

CHS INC
Form 10-K
November 20, 2007

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

Form 10-K

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

For the fiscal year ended August 31, 2007

or

**o 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)*

5500 Cenex Drive

Inver Grove Heights, Minnesota 55077

*(Address of principal executive office,
including zip code)*

41-0251095

*(I.R.S. Employer
Identification Number)*

(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)

The NASDAQ Global Select Market
(Name of Each Exchange on Which Registered)

Indicate by check mark whether the Registrant is a well-known seasoned issuer (as defined in Rule 405 of the Securities Act).

YES NO

Indicate by check mark whether the Registrant is not required to file reports pursuant to Section 13 or Section 15(d) of the Exchange Act.

YES NO

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 a large accelerated filer, an accelerated filer, or a non-accelerated filer (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act).

Large accelerated filer Accelerated filer Non-accelerated filer

Indicate by check mark whether the Registrant is a shell company (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:

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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PART I.

ITEM 1. BUSINESS

THE COMPANY

CHS Inc. (referred to herein as *CHS*, *we* or *us*) is one of the nation's leading integrated agricultural companies. As a cooperative, we are owned by farmers and ranchers and their member cooperatives (referred to herein as *members*) from the Great Lakes to the Pacific Northwest and from the Canadian border to Texas. We also have preferred stockholders that own shares of our 8% Cumulative Redeemable Preferred Stock, which is listed on the NASDAQ Global Select Market under the symbol CHSCP. On August 31, 2007, we had 7,240,221 shares of preferred stock outstanding. We buy commodities from and provide products and services to patrons (including our members and other non-member customers), both domestic and international. We provide 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 our operations are conducted through equity investments and joint ventures whose operating results are not fully consolidated with our results; rather, a proportionate share of the income or loss from those entities is included as a component in our net income under the equity method of accounting. For the fiscal year ended August 31, 2007, our total revenues were \$17.2 billion and net income was \$750.3 million.

We have aligned our business segments based on an assessment of how our businesses operate and the products and services they sell. Our three business segments: Energy, Ag Business and Processing, create vertical integration to link producers with consumers. Our Energy segment derives its revenues through refining, wholesaling and retailing of petroleum products. Our Ag Business segment derives its revenues through the origination and marketing of grain, including service activities conducted at export terminals, through the retail sales of petroleum and agronomy products, processed sunflowers, feed and farm supplies, and records equity income from investments in our agronomy joint ventures, grain export joint ventures and other investments. As of September 2007, our Ag Business segment revenues also include sales of crop nutrient products due to the acquisition of that business from our Agrilience LLC joint venture. Our Processing segment derives its revenues from the sales of soybean meal and soybean refined oil, and records equity income from three wheat milling joint ventures, a vegetable oil-based food manufacturing and distribution joint venture, and an ethanol manufacturing company. We include other business operations in Corporate and Other because of the nature of their products and services, as well as the relative revenue size of those businesses. These businesses primarily include our insurance, hedging and other service activities related to crop production.

In May 2005, we sold the majority of our Mexican foods business for proceeds of \$38.3 million resulting in a loss on disposition of \$6.2 million. During the year ended August 31, 2006, we sold all of the remaining assets for proceeds of \$4.2 million and a gain of \$1.6 million. The operating results of the Mexican foods business are reported as discontinued operations.

Membership in CHS 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. Our Board of Directors may establish other qualifications for membership, as it may from time to time deem advisable.

Our earnings from cooperative business are allocated to members (and to a limited extent to non-members with which we have agreed to do business on a patronage basis) based on the volume of business they do with us. We allocate these earnings to our patrons 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, which are not allocated

patronage, are taxed at federal and state statutory corporate rates and are retained by us as unallocated capital reserve. We also receive patronage refunds from the cooperatives in which we are a member, if those cooperatives have earnings to distribute and if we qualify for patronage refunds from them.

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Our origins date back to the early 1930s with the founding of the predecessor companies of Cenex, Inc. and Harvest States Cooperatives. CHS Inc. emerged as the result of the merger of those two entities in 1998, and is headquartered in Inver Grove Heights, Minnesota.

The following table presents a summary of our primary subsidiary holdings and equity investments for each of our business segments at August 31, 2007:

Business Segment	Entity Name	Business Activity	CHS Ownership%	Income Recognition
Energy	National Cooperative Refinery Association	Petroleum refining	74.5%	Consolidated
	Provista Renewable Fuels Marketing, LLC	Ethanol marketing	50%	Consolidated
	Front Range Pipeline, LLC	Crude oil transportation	100%	Consolidated
	Cenex Pipeline, LLC	Finished product transportation	100%	Consolidated
Ag Business	Agriliance LLC	Wholesale and retail distribution of agronomy products.	50%	Equity Method
	CHS do Brasil Ltda.	Soybean procurement in Brazil	100%	Consolidated
	United Harvest, LLC	Grain exporter	50%	Equity Method
	TEMCO, LLC	Grain exporter	50%	Equity Method
	Multigrain S.A.	Soybean procurement in Brazil	37.5%	Equity Method
Processing	Horizon Milling, LLC	Wheat milling in U.S.	24%	Equity Method
	Horizon Milling General Partnership	Wheat milling in Canada	24%	Equity Method
	Ventura Foods, LLC	Food manufacturing	50%	Equity Method
	US BioEnergy Corporation	Ethanol manufacturing	20%	Equity Method
Corporate and Other	Country Hedging, Inc.	Risk management products broker	100%	Consolidated
	Ag States Agency, LLC	Insurance agency	100%	Consolidated
	Cofina Financial, LLC	Finance company	49%	Equity Method

Our international sales information and segment information in Notes 2 and 12 to the consolidated financial statements, as well as Item 6 of this Annual Report on Form 10-K, are incorporated by reference into the following business segment descriptions.

The business segment financial information presented below may not represent the results that would have been obtained had the relevant business segment been operated as an independent business due to efficiencies in scale, corporate cost allocations and intersegment activity.

ENERGY

Overview

We are the nation's largest cooperative energy company based on revenues and identifiable assets, with operations that include petroleum refining and pipelines; the supply, marketing (including ethanol and biodiesel) and distribution of refined fuels (gasoline, diesel and other energy products); the blending, sale and distribution of lubricants; and the wholesale supply of propane. Our Energy segment processes crude oil into refined petroleum products at refineries in Laurel, Montana (wholly-owned) and McPherson, Kansas (an entity in which we have an approximate 74.5% ownership interest) and sells those products under the Cenex® brand to member cooperatives and others through a network of approximately 1,600 independent retail sites, including approximately 850 that operate Cenex/Ampride convenience stores.

Operations

Laurel Refinery. Our Laurel, Montana refinery processes medium and high sulfur crude oil into refined petroleum products that primarily include gasoline, diesel and asphalt. Our Laurel refinery sources approximately 92% of its crude oil supply from Canada, with the balance obtained from domestic sources, and we have access to Canadian and northwest Montana crude through our wholly-owned Front Range Pipeline, LLC and other common carrier pipelines. Our Laurel refinery also has access to Wyoming crude via common carrier pipelines from the south.

Our Laurel facility processes approximately 55,000 barrels of crude oil per day to produce refined products that consist of approximately 37% gasoline, 31% diesel and other distillates, and 32% asphalt and other residual products. During fiscal 2005, our Board of Directors approved the installation of a coker unit at

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Laurel, along with other refinery improvements, which will allow us to extract a greater volume of high value gasoline and diesel fuel from a barrel of crude oil and less relatively low value asphalt. Total cost for this project is expected to be approximately \$380.0 million, of which \$284.3 million has been spent through August 31, 2007, with completion planned during fiscal 2008. 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 our wholly-owned Cenex Pipeline, LLC to Glendive, Montana, and Minot and Fargo, North Dakota. Our Board of Directors has approved \$30 million in capital expenditures to construct three product terminals tied into the Yellowstone Pipeline that include rail capabilities. These investments are being undertaken to preserve our long-term ability to participate in western U.S. markets.

