markets) and transportation costs and conditions. Supply is affected by weather conditions, disease, insect damage, acreage planted and government regulations and policies. Demand may be affected by foreign governments and their programs, relationships of foreign countries with the United States, the affluence of foreign countries, acts of war, currency exchange fluctuations and substitution of commodities. Demand may also be affected by changes in eating habits, by population growth, and by increased or decreased per capita consumption of some products.

Summary Operating Results

Summary operating results and identifiable assets for the Grain Marketing business segment for the fiscal years ended August 31, 2003, 2002 and 2001 are shown below:

| | <u>2003</u> | <u>2002</u> | <u>2001</u> |
|---------------------------------------|------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| | (dollars in thousands) | | |
| Revenues: | | | |
| Net sales | \$4,139,226 | \$3,281,469 | \$3,416,239 |
| Patronage dividends | 218 | 497 | 840 |
| Other revenues | 25,458 | 21,902 | 22,964 |
| | <u>4,164,902</u> | <u>3,303,868</u> | <u>3,440,043</u> |
| Cost of goods sold | 4,133,677 | 3,272,985 | 3,416,500 |
| Marketing, general and administrative | 21,072 | 22,213 | 22,396 |
| | <u>10,153</u> | <u>8,670</u> | <u>1,147</u> |
| Operating earnings | 10,153 | 8,670 | 1,147 |
| Interest | 4,738 | 4,807 | 8,144 |
| Equity loss (income) from investments | 1,673 | (4,257) | (4,519) |
| | <u>\$ 3,742</u> | <u>\$ 8,120</u> | <u>\$ (2,478)</u> |
| Income (loss) before income taxes | \$ 3,742 | \$ 8,120 | \$ (2,478) |
| | <u>\$ 450,415</u> | <u>\$ 481,232</u> | <u>\$ 345,696</u> |
| Total identifiable assets August 31 | \$ 450,415 | \$ 481,232 | \$ 345,696 |

PROCESSED GRAINS AND FOODS**Overview**

The Processed Grains and Foods business segment converts raw agricultural commodities into ingredients for finished food products or into finished consumer food products. The Company has focused

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on areas that allow it to utilize the products supplied by member producers. These areas are oilseed processing, wheat milling and foods.

The Processed Grains and Foods business segment's operations are subject to laws and related regulations and rules designed to protect the environment that are administered by the Environmental Protection Agency, the Department of Transportation and similar state agencies. These laws, regulations and rules govern the discharge of materials to the environment, air and water; reporting storage of hazardous wastes; and the transportation, handling and disposition of wastes. The Processed Grains and Foods business segment's operations are also subject to laws and related regulations and rules administered by the United States Department of Agriculture, the Federal Food and Drug Administration, and other federal state, local and foreign governmental agencies that govern the processing, packaging, storage, distribution, advertising, labeling, quality and safety of food and grain products. Failure to comply with these laws, regulations and rules could subject CHS to administrative penalties, injunctive relief, civil remedies and possible recalls of products. CHS believes that it is in compliance with these laws, regulations and rules in all material respects and does not expect continued compliance to have a material effect on its capital expenditures, earnings or competitive position.

Oilseed Processing

The Company's oilseed processing operations convert soybeans into soybean meal, soyflour, crude soyoil, refined soybean oil and associated by-products. These operations are conducted at a facility in Mankato, Minnesota that can crush 39 million bushels of soybeans on an annual basis, producing approximately 940,000 short tons of soybean meal and 460 million pounds of crude soybean oil. The same facility is able to produce approximately 1 billion pounds of refined soybean oil annually. Another crushing facility in Fairmont, Minnesota has a crushing capacity and crude soyoil output similar to the Mankato facility. The facility in Fairmont was essentially complete and became operational in the first fiscal quarter of 2004. Total costs for this new facility are estimated to be approximately \$85.0 million, of which \$68.9 million has been spent through August 31, 2003.

The Company's oilseed processing operations produce three primary products: refined oils, soybean meal and soyflour. Refined oils are used in processed foods, such as margarine, shortening, salad dressings and baked goods and, to a lesser extent for certain industrial uses for plastics, inks and paints. Soybean meal has a high protein content and is used for feeding livestock. Soyflour is used in the baking industry, as a milk replacement in animal feed and in industrial applications.

