

MIRA INFORM REPORT

Report No. :	536835
Report Date :	31.10.2018

IDENTIFICATION DETAILS

Name :	CARGILL, INCORPORATED
Registered Office :	Corporation Trust Center 1209 Orange St Wilmington New Castle DE 19801
Country :	United States
Financials (as on) :	2018
Date of Incorporation :	18.07.1930
Legal Form :	Corporation
Line of Business :	The Subject offers trading services of cotton through shipping it in bulk, containers, and wagons either by train, trucks, cargo ships, or other transportation services.
No. of Employees :	36,000 employees in USA. The company has 155,000 employees (worldwide) in 70 countries

RATING & COMMENTS

(Mira Inform has adopted New Rating mechanism w.e.f. 23rd January 2017)

MIRA's Rating :	A+
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Credit Rating	Explanation	Rating Comments
A+	Low Risk	Business dealings permissible with low risk of default

Status :	Excellent
Payment Behaviour :	Regular
Litigation :	Exist

NOTES :

Any query related to this report can be made on e-mail : infodept@mirainform.com while quoting report number, name and date.

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ECGC Country Risk Classification List

Country Name	Previous Rating (30.06.2018)	Current Rating (30.09.2018)
United States	A1	A1

Risk Category	ECGC Classification
Insignificant	A1
Low Risk	A2
Moderately Low Risk	B1
Moderate Risk	B2
Moderately High Risk	C1
High Risk	C2
Very High Risk	D

UNITED STATES - ECONOMIC OVERVIEW

The US has the most technologically powerful economy in the world, with a per capita GDP of \$59,500. US firms are at or near the forefront in technological advances, especially in computers, pharmaceuticals, and medical, aerospace, and military equipment; however, their advantage has narrowed since the end of World War II. Based on a comparison of GDP measured at purchasing power parity conversion rates, the US economy in 2014, having stood as the largest in the world for more than a century, slipped into second place behind China, which has more than tripled the US growth rate for each year of the past four decades.

In the US, private individuals and business firms make most of the decisions, and the federal and state governments buy needed goods and services predominantly in the private marketplace. US business firms enjoy greater flexibility than their counterparts in Western Europe and Japan in decisions to expand capital plant, to lay off surplus workers, and to develop new products. At the same time, businesses face higher barriers to enter their rivals' home markets than foreign firms face entering US markets.

Long-term problems for the US include stagnation of wages for lower-income families, inadequate investment in deteriorating infrastructure, rapidly rising medical and pension costs of an aging population, energy shortages, and sizable current account and budget deficits.

The onrush of technology has been a driving factor in the gradual development of a "two-tier" labor market in which those at the bottom lack the education and the professional/technical skills of those at the top and, more and more, fail to get comparable pay raises, health insurance coverage, and other benefits. But the globalization of trade, and especially the rise of low-wage producers such as China, has put additional downward pressure on wages and upward pressure on the return to capital. Since 1975, practically all the gains in household income have gone to the top 20% of households. Since 1996, dividends and capital gains have grown faster than wages or any other category of after-tax income.

Imported oil accounts for more than 50% of US consumption and oil has a major impact on the overall health of the economy. Crude oil prices doubled between 2001 and 2006, the year home prices peaked; higher gasoline prices ate into consumers' budgets and many individuals fell behind in their mortgage payments. Oil prices climbed another 50% between 2006 and 2008, and bank foreclosures more than doubled in the same period. Besides dampening the housing market, soaring oil prices caused a drop in the value of the dollar and a deterioration in the US merchandise trade deficit, which peaked at \$840 billion in 2008. Because the US economy is energy-intensive, falling oil prices since 2013 have alleviated many of the problems the earlier increases had created.

The sub-prime mortgage crisis, falling home prices, investment bank failures, tight credit, and the global economic downturn pushed the US into a recession by mid-2008. GDP contracted until the third quarter of 2009, the deepest and longest downturn since the Great Depression. To help stabilize financial markets, the US Congress established a \$700 billion Troubled Asset Relief Program in October 2008. The government used some of these funds to purchase equity in US banks and industrial corporations, much of which had been returned to the government by early 2011. In January 2009, Congress passed and former President Barack OBAMA signed a bill providing an additional \$787 billion fiscal stimulus to be used over 10 years - two-thirds on additional spending and one-third on tax cuts - to create jobs and to help the economy recover. In 2010 and 2011, the federal budget deficit reached nearly 9% of GDP. In 2012, the Federal Government reduced the growth of spending and the deficit shrank to 7.6% of GDP. US revenues from taxes and other sources are lower, as a percentage of GDP, than those of most other countries.

Wars in Iraq and Afghanistan required major shifts in national resources from civilian to military purposes and contributed to the growth of the budget deficit and public debt. Through FY 2018, the direct costs of the wars will have totaled more than \$1.9 trillion, according to US Government figures.

In March 2010, former President OBAMA signed into law the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act (ACA), a health insurance reform that was designed to extend coverage to an additional 32 million Americans by 2016,

through private health insurance for the general population and Medicaid for the impoverished. Total spending on healthcare - public plus private - rose from 9.0% of GDP in 1980 to 17.9% in 2010.

In July 2010, the former president signed the DODD-FRANK Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act, a law designed to promote financial stability by protecting consumers from financial abuses, ending taxpayer bailouts of financial firms, dealing with troubled banks that are "too big to fail," and improving accountability and transparency in the financial system - in particular, by requiring certain financial derivatives to be traded in markets that are subject to government regulation and oversight.

The Federal Reserve Board (Fed) announced plans in December 2012 to purchase \$85 billion per month of mortgage-backed and Treasury securities in an effort to hold down long-term interest rates, and to keep short-term rates near zero until unemployment dropped below 6.5% or inflation rose above 2.5%. The Fed ended its purchases during the summer of 2014, after the unemployment rate dropped to 6.2%, inflation stood at 1.7%, and public debt fell below 74% of GDP. In December 2015, the Fed raised its target for the benchmark federal funds rate by 0.25%, the first increase since the recession began. With continued low growth, the Fed opted to raise rates several times since then, and in December 2017, the target rate stood at 1.5%.

In December 2017, Congress passed and President Donald TRUMP signed the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act, which, among its various provisions, reduces the corporate tax rate from 35% to 21%; lowers the individual tax rate for those with the highest incomes from 39.6% to 37%, and by lesser percentages for those at lower income levels; changes many deductions and credits used to calculate taxable income; and eliminates in 2019 the penalty imposed on taxpayers who do not obtain the minimum amount of health insurance required under the ACA. The new taxes took effect on 1 January 2018; the tax cut for corporations are permanent, but those for individuals are scheduled to expire after 2025. The Joint Committee on Taxation (JCT) under the Congressional Budget Office estimates that the new law will reduce tax revenues and increase the federal deficit by about \$1.45 trillion over the 2018-2027 period. This amount would decline if economic growth were to exceed the JCT's estimate.

Source : CIA

STATUTORY INFORMATION

Order	Cargill Cotton Business Unit of Cargill Incorporated. (Comment: CARGILL COTTON is an active fictitious name of the company CARGILL, INCORPORATED. This fictitious name is used for a specific business unit of CARGILL, INCORPORATED dedicated to the manufacture and delivery of cotton)
Address in the order	7101 Goodlett Farms Parkway Cordova TN 38016 United States
Legal Name	CARGILL, INCORPORATED
Trade Name	CARGILL, INCORPORATED / CARGILL, INC / CARGILL COTTON / CARGILL
ID	ID
ID Details	286124
Creation Date	1865
Incorporation Date	7/18/1930
Legal Address	REGISTERED AGENT INFORMATION Name: THE CORPORATION TRUST COMPANY Address: CORPORATION TRUST CENTER 1209 ORANGE ST City: WILMINGTON County: New Castle State: DE Postal Code: 19801 Phone: 302-658-7581
Operative Address	7101 Goodlett Farms Parkway Cordova, TN 38016 USA
Telephone	1-800-227-4455 / (901) 937-4500 Lisa Clemens: 952-742-6405
Fax	(901) 937-4461
Legal Form	Corporation
E-Mail	cotton_us@cargill.com Lisa Clemens: lisa_clemens@cargill.com
Registered In	DELAWARE
Website	www.cargill.com
Contact	David MacLennan, Chairman and Chief Executive Officer
Staff	36,000 employees in USA. The company has 155,000 employees (worldwide) in 70 countries
Activity	SIC Code 5153, Grain and Field Beans NAICS Code 424510, Grain and Field Bean Merchant Wholesalers

BANKS

Name of Bank	Reported Amount
There are not informed banks	
Description	The company does not make its banking data public.