McPherson Refinery. The McPherson, Kansas refinery is owned and operated by National Cooperative Refinery Association (NCRA), of which we own approximately 74.5%. The McPherson refinery processes approximately 85% low and medium sulfur crude oil and 15% heavy sulfur crude oil into gasoline, diesel and other distillates, propane and other products. NCRA sources its crude oil through its own pipelines as well as common carrier pipelines. The low and medium sulfur crude oil is sourced from Kansas, Oklahoma and Texas, and the heavy sulfur crude oil is sourced from Canada.

The McPherson refinery processes approximately 80,000 barrels of crude oil per day to produce refined products that consist of approximately 53% gasoline, 40% diesel and other distillates, and 7% propane and other products. Approximately 32% of the refined fuels are loaded into trucks at the McPherson refinery or shipped via NCRA's proprietary products pipeline to its terminal in Council Bluffs, Iowa. The remaining refined fuel products are shipped to other markets via common carrier pipelines.

Provista Renewable Fuels Marketing, LLC. In fiscal 2006, we acquired a 50% ownership interest in an ethanol and biodiesel marketing and distribution company, Provista Renewable Fuels Marketing, LLC, (Provista) formally known as United BioEnergy Fuels, LLC. US BioEnergy Corporation (US BioEnergy), of which we own approximately 20%, is the other 50% owner of Provista. Provista contracts with ethanol and biodiesel production plants, including US BioEnergy, to market and distribute their finished products. During fiscal 2007, volume totaled 405.8 million gallons of ethanol. Provista is consolidated within our financial statements, and we currently guarantee up to \$10.0 million (\$20.0 million as of August 31, 2007) of Provista's \$25.0 million revolving credit facility. We are the operating manager of Provista.

Other Energy Operations. We own and operate a propane terminal, four asphalt terminals, five refined product terminals and three lubricants blending and packaging facilities. We also own and lease a fleet of liquid and pressure trailers and tractors, which are used to transport refined fuels, propane, anhydrous ammonia and other products.

Products and Services

Our Energy segment produces and sells (primarily wholesale) gasoline, diesel, propane, asphalt, lubricants and other related products and provides transportation services. We obtain the petroleum products that we sell from our Laurel and McPherson refineries, and from third parties. Over the past two years, we have obtained approximately 55% of the petroleum products we sell from our Laurel and McPherson refineries, and approximately 45% from third parties.

Sales and Marketing; Customers

We make approximately 72% of our 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. We sold approximately 1.3 billion gallons of gasoline and approximately 1.5 billion gallons of diesel fuel in fiscal 2007. We also blend, package and wholesale auto and farm machinery

lubricants to both members and non-members. In fiscal 2007, our lubricants operations sold approximately 20 million gallons of lube oil. We are one of the nation's largest propane wholesalers based on revenues. In fiscal 2007, our propane operations sold approximately 567 million

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gallons of propane. Most of the propane sold in rural areas is for heating and agricultural usage. 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 our Energy segment's operations. Our Energy 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 government 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 labeling of pesticides and similar substances. Failure to comply with these laws, regulations and rules could subject us (and, in the case of the McPherson refinery, NCRA) to administrative penalties, injunctive relief, civil remedies and possible recalls of products. We believe that we and NCRA are in compliance with these laws, regulations and rules in all material respects and do not expect continued compliance to have a material effect on capital expenditures, earnings or competitive position, of either us or NCRA.

Like many other refineries, our Energy segment's refineries recently focused their capital spending on reducing pollution emissions and at the same time increasing production to help pay for those expenditures. In particular, our refineries have completed work 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. We incurred capital expenditures from fiscal 2003 through 2006 related to this compliance of \$88.1 million for our Laurel, Montana refinery and \$328.7 million for NCRA's McPherson, Kansas refinery.

The petroleum business is highly cyclical. Demand for crude oil and energy products is driven by the condition of local and worldwide economies, local and regional weather patterns and taxation relative to other energy sources, which can significantly affect the price of refined fuel products. Most of our 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, weather conditions and government programs which encourage idle acres, may all reduce demand for our energy products.

Competition. The petroleum refining and wholesale fuels business is very competitive. Among our competitors are some of the world's largest integrated petroleum companies, which have their own crude oil supplies, distribution and marketing systems. We also compete 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. Our owned and non-owned retail outlets are located primarily in the northwestern, midwestern and southern United States.

We market refined fuels, motor gasoline and distillate products in five principal geographic areas. The first area includes the Midwest and northern plains. Competition at the wholesale level in this area includes the major oil companies ConocoPhillips, Valero and Citgo, independent refiners including Flint Hills Resources and Growmark, Inc., and wholesale brokers/suppliers including Western Petroleum Company. This area has a robust spot market and is influenced by the large refinery center along the Gulf coast.

To the East is another unique marketing area. This area centers around Chicago, Illinois and includes eastern Wisconsin, Illinois and Indiana. CHS principally competes with the major oil companies Marathon, BP Amoco and

ExxonMobil, independent refineries including Flint Hills Resources and Growmark, Inc., and wholesale brokers/suppliers including U.S. Oil.

Another market area is located south of Chicago, Illinois. Most of this area includes Arkansas, Missouri and the northern part of Texas. Competition in this area includes the major oil companies Valero and ExxonMobil, and independent refiners including Lion. This area is principally supplied from the Gulf coast

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refinery center and is also driven by a strong spot market that reacts quickly to changes in the international and national supply balance.

Another geographic area includes Montana, western North Dakota, Wyoming, Utah, Idaho, Colorado and western South Dakota. Competition at the wholesale level in this area include the major oil companies ExxonMobil and ConocoPhillips, and independent refiners including Frontier Refining and Sinclair. This area is also noted for being fairly well balanced in demand and supply, but is typically influenced by Canadian refined fuels moving into the U.S. through terminals in Canada and by rail from independent Canadian refiners.

The last area includes much of Washington and Oregon. We compete with the major oil companies Tesoro, BP Amoco and Chevron in this area. This area is also known for volatile prices and an active spot market.

Summary Operating Results

Summary operating results and identifiable assets for our Energy segment for the fiscal years ended August 31, 2007, 2006 and 2005 are shown below:

	2007	2006	2005
	(Dollars in thousands)		
Revenues	\$ 8,105,067	\$ 7,414,361	\$ 5,794,266
Cost of goods sold	7,274,638	6,834,676	5,487,813
Gross profit	830,429	579,685	306,453
Marketing, general and administrative	94,939	82,867	69,951
Operating earnings	735,490	496,818	236,502
Gain on investments			(862)
Interest, net	(6,106)	6,534	8,918
Equity income from investments	(4,468)	(3,840)	(3,478)
Minority interests	143,230	86,483	46,741
Income before income taxes	\$ 602,834	\$ 407,641	\$ 185,183
Intersegment revenues	\$ (228,930)	\$ (242,430)	\$ (170,642)
Total identifiable assets August 31	\$ 2,737,044	\$ 2,164,217	\$ 2,238,614

AG BUSINESS

Our Ag Business segment includes agronomy, country operations and grain marketing.

Agronomy***Overview***

Through our fiscal year ended August 31, 2007, we conducted our wholesale and some of our retail agronomy operations through our 50% ownership interest in Agriliance LLC (Agriliance), in which Land O Lakes, Inc. holds the other 50% ownership interest. Prior to September 2007, Agriliance was one of North America's largest wholesale distributors of crop nutrients, crop protection products and other agronomy products based upon annual sales. Our 50% ownership interest in Agriliance is treated as an equity method investment, and therefore, Agriliance's revenues and expenses are not reflected in our operating results. At August 31, 2007, our equity investment in Agriliance was \$182.8 million.

In September 2007, Agriliance distributed the assets of the crop nutrients business to us, and the assets of the crop protection business to Land O Lakes, Inc. Agriliance continues to exist as a 50-50 joint venture and

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primarily operates and sells agronomy products on a retail basis. We currently are exploring, with Land O Lakes, Inc., the repositioning options for the remaining portions of the Agrilience retail business.