The Company's soy processing facilities are located in areas with a strong production base of soybeans and end-user market for the meal and soyflour. The Company purchases virtually all of its soybeans from members. The oilseed crushing operations currently produce approximately 45% of the crude oil that the Company refines; it purchases the balance from outside suppliers. Once the Fairmont, Minnesota crushing facility is fully operational, the oilseed crushing operations will produce approximately 85% of the crude oil the Company refines.

The Company's customers for refined oil are principally large food product companies located throughout the United States. However, over 50% of the customers are located in the midwest due to lower freight costs and slightly higher profitability. The largest customer for refined oil products is Ventura Foods, LLC (Ventura Foods), in which the Company holds a 50% ownership interest and with which the Company has a long-term supply agreement to supply minimum quantities of edible soybean oils as long as the Company maintains a minimum 25.5% ownership interest and the Company's price is comparative with other suppliers of the product. The Company's sales to Ventura Foods were \$78.5 million in fiscal year 2003. The Company also sells soymeal to almost 400 customers, primarily feed lots and feed mills in southern Minnesota; five of these customers accounted for approximately 58% of the soymeal sold. One customer accounted for 25% of soymeal sold and another customer accounted for 12% of soymeal sold. The Company sells soyflour to customers in the baking industry both domestically and for export.

The refined soybean products industry is highly competitive. Major industry competitors include ADM, Cargill, Ag Processing, Inc., and Bunge. These and other competitors have acquired other

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processors and have expanded existing plants, or are proposing to construct new plants, both domestically and internationally. Price, transportation costs, services and product quality drive competition. The Company estimates that it has a market share of approximately 4% to 5% of the domestic refined soybean oil market and less than 3% of the domestic soybean crushing capacity.

Soybeans are a commodity and their price can fluctuate significantly depending on production levels, demand for the refined products, and other supply and demand factors.

Wheat Milling

In January 2002, the Company and Cargill formed Horizon Milling, LLC (Horizon Milling), in which the Company owns 24% and Cargill owns the remaining 76%. Horizon Milling is the largest U.S. wheat miller based on milling capacity. Sales and purchases of wheat and durum by the Company to Horizon Milling during fiscal year 2003 were \$191.3 million and \$8.8 million, respectively. Horizon Milling's advance payments on grain to the Company were \$7.5 million on August 31, 2003, and are included in Customer advance payments on the Company's Consolidated Balance Sheets.

The Company ceased operations at its Huron, Ohio mill prior to the formation of Horizon Milling and the Company's facility lease expired on September 30, 2002. The Company has dismantled the milling equipment and is currently negotiating for the sale of the equipment that has not yet been sold. The Processed Grains and Foods business segment established an impairment of approximately \$6.5 million on the equipment during the fourth quarter of fiscal year 2002.

Foods

The Company has two primary areas of focus in the foods area: Ventura Foods, which produces oilseed based products such as margarine and salad dressing and which is 50% owned by the Company, and the production of Mexican foods such as tortillas, tortilla chips and entrees.

Ventura Foods. Ventura Foods manufactures, packages, distributes and markets bulk margarine, salad dressings, mayonnaise, salad oils, syrups, soup bases and sauces, many of which utilize soybean oil as a primary ingredient. Approximately 30% of Ventura Food's volume, based on sales revenues, comes from products for which Ventura Foods owns the brand, and the remainder comes from products that it produces for third parties. A variety of Ventura Food's product formulations and processes are proprietary to it or its customers. Ventura Foods is one of the largest manufacturers of margarine in the U.S. based on sales and is a major producer of many other products.

Ventura Foods has 13 manufacturing and distribution locations across the United States. It sources its raw materials, which consists primarily of soybean oil, canola oil, cottonseed oil, peanut oil and various other ingredients and supplies, from various national suppliers, including the Company's oilseed processing operations. It sells the products it manufactures to third parties as a contract manufacturer, as well as directly to retailers, food distribution companies and large institutional food service companies. Ventura Foods sales are approximately 60% in foodservice and the remainder split between retail and industrial customers who use edible oil products as ingredients in foods they manufacture for resale. One customer accounted for 23% of net sales during Ventura Foods' 2003 fiscal year.