HISTORY

History	The company was founded in 1865
Key Developments	Cargill, Incorporated was formerly known as Cargill Elevator Company Inc. and changed its name to Cargill, Incorporated in 1930.
	Cargill Timeline
	1865-Present
	1865
	William Wallace Cargill leaves the family home in Janesville, Wisconsin and becomes the proprietor of a grain flat house in Conover, Iowa. The flat house, a type of warehouse that preceded country elevators, was at the end of the McGregor & Western Railroad line.
	1867
	In 1867, W. W. Cargill is joined by two of his younger brothers, Sam and Sylvester, in Lime Springs, Iowa, where the business constructs a grain flat house and opens a lumberyard.
	1868
	W. W. Cargill marries Ellen Stowell in Ossian, Iowa, and moves to Austin, Minnesota, where he builds his first Minnesota flat house. W. W. acquires storehouses to take advantage of the great post-war agricultural and railroad expansion throughout the plains.
	1870

W. W. Cargill's business is headquartered in Albert Lea, Minnesota, to take advantage of the expansion of the Southern Minnesota Railroad. About this time W.W.'s brother, Sylvester S. Cargill, becomes independent, eventually establishing the Victoria Elevator Company in Minneapolis.

1875

W. W. Cargill moves his family and headquarters to La Crosse, Wisconsin. The city is a logical choice because it is the point at which the Milwaukee Railroad and the Southern Minnesota Railroad connect. James F., one W. W. Cargill's younger brothers, joins the family business.

1878

The Milwaukee Railroad expands the Southern Minnesota Division westward towards the border. Cargill follows this growth, and experiments with vertical integration by establishing a 5,760-acre farm near Sherburn, Minnesota. Known as "The Mule Farm," it loses money.

1880

W. W. Cargill invests in two Minnesota flour mills at Houston and Hokah. W.W. builds his first terminal elevator, an elevator at the head of a railroad line, in La Crosse.

W. W. Cargill begins to build a family mansion in La Crosse, Wisconsin. It becomes a showplace in the town, and was built across the street from Duncan McMillan's home, setting the stage for the joining of the two families.

1884

John H. MacMillan, 15 years old, goes to work in his father's bank in La Crosse, Wisconsin. W. W. Cargill & Bro. in La Crosse is formally separated from Minnesota and the Dakotas by the establishment of Cargill Brothers in Minneapolis.

1885

The three Cargill brothers own or control 102 structures in Minnesota and the Dakotas (and smaller holdings in Iowa and Wisconsin) with a total grain capacity of over 1.6 million bushels. By this time, Minneapolis and Duluth are identified as prominent grain centers.

1887

W. W. Cargill forms the Sault Ste. Marie Land Company to take advantage of the growth expected after the Soo Line railroad connected the lock area with Minneapolis. Sam Cargill leaves La Crosse to manage the Minneapolis, Minnesota office.

1890

The Minneapolis operation, under the direction of Sam Cargill, drops the "Cargill Bros." name and incorporates under Cargill Elevator Company.

1891

Three MacMillan brothers, John H., William D., and Daniel D. move to Fort Worth, Texas, to set up a grain business under the name D. D. McMillan & Sons.

1892

W. W. Cargill & Bro. incorporates as W. W. Cargill Company of La Crosse, Wisconsin. Sam Cargill opens an office in Duluth, Minnesota, and the Cargill Commission Company is formed to trade grain in Duluth.

1893

The Superior Terminal Elevator Company, a subsidiary of the Minneapolis Cargill Elevator Company, is established by W. W. and Sam Cargill and Fred Lindahl. A 2.3-million-bushel elevator is constructed at Superior, Wisconsin.

1895

John H. MacMillan and Edna Clara Cargill marry in La Crosse, Wisconsin, formally joining the two families. Their first son, John, Jr., is born in December.

John H. MacMillan, Sr., and Daniel D. MacMillan return from Texas, and begin to work for W. W. Cargill.

1899

Deaths of three officers of Sawyer and Austin Lumber Company motivates the takeover of management by W. W. Cargill, an investor, and the naming of John H. MacMillan, Sr., as the lumber company's general manager with offices in Pine Bluff, Arkansas.

1903

Sam D. Cargill dies, creating a void in leadership. John H. MacMillan, Sr., moves to Minneapolis from Arkansas to become general manager. W. W. Cargill becomes the sole owner of the La Crosse business after Sam's death.

1904

W. W. Cargill suffers a mild stroke and his eldest son, William S. becomes more involved in the La Crosse business. John H. MacMillan, Sr., now head of the Cargill Elevator Company, purchases the Thorpe Elevator Company, which includes over 50 elevators mostly located in the Red River Valley.

1905

Elevator T is acquired as result of a dispute with Spencer Grain. This insignificant Minneapolis storage facility will grow into a major Midwest terminal elevator. W. W. invests in and completes the La Crosse and Southeastern Railroad from Viroqua to La Crosse, Wisconsin.

1908

William S. Cargill is in Montana organizing a development effort that ultimately will involve ranching, land development, the development of the Montana Western Railway, a dam, and the creation of the town of Valier. The project is not profitable and begins to stress the finances of the La Crosse grain business.

1909

W. W. Cargill dies at age 64, precipitating a fiscal crisis

for the company. John H. MacMillan, Sr., now president of the Cargill Elevator Company, works to reassure creditors.

1911

A portion of the assets of Sawyer and Austin Lumber Company is sold to raise funds. The mineral rights to the Arkansas land are retained, and eventually leased to American Bauxite Company, generating much needed cash through 1922.

1912

Cargill Securities Company is established to take over the indebtedness of the Cargill estate. To pay off creditors, \$2.55 million in Gold Notes is issued, due in 1917, backed by Cargill Elevator stock. The Terminal Elevator Company, formed in 1904 is renamed the Minneapolis Seed Company.

The La Crosse office is closed. Austen Cargill, W.W.'s youngest son joins the company. After marrying Anne Ray in La Crosse, he heads to Green Bay, largely working for the Seed Department.

1914

Cargill's Green Bay office is moved to Milwaukee, under the direction of Edward J. Grimes, who now oversees Austen Cargill. The company purchases elevator "M" from the Peavey Company at Superior, Wisconsin. The Wisconsin line of elevators is later sold except for the Green Bay elevator.

1915

With war in Europe, grain prices fluctuate wildly, and Cargill Elevator posts a good year. This considerably aids the company's goal to repay its debt. The fourth annual picnic, now a Cargill Elevator tradition, is held outside Minneapolis.

1917

John H. MacMillan, Jr., and Austen Cargill serve in the armed forces in France. MacMillan was promoted to major in October. Cargill posts record profits and grain

exchanges are criticized for the high price of wheat arising from wartime demand.

1918

The number of Cargill country elevators drops to 140 (compared to 189 in 1910-11). The greatest number was in North Dakota; Wisconsin had one leased elevator in Green Bay. Cargill MacMillan attends Yale, and is quarantined during the influenza pandemic.

1919

Major John MacMillan, Jr., returns to civilian life and begins work for the Cargill Elevator Company, first on the Minneapolis trading floor and then in Duluth, Minnesota, under Fred Lindahl. The company produces its first publication, the Cargill Chaff.

1921

The financial crash in late 1920 results in Cargill Elevator's first annual loss in its history. Austen Cargill, John MacMillan, Jr., and Cargill MacMillan spend time in British Columbia attending to the lumber operations of the company.

1922

Julius Hendel joins the Cargill organization and takes charge of the newly established grain laboratory in Minneapolis. The grain lab will become one of the most respected private laboratories in the country. Hendel's laboratory study on flour appears the following year in the Northwestern Miller.

Cargill purchases Milwaukee-based Taylor & Bournique Company, an eastern grain-merchandising firm with offices in Wisconsin and New York. The acquisition's private wire system is adopted by Cargill; it is a communications innovation gives the company a significant competitive advantage.

1926

A fire in British Columbia destroys the logging camp. Austen Cargill returns to Minneapolis and becomes head of the Cargill Commission Department, focusing

his attention on the management of the company's country elevators.