Given the different values assigned to the assets of the crop nutrients and the crop protection businesses of Agrilience, at the closing of the distribution transaction, Land O Lakes owed us \$133.5 million. Land O Lakes paid us \$32.6 million in cash, and in order to maintain equal capital accounts in Agrilience, paid down certain portions of Agrilience's debt on our behalf in the amount of \$100.9 million. Values of the distributed assets were determined after the closing, and in October 2007, we made an estimated value true-up payment to Land O Lakes in the amount of \$45.7 million, plus interest.

In August 2005, we sold 81% of our 20% ownership interest in CF Industries, Inc., a crop nutrients manufacturer and distributor, in an initial public offering (IPO). After the IPO, our ownership interest was reduced to approximately 3.9% in the post-IPO company named CF Industries Holdings, Inc. (CF). During our fiscal year ended August 31, 2007, we sold 540,000 shares of our CF stock for proceeds of \$10.9 million, and recorded a pretax gain of \$5.3 million. During the first quarter of fiscal 2008, we sold all of our remaining 1,610,396 shares of CF stock for proceeds of \$108.3 million and recorded a pretax gain of \$91.7 million.

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

Operations

Our wholesale crop nutrients business sells approximately 6.0 million tons of fertilizer annually, making it one of the largest wholesale fertilizer operations in the United States. Product is either delivered directly to the customer from the manufacturer, or through our 15 inland or river warehouse terminals and other non-owned storage facilities located throughout the country. In addition, our Galveston, Texas deep water port and terminal receives fertilizer by vessel from originations such as the Middle East and Caribbean basin where less expensive natural gas tends to give a price advantage over domestically produced fertilizer. The fertilizer is then shipped by rail to destinations within crop producing regions of the country. Based on fertilizer market data, the Agrilience sales of crop nutrients account for an estimated 9% of the U.S. market. The demand for corn by the expanding ethanol industry has in turn increased sales of nitrogen fertilizer, an input on which corn is highly dependant.

Primary suppliers for our wholesale crop nutrients business include CF, PCS, Mosaic, Koch Industries, Yara and PIC. During the year ended August 31, 2007, CF was the largest supplier of crop nutrients to Agrilience, and as we operate the crop nutrients business in the future, CF will continue to be a primary supplier to us.

Products and Services

Our wholesale crop nutrients business sells nitrogen, phosphorus, potassium and sulfate based products. During the year ended August 31, 2007, the primary products purchased by Agrilience were urea, potash, UAN, phosphates and ammonia.

Sales and Marketing; Customers

Our wholesale crop nutrients business sells product to approximately 2,200 local retailers from Ohio to the west coast and from the Canadian border south to Texas. Our largest customer is our own country operations business, also included in our Ag Business segment. During the year ended August 31, 2007, Agrilience sales for the wholesale crop nutrients business were \$1.9 billion with about 6% of those sales made to our country operations business. Many of the customers of the crop nutrients business are also customers of our Energy segment or suppliers to our grain

marketing business.

Industry; Competition

Regulation. Our wholesale crop nutrients operations are subject to laws and related regulations and rules designed to protect the environment that are administered by the Environmental Protection Agency, the

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Department of Transportation and similar government 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 labeling of pesticides and similar substances. Failure to comply with these laws, regulations and rules could subject us to administrative penalties, injunctive relief, civil remedies and possible recalls of products. We believe that we are in compliance with these laws, regulations and rules in all material respects and do not expect continued compliance to have a material effect on our capital expenditures, earnings or competitive position.

Competition. The wholesale distribution of agronomy products is highly competitive and dependent upon relationships with local cooperatives and private retailers, proximity to the customer and competitive pricing. We compete with other large agronomy distributors, as well as other regional or local distributors, retailers and manufacturers.

Major competitors in crop nutrients distribution include Agrium, Mosaic, Koch Industries, United Agri-Products (UAP) and United Suppliers.

Country Operations

Overview

Our country operations business purchases a variety of grains from our producer members and other third parties, and provides cooperative members and producers with access to a full range of products and services including farm supplies and programs for crop and livestock production. Country operations operates at 335 locations, which includes 3 sunflower plants, dispersed throughout Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota, Montana, Nebraska, Kansas, Oklahoma, Colorado, 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. We are one of the largest country elevator operators in North America based on revenues. Through a majority of our elevator locations, the country operations business purchases grain from member and non-member producers and other elevators and grain dealers. Most of the grain purchased is either sold through our grain marketing operations or used for local feed and processing operations. For the year ended August 31, 2007, country operations purchased approximately 408 million bushels of grain, primarily wheat (201 million bushels), corn (98 million bushels) and soybeans (62 million bushels). Of these bushels, 368 million were purchased from members and 262 million were sold through our grain marketing operations.

Other Products. Our country operations business manufactures and sells other products, both directly and through ownership interests in other entities. These include seed, crop nutrients, crop protection products, energy products, animal feed, animal health products and processed sunflowers. We sell agronomy products at 191 locations, feed products at 125 locations and energy products at 135 locations.

Fin-Ag, Inc. In the past, through our wholly-owned subsidiary Fin-Ag, Inc., we provided seasonal cattle feeding and swine financing loans, facility financing loans and crop production loans to our members. Financing activity through Fin-Ag, Inc. has decreased substantially as most of the production loans were contributed to Cofina Financial, LLC (Cofina Financial), a 49% owned joint venture that was formed during the fourth quarter of fiscal 2005 (see Corporate and Other section below). The only activity of Fin-Ag, Inc. is seasonal cattle feeding financing and a small amount of crop loans not transferred to Cofina Financial.

Industry; Competition

Regulation. Our country operations business is 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 government 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

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and disposition of wastes; and the labeling of pesticides and similar substances. Our country operations business is 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 us to administrative penalties, injunctive relief, civil remedies and possible recalls of products. We believe that we are in compliance with these laws, regulations and rules in all material respects and do not expect continued compliance to have a material effect on our capital expenditures, earnings or competitive position.

Competition. We compete primarily on the basis of price, services and patronage. Competitors for the purchase of grain include Archer Daniels Midland (ADM), Cargill, Incorporated (Cargill), local cooperatives and smaller private grain companies and processors at the majority of our locations in our trade territory, as previously defined in the Overview . In addition, Columbia Grain is also our competitor in Montana.

Competitors for our farm supply businesses include Cargill, United Agri-Products (UAP), local cooperatives and smaller private companies at the majority of locations throughout our trade territory. In addition, Land O Lakes Purina Feed LLC, Hubbard Feed and Cargill are our major competitors for the sale of feed products.

Grain Marketing

Overview

We are the nation's largest cooperative marketer of grain and oilseed based on grain storage capacity and grain sales, handling about 1.5 billion bushels annually. During fiscal 2007, we purchased approximately 60% of our total grain volumes from individual and cooperative association members and our country operations business, with the balance purchased from third parties. We arrange for the transportation of the grains either directly to customers or to our owned or leased grain terminals and elevators awaiting delivery to domestic and foreign purchasers. We primarily conduct our grain marketing operations directly, but do conduct some of our business through joint ventures.

Operations

Our grain marketing operations 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, and we are 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. Our ability to arrange efficient transportation, including loading capabilities onto unit trains, ocean-going vessels and barges, is a significant part of the services we offer to our customers. Rail, vessel, barge and truck transportation is carried out by third parties, often under long-term freight agreements with us. 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.