Ventura Foods competes with a variety of large companies in the food manufacturing industry. Some of its major competitors are ADM, Cargill, Bunge, Unilever, ConAgra, ACH, Smuckers, Kraft, and CF Sauer.

Ventura Foods was created in 1996 and at the time was owned 40% by the Company and 60% by Wilsey Foods, Inc., a majority owned subsidiary of Mitsui & Co., Ltd. In March 2000, the Company purchased an additional 10% interest from Wilsey Foods, Inc. bringing the Company's total equity investment in Ventura Foods to 50%. The Company accounts for the Ventura Foods investment under the equity method of accounting.

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Mexican Foods. Since June 2000, the Company has acquired three regional producers of Mexican foods. Through its Mexican foods operations, the Company manufactures, packages, and distributes tortillas, tortilla chips and prepared frozen Mexican food products such as burritos and tamales. The Company sells these products under a variety of local and regional brand names and also produces private label products and co-packs for customers. The current operational focus is on integrating these disparate operations into a single business entity with consistent standards, systems and sales practices.

The tortilla and tortilla chip industry in the United States is comprised of a large number of small regional manufacturers and a few dominant manufacturers. The Company estimates that its Mexican foods operation has approximately a 1.5% share of the national tortilla market and less than a 1% share of the national tortilla chip market. On a national basis, the primary competitors are large chip and snack companies such as Frito Lay. During the Company's fiscal year ended August 31, 2003 one customer accounted for 13% of Mexican foods' net sales and another customer accounted for 12% of net sales.

Summary Operating Results

Summary operating results and identifiable assets for the Processed Grains and Foods business segment for the fiscal years ended August 31, 2003, 2002 and 2001 are shown below:

| | 2003 | 2002 | 2001 |
|---------------------------------------|------------------------|-----------|-----------|
| | (dollars in thousands) | | |
| Revenues: | | | |
| Net sales* | \$491,931 | \$496,084 | \$662,726 |
| Patronage dividends | 111 | 260 | 339 |
| Other revenues | 2,300 | (1,469) | (238) |
| | 494,342 | 494,875 | 662,827 |
| Cost of goods sold | 466,857 | 457,538 | 619,184 |
| Marketing, general and administrative | 36,540 | 36,930 | 44,870 |
| Operating (losses) earnings | (9,055) | 407 | (1,227) |
| Interest | 12,845 | 9,514 | 13,026 |
| Equity income from investments | (26,056) | (41,331) | (35,505) |
| Income before income taxes | \$ 4,156 | \$ 32,224 | \$ 21,252 |
| Total identifiable assets August 31 | \$498,872 | \$439,942 | \$430,871 |

* The sales decline from 2001 is primarily due to the formation of Horizon Milling. Since January 2002 the Company has accounted for the operating results of its milling operations under the equity method of accounting. Earnings from the Company's interest in Horizon Milling are included as part of equity income from investments.

PRICE RISK AND HEDGING

Whenever the Company enters into a commodity purchase commitment it incurs risks of carrying inventory, including risks related to price changes and performance (including delivery, quality, quantity and shipment period). The Company is exposed to risk of loss in the market value of positions held, consisting of inventory and purchase contracts at a fixed or partially fixed price in the event market prices decrease. The Company is also exposed to risk of loss on its fixed price or partially fixed price sales contracts in the event market prices increase.

To reduce the price change risks associated with holding fixed price commitments, the Company generally takes opposite and offsetting positions by entering into commodity futures contracts (either a straight futures contract or an options futures contract) on regulated commodity futures exchanges for

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grain, and regulated mercantile exchanges for refined products and crude oil. The crude oil and most of the grain and oilseed volume handled by the Company can be hedged. Some grains cannot be hedged because there are no futures for certain commodities. For those commodities, risk is managed through the use of forward sales and various pricing arrangements and to some extent cross-commodity futures hedging. While hedging activities reduce the risk of loss from changing market values of inventory, such activities also limit the gain potential which otherwise could result from changes in market prices of inventory. The Company's policy is to generally maintain hedged positions in grain. The Company's profitability from operations is primarily derived from margins on products sold and grain merchandised, not from hedging transactions. Hedging arrangements do not protect against nonperformance of a contract.