1927

Cargill leases the 1.5 million bushel Superior elevator in Buffalo, New York and another elevator at Port McNicoll, Ontario, beginning its reach eastward. John MacMillan, Jr., marries Marion Dickson.

1928

Cargill Grain Company Ltd. is organized in Canada with an office in Montreal. It is the company's first office location outside of the United States.

1929

Cargill organizes its first export department and starts selling grains "FOB" (free-on-board), in which financing, carrying and shipping charges are a part of the selling price. A sales office is opened in Genoa, Italy. John MacMillan, Jr., becomes a vice president.

1930

New offices open in Winnipeg, Canada; Rotterdam, Holland; and Buenos Aires, Argentina. Cargill, Incorporated is created. Cargill's revolutionary new elevator in Omaha, Nebraska, is built in a record 55 days. The Cargill News begins publication.

1931

Julius Hendel holds the second year of his training class, this time aimed at those trainees holding particular promise. It becomes an important training ground for new Cargill talent. The Itasca Corporation is created to purchase the Itasca elevator in Superior, Wisconsin.

1932

In response to economic conditions, Cargill implements an across-the-board pay cut of 20-percent on May 1. Some offices are closed and workers are laid off. John H. MacMillan, Sr., suffers a heart attack and must restrict his work. His son, John, Jr., becomes general manager of all Cargill operations. Cargill completes a

new 13.5 million bushel elevator in Albany, New York.

Cargill staves off a credit crunch by forming a syndicate, developed with help from Chase's John G. Peterson (who later joins Cargill). Austen Cargill forwards a plan to avoid foreclosing on independent country elevators, which instead become part of Cargill Leased Line Department.

1934

Cargill adopts a retirement program for employees, considered one of the best in the industry. John MacMillan, Jr., sends James Ringwald sent to head Cargill's new office in Buenos Aires, with instructions to decline to do any business "by bribery or any other irregular means." Cargill's petition for membership in Chicago Board of Trade is denied.

1935

After government officials overturned a Chicago Board of Trade membership rule, Cargill is accepted as a member. The company solidified its standing in the area by assuming the lease of the large C&NW elevator in Chicago. Cargo Carriers, formed in 1930, purchases its first ships, the 248-foot Mayan and the tugboat, Protector.

1936

Various Cargill businesses are merged to become Cargill, Incorporated. John MacMillan, Sr., while retaining his status as chairman of the board, steps down from presidency, which is assumed by John MacMillan, Jr. Cargill purchases the Great Eastern Elevator in Buffalo, New York.

1938

A contentious dispute between Cargill and the Chicago Board of Trade over futures contracts comes to a head. Accusations against the company lead to a bar on futures trading by Cargill Grain Company and three of its officers.

1939

Promoted by Austen Cargill, the company begins to manufacture Blue Square Feed in Lennox, South Dakota. This operation was later integrated into Nutrena.

1940

Cargill closes offices in Copenhagen and Rotterdam as Germany invades Europe. Cargill begins work on the ocean-going Carlantic to take advantage of wartime shipping needs. It employs construction methods so unorthodox that Cargill must build the ship itself. The Carlantic is sold to Argentina and renamed the Victoria.

1942

Cargill contracts with the U.S. Navy to build six ocean-going tankers and establishes Port Cargill on the Minnesota River as the construction site. John MacMillan, Jr., and Cargill Macmillan acquire the Minnesota Western Railway for this port.

Cargill enters the soybean processing business with the acquisition of plants at Cedar Rapids and Fort Dodge, Iowa, and Springfield, Illinois. The company looks to the southeast part of the United States by purchasing elevators in Tennessee and constructing more barges.

1944

A private residence west of Minneapolis is purchased as Cargill's new executive headquarters and is soon known as the "Lake Office." John MacMillan, Sr., dies at age 75.

1945

Cargill receives the Army-Navy "E" Award for shipbuilding. The company produces barges for transporting grain on the Mississippi River. Nutrena Feed Mills, a pioneer in the feed industry, is purchased by Cargill.

1947

Cargill's offices in Argentina and Brazil are reopened after World War II, and Cargill begins its hybrid seed

business in Argentina.

1949

Cargill Agricola e Comercial, S.A. opens two elevators in Arapongas and Ourinhos, Brazil. John H. MacMillan, Jr. appears on the cover of Business Week.

1951

Cargill's Feed Division (Nutrena Mills, Incorporated) merges with the Royal Feed & Milling Co. of Memphis, Tennessee, manufacturers of Staf-O-Life™ feeds for livestock and poultry.

1952

Cargill launches the Carpolis, an integrated towboat and barge that includes innovative Cargill-designed features.

1953

Tradax, Belgique, S.A. is organized in Antwerp, marking the formation of Tradax in Europe and representing Cargill's international interests. To explore similar expansion into Asian markets, the company acquires Kerr Gifford, a US grain dealer based on the Pacific Coast.

1954

Cargill enters the salt business by barging Louisiana rock salt up the Mississippi River for sale in the Upper Midwest.

Central Research Department starts under the direction of Dr. A. R. Baldwin

1956

Cargill dedicates its new Research Center to Austen Cargill. The building, constructed near the Lake Office, houses the company's newly organized research and development operation. Tradax Internacional, S.A. establishes its headquarters in Geneva, Switzerland.

1957

John H. MacMillan Jr. becomes chairman of the board and Cargill MacMillan, president. Cargill installs its first electronic computer, an IBM 6560, in the Minneapolis office. Nutrena employs the computer to formulate feed and pricing. Austen Cargill passes away.

1958

Cargill introduces hybrid grain sorghum seed to Argentina. The Cargill Research Farm is established in Elk River, Minnesota.

1960

John Macmillan, Jr., dies suddenly. Erwin Kelm becomes the first Cargill president who is not part of the Cargill or MacMillan families. Terry Morrison is named chairman until the following year, when Kelm is elected to the post.

1961

Cargill purchases the Belle Isle mine to supply its own source of salt.

1963

Pesquera del Fin S. A. and Bolicheros Unidos S. A. are set up to produce fish meal in Peru, marking Cargill's first presence in that country. Fish meal is a rich source of protein and amino acids for use in poultry and livestock feed.

1964

Cargill enters the European feed market with the purchase of the Hens Voeders Co.

1965

Cargill celebrates its 100th anniversary. Cargill forms Cargill Agricola S.A. in Brazil.

Cargill enters the broiler-chicken industry by acquiring the Paramount Poultry brand. A new Cargill logo, in the shape of a "C" is adopted. It is Cargill's first effort at a standard corporate branding system. Bob Diercks

authors a series of articles on corporate policies and ethics for employees.

1967

Cargill enters the corn wet milling industry in a mill purchased at Cedar Rapids, Iowa. Gibson City, Illinois is the site of the first unit train, an efficient method developed by Cargill of hauling grain at a lower cost.

1968

Cargill Korea Company, Ltd. is formed as a joint venture to produce feed, eggs and poultry.

1969

The Cargill-Taiwan Corporation is formed in a joint venture with the Taiwan Sugar Corp. to produce livestock and poultry feed.

1971

The acquisition of the Gordy Salt Company, Breaux Bridge, Louisiana, puts Cargill in the evaporated salt business.

1972

The company enters the modern flour milling business by acquiring Burrus Mills, Saginaw, Texas. W. W. Cargill was a very small flour producer in the late 1800s.

1973

In the United States, Cargill forms Cargill Leasing Corporation and acquires the Barton Salt Company.

1974

The Poultry Products Division expands by acquiring Ralston Purina's Honeysuckle White, Riverside and Medallion brands.

The acquisition of North Star Steel Company takes Cargill into the steel-making industry. Cargill purchases Caprock Industries, a cattle feedlot business.

1975

Cotton merchandising begins with the acquisition of Hohenberg Bros. Company, located in Memphis, Tennessee.

Whitney MacMillan, son of Cargill MacMillan, Sr., is elected chairman.

The Cargill Citrus Department imports the first bulk shipment of Brazilian frozen concentrated orange juice into the United States.

Cargill completes the largest Gulf Coast grain-export elevator at Reserve, Louisiana.

Cargill begins corn wet milling in Europe with the start-up of a plant in Bergen Op Zoom, Holland.

1978

The acquisition of Leslie Salt gives Cargill solar salt facilities in the San Francisco Bay area and Port Hedland, Australia.