We own and operate export terminals, river terminals and elevators involved in the handling and transport of grain. Our river terminals at Savage and Winona, Minnesota, Davenport, Iowa and a terminal in St. Louis, Missouri in which we have a put-through agreement with Bulk Services, are used to load grain onto barges for shipment to both domestic and export customers via the Mississippi River system. Our export terminal at Superior, Wisconsin provides access to the Great Lakes and St. Lawrence Seaway, and our export terminal at Myrtle Grove, Louisiana serves the gulf market. In the Pacific Northwest, we conduct our 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, and primarily exports wheat. TEMCO, LLC operates an export terminal in Tacoma, Washington, and primarily exports corn and soybeans. These facilities serve the Pacific market, as

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well as domestic grain customers in the western United States. We also own two 110-car shuttle-receiving elevator facilities in Friona, Texas and Collins, Mississippi that serve large-scale feeder cattle, dairy and poultry producers in those regions. In 2003, we opened an office in Sao Paulo, Brazil for the procurement of soybeans for our grain marketing operations international customers. During the year ended August 31, 2007, we invested \$22.2 million for an equity position in a Brazil-based grain handling and merchandising company, Multigrain S.A., an agricultural commodities business headquartered in Sao Paulo, Brazil, and currently have a 37.5% ownership interest. This venture, which includes grain storage and export facilities, builds on our South American soybean origination and helps meet customer needs year-round.

Our grain marketing operations purchases most of its grain during the summer and fall harvest period. Because of our geographic location and the fact that we are further from our export facilities, the grain that we handle tends to be sold later, after the harvest period, than in other parts of the country. However, as many producers have significant on-farm storage capacity and in light of our own storage capacity, our grain marketing operations buys and ships grain throughout the year. Due to the amount of grain purchased and held in inventory, our grain marketing operations 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 affects the profitability of our grain marketing operations.

Products and Services

The primary grains purchased by our grain marketing operations for the year ended August 31, 2007 were corn (507 million bushels), wheat (424 million bushels) and soybeans (354 million bushels). Of the total grains purchased by our grain marketing operations during the year ended August 31, 2007, there were 537 million bushels from our individual and cooperative association members, 262 million bushels from our country operations business, and the remainder was from third parties.

Sales and Marketing; Customers

Purchasers of our grain and oilseed include domestic and foreign millers, maltsters, feeders, crushers and other processors. To a much lesser extent purchasers include intermediaries and distributors. Our grain marketing operations are not dependent on any one customer, and its supply relationships call for delivery of grain at prevailing market prices.

Industry; Competition

Regulation. Our grain marketing 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 government agencies. These laws, regulations and rules govern the discharge of materials to environment, air and water; reporting storage of hazardous wastes; and the transportation, handling and disposition of wastes. Our grain marketing 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 us to administrative penalties, injunctive relief, civil remedies and possible recalls of products. We believe that we are in compliance with these laws, regulations and rules in all material respects and do not expect continued compliance to have a material effect on our capital expenditures, earnings or competitive position.

Competition. Our grain marketing operations compete for both the purchase and the sale of grain. Competition is intense and margins are low. Some competitors are integrated food producers, which may also be customers. A few major competitors have substantially greater financial resources than we have.

In the purchase of grain from producers, location of a delivery facility is a prime consideration, but producers are increasingly willing to transport 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 capabilities provides a price advantage. We believe that our relationships with individual

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members serviced by our local country operations locations and with our cooperative members give us a broad origination capability.

Our grain marketing operations compete 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. Our 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 our grain marketing operations 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, population growth, the level of per capita consumption of some products and the level of renewable fuels production.

Summary Operating Results

Summary operating results and identifiable assets for our Ag Business segment for the fiscal years ended August 31, 2007, 2006 and 2005 are shown below:

	2007	2006	2005
	(Dollars in thousands)		
Revenues	\$ 8,575,389	\$ 6,575,165	\$ 5,670,644
Cost of goods sold	8,388,476	6,401,527	5,541,282
Gross profit	186,913	173,638	129,362
Marketing, general and administrative	97,299	99,777	83,600
Operating earnings	89,614	73,861	45,762
Gain on investments	(5,348)		(11,358)
Interest, net	28,550	23,559	20,535
Equity income from investments	(51,830)	(40,902)	(55,473)
Minority interests	(16)	(509)	(41)
Income before income taxes	\$ 118,258	\$ 91,713	\$ 92,099
Intersegment revenues	\$ (18,372)	\$ (8,779)	\$ (9,640)
Total identifiable assets August 31	\$ 2,846,950	\$ 1,806,243	\$ 1,604,571

PROCESSING***Overview***

Our Processing segment converts raw agricultural commodities into ingredients for finished food products or into finished consumer food products. We have focused on areas that allow us to utilize the products supplied by our member producers. These areas are oilseed processing, wheat milling, foods and renewable fuels.

Regulation. Our Processing 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 government agencies. These laws, regulations and rules govern the discharge of materials to environment, air and water; reporting storage of hazardous wastes; and the transportation, handling and disposition of wastes. Our Processing segment's operations are also subject to

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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 us, or our foods partners, or our renewable fuels partners to administrative penalties, injunctive relief, civil remedies and possible recalls of products. We believe that we are in compliance with these laws, regulations and rules in all material respects and do not expect continued compliance to have a material effect on our capital expenditures, earnings or competitive position.

Oilseed Processing

Our 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 approximately 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 process approximately 1 billion pounds of refined soybean oil annually. Another crushing facility in Fairmont, Minnesota has a crushing capacity of over 45 million bushels of soybeans on an annual basis.

Our 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, as well as methyl ester/biodiesel production, and to a lesser extent, for certain industrial uses such as plastics, inks and paints. Soybean meal has 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.

Our soy processing facilities are located in areas with a strong production base of soybeans and end-user market for the meal and soyflour. We purchase virtually all of our soybeans from members. Our oilseed crushing operations currently produce approximately 90% of the crude oil that we refine, and purchase the balance from outside suppliers.

Our customers for refined oil are principally large food product companies located throughout the United States. However, over 50% of our customers are located in the midwest due to relatively lower freight costs and slightly higher profitability potential. Our largest customer for refined oil products is Ventura Foods, LLC (Ventura Foods), in which we hold a 50% ownership interest and with which we have a long-term supply agreement to supply minimum quantities of edible soybean oils as long as we maintain a minimum 25.5% ownership interest and our price is competitive with other suppliers of the product. Our sales to Ventura Foods were \$62.3 million in fiscal 2007. We also sell soymeal to about 350 customers, primarily feed lots and feed mills in southern Minnesota. In fiscal 2007, Commodity Specialists Company accounted for 14% of soymeal sold and Land O Lakes/Purina Feed, LLC accounted for 12% of soymeal sold. We sell 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 processors, expanded existing plants, or constructed new plants, both domestically and internationally. Price, transportation costs, services and product quality drive competition. We estimate that we have a market share of approximately 4% to 5% of the domestic refined soybean oil market and also the domestic soybean crushing capacity.

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

Wheat Milling

In January 2002, we formed a joint venture with Cargill named Horizon Milling, LLC (Horizon Milling), in which we hold an ownership interest of 24%, with Cargill owning the remaining 76%. Horizon Milling is the largest U.S. wheat miller based on output volume. We own five mills that we lease to Horizon Milling. Sales and purchases of wheat and durum by us to Horizon Milling during fiscal 2007 were \$241.1 million and \$10.5 million, respectively. Horizon Milling's advance payments on grain to us were \$5.9 million on

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August 31, 2007, and are included in customer advance payments on our Consolidated Balance Sheet. We account for Horizon Milling using the equity method of accounting. At August 31, 2007, our net book value of assets leased to Horizon Milling was \$76.4 million.

During the year ended August 31, 2007, we invested \$15.6 million in Horizon Milling G.P. (24% CHS ownership with Cargill owning the remaining 76%), a joint venture that acquired the Canadian grain-based foodservice and industrial businesses of Smucker Foods of Canada, which includes three flour milling operations and two dry baking mixing facilities in Canada. We account for Horizon Milling G.P. using the equity method of accounting.

Foods

Our primary focus in the foods area is Ventura Foods, which produces and distributes vegetable oil-based products such as margarine, salad dressing and other food products. Ventura Foods was created in 1996, and is owned 50% by us and 50% by Wilsey Foods, Inc., a majority owned subsidiary of Mitsui & Co., Ltd. We account for our Ventura Foods investment under the equity method of accounting, and at August 31, 2007, our investment was \$134.1 million.