When a futures contract is entered into, an initial margin deposit must be sent to the applicable exchange or broker. The amount of the deposit is set by the exchange and varies by commodity. If the market price of a short futures contract increases, then an additional margin deposit (maintenance margin) would be required. Similarly, if the price of a long futures contract decreases, a maintenance margin deposit would be required and sent to the applicable exchange. Subsequent price changes could require additional maintenance margins or could result in the return of maintenance margins.

At any one time, inventory and purchase contracts for delivery to the Company may be substantial. The Company has risk management policies and procedures that include net position limits. These limits are defined for each commodity and include both trader and management limits. This policy, and computerized procedures in grain marketing operations, requires a review by operations management when any trader is outside of position limits and also a review by senior management of the Company if operating areas are outside of position limits. A similar process is used in energy operations. The position limits are reviewed at least annually with the management of the Company. The Company monitors current market conditions and may expand or reduce its risk management policies or procedures in response to changes in those conditions. In addition, all purchase and sale contracts are subject to credit approvals and appropriate terms and conditions.

EMPLOYEES

At August 31, 2003, CHS had approximately 6,820 full and part-time employees, which included approximately 560 employees of NCRA. Of that total, approximately 1,890 were employed in the Energy segment, 2,440 in the Country Operations and Services segment (not including an estimated 1,010 seasonal and temporary employees), 440 in the Grain Marketing segment, 850 in the Processed Grains and Foods segment and 190 in corporate and administrative functions. In addition to those employed directly by the Company, many employees work for the joint ventures in which the Company has an ownership interest. All of the employees in the Agronomy segment and a portion of the Grain Marketing and Processed Grains and Foods segments are employed in this manner.

Employees in certain areas are represented by collective bargaining agreements. Refinery workers in Laurel, Montana (185 employees), are represented by agreements with two unions (Paper, Allied-Industrial, Chemical and Energy Workers International Union (PACE) and Oil Basin Pipeliners Union (OBP)), for which agreements are in place through 2006 for PACE, and through 2006 for OBP in regard to wages and benefits. The contracts covering the NCRA McPherson, Kansas refinery (254 employees in the PACE union) are also in place through 2006. There are approximately 170 employees in transportation and lubricant plant operations that are covered by collective bargaining agreements that expire at various times. Production workers in grain marketing operations (144 employees) are represented by agreements with four unions which expire at various times from 2003 through 2005. In particular, grain marketing employees in the Bakers, Confectionary, Tobacco Workers and Grain Millers International Union in Superior, Wisconsin (49 employees) have contracts that have expired and are currently being negotiated, with the Company anticipating a successful resolution. Finally, certain production workers in oilseed processing operations are subject to collective bargaining agreements with the American Federation of Grain Millers (127 employees) and the Pipefitters' Union (2 employees) for which agreements are in place through 2006.

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MEMBERSHIP IN THE COMPANY AND AUTHORIZED CAPITAL

Introduction

The Company is an agricultural membership cooperative organized under Minnesota cooperative law to do business with member and non-member patrons. Patrons, and not the Company, are subject to income taxes on income from patronage. The Company is subject to income taxes on non-patronage-sourced income. See Tax Treatment below.

Distribution of Net Income; Patronage Refunds

The Company is required by its organizational documents annually to distribute net earnings derived from patronage business with members, after payment of dividends on equity capital, to members on the basis of patronage, except that the Board of Directors may elect to retain and add to the Company's unallocated capital reserve an amount not to exceed 10% of the distributable net income from patronage business. Net income from non-patronage business may be distributed to members or added to the unallocated capital reserve, in whatever proportions the Board of Directors deems appropriate.