1979

Cargill acquires MBPXL Corporation, Wichita, Kansas, and enters the beef-processing industry. Cargill enters the malting business with the acquisition of the Laurent malt plant in France.

1980

Cargill enters the coffee-trading business by acquiring Scholtz & Company, New York.

1981

The acquisition of Ralli Bros. and Coney and associated trading companies from Bowater Corp., London, makes Cargill a leading international cotton, rubber, wool and fiber trader. Company fiber trading and processing locations now include Kenya, Pakistan, Nigeria, Tanzania, Singapore, Malaysia, Hong Kong, Peru, France and West Germany.

1982

MBPXL's name is changed to Excel Corporation.

1985

Cargill acquires 80 percent of Gardinier, Incorporated, a Florida-based phosphate-fertilizer mining and manufacturing company.

1986

Northeast Petroleum, a Chelsea, Massachusetts, petroleum-products merchandising and distributing company, is acquired.

General Cocoa Company Holland B.V. and Gerkens Cocoa Products, Inc. join Cargill, making it a leading international cocoa processor and supplier.

Excel enters the pork-processing industry by acquiring a plant from Oscar Mayer Foods in Beardstown, Illinois, and leasing the Hormel pork-processing plant in Ottumwa, Iowa.

1988

Shandong-Cargill Ltd., a \$10-million joint venture with the People's Republic of China, begins construction of a cottonseed-crushing facility in Shandong Province.

1990

Cargill Limited announces plans for a joint venture with the Provincial Government of Saskatchewan to form Saskferco Products, Incorporated, and build a \$500-million nitrogen fertilizer plant. Cargill celebrates its 125th anniversary.

1994

Cargill acquires InterMountain Canola, a breeder of specialty varieties of canola seed that produce healthier, high quality stability oils.

Goertzen seed is acquired, adding to Cargill's ability to produce specialty wheat and other food grains.

1995

Cargill purchases 19 Bunge grain elevators located in

Kansas, Colorado, South Dakota and Minnesota and Bunge's export grain elevator at Portland, Oregon. Cargill also swaps its river elevator at Osceola, Arkansas, for Bunge's river elevator at Price's Landing, Missouri.

Cargill sells its U.S. broiler operations to Tyson Foods and acquires Tyson's pork producing facility in Marshall, Missouri.

Cargill adopts a set of seven Guiding Principles for employees that reaffirms and updates the original Code of Business Conduct.

Whitney MacMillan retires after more than 44 years of service at Cargill, including 18 years as chairman and chief executive officer. The Board of Directors elects Ernest S. Micek as chief executive officer.

1997

Cargill acquires the North American salt production, processing and marketing assets of Akzo Salt, Inc., making Cargill one of the largest salt production and marketing companies in the world.

Excel completes the installation of steam pasteurization in its seven beef plants in the United States and Canada. The process greatly reduces the risk of pathogens like E. Coli O157:H7.

Warren R. Staley is elected president.

Cargill finishes an innovative ship unloading facility outside Rozy, India.

Cargill's Memphis corn wet milling plant launches the first barge designed specifically to carry high fructose corn syrup and other liquid sweeteners. The barge, with its six stainless steel tanks, is one of a fleet of 14 that allows the Memphis plant to ship sweeteners on the Mississippi River at freight rates considerably lower than those for rail shipment.

Cargill and Continental Grain Company announce Cargill will acquire Continental's worldwide commodity marketing business. The transaction includes Continental's grain storage, transportation, export and trading operations in North America, Europe, Latin

America and Asia.

1999

The University of Minnesota receives \$10 million from Cargill to expand the university's work in the emerging field of microbial and plant genomics.

Cargill launches Strategic Intent, which involves positioning the company so that "by the year 2010, Cargill will be the recognized global leader in providing agrifood chain customers with solutions that enable them to succeed in their businesses."

Warren R. Staley is elected chief executive officer.

2000

Cargill Dow Polymers LLC announces plans to build a world-scale facility in Blair, Nebraska, that will use corn-derived dextrose to make polylactide (PLA) polymers for fibers, plastic packaging and other products.

President Clinton presents the 1999 Malcolm Baldrige National Quality Award to Cargill's Sunny Fresh Foods.

Gregory Page becomes president. Warren Staley is elected chair of the board of directors.

McDonald's honors Sun Valley Thailand with its Sweeney Quality Award, first Asian recipient of the award.

The hybrid seed business in North America is acquired by Mycogen Seeds.

2001

Cargill acquires the turkey business of Rocco Enterprises.

Excel Corporation acquires Emmepak Foods Inc., a Milwaukee-based producer of value-added meat products.

Ocean Transportation exits fully from vessel ownership to concentrate on freight chartering and trading.

Toshoku, Japanese agrifood trading company,

becomes affiliated with Cargill.

Cargill completes the acquisition of Agribrands International, a leading international producer and marketer of a broad line of animal feeds and other agricultural and nutrition products.

Recipient of the Award for Excellence in Corporate Community Service from the Points of Light Foundation.

2002

Cargill adopts a new brand strategy, and retires the Cargill "C."

Cargill is given permission to complete the purchase of Cerestar, Europe's premier maker of specialty starches and sweeteners, representing Cargill's largest transaction in its 137-year history.

Excel completes acquisition of Taylor Packing, a U.S. producer of premium wholesale beef products. Cargill-Dow's new world-scale polymer production facility commences operation in Blair, Nebraska. 2003 Cargill's earnings passes \$US 1 billion for the first time in its history.

Cargill adds to its chocolate portfolio with the acquisition of Peter's Chocolate, a brand dating from the 1880s, and OCG Cacao, a European maker of industrial chocolate

Cargill's global giving exceeds \$US 22 million.

2004

Cargill Fertilizer and IMC Global combine to form a publicly traded firm, The Mosaic Company. Cargill acquires The Duckworth Group, a UK-based flavor house.

Cargill Animal Nutrition has a presence of 163 plants in 22 countries.

Cargill announces an agreement to acquire Seara Alimentos, a major Brazilian poultry and pork producer.

2005

Black River Asset management, a global asset management company, is launched.

Cargill and Temasek Holdings acquire CDC Group plc's palm plantation interests in Indonesia and Papua New Guinea.

Cargill opens its first office in Dubai, United Arab Emirates.

Sunny Fresh Foods wins the prestigious Malcolm Baldrige National Quality Award.

Cargill expands in cocoa with two new cocoa buying stations in Vietnam, and the acquisition of the industrial chocolate facility, Schierstedter Schokoladefabrik GmbH & Co. KG, in eastern Germany.

2006

Cargill acquires Degussa's food ingredients operations, strengthening Cargill's global portfolio of texturant ingredients and systems, emulsifiers, flavouring and health promoting ingredients.

Cargill Animal Nutrition acquires a majority interest in its first feed business in India. The joint venture is with Matrix Bioscience, an Indian company producing veterinary medicines and shrimp feed.

Cargill enters the global glycerin business, a byproduct of biodiesel production, opening a 30-million pounds-per-year glycerin refinery in Iowa Falls, Iowa.

Cargill is the first U.S. exporter to deliver beef to Japan after Japan lifts its ban on U.S. beef. Cargill buys Afgri's cotton ginning business in southern Africa, doubling its cotton volume in Africa. Cargill takes ownership of gins in Zambia, South Africa, and Malawi.

2007

Cargill purchases LNB International Feed B.V., a privately held animal nutrition premix business.

Cargill opens a grain and oilseed trading office in Sofia. The office is the company's first in Bulgaria and will provide further opportunities for Bulgarian farmers.

The board of directors elects Gregory Page, chairman

of the board and chief executive officer, following Warren Staley's retirement.

Cargill revises its Strategic Intent so that "by 2015, Cargill will be the partner of choice, recognized as having great people with imagination committed to delivering the best ideas to the worlds we serve: ag, food and risk management."

Toshoku Limited and Cargill Japan Limited merge. Toshoku changes its company name to Cargill Japan Limited and the new entity becomes a wholly owned Cargill company.

2008

Cargill unveils a comprehensive process strategy for the corporation known as "Tartan." The mission of Tartan is to develop the common processes that would enable Cargill to achieve its strategy for 2015.

Cargill introduces TRUVIA™ brand (pronounced Tru-VEE-a) natural sweetener, a great-tasting, zero-calorie sweetener made from rebiana, the best-tasting part of the stevia leaf.