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 40% of Ventura Foods volume, based on sales, 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 Foods product formulations and processes are proprietary to it or its customers. Ventura Foods is the largest manufacturer of margarine for the foodservice sector in the U.S. and is a major producer of many other products.

Ventura Foods currently has 13 manufacturing and distribution locations across the United States, and is expected to complete a new facility in Ontario, California, in calendar 2008, that will combine some of its existing locations. It sources its raw materials, which consist primarily of soybean oil, canola oil, cottonseed oil, peanut oil and various other ingredients and supplies, from various national suppliers, including our 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 is split between retail and industrial customers who use edible oil products as ingredients in foods they manufacture for resale. During Ventura Foods 2007 fiscal year, Sysco accounted for 22% of its net sales. During our fourth quarter of fiscal 2005, Ventura Foods purchased two Dean Foods businesses: Marie's dressings and Dean's dips. This transaction included a license agreement for Ventura Foods to use the Dean's trademark on dips.

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 Food Companies, Smuckers, Kraft and CF Sauer, Ken's, Marzetti and Nestle.

Renewable Fuels

In fiscal 2006, we invested \$70.0 million in US BioEnergy Corporation (US BioEnergy), an ethanol manufacturing company, representing an approximate 24% ownership on August 31, 2006. During the year ended August 31, 2007, we made additional investments of \$45.4 million in US BioEnergy, bringing our total cash investment for common stock in that company to \$115.4 million. In December 2006, US BioEnergy completed an initial public offering (IPO), and the effect of the issuance of additional shares of its stock was to dilute our ownership interest from approximately 25% to 21%. In addition, on August 29, 2007, US BioEnergy completed an acquisition with total aggregate net consideration comprised of the issuance of US BioEnergy common stock and cash. Due to US BioEnergy's increase in equity, primarily from these two transactions, we recognized a non-cash net gain of \$15.3 million on our investment during the year ended August 31, 2007, to reflect our proportionate share of the increase in the underlying equity of

US BioEnergy. On August 31, 2007, our ownership interest in US BioEnergy was approximately 19%, and based upon the market price of US BioEnergy's stock of \$10.41 per share on that date, our investment had a fair value of

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approximately \$159.3 million. During the first quarter of fiscal 2008, we purchased additional shares of US BioEnergy common stock for \$6.5 million, which increased our ownership interest to approximately 20%. We are recognizing earnings of US BioEnergy, to the extent of our ownership interest, using the equity method of accounting.

US BioEnergy currently has four ethanol plants in operation which have a combined production capacity of 310 million gallons per year and are located in Iowa, Michigan and Nebraska. In addition, there are four ethanol plants under construction in Iowa, Minnesota, Nebraska and South Dakota with expected combined production capacity of 440 million gallons per year.

Summary Operating Results

Summary operating results and identifiable assets for our Processing segment for the fiscal years ended August 31, 2007, 2006 and 2005 are shown below:

	2007	2006	2005
	(Dollars in thousands)		
Revenues	\$ 754,743	\$ 614,471	\$ 613,766
Cost of goods sold	726,510	588,732	604,198
Gross profit	28,233	25,739	9,568
Marketing, general and administrative	23,545	21,645	20,750
Operating earnings (losses)	4,688	4,094	(11,182)
Gain on investments	(15,268)		(457)
Interest, net	14,783	11,096	12,287
Equity income from investments	(48,446)	(35,504)	(36,202)
Income before income taxes	\$ 53,619	\$ 28,502	\$ 13,190
Intersegment revenues	\$ (370)	\$ (368)	\$ (502)
Total identifiable assets August 31	\$ 681,118	\$ 518,186	\$ 420,373

CORPORATE AND OTHER**Services**

Financial Services. We have provided open account financing to approximately 115 of our members that are cooperatives (cooperative association members) in the past year. These arrangements involve the discretionary extension of credit in the form of a clearing account for settlement of grain purchases and as a cash management tool.

Cofina Financial, a joint venture finance company in which we hold a 49% ownership interest, makes seasonal and term loans to member cooperatives and individuals. During the fourth quarter of fiscal 2005, we contributed certain assets related to our financial services business and related to Fin-Ag Inc., along with cash, to form Cofina Financial. Cenex Finance Association, which prior to the formation of Cofina Financial operated as an independent finance company, owns the other 51% of Cofina Financial, however, the governance of this joint venture is 50/50. We

participated in the formation of Cofina Financial for the purpose of expanding the size of our financing platform, to improve the scope of services offered to customers, to gain efficiencies in sourcing funds and to achieve some synergies through participation in larger customer-financing programs. We account for our Cofina Financial investment using the equity method of accounting.

We may, at our own discretion, choose to guarantee certain loans made by Cofina Financial. On August 31, 2007, we had guarantees related to Cofina Financial loans totaling \$24.5 million.

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Country Hedging, Inc. Our 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. Ag States Agency, LLC, is an independent insurance agency, and after the purchase of the minority owner's interest during fiscal 2005, is now a wholly-owned subsidiary. It sells insurance, including group benefits, property and casualty, and bonding programs. Its approximately 1,800 customers are primarily agricultural businesses, including local cooperatives and independent elevators, petroleum outlets, agronomy, feed and seed plants, implement dealers, fruit and vegetable packers/warehouses, and food processors.

PRICE RISK AND HEDGING

When we enter into a commodity purchase commitment, we incur risks of carrying inventory, including risks related to price change and performance (including delivery, quality, quantity, and shipment period). We are 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. We are also exposed to risk of loss on our 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, we generally take 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 grain, and regulated mercantile exchanges for refined products and crude oil. The crude oil and most of the grain and oilseed volume we handle 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. Our policy is to generally maintain hedged positions in grain. Our 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 by counterparties to contracts, and therefore, contract values are reviewed and adjusted to reflect potential non-performance.

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 maintenance margin deposit 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 us may be substantial. We have 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 our grain marketing operations, requires a review by operations management when any trader is outside of position limits and also a review by our senior management if operating areas are outside of position limits. A similar process is used in our energy operations. The position limits are reviewed at least annually with our management. We monitor current market conditions and may expand or reduce our risk management policies or procedures in response to changes in those conditions. In addition, all purchase and sales contracts are subject to credit approvals and appropriate terms and conditions.

EMPLOYEES

At August 31, 2007, we had approximately 6,885 full, part-time, temporary and seasonal employees, which included approximately 615 employees of NCRA. Of that total, approximately 2,080 were employed in our Energy segment, 3,695 in our country operations business (including approximately 1,325 seasonal and temporary employees), 450 in our grain marketing operations, 260 in our Processing segment and 400 in

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Corporate and Other. In addition to those employed directly by us, many employees work for joint ventures in which we have a 50% or less ownership interest, and are not included in these totals. A portion of all of our business segments and Corporate and Other are employed in this manner.

Employees in certain areas are represented by collective bargaining agreements. Refinery and pipeline workers in Laurel, Montana are represented by agreements with two unions: United Steel Workers of America (USWA) (198 employees) and Oil Basin Pipeliners Union (OBP) (19 employees), for which agreements are in place through 2009 and 2008, respectively, in regards to wages and benefits. The contracts covering the NCRA McPherson, Kansas refinery (272 employees in the USWA union) are also in place through 2009. There are approximately 152 employees in transportation and lubricant plant operations that are covered by other collective bargaining agreements that expire at various times. Certain production workers in our oilseed processing operations are subject to collective bargaining agreements with the Bakery, Confectionary, Tobacco Worker and Grain Millers (BTWGM) (120 employees) and the Pipefitters Union (2 employees) for which agreements are in place through 2009. The BTWGM also represents 50 employees at our Superior, WI grain export terminal with a contract expiring in 2010. The USWA represents 79 employees at our Myrtle Grove, Louisiana grain export terminal with a contract expiring in 2009, the Teamsters represent 9 employees at our Winona, Minnesota export terminal with a contract expiring in 2008, and the International Longshoremen s and Warehousemen s Union (ILWU) represents 38 employees at our Kalama, Washington export terminal with a contract in place through 2009. Finally, certain employees in our country operations business are represented by collective bargaining agreements with two unions; the BTWGM (24 employees), with contracts expiring in December 2008 and June 2010, and the United Food and Commercial Workers (11 employees), with a contract expiring in July 2008.