These distributions, referred to as patronage refunds or patronage dividends, may be distributed in cash, patrons' equities, revolving fund certificates, securities of the Company or others or any combination designated by the Board of Directors. Since 1998, the Board of Directors has distributed patronage refunds the form of 30% cash and 70% patrons' equities (see Patrons' Equities below). The Board of Directors may change the mix in the form of the patronage refunds in the future. In making distributions, the Board of Directors may use any method of allocation that, in its judgment, is reasonable and equitable. Patronage refunds distributed during the years ended August 31, 2003, 2002 and 2001 were \$88.3 million (\$26.5 million in cash), \$132.6 million (\$40.1 million in cash) and \$86.4 million (\$26.1 million in cash), respectively.

Patrons' Equities

Patrons' equities are in the form of a book entry and represent a right to receive cash or other property, including securities, when redeemed by the Company. Patrons' equities form part of the capital of the Company, do not bear interest and are not subject to redemption upon request of a member. Patrons' equities are redeemable only at the discretion of the Board of Directors and in accordance with the terms of the redemption policy adopted by the Board of Directors, which may be modified at any time without member consent. The Company's bylaws grant the Board of Directors the discretion to redeem patrons' equities upon such terms as the Board of Directors may, from time to time, determine. The Company's current policy is to redeem the equities of those members who were age 61 and older on June 1, 1998 when they reach the age of 72 and upon death. The current policy also provides for an annual pro-rata redemption of equities older than 10 years held by active members in an amount determined by the Board of Directors.

Redemptions of patrons' and other equities, including equity participation units (discussed in Note 9 to the Consolidated Financial Statements), during the years ended August 31, 2003, 2002 and 2001 were \$31.1 million, \$31.1 million and \$33.0 million, respectively.

Governance

The Company is managed by a Board of Directors of at least 17 persons elected by the members at the Company's annual meeting. Terms of Directors are staggered so that no more than seven directors are elected in any year. The Board of Directors is currently comprised of 17 directors. The articles of incorporation and bylaws of the Company may be amended only upon approval of a majority of the votes cast at an annual or special meeting of the members, except for the higher vote described under Certain Antitakeover Measures below.

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Membership

Membership in the Company is restricted to certain producers of agricultural products and to associations of producers of agricultural products that are organized and operating so as to adhere to the provisions of the Agricultural Marketing Act and the Capper-Volstead Act, as amended. The Board of Directors may establish other qualifications for membership as it may from time to time deem advisable.

As a membership cooperative, the Company does not have common stock. The Company may issue equity or debt securities, on a patronage basis or otherwise, to its members. The Company has two classes of outstanding membership. Individual members are individuals actually engaged in the production of agricultural products. Cooperative associations are associations of agricultural producers, either cooperatives or other associations organized and operated under the provisions of the Agricultural Marketing Act and the Capper-Volstead Act.

Voting Rights

Voting rights arise by virtue of membership in the Company, not because of ownership of any equity or debt security. Members that are cooperative associations are entitled to vote based upon a formula that takes into account the equity held by the cooperative in the Company and the average amount of business done with the Company over the previous three years.

Members who are individuals are entitled to one vote. Individual members may exercise their voting power directly or through a patrons association associated with a grain elevator, feed mill, seed plant or any other Company facility (with certain historical exceptions) recognized by the Board of Directors. The number of votes of patrons' associations is determined under the same formula as cooperative association members.

Most matters submitted to a vote of the members require the approval of a majority of the votes cast at a meeting of the members, although the approval of not less than two-thirds of the votes cast at a meeting is required to approve Change of Control transactions, which include a merger, consolidation, liquidation, dissolution, or the sale of all or substantially all of the Company's assets and, in certain circumstances, a greater vote may be required. See Certain Antitakeover Measures below.

Debt and Equity Instruments

The Company may issue debt and equity instruments to its current members and patrons, on a patronage basis or otherwise, and to persons who are neither members nor patrons. Under our articles of incorporation, equity issued by the Company is subject to a first lien in favor of the Company for all indebtedness of the holder to the Company. As of August 31, 2003, the Company's outstanding capital included patrons' equities (consisting of capital equity certificates and non-patronage earnings certificates), 8% Cumulative Redeemable Preferred Stock (dividends paid quarterly) and certain capital reserves.