Cargill inaugurates a new cocoa processing facility in Tema, Ghana, representing an investment of around U.S. \$100 million. The plant has the capacity to transform 65,000 tonnes of cocoa beans per annum into high quality cocoa liquor, butter and powders for customers globally.

Cargill Corn Milling receives the 2008 Malcolm Baldrige National Quality Award.

Cargill China earns the U.S. State Department's Award for Corporate Excellence. The State Department was particularly impressed by the farmer training program of Cargill Animal Nutrition. More than 2 million Chinese farmers have gone through the free education program.

2009

Cargill announces that its first palm plantation - PT. Hindoli in Sumatra - has received the Roundtable on Sustainable Palm Oil (RSPO) Certification.

Cargill announces that it has begun implementing a

third-party, 24/7 video auditing program at its U.S. beef harvesting plants to further enhance the company's animal welfare protection systems.

Cargill Animal Nutrition opens a new aquaculture feed mill in the Mekong Delta province of Dong Thap, Vietnam.

Cargill becomes the first Western company to wholly own a port in China when Grain & Oilseed Supply Chain (GOSC), Greater China & Korea complete negotiations to acquire Yangjiang Port in southern China.

McDonald's recognizes Cargill as the first recipient of the Jim Cantalupo Global Supplier Award of Excellence.

2010

CTP Holdings, a Cargill majority owned company, sells its interest in oil palm plantations it owned and operated in Papua New Guinea to New Britain Palm Oil.

Cargill's Cocoa & Chocolate business hands over the first UTZ Certified premiums to two farmer cooperatives in Côte d'Ivoire, Co-operative Agricole de Fiedifoue and Coopaga, for deliveries of UTZ Certified sustainable cocoa beans.

Cargill's refined oils business becomes the first company to receive official certification for its sustainable palm oil supply chain according to the International Sustainability and Carbon Certification (ISCC) standards.

Cargill acquires Unilever's tomato products business in Brazil.

Smallholders at Cargill's oil palm plantation, PT Hindoli, are awarded their Roundtable on Sustainable Palm Oil (RSPO) certification during the 8th Annual Roundtable Meeting on Sustainable Palm Oil in Jakarta on November 8-11, 2010. This is the world's first smallholder scheme to become certified under the RSPO's Smallholder Principles & Criteria.

2011

The Mosaic Company and Cargill agree to split-off, and Cargill distributes its 64 percent stake, or 286 million share position, in Mosaic to Cargill's shareholders and debt holders.

Cargill opens one of the food industry's most advanced technology and innovation centers in Campinas, state of São Paulo, Brazil.

In fiscal 2011, Cargill makes key acquisitions to support its growth: AWB commodity management business in Australia; Indonesian starch and sweetener maker in PT Sorini; and Royal Nedalco's potable alcohol operations in Europe.

Cargill significantly grows its global animal nutrition business by acquiring Netherlands-based Provimi, adding premixes and additives to its portfolio of products.

2012

Cargill Brazil begins producing biodiesel from soybean oil at its \$63 million plant in Tres Lagoas in the state of Mato Grosso do Sul, working with smallholder family farmers to meet sourcing requirements.

Cargill celebrates the official opening of its new ethanol plant in Bergen op Zoom, the Netherlands.

Cargill Value Added Meats works alongside McDonald's® as they launch their very successful and widely recognized "McDonald's® All Access Moms" program. McDonald's® enlisted 4 Canadian Moms who were interested in learning more about where their food comes from and invited them to visit their suppliers to see for themselves and truly get behind the scenes.

Cargill donates 10,000 metric tons (22 million pounds) of rice to the World Food Program USA, specifically to assist those afflicted by the worst drought in 60 years in the Horn of Africa. Cargill's donation feeds nearly one million people for one month.

2013

Cargill inaugurates its world-class integrated poultry operation in Lai'an Anhui, China. The fully-integrated project covers each stage of the poultry supply chain,

including chicken breeding, raising, feed production, hatching, slaughtering and processing.

Cargill Beef begins labeling its branded, U.S.-made, fresh, ground beef products containing Finely Textured Beef. National consumer surveys and focus group research reveals that consumers desire transparency and believe ground beef products containing Finely Textured Beef should be clearly labeled, providing them with choices when they make a purchase.

Cargill and Arasco announce their intention to create a new starches and sweeteners joint venture in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. This joint venture will mark Cargill's first operations in the Kingdom and will build on Cargill's global capabilities in food ingredients and Arasco's already proven successful local knowledge and supply chain infrastructure.

David MacLennan succeeds Gregory Page as Chief Executive Officer of the company; Gregory Page becomes Executive Chairman of the Board.

Cargill idles its Plainview, Texas, beef processing facility, resulting primarily from the tight cattle supply brought about by years of drought in Texas and Southern Plains states.

Cargill unveils a new masterbrand strategy: thrive.

2014

ConAgra Foods, Cargill, and CHS joint venture in flour, Ardent Mills, opens for business.

Cargill and Copersucar form Alvean, bringing together two of the world's leading sugar trading operations.

Cargill begins in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, partnering with Arasco to form Middle East for Food Solutions Co (MEFSCO) a starches and sweeteners joint venture.

Cargill opens the first training center in Vietnam dedicated to helping farmers boost their cocoa yields.

Cargill's Honeysuckle White[®] and Shady Brook Farms[®] are the first major turkey brands to discontinue the use of growth-promoting antibiotics in all turkeys

raised by the independent farmers they work with, without charging a premium price.

2015

Cargill celebrates 150 years of helping the world thrive.

Cargill retains ownership of its facility in Donetsk, Ukraine, but ceases employment after the facility was occupied by armed individuals a year earlier.

Cargill sells its US-based pork business to JBS USA Pork. Cargill acquires ADM's global chocolate business.

Cargill acquires EWOS, a global leader of salmon nutrition.

Cargill reorganizes and announces a new ten-person Executive Leadership Team, consolidating businesses and functional activities into nine enterprises.

KEY DEVELOPMENTS

MINNEAPOLIS - July 13, 2017 – Cargill today reported strong financial results for the fourth quarter and fiscal year ended May 31, 2017. In the second year of an ongoing transformation, Cargill raised earnings across all four business segments in both periods. It also advanced the capabilities, expertise and partnerships needed to be the leader in nourishing the world in the years ahead.

Full-year results:

Adjusted operating earnings reached \$3.04 billion, up 85 percent from \$1.64 billion in the prior fiscal year. Net earnings on a U.S. GAAP basis were \$2.84 billion, a 19 percent increase year-on-year.

Revenues grew 2 percent to \$109.7 billion on higher sales of grain, oilseeds and metals.

Cash flow from operations climbed 38 percent to \$4.69 billion.

Fourth-quarter results:

Adjusted operating earnings were \$460 million in the fourth quarter, in sharp contrast to last year's \$19 million adjusted operating loss. Net earnings were \$347 million, compared with \$15 million in the year-ago period.

Revenues rose 4 percent to \$28.3 billion.

MINNEAPOLIS – Cargill today reported \$3.2 billion in adjusted operating earnings for the 2018 fiscal year, one of its best performances. The fourth quarter also was very strong. The company's improved financial results over the past two years are the outcome of significant efforts by its teams to redefine how Cargill operates. The organization runs today with greater

agility and stronger integration to serve customers' rapidly changing needs.

Key results for the quarter and fiscal year ended May 31, 2018,* include:

Fourth quarter:

Adjusted operating earnings totaled \$809 million, a 76 percent jump from \$460 million a year ago.

Net earnings on a U.S. GAAP basis were \$711 million, more than double last year's \$347 million.

Revenues increased 7 percent to \$30.4 billion.

Full year:

Adjusted operating earnings reached \$3.2 billion, up 6 percent from last year's strong comparative of \$3.04 billion.

Net earnings equaled \$3.1 billion, a 9 percent increase and the third straight year of improved performance on a U.S. GAAP basis.

Both adjusted and net earnings included a provisional net charge of \$86 million related to the U.S. Tax Cuts and Jobs Act enacted in December 2017. This represents a decrease from the estimate provided in the company's third-quarter release.

Revenues grew 5 percent to \$114.7 billion.

Cash flow from operations increased 11 percent to \$5.22 billion.