MEMBERSHIP IN CHS AND AUTHORIZED CAPITAL

Introduction

We are an agricultural membership cooperative organized under Minnesota cooperative law to do business with member and non-member patrons. Our patrons, not us, are subject to income taxes on income from patronage sources, which is distributed to them. We are subject to income taxes on non-patronage-sourced income. See Tax Treatment below.

Distribution of Net Income; Patronage Dividends

We are required by our 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 our unallocated capital reserve an amount not to exceed 10% of the distributable net income from patronage business. We may also distribute net income derived from patronage business with a non-member if we have agreed to conduct business with the non-member on a patronage basis. 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 dividends, may be made in cash, patrons equities, revolving fund certificates, our securities, securities of others, or any combination designated by the Board of Directors. Since fiscal 1998 through fiscal 2005, the Board of Directors has distributed patronage dividends in the form of 30% cash and 70% patrons equities (see Patrons Equities below). For fiscal 2006 and 2007, the Board of Directors approved the distribution of patronage dividends in the form of 35% cash and 65% patrons equities. The Board of Directors may change the mix in the form of the patronage dividends 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 dividends distributed during the years ended August 31, 2007, 2006 and 2005 were \$379.9 million (\$133.1 million in cash), \$207.9 million (\$62.5 million in cash) and \$171.3 million (\$51.6 million in cash), respectively.

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Patrons' Equities

Patrons' equities are in the form of book entries and represent a right to receive cash or other property when we redeem them. Patrons' equities form part of our capital, 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. Redemptions of capital equity certificates approved by the Board of Directors are divided into two pools, one for non-individuals (primarily member cooperatives) who may participate in an annual pro-rata program for equities held by them, and another for individuals who are eligible for equity redemptions at age 72 or upon death. Commencing in fiscal 2008, until further resolution, the Board of Directors has reduced the age for individuals who are eligible for equity redemptions to age 70. The amount that each non-individual receives under the pro-rata program in any year will be determined by multiplying the dollars available for pro-rata redemptions, if any that year, as determined by the Board of Directors, by a fraction, the numerator of which is the face value of patronage certificates eligible for redemption held by them, and the denominator of which is the sum of the patronage certificates eligible for redemption held by all eligible holders of patronage certificates that are not individuals. In addition to the annual pro-rata program, the Board of Directors approved additional equity redemptions targeting older capital equity certificates which were paid in fiscal 2007 and that are authorized to be paid in fiscal 2008. In accordance with authorization from the Board of Directors, we expect total redemptions related to the year ended August 31, 2007, that will be distributed in fiscal 2008, to be approximately \$179.4 million.

Cash redemptions of patrons and other equities during the years ended August 31, 2007, 2006 and 2005 were \$70.8 million, \$55.9 million and \$23.7 million, respectively. An additional \$35.9 million, \$23.8 and \$20.0 million of equities were redeemed by issuance of shares of our 8% Cumulative Redeemable Preferred Stock during the years ended August 31, 2007, 2006 and 2005, respectively.

Governance

We are managed by a Board of Directors of not less than 17 persons elected by the members at our annual meeting. Terms of directors are staggered so that no more than six directors are elected in any year. The Board of Directors is currently comprised of 17 directors. Our articles of incorporation and bylaws may be amended only upon approval of a majority of the votes cast at an annual or special meeting of our members, except for the higher vote described under Certain Antitakeover Measures below.

Membership

Membership in CHS 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, we do not have common stock. We may issue equity or debt instruments, on a patronage basis or otherwise, to our members. We have two classes of outstanding membership. Individual members are individuals actually engaged in the production of agricultural products. Cooperative associations are associations of agricultural producers and may be 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 CHS, not because of ownership of any equity or debt instruments. Members that are cooperative associations are entitled to vote based upon a formula that takes into account the equity held by the cooperative in CHS and the average amount of business done with us over the previous three years.

Members who are individuals are entitled to one vote each. Individual members may exercise their voting power directly or through a patrons association affiliated with a grain elevator, feed mill, seed plant or any

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other of our facilities (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 certain actions require a greater vote. See Certain Antitakeover Measures below.

Debt and Equity Instruments

We may issue debt and equity instruments to our current members and patrons, on a patronage basis or otherwise, and to persons who are neither members nor patrons. Capital Equity Certificates issued by us are subject to a first lien in favor of us for all indebtedness of the holder to us. On August 31, 2007, our outstanding capital include patrons equities (consisting of capital equity certificates and non-patronage earnings certificates), 8% Cumulative Redeemable Preferred Stock and certain capital reserves.

Distribution of Assets upon Dissolution; Merger and Consolidation

In the event of our dissolution, liquidation or winding up, whether voluntary or involuntary, all of our debts and liabilities would be paid first according to their respective priorities. After such payment, the holders of each share of our preferred stock would then be entitled to receive out of available assets, up to \$25.00 per share, plus all dividends accumulated and unpaid on that share, whether or not declared, to and including the date of distribution. This distribution to the holders of our preferred stock would be made before any payment is made or assets distributed to the holders of any security that ranks junior to the preferred stock but after the payment of the liquidation preference of any of our securities that rank senior to the preferred stock. After such distribution to the holders of equity capital, any excess would be paid to patrons on the basis of their past patronage with us. Our bylaws provide for the allocation among our members and nonmember patrons of the consideration received in any merger or consolidation to which we are a party.

Certain Antitakeover Measures

Our 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 our governing documents involves or is related to a hostile takeover, the amendment must be adopted by 80% of the total voting power of our members.

The approval of not less than two-thirds of the votes cast at a meeting is required to approve a change of control transaction which would include a merger, consolidation, liquidation, dissolution, or sale of all or substantially all of our assets. 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 our governing documents.

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. We are a nonexempt cooperative.

As a cooperative, we are not taxed on qualified patronage (minimum cash requirement of 20%) allocated to our members either in the form of equities or cash. Consequently, those 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 us when allocated. Upon redemption of any non-qualified unit retains, the amount is deductible to us and taxable to the member.

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

NCRA is not consolidated for tax purposes.

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ITEM 1A. RISK FACTORS

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

The information in this Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended August 31, 2007, includes forward-looking statements within the meaning of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995 with respect to CHS. In addition, CHS and its representatives and agents may from time to time make other written or oral forward-looking statements, including statements contained in its 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. We wish to caution readers not to place undue reliance on any forward-looking statements, which speak only as of the date made.

Our 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 our business, financial condition, liquidity, results of operations or prospects, financial or otherwise. 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 us 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.

We undertake 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, flour, and crude and refined vegetable oils. Commodity prices generally are affected by a wide range of factors beyond our control, including 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.

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. Although the prices for crude oil reached historical highs during 2007, the 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;

disruption in supply;

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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. Increases in crude oil prices without a corresponding increase in the prices of our refined petroleum products could reduce our net income. 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, were completed in fiscal 2006. We incurred capital expenditures from fiscal years 2003 through 2006 related to these upgrades of \$88.1 million for our Laurel, Montana refinery and \$328.7 million for the National Cooperative Refinery Association's (NCRA) McPherson, Kansas refinery.

We establish reserves for the future cost of 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.

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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. Liabilities, including legal costs, related to remediation of contaminated properties are not recognized until the related costs are considered probable and can be reasonable estimated.