Distribution of Assets Upon Dissolution; Merger and Consolidation

In the event of any dissolution, liquidation or winding up of the Company, whether voluntary or involuntary, all debts and liabilities would be paid first according to their respective priorities. As more particularly provided in the Company's bylaws, the remaining assets would be paid to the holders of equity capital to the extent of their interests and any excess would be paid to patrons on the basis of their past patronage. The bylaws provide for the allocation among the members and nonmember patrons of the consideration received in any merger or consolidation to which the Company is a party.

Certain Antitakeover Measures

The Company's governing documents may be amended upon the approval of a majority of the votes cast at an annual or special meeting. However, if the Board of Directors, in its sole discretion, declares that a proposed amendment to the Company's governing documents involves or is related to a hostile takeover, the amendment must be adopted by 80% of the total voting power of the members of the

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Company. Further, if the Board of Directors determines that a proposed change of control transaction involves a hostile takeover, the 80% approval requirement applies. The term "hostile takeover" is not further defined in the Minnesota cooperative law or the governing documents of the Company.

Tax Treatment

Subchapter T of the Internal Revenue Code sets forth rules for the tax treatment of cooperatives and applies to both cooperatives exempt from taxation under Section 521 of the Internal Revenue Code and to nonexempt corporations operating on a cooperative basis. The Company is a nonexempt cooperative.

As a cooperative, the Company is not taxed on patronage paid to its members either in the form of equities or cash. Consequently, such amounts are taxed only at the patron level. However, the amounts of any allocated but undistributed patronage earnings (called non-qualified unit retains) are taxable to the Company when allocated. Upon redemption of any such non-qualified unit retains, the amount is deductible to the Company and taxable to the member.

Income derived by the Company from non-patronage sources is not entitled to the "single tax" benefit of Subchapter T and is taxed to the Company at corporate income tax rates.

NCRA is not consolidated for tax purposes.

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PART II.

Item 9A. *Controls and Procedures*

Under the supervision and with the participation of our management, including our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, we evaluated the effectiveness of the design and operation of our disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Rule 13a-15(e) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (the Exchange Act)) as of August 31, 2003. Based on that evaluation, our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer concluded that, as of that date except as noted below with respect to the identification and elimination of certain sales and transfers within our Grain Marketing business segment, our disclosure controls and procedures were effective in timely making known to them the material information relating to us (including our consolidated subsidiaries) required to be included in the reports we file or submit under the Exchange Act.

During our fourth fiscal quarter, there was no change in our internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Rule 13a-15(f) under the Exchange Act) that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting.

Following the end of our fourth fiscal quarter, we determined that certain sales and transfers within our Grain Marketing business segment and also between the Grain Marketing segment and the Processed Grains and Foods segment had not been properly identified and eliminated in our consolidated financial statements for certain periods prior to that fiscal quarter. Following this determination, we restated our consolidated statements of operations for the fiscal years ended August 31, 2002, 2001 and 2000 and for the first three fiscal quarters of the fiscal year ended August 31, 2003. These changes had no effect on our financial condition, or changes in cash flows, and no effect on reported gross profit or net income for the periods stated above. In response, we changed our internal control over financial reporting to include additional processes that are intended to ensure the proper identification and reporting of intra-company transactions and enable us to eliminate those transactions in the preparation of our consolidated financial statements.

PART IV.

Item 15. *Exhibits, Financial Statements and Reports Filed on Form 8-K*

(a)(3) Exhibits

- 3.1 Articles of Incorporation of the Company, as amended.(13)
- 3.2 Articles of Amendment to the Articles of Incorporation.(18)
- 3.3 Bylaws of the Company, as amended.(13)
- 4.1 Resolution Creating a Series of Preferred Equity to be Designated 8% Cumulative Redeemable Preferred Stock.(14)
- 4.2 Unanimous Written Consent Resolution of the Board of Directors of Cenex Harvest States Cooperatives Amending the Amended and Restated Resolution Creating a Series of Preferred Equity to be Designated 8% Cumulative Redeemable Preferred Stock.(15)
- 4.3 Resolution amending a previous Preferred Stock Resolution with respect to the record date for payment of dividends for the Company's 8% Cumulative Redeemable Preferred Stock.(17)
- 4.4 Form of Certificate Representing 8% Cumulative Redeemable Preferred Stock.(15)
- 10.1 Lease between the Port of Kalama and North Pacific Grain Growers, Inc., dated November 22, 1960.(1)
- 10.2 Limited Liability Company Agreement for the Wilsey-Holsum Foods, LLC dated July 24, 1996.(1)
- 10.3 Long Term Supply Agreement between Wilsey-Holsum Foods, LLC and Harvest States Cooperatives dated August 30, 1996.(*)(1)