Cargill, Incorporated Presents at Financial Times
Commodities Americas Summit 2018, Oct-16-2018
01:30 PM

Oct 16 18

Cargill, Incorporated Presents at Financial Times
Commodities Americas Summit 2018, Oct-16-2018
01:30 PM. Venue: Copacabana Palace Hotel, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. Speakers: Paulo Sousa, Leader, Agricultural Supply Chain, South America.

Cargill Opens Shrimp Feed Plant in Ecuador
Oct 14 18

Cargill has opened its new feed plant for shrimp in Guayaquil, Ecuador, to make advancements in aquaculture technology in the region. Built with an investment of \$65 million, the plant is expected to create 150 jobs, as well as 500 related positions. The plant is set to boost the local economy and bring nutrition technology and services to the shrimp industry. The facility will have the capacity to annually produce 165,000t, which is around 20% of the 800,000t of feed that the Ecuadorian market demands.

Parent Company

Cargill Announces Earnings Results for the First
Quarter of Fiscal 2019

Sep 27 18

Cargill announced earnings results for the first of fiscal 2019. For the period, the company reported adjusted operating earnings totaled \$883 million, nearly matching the \$888 million earned in last year's strong comparative period. Net earnings on a U.S. GAAP basis were \$1.02 billion, up 5% from \$973 million in the prior-year period. Revenues rose 5% to \$28.7 billion. NA

PRINCIPAL ACTIVITY

General Description

CARGILL, INCORPORATED delivers cotton and other related products. The Company offers trading services of cotton through shipping it in bulk, containers, and wagons either by train, trucks, cargo ships, or other transportation services.

Service/Product Description

Cargill, Incorporated, through its subsidiaries, engages in the businesses of food, agriculture, financial, and industrial products and services worldwide. It develops and supplies animal nutrition and feed ingredient solutions for feed manufacturers, retailers, and livestock producers; originates, processes, and distributes grains, oilseeds, and other agricultural commodities; produces and markets biodiesel and ethanol from a range of feedstocks; and provides farmer services, such as grain marketing, crop protection/inputs, agronomy advisory, growing programs, and silo management. It purchases and delivers energy sources and related commodities, including natural gas, refined/non-refined oil products, and petrochemicals to energy customers; operates a fleet of dry bulk charter vessels and tankers; supplies iron ore, steel, and finished products to steel consumers; offers risk management, investment, and financial solutions for food, financial, and energy clients; develops and delivers food and beverage ingredients; and provides eggs and breakfast products, beef, pork, turkey, oils and shortenings, dressings/sauces, and sweeteners for the foodservice industry. It manufactures industrial starch and related products for paper making, corrugating, adhesive, chemical industry, bio industry, and oil drilling applications; offers raw materials, ingredients, and

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			texturizing solutions to the personal care industry; and provides excipients and pharmaceutical ingredients for hemo-and peritoneal dialysis solutions and injectables. It offers salt for food manufacturing, water softening, agriculture, and ice melting industrial applications; and provides bulk deicing and winter road maintenance solutions.
Sales			Wholesale and Retail
Operations Area			National and International
Imports From			India
Export To			Worldwide
Employees			36,000 employees in USA. The company has 155,000 employees (worldwide) in 70 countries
Payments With Suppliers			Regular
Brands			
Brand			Comments
CARGILL			NA
NUTRI-SHIELD			NA
OPTI-CAL			NA
ELITRA			NA
Clients			
Name of Client	Country		Comments
VIETINBANK	VIETNAM		NA
TEXTILES SAN ANDRES, S.A.	EL SALVADOR		NA
VICUNHA ECUADOR S.A.	ECUADOR		NA
MANUFACTURAS KALTEX SA DE CV	MEXICO		NA
PT . KUSUMAPUTRA SANTOSA	INDONESIA		NA
WELSPUN INDIA LIMITED	INDIA		NA
CI INDUSTRIAL NUEVO MUNDO SA	PERU		NA
COLHILADOS LTD	COLOMBIA		NA
Comments			-

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Suppliers Supplier Name	Country	Comments
KOTAK GINNING & PRESSING INDS.DIV.KOTAK COMMODITY	INDIA	NA
Comments	-	

LOCATION

Headquarters	7101 Goodlett Farms Parkway Cordova, TN 38016 USA
Branches	We provide some of the company's locations in USA 1) Georgia Buying office 124 High Street, Suite D Gainesville, GA 30501 Contact: Floyd Taylor floyd_taylor@cargill.com Tel: 678-450-4622 Fax: 678- 450-7453 Territory: Georgia 2) North Carolina Buying office 1422 Burtonwood, Suite 101 Gastonia, NC 28054 Contact: Kelly Ramey kelly_ramey@cargill.com Tel: 704-867-6318 or 800- 777-7076 Fax: 704-864-4482 Territory: North Carolina, South Carolina, Virginia, Alabama, Florida 3) Cargill Cotton Warehouse 2128 Troyer Avenue Memphis, TN 38114 Contact: Paula Price paula_price@cargill.com Tel: 901-454-7851 Fax: 901- 946-5178 4) Tennessee Buying office 7101 Goodlett Farms Parkway Cordova, TN 38016 Contact: Grant Hopkins grant_hopkins@cargill.com Tel: 901-937-4500 Fax: 901-937-4461 Territory: Arkansas, Missouri, Mississippi, Louisiana, Tennessee 5) Texas Cargill Cotton Warehouse 1200 Intermodal Parkway Haslet, TX 76052 Contact: Joshua Maxwell joshua_maxwell@cargill.com Tel: 682-831-1865 Fax: 682-831-1902
Main Competitors	Archer-Daniels-Midland Company 77 W WACKER DR STE 4600 CHICAGO, IL, 60601-1667 United States (312) 634-8100 www.adm.com Company Type: Public Parent TATE & LYLE PUBLIC LIMITED COMPANY 1 Kingsway LONDON, WC2B 6AT United Kingdom +44-2072572100

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Company Type: Public Parent

Morton Salt, Inc.
444 WEST LAKE ST STE 3000
CHICAGO, IL, 60606-0090 United States
(312) 807-2000
www.mortonsalt.com
Company Type: Subsidiary

GROUP STRUCTURE AND SUBDIARY COMPANIES

Listed at the stock exchange

NO

Capital

Designation/Stock Class: PREFERRED
No. of Shares: 400,000
Par Value/Share: 50.0000000000

Designation/Stock Class: SPECIAL PFD
No. of Shares: 10,000
Par Value/Share: 50.0000000000

Designation/Stock Class: MANAGEMENT
No. of Shares: 321,000,000
Par Value/Share: .0100000000

Designation/Stock Class: RETIREE
No. of Shares: 71,500,000
Par Value/Share: .0100000000

Designation/Stock Class: SPEC.MANAGEMENT
No. of Shares: 3,500,000
Par Value/Share: .0100000000

Designation/Stock Class: COMMON
No. of Shares: 2,400,000,000
Par Value/Share: .0100000000

Designation/Stock Class: ESOP COMMON
No. of Shares: 500,000,000
Par Value/Share: .0100000000

Shareholders (%)

This is a private company. The company does not disclose information on shareholders. The following information has been obtained through private sources and could not be confirmed:

The company is owned by the Cargill family (90%)

Management

David MacLennan, Chairman and Chief Executive Officer
LeighAnne Baker, Human Resources
David Dines, Metals and Shipping, Risk Management
Todd Hall, Protein and Salt
Ruth Kimmelshue, Business Operations & Supply Chain
Marcel Smits, Chief Financial Officer
Joe Stone, Animal Nutrition
Gert-Jan van den Akker, Agricultural Supply Chain
Frank van Lierde, Food & Bio-industrial Ingredients
Lisa Clemens, Financing
NA

Subsidiary Companies

Related Companies

The company has locations in:

AFRICA

Algeria
Kenya
Côte d'Ivoire
South Africa
Egypt
Zambia
Ghana

ASIA PACIFIC

Australia
Pakistan
China
Philippines
India
Singapore
Indonesia
Sri Lanka
Japan
Taiwan
Korea
Thailand
Malaysia
Vietnam
New Zealand

EUROPE

Austria
Netherlands
Belgium
Poland
Bulgaria
Portugal

Denmark
Romania
Finland
Russian Federation
France
Spain
Germany
Sweden
Greece
Switzerland
Hungary
Turkey
Ireland
Ukraine
Italy
United Kingdom
Luxembourg
Norway
Scotland