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 concerns 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;

the significant inventories that we carry or the facilities we own could be damaged or destroyed by catastrophic events, extreme weather conditions or contamination; and

an occurrence of a pandemic flu or other disease affecting a substantial part of our workforce or our customers could cause an interruption in our business operations, the affects of which could be significant.

We maintain insurance coverages 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 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.

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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 choose 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.

Operating results from our agronomy business could be volatile and are dependent upon certain factors outside of our control.

Planted acreage, and consequently the volume of fertilizer and crop protection products applied, is partially dependent upon government programs and the perception held by the producer of demand for production. Weather conditions during the spring planting season and early summer spraying season also affect agronomy product volumes and profitability.

Technological improvements in agriculture could decrease the demand for our agronomy and energy products.

Technological advances in agriculture could decrease the demand for crop nutrients, energy and other crop input products and services that we provide. Genetically engineered seeds that resist disease and insects, or that meet certain nutritional requirements, could affect the demand for our crop nutrients and crop protection products. Demand for fuel that we sell could decline as technology allows for more efficient usage of equipment.

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 operations and portions of our grain marketing, wheat milling, foods and renewable fuels operations, are operated through joint ventures with third parties. By operating a business through a joint venture, we have less control over business decisions than we have in our wholly-owned or majority-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 those ventures.

ITEM 1B. UNRESOLVED STAFF COMMENTS

As of August 31, 2007, there were no unresolved comments from the SEC staff regarding our periodic or current reports.

ITEM 2. PROPERTIES

We own or lease energy, grain handling and processing, and agronomy related facilities throughout the United States. Below is a summary of these locations.

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Energy

Facilities in our Energy segment include the following, all of which are owned except where indicated as leased:

Refinery	Laurel, Montana
Propane terminal	Glenwood, Minnesota
Transportation terminals/ repair facilities	12 locations in Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Montana, North Dakota, South Dakota, Texas, Washington and Wisconsin, 3 of which are leased
Petroleum & asphalt terminals/storage facilities	9 locations in Montana, North Dakota and Wisconsin
Pump stations	11 locations in Montana and North Dakota
Pipelines:	
Cenex Pipeline, LLC	Laurel, Montana to Fargo, North Dakota
Front Range Pipeline, LLC	Canadian border to Laurel, Montana and on to Billings, Montana
Convenience stores/gas stations	42 locations in Iowa, Minnesota, Montana, North Dakota, South Dakota and Wyoming, 13 of which are leased
Lubricant plants/warehouses	3 locations in Minnesota, Ohio and Texas, 1 of which is leased

We have a 74.5% interest in NCRA, which owns and operates the following facilities:

Refinery	McPherson, Kansas
Petroleum terminals/storage	2 locations in Iowa and Kansas
Pipeline	McPherson, Kansas to Council Bluffs, Iowa
Jayhawk Pipeline, LLC	Throughout Kansas, with branches in Oklahoma, Texas and Nebraska
Jayhawk stations	26 locations located in Kansas, Oklahoma and Nebraska
Osage Pipeline (50% owned by NCRA)	Oklahoma to Kansas
Kaw Pipeline (67% owned by NCRA)	Throughout Kansas

Ag Business

Within our Ag Business segment, we own or lease the following facilities:

Crop Nutrients

As of September 1, 2007, we use ports and terminals in our crop nutrients operations at the following locations:

- Galveston, Texas (deep water port, land leased from port authority)
- Little Rock, Arkansas (river terminal, owned; land and building, leased)
- Post Falls, Idaho (terminal, owned)
- Crescent City, Illinois (terminal, owned)
- Briggs, Indiana (terminal, owned)
- Hagerstown, Indiana (terminal, leased)
- Indianapolis, Indiana (terminal, leased)

Muscatine, Iowa (river terminal, owned)

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St. Paul, Minnesota (river terminal, owned)
Winona, Minnesota (river terminal, owned)
Grand Forks, North Dakota (terminal, owned)
Crestline, Ohio (terminal, owned)
Fostoria, Ohio (terminal, owned)
Watertown, South Dakota (terminal, owned)
Memphis, Tennessee (river terminal, owned)
Green Bay, Wisconsin (terminal, owned)

Country Operations

In our country operations business, we own 316 agri-operations locations (of which some of the facilities are on leased land), 9 feed manufacturing facilities and 2 sunflower plants located in Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota, Montana, Nebraska, Kansas, Oklahoma, Colorado, Idaho, Washington and Oregon. In addition, we lease 6 agri-operations locations, 1 feed manufacturing facility and 1 sunflower plant.

Grain Marketing

We use grain terminals in our grain marketing operations at the following locations:

Collins, Mississippi (owned)
Davenport, Iowa (2 owned)
Friona, Texas (owned)
Kalama, Washington (leased)
Minneapolis, Minnesota (owned, idle)
Myrtle Grove, Louisiana (owned)
Savage, Minnesota (owned)
Spokane, Washington (owned)
Superior, Wisconsin (owned)
Winona, Minnesota (1 owned, 1 leased)

Processing

Within our Processing segment, we own and lease the following facilities:

Oilseed Processing

We own a campus in Mankato, Minnesota, comprised of a soybean crushing plant, an oilseed refinery, a soyflour plant, a quality control laboratory and an administration office. We also own a crushing plant in Fairmont, Minnesota.

Wheat Milling

We own five milling facilities at the following locations, all of which are leased to Horizon Milling:

Rush City, Minnesota
Kenosha, Wisconsin
Houston, Texas
Mount Pocono, Pennsylvania
Fairmount, North Dakota

Corporate Headquarters

We are headquartered in Inver Grove Heights, Minnesota. We own a 33-acre campus consisting of one main building with approximately 320,000 square feet of office space and two smaller buildings with approximately 13,400 and 9,000 square feet of space.

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Our internet address is www.chsinc.com.

ITEM 3. *LEGAL PROCEEDINGS*

We are involved as a defendant in various lawsuits, claims and disputes, which are in the normal course of our business. The resolution of any such matters may affect consolidated net income for any fiscal period; however, our management believes any resulting liabilities, individually or in the aggregate, will not have a material effect on our consolidated financial position, results of operations or cash flows during any fiscal year.

In October 2003, we and NCRA reached agreements with the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the State of Montana's Department of Environmental Quality and the State of Kansas Department of Health and Environment, regarding the terms of settlements with respect to reducing air emissions at our Laurel, Montana and NCRA's McPherson, Kansas refineries. These settlements are part of a series of similar settlements that the EPA has negotiated with major refiners under the EPA's Petroleum Refinery Initiative. The settlements take the form of consent decrees filed with the U.S. District Court for the District of Montana (Billings Division) and the U.S. District Court for the District of Kansas. Each consent decree details potential capital improvements, supplemental environmental projects and operational changes that we and NCRA have agreed to implement at the relevant refinery over several years. The consent decrees also required us, and NCRA, to pay approximately \$0.5 million in aggregate civil cash penalties. As of August 31, 2007, the aggregate capital expenditures for us and NCRA related to these settlements was approximately \$22 million, and we anticipate spending an additional \$9 million over the next four years. We do not believe that the settlements will have a material adverse affect on us or NCRA.

ITEM 4. *SUBMISSION OF MATTERS TO A VOTE OF SECURITY HOLDERS*

None.

PART II.

ITEM 5. *MARKET FOR REGISTRANT'S COMMON EQUITY, RELATED STOCKHOLDER MATTERS AND ISSUER PURCHASES OF EQUITY SECURITIES*

We have approximately 58,000 members, of which approximately 1,400 are cooperative association members and approximately 56,600 are individual members. As a cooperative, we do not have any common stock equity that is traded.

On August 31, 2007, we had 7,240,221 shares of 8% Cumulative Redeemable Preferred Stock outstanding, which is listed on the NASDAQ Global Select Market under the symbol CHSCP.

We have not sold any equity securities during the three years ended August 31, 2007 that were not registered under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended.