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| 10.4 | TEMCO, LLC Limited Liability Company Agreement between Cargill, Incorporated and Cenex Harvest States Cooperatives dated as of August 26, 2002.(12) |
| 10.5 | Cenex Harvest States Cooperatives Supplemental Savings Plan.(7) |
| 10.6 | Cenex Harvest States Cooperatives Supplemental Executive Retirement Plan.(7) |
| 10.7 | Cenex Harvest States Cooperatives Senior Management Compensation Plan.(7) |
| 10.8 | Cenex Harvest States Cooperatives Executive Long-Term Variable Compensation Plan.(7) |
| 10.9 | Cenex Harvest States Cooperatives Share Option Plan.(7) |
| 10.9A | Amendment to Cenex Harvest States Share Option Plan, dated June 28, 2001.(10) |
| 10.10 | \$225,000,000 Note Agreement (Private Placement Agreement) dated as of June 19, 1998 among Cenex Harvest States Cooperatives and each of the Purchasers of the Notes.(2) |
| 10.10A | First Amendment to Note Agreement (\$225,000,000 Private Placement), effective September 10, 2003, among CHS Inc. and each of the Purchasers of the notes.(19) |
| 10.11 | Credit Agreement (Revolving Loan) dated as of May 21, 2003 among Cenex Harvest States Cooperatives, CoBank, ACB, SunTrust Bank, Cooperatieve Centrale Raiffeisen-Boerenleenbank B.A., BNP Paribas and the Syndication Parties.(17) |
| 10.12 | \$200 Million Term Loan Credit Agreement dated as of June 1, 1998 among Cenex Harvest States Cooperatives, CoBank, ACB, and St. Paul Bank for Cooperatives, including Exhibit 2.4 (form of \$200 Million Promissory Note).(2) |
| 10.12A | First Amendment to Credit Agreement (Term Loan), effective as of May 31, 1999 among Cenex Harvest States Cooperatives, CoBank, ACB, and St. Paul Bank for Cooperatives.(4) |
| 10.12B | Second Amendment to Credit Agreement (Term Loan) dated May 23, 2000 by and among Cenex Harvest States Cooperatives, CoBank, ACB, St. Paul Bank for Cooperatives and the Syndication Parties.(6) |
| 10.12C | Third Amendment to Credit Agreement (Term Loan) dated May 23, 2001 among Cenex Harvest States Cooperatives, CoBank, ACB, and the Syndication Parties.(9) |
| 10.12D | Fourth Amendment to Credit Agreement (Term Loan) dated May 22, 2002 among Cenex Harvest States Cooperatives, CoBank, ACB and the Syndication Parties.(11) |
| 10.13 | Limited Liability Agreement of United Harvest, LLC dated November 9, 1998 between United Grain Corporation and Cenex Harvest States Cooperatives.(3) |
| 10.14 | Joint Venture Agreement for Agriliance LLC, dated as of January 1, 2000 among Farmland Industries, Inc., Cenex Harvest States Cooperatives, United Country Brands, LLC and Land O Lakes, Inc.(5) |
| 10.15 | Employment Agreement dated November 6, 2003 by and between John D. Johnson and CHS Inc.(19) |
| 10.16 | CHS Inc. Special Supplemental Executive Retirement Plan.(19) |
| 10.17 | Note purchase and Private Shelf Agreement dated as of January 10, 2001 between Cenex Harvest States Cooperatives and The Prudential Insurance Company of America.(8) |
| 10.17A | Amendment No. 1 to Note Purchase and Private Shelf Agreement, dated as of March 2, 2001.(8) |
| 10.18 | Note Purchase Agreement and Series D & E Senior Notes dated October 18, 2002.(12) |
| 10.19 | 2002 Amended and Restated Credit Agreement (364-Day Revolving Loan) dated December 17, 2002 by and among National Cooperative Refinery Association, CoBank, ACB and Farm Credit Bank of Wichita, D/B/A U.S. AgBank, FCB.(16) |
| 21.1 | Subsidiaries of the Registrant.(19) |
| 23.1 | Consent of Independent Accountants.(20) |
| 23.2 | Independent Auditor s Consent.(20) |
| 24.1 | Power of Attorney.(19) |
| 31.1 | Certification Pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.(20) |
| 31.2 | Certification Pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.(20) |