LATIN AMERICA

Argentina
Honduras
Bolivia
Nicaragua
Brazil
Paraguay
Colombia
Peru
Costa Rica
Uruguay
Dominican Republic
Venezuela
Guatemala
Chile

MIDDLE EAST

Jordan
United Arab Emirates

NORTH AMERICA

Canada
Mexico

FINANCIAL INFORMATION

General Description

WE ATTACH THE LATEST FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF THE COMPANY

LEGAL FILINGS

Assumed of fictitious names

Assumed of fictitious names

Name	Status	Expires
COTTON TRADE WAREHOUSE	Active	12/15/2021
CARGILL COTTON	Active	11/28/2021
CARGILL INTEGRATED BAKERY RESOURCES	Inactive - Name Cancelled	04/23/2019
HOHENBERG BROS. COMPANY	Inactive - Name Cancelled	8/10/2009
HOHENBERG BROS. COMPANY	Inactive - Name Expired	09/13/2004
CANOLA, INC.	Inactive - Name Expired	05/31/1994

Lawsuits

U.S. Supreme Court
Cargill v. Monfort, 479 U.S. 104 (1986)
Cargill, Inc. v. Monfort of Colorado, Inc.
No. 85-473
Argued Oct. 6, 1986
Decided Dec. 9, 1986
479 U.S. 104
CERTIORARI TO THE UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS FOR THE TENTH CIRCUIT

Peaker Energy Group, L.L.C., et al v. Cargill, Inc, No. 17-30031 (5th Cir. 2017)
Alimenta (u.s.a.), Inc., Plaintiff-appellant, v. Cargill, Incorporated, Defendant-appellee, 861 F.2d 650 (11th Cir. 1988)
Annotate this Case

U.S. Court of Appeals for the Eleventh Circuit - 861 F.2d
650 (11th Cir. 1988)
Dec. 8, 1988

CARGILL, INCORPORATED vs. BEAVER COAL & OIL
CO., INC., & others.
Annotate this Case
CARGILL, INCORPORATED [Note 1] vs. BEAVER COAL
& OIL CO., INC., & others. [Note 2]
424 Mass. 356
November 6, 1996 - March 5, 1997
Norfolk County
Present: WILKINS, C.J., ABRAMS, LYNCH, GREANEY, &
MARSHALL, JJ.

Cargill, Incorporated, a Foreign Corporation, Appellant, v.
Francis Zimmer, Special Administrator of the Estate of
Francis Zimmer, Jr., Deceased, Appellee, 374 F.2d 924
(8th Cir. 1967)

Annotate this Case
US Court of Appeals for the Eighth Circuit - 374 F.2d 924
(8th Cir. 1967)

March 28, 1967

NUTRI-SHIELD - Trademark Details

Status: 732 - Third Extension - Granted

Image for trademark with serial number 87242120

Serial Number87242120

Word MarkNUTRI-SHIELD

Status732 - Third Extension - Granted

Status Date2018-09-07

Filing Date2016-11-18

Mark Drawing4000 - Standard character mark Typeset

Published for Opposition Date2017-01-24

Attorney NameCargill, Incorporated

Law Office Assigned Location CodeM50

Employee NamePINO, BRIAN J

OPTI-CAL - Trademark Details

Status: 732 - Third Extension - Granted

Image for trademark with serial number 87242131

Serial Number87242131

Word MarkOPTI-CAL

Status732 - Third Extension - Granted

Status Date2018-09-07

Filing Date2016-11-18

Mark Drawing4000 - Standard character mark Typeset

Published for Opposition Date2017-01-24

Attorney NameCargill, Incorporated

Law Office Assigned Location CodeM50

Trademarks

Employee Name PINO, BRIAN J

ELITRA - Trademark Details

Status: 800 - Registered And Renewed

Image for trademark with serial number 74634436

Serial Number 74634436

Registration Number 2034299

Word Mark ELITRA

Status 800 - Registered And Renewed

Status Date 2016-11-03

Filing Date 1995-01-19

Registration Number 2034299

Registration Date 1997-01-28

Mark Drawing 1000 - Typeset: Word(s)/letter(s)/number(s)

Typeset

Published for Opposition Date 1995-11-07

Attorney Name Carrie L. Johnson

Law Office Assigned Location Code L90

Employee Name BODSON, MICHAEL E

CARGILL - Trademark Details

Status: 800 - Registered And Renewed

Image for trademark with serial number 76373267

Serial Number 76373267

Registration Number 2960080

Word Mark CARGILL

Status 800 - Registered And Renewed

Status Date 2015-04-30

Filing Date 2002-02-20

Registration Number 2960080

Registration Date 2005-06-07

Mark Drawing 3000 - Illustration: Drawing or design which also includes word(s)/ letter(s)/number(s) Typeset

Design Searches 050325 - Other leaves.

Published for Opposition Date 2002-11-12

Attorney Name Jeffrey J. Skelton

Law Office Assigned Location Code M20

Employee Name MULLEN, MARK TIMOTHY

CARGILL AGHORIZONS - Trademark Details

Status: 710 - Cancelled - Section 8

Image for trademark with serial number 75287588

Serial Number 75287588

Registration Number 2410972

Word Mark CARGILL AGHORIZONS

Status 710 - Cancelled - Section 8

Status Date 2007-09-08

Filing Date 1997-05-06

Registration Number 2410972

Patents Registered

Registration Date 2000-12-05
Mark Drawing 1000 - Typeset: Word(s)/letter(s)/number(s)
Typeset
Published for Opposition Date 1998-09-22
Attorney Name JOSEPH T NABOR
Law Office Assigned Location Code L50
Employee Name MICHOS, JOHN E
CARBOHYDRATE COMPOSITIONS
Publication number: 20130210764
Abstract: The invention provides a low-viscosity reduced-sugar syrup, methods of making such a low-viscosity reduced-sugar syrup, and uses of such syrup.
Type: Application
Filed: March 15, 2013
Publication date: August 15, 2013
Applicant: Cargill, Incorporated
Inventor: Cargill, Incorporated

METHODS OF MANUFACTURING DERIVATIVES OF BETA-HYDROXYCARBOXYLIC ACIDS
Publication number: 20130150616
Abstract: Preparation of derivatives of β -hydroxycarboxylic acid, including β -hydroxycarboxylic acid esters, α,β -unsaturated carboxylic acid, esters of α,β -unsaturated carboxylic acid, and alkoxy derivatives.
Type: Application
Filed: December 18, 2012
Publication date: June 13, 2013
Applicant: CARGILL, INCORPORATED
Inventor: CARGILL, INCORPORATED

BRASSICA PLANTS YIELDING OILS WITH A LOW ALPHA LINOLENIC ACID CONTENT
Publication number: 20130081156
Abstract: Brassica plants producing oils with a low alpha-linolenic acid content and methods for producing such plants are described.
Type: Application
Filed: November 26, 2012
Publication date: March 28, 2013
Applicant: CARGILL, INCORPORATED
Inventor: CARGILL, INCORPORATED

LOW-VISCOSITY REDUCED-SUGAR SYRUP, METHODS OF MAKING, AND APPLICATIONS THEREOF
Publication number: 20130112192
Abstract: The invention provides a low-viscosity reduced-sugar syrup, methods of making such a low-viscosity

reduced-sugar syrup, and uses of such syrup.

Type: Application

Filed: December 21, 2012

Publication date: May 9, 2013

Applicant: Cargill, Incorporated

Inventor: Cargill, Incorporated

SOLUTION MAKING SYSTEM AND METHOD

Publication number: 20130094324

Abstract: A solution making system and apparatus are described. The solution maker mixes a chemical or slurry with a solvent to a desired concentration. The concentration of the solution is monitored by one or more methods. Based upon this measurement, the concentration of the solution may be adjusted.

Type: Application

Filed: October 16, 2012

Publication date: April 18, 2013

Applicant: Cargill, Incorporated

Inventor: Cargill, Incorporated

DIRECT COMPRESSIBLE DEXTROSE

Publication number: 20130075948

Abstract: This invention relates to a direct compressible dextrose composition, a process for preparing such a direct compressible dextrose composition by compression and subsequent granulation, and processes for preparing pharmaceutical formulations or food formulations in tablet form using the direct compressible dextrose composition. The invention further concerns pharmaceutical or food formulations, which comprise the directly compressible dextrose composition, and the use of the direct compressible dextrose composition for the preparation of pharmaceutical and food formulations.