ITEM 6. *SELECTED FINANCIAL DATA*

The selected financial information below has been derived from our consolidated financial statements for the years ended August 31. The selected consolidated financial information for August 31, 2007, 2006, and 2005 should be read in conjunction with our consolidated financial statements and notes thereto included elsewhere in this filing. In May 2005, we sold the majority of our Mexican foods business and have recorded the Mexican foods business as discontinued operations.

Table of Contents**Summary Consolidated Financial Data**

	2007	2006	2005	2004	2003
	(Dollars in thousands)				
Income Statement Data:					
Revenues	\$ 17,215,992	\$ 14,383,835	\$ 11,926,962	\$ 10,969,081	\$ 9,314,116
Cost of goods sold	16,139,691	13,570,507	11,449,858	10,527,715	8,989,050
Gross profit	1,076,301	813,328	477,104	441,366	325,066
Marketing, general and administrative	245,357	231,238	199,354	202,455	175,662
Operating earnings	830,944	582,090	277,750	238,911	149,404
Gain on investments	(20,616)		(13,013)	(14,666)	
Gain on legal settlements				(692)	(10,867)
Interest, net	31,098	41,305	41,509	42,758	40,516
Equity income from investments	(109,685)	(84,188)	(95,742)	(79,022)	(47,299)
Minority interests	143,214	85,974	47,736	33,830	21,950
Income from continuing operations before income taxes	786,933	538,999	297,260	256,703	145,104
Income taxes	36,600	49,327	30,434	29,462	16,031
Income from continuing operations	750,333	489,672	266,826	227,241	129,073
(Income) loss on discontinued operations, net of taxes		(625)	16,810	5,909	5,232
Net income	\$ 750,333	\$ 490,297	\$ 250,016	\$ 221,332	\$ 123,841
Balance Sheet Data (August 31):					
Working capital	\$ 815,634	\$ 828,954	\$ 758,703	\$ 493,440	\$ 458,738
Net property, plant and equipment	1,728,171	1,476,239	1,359,535	1,249,655	1,122,982
Total assets	6,693,586	4,942,583	4,726,937	4,031,292	3,807,968
Long-term debt, including current maturities	688,321	744,745	773,074	683,818	663,173
Total equities	2,432,990	2,017,391	1,757,897	1,628,086	1,481,711

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The selected financial information below has been derived from our three business segments, and Corporate and Other, for the fiscal years ended August 31, 2007, 2006 and 2005. The intercompany revenues between segments were \$247.7 million, \$251.6 million and \$180.8 million for the fiscal years ended August 31, 2007, 2006 and 2005, respectively.

Summary Financial Data By Business Segment

	2007	Energy 2006	2005	2007	Ag Business 2006	2005
	(Dollars in thousands)					
Revenues	\$ 8,105,067	\$ 7,414,361	\$ 5,794,266	\$ 8,575,389	\$ 6,575,165	\$ 5,670,644
Cost of goods sold	7,274,638	6,834,676	5,487,813	8,388,476	6,401,527	5,541,282
Gross profit	830,429	579,685	306,453	186,913	173,638	129,362
Marketing, general and administrative	94,939	82,867	69,951	97,299	99,777	83,600
Operating earnings	735,490	496,818	236,502	89,614	73,861	45,762
Gain on investments			(862)	(5,348)		(11,358)
Interest, net	(6,106)	6,534	8,918	28,550	23,559	20,535
Equity income from investments	(4,468)	(3,840)	(3,478)	(51,830)	(40,902)	(55,473)
Minority interests	143,230	86,483	46,741	(16)	(509)	(41)
Income before income taxes	\$ 602,834	\$ 407,641	\$ 185,183	\$ 118,258	\$ 91,713	\$ 92,099
Intersegment revenues	\$ (228,930)	\$ (242,430)	\$ (170,642)	\$ (18,372)	\$ (8,779)	\$ (9,640)
Total identifiable assets August 31	\$ 2,737,044	\$ 2,164,217	\$ 2,238,614	\$ 2,846,950	\$ 1,806,243	\$ 1,604,571

	2007	Processing 2006	2005	2007	Corporate and Other 2006	2005
	(Dollars in thousands)					
Revenues	\$ 754,743	\$ 614,471	\$ 613,766	\$ 28,465	\$ 31,415	\$ 29,070
Cost of goods sold	726,510	588,732	604,198	(2,261)	(2,851)	(2,651)
Gross profit	28,233	25,739	9,568	30,726	34,266	31,721
Marketing, general and administrative	23,545	21,645	20,750	29,574	26,949	25,053
Operating earnings (losses)	4,688	4,094	(11,182)	1,152	7,317	6,668

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Gain on investments	(15,268)		(457)			(336)
Interest, net	14,783	11,096	12,287	(6,129)	116	(231)
Equity income from investments	(48,446)	(35,504)	(36,202)	(4,941)	(3,942)	(589)
Minority interests						1,036
Income before income taxes	\$ 53,619	\$ 28,502	\$ 13,190	\$ 12,222	\$ 11,143	\$ 6,788
Intersegment revenues	\$ (370)	\$ (368)	\$ (502)			
Total identifiable assets August 31	\$ 681,118	\$ 518,186	\$ 420,373	\$ 428,474	\$ 453,937	\$ 463,379

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ITEM 7. *MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS*

Overview

The following discussions of financial condition and results of operations should be read in conjunction with the accompanying audited financial statements and notes to such statements and the cautionary statement regarding forward-looking statements found in Part I, Item 1A of this Form 10-K. This discussion contains forward-looking statements based on current expectations, assumptions, estimates and projections of our management. Actual results could differ materially from those anticipated in these forward-looking statements as a result of certain factors, as more fully described in the cautionary statement and elsewhere in this Form 10-K.

CHS Inc. (CHS, we or us) is a diversified company, which provides grain, foods and energy resources to businesses and consumers. As a cooperative, we are owned by farmers, ranchers and their member cooperatives from the Great Lakes to the Pacific Northwest and from the Canadian border to Texas. We also have preferred stockholders that own shares of our 8% Cumulative Redeemable Preferred Stock.

We provide a full range of production agricultural inputs such as refined fuels, propane, farm supplies, animal nutrition and agronomy products, as well as services, which include hedging, financing and insurance services. We own and operate petroleum refineries and pipelines and market and distribute refined fuels and other energy products under the Cenex[®] brand through a network of member cooperatives and independent retailers. We purchase grains and oilseeds directly and indirectly from agricultural producers primarily in the midwestern and western United States. These grains and oilseeds are either sold to domestic and international customers, or further processed into a variety of food products.

We have aligned our business segments based on an assessment of how our businesses operate and the products and services they sell. Our three business segments: Energy, Ag Business and Processing, create vertical integration to link producers with consumers. Our Energy segment produces and provides primarily for the wholesale distribution of petroleum products and transports those products. Our Ag Business segment purchases and resells grains and oilseeds originated by our country operations business, by our member cooperatives and by third parties, and also serves as wholesaler and retailer of crop inputs. Our Processing segment converts grains and oilseeds into value-added products.

Summary data for each of our business segments for the fiscal years ended August 31, 2007, 2006 and 2005 is provided in Item 6 Selected Financial Data . Except as otherwise specified, references to years indicate our fiscal year ended August 31, 2007 or ended August 31 of the year referenced.

Corporate administrative expenses are allocated to all three business segments, and Corporate and Other, based on either direct usage for services that can be tracked, such as information technology and legal, and other factors or considerations relevant to the costs incurred.

Many of our business activities are highly seasonal and operating results will vary throughout the year. Overall, our income is generally lowest during the second fiscal quarter and highest during the third fiscal quarter. Our business segments are subject to varying seasonal fluctuations. For example in our Ag Business segment, agronomy and country operations businesses experience higher volumes and income during the spring planting season and in the fall, which corresponds to harvest. Also in our Ag Business segment, our grain marketing operations are subject to fluctuations in volume and earnings based on producer harvests, world grain prices and demand. Our Energy segment generally experiences higher volumes and profitability in certain operating areas, such as refined products, in the summer and early fall when gasoline and