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| 32.1 | Certification Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as Adopted Pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.(20) |
| 32.2 | Certification Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as Adopted Pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.(20) |

- (*) Pursuant to Rule 406 of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, confidential portions of Exhibit 10.3 have been deleted and filed separately with the Securities and Exchange Commission pursuant to a request for confidential treatment.
- (1) Incorporated by reference to the Company's Registration Statement on Form S-1 (File No. 333-17865), filed February 7, 1997.
- (2) Incorporated by reference to the Company's Form 10-Q Transition Report for the period June 1, 1998 to August 31, 1998, filed October 14, 1998.
- (3) Incorporated by reference to the Company's Form 10-Q for the quarterly period ended November 30, 1998, filed January 13, 1999.
- (4) Incorporated by reference to the Company's Form 10-Q for the quarterly period ended May 31, 1999, filed July 13, 1999.
- (5) Incorporated by reference to the Company's Form 10-Q for the quarterly period ended February 29, 2000 filed April 11, 2000.
- (6) Incorporated by reference to the Company's Form 10-Q for the quarterly period ended May 31, 2000, filed July 10, 2000.
- (7) Incorporated by reference to the Company's Form 10-K for the year ended August 31, 2000, filed November 22, 2000.
- (8) Incorporated by reference to the Company's Form 10-Q for the quarterly period ended February 28, 2001, filed April 10, 2001.
- (9) Incorporated by reference to the Company's Form 10-Q for the quarterly period ended May 31, 2001, filed July 3, 2001.
- (10) Incorporated by reference to the Company's Registration Statement on Form S-2 (File No. 333-65364), filed October 26, 2001.
- (11) Incorporated by reference to the Company's Form 10-Q for the quarterly period ended May 31, 2002, filed July 3, 2002.
- (12) Incorporated by reference to the Company's Form 10-K for the year ended August 31, 2002, filed November 25, 2002.
- (13) Incorporated by reference to the Company's Form 10-Q for the quarterly period ended November 30, 2002, filed January 9, 2003.
- (14) Incorporated by reference to Amendment No. 1 to the Company's Registration Statement on Form S-2 (File No. 333-101916), dated January 13, 2003.
- (15) Incorporated by reference to Amendment No. 2 to the Company's Registration Statement on Form S-2 (File No. 333-101916), dated January 23, 2003.
- (16) Incorporated by reference to the Company's Form 10-Q for the quarterly period ended February 28, 2003, filed April 4, 2003.
- (17) Incorporated by reference to the Company's Form 10-Q for the quarterly period ended May 31, 2003, filed July 2, 2003.
- (18) Incorporated by reference to the Company's Form 8-K, filed August 5, 2003.
- (19) Incorporated by reference to the Company's Form 10-K for the year ended August 31, 2003 filed on November 21, 2003.
- (20) Filed herewith.

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(b) Reports on Form 8-K

On August 5, 2003 the Company filed a report on Form 8-K announcing the Company's name change from Cenex Harvest States Cooperatives to CHS Inc. This was the only report on Form 8-K filed during the fourth quarter.

(c) Exhibits

The exhibits shown in Item 15(a)(3) above are being filed herewith.

(d) Schedules

None.

Supplemental Information

As a cooperative, the Company does not utilize proxy statements.

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Merlin Van Walleghen*

Director

Michael Mulcahey

Director

Steve Fritel

Director

*By:

/s/ JOHN D. JOHNSON

John D. Johnson
Attorney-in-fact