Type: Application

Filed: November 21, 2012

Publication date: March 28, 2013

Applicant: Cargill, Incorporated

Inventor: Cargill, Incorporated

POLYPEPTIDES AND BIOSYNTHETIC PATHWAYS FOR THE PRODUCTION OF MONATIN AND ITS PRECURSORS

Publication number: 20130203129

Abstract: Methods and compositions that can be used to make monatin from glucose, tryptophan, indole-3-lactic acid, indole-3-pyruvate, and 2-hydroxy 2-(indol-3-ylmethyl)-4-keto glutaric acid, are provided. Methods are also disclosed for producing the indole-3-pyruvate and 2-

hydroxy 2-(indol-3-ylmethyl)-4-keto glutaric acid intermediates. Compositions provided include nucleic acid molecules, polypeptides, chemical structures, and cells. Methods include in vitro and in vivo processes, and the in vitro methods include chemical reactions.

Type: Application

Filed: April 4, 2013

Publication date: August 8, 2013

Applicant: Cargill, Incorporated

Inventor: Cargill, Incorporated

G1323 hard white winter wheat

Patent number: 5498829

Abstract: A novel white winter wheat variety, designated G1323 that: is similar to or exceeds the best red wheats in high protein and gluten strength values; exhibits a milder flavor than typical red winter wheats; is resistant to sprouting in the head; is low intensity light tolerant, is hardy, resistant to insect infestations and other diseases, and may survive drought and winter chill conditions; may readily be cultivated in regions of the U.S. typically reserved for red wheat production; and yields commercially valuable brans in addition to flour extracts. This invention relates to the seeds of the G1323 variety, the wheat crops planted therefrom, and the hybrid wheat seeds and plants produced by crossing the G1323 variety with itself or another wheat variety.

Type: Grant

Filed: June 30, 1994

Date of Patent: March 12, 1996

Assignee: Cargill, Incorporated

Inventors: Kenneth Goertzen, Betty Goertzen

METHODS AND SYSTEMS FOR INFERRING BOVINE TRAITS

Publication number: 20130217018

Abstract: Methods, compositions, and systems are provided for managing bovine subjects in order to maximize their individual potential performance and edible meat value, and to maximize profits obtained in marketing the bovine subjects. The methods and systems draw an inference of a trait of a bovine subject by determining the nucleotide occurrence of at least one bovine SNP that is identified herein as being associated with the trait. The inference is used in methods of the present invention to establish the economic value of a bovine subject, to improve profits related to selling beef from a bovine subject; to manage bovine subjects, to sort bovine subjects; to improve the genetics of a bovine population by

selecting and breeding of bovine subjects, to clone a bovine subject with a specific trait, to track meat or another commercial product of a bovine subject; and to diagnose a health condition of a bovine subject.

Type: Application

Filed: April 25, 2013

Publication date: August 22, 2013

Applicants: Branhaven LLC, Cargill Incorporated

Inventors: Cargill Incorporated, Branhaven LLC

System and method for transporting and handling bulk quantities of bulk feed

Patent number: 7083375

Abstract: A system and method for handling and transporting moist bulk grain by-products include a rail car having an aluminum car body carried by a plurality of trucks for engaging rails. A flexible top cover, supported by a plurality of breakaway curved ribs, is positioned over an open top of the rail car to protect the moist bulk grain by-products carried therein. The car body has a front end and a rear end each having a wind screen for spoiling or deflecting the flow of air over the car as it moves to prevent the flexible top cover from being lost or damaged. The car may be emptied by a car inverter over a conveyor, such as a reciprocating floor which carries the moist grain by-products to a mixer, or transportation vehicles for distribution to customers or users of the grain by-products.

Type: Grant

Filed: December 27, 2001

Date of Patent: August 1, 2006

Assignee: Cargill, Incorporated

Inventors: Joseph Michael Lewis, Ricky Allen Stock, Chad Allen Conard, Billy Franklin Gwaltney

Homogeneous Dispersions Containing Citrus Pulp and Applications Thereof

Publication number: 20060182820

Abstract: A composition in the form of a homogeneous dispersion that includes citrus pulp and a plant sterol, omega-3-oil, and/or isoprenoid. The dispersion may be incorporated in foods and beverages.

Type: Application

Filed: April 27, 2006

Publication date: August 17, 2006

Applicant: Cargill, Incorporated

Inventors: Michael Kluetz, Melanie Goulson, Vincent Cavallini, Wade Schmelzer

Sugar Substitute Compositions and Use Thereof In Foods

and Beverages

Publication number: 20090202697

Abstract: The disclosure relates to compositions comprising erythritol, sorbitol, an ingredient selected from the group consisting of isomalt, maltitol, and a mixture of isomalt and maltitol, and an ingredient selected from the group consisting of polydextrose, a resistant maltodextrin or a mixture of polydextrose and a resistant maltodextrin. Optionally, high intensity sweeteners may be incorporated into the compositions. The compositions are useful in producing sweetened foods and beverages. The compositions may be used as a substitute for sugar in any application.

Type: Application

Filed: February 17, 2006

Publication date: August 13, 2009

Applicant: CARGILL, INCORPORATED

Inventors: Wendy Erickson, Timothy A. Christensen
Plant seed based fiber products and processes

Patent number: 7837830

Abstract: The invention relates to a paper product having 0.1 to 10 percent of an acid treated seed based fiber material incorporated into the paper making composition. The remainder of the paper product can be pulp fibers, for example wood fibers. The seed based fiber material is present on the surface of the pulp fibers and imparts certain properties to the paper product formed from it.

Type: Grant

Filed: April 22, 2005

Date of Patent: November 23, 2010

Assignee: Cargill, Incorporated

Inventors: Jagannadh V. Satyavolu, David E. Garlie, Kevin R. Anderson, John T. McDonald, Paula R. Krogmann
Cargill, Incorporated was formerly known as Cargill Elevator Company Inc. and changed its name to Cargill, Incorporated in 1930.

No found

The company is not listed in the OFAC list.

Renewals

UCC (Uniform Commercial Code)

OFAC Sanctions List Search

SUMMARY

Summary

Founded in 1865, CARGILL, INCORPORATED delivers cotton and other related products. The Company offers trading services of cotton through

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shipping it in bulk, containers, and wagons either by train, trucks, cargo ships, or other transportation services.

The company has approximately 36,000 employees. The company has 155,000 employees (worldwide) in 70 countries.

The company shows positive profitability in its last financial statements.

The company imports from India and exports worldwide, operating within national and international markets.

The company is owned by the Cargill family (90%)

This has been an ACTIVE company incorporated in DELAWARE in 1930.

RISK INFORMATION

Debts	Controlled
Payments	Regular
Cash Flow	Normal
State	ACTIVE

INTERVIEW

First Name	Garen
Position	Operator
Comments	The person contacted confirmed legal name, trade name, telephone, address, branches, international offices, main activity and operations area. He refused to provide information about shareholders and staff number. He explained that the company exports worldwide.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES

Currency	Unit	Indian Rupees
US Dollar	1	INR 73.57
UK Pound	1	INR 94.18
Euro	1	INR 83.71
USD	1	INR 74.04

Note : Above are approximate rates obtained from sources believed to be correct

INFORMATION DETAILS

Analysis Done by :	VIVR
Report Prepared by :	SDA

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RATING EXPLANATIONS

Credit Rating	Explanation	Rating Comments
A++	Minimum Risk	Business dealings permissible with minimum risk of default
A+	Low Risk	Business dealings permissible with low risk of default
A	Acceptable Risk	Business dealings permissible with moderate risk of default
B	Medium Risk	Business dealings permissible on a regular monitoring basis
C	Medium High Risk	Business dealings permissible preferably on secured basis
D	High Risk	Business dealing not recommended or on secured terms only
NB	New Business	No recommendation can be done due to business in infancy stage
NT	No Trace	No recommendation can be done as the business is not traceable

NB is stated where there is insufficient information to facilitate rating. However, it is not to be considered as unfavourable.

This score serves as a reference to assess SC's credit risk and to set the amount of credit to be extended. It is calculated from a composite of weighted scores obtained from each of the major sections of this report. The assessed factors are as follows:

- Financial condition covering various ratios
- Company background and operations size
- Promoters / Management background
- Payment record
- Litigation against the subject
- Industry scenario / competitor analysis
- Supplier / Customer / Banker review (wherever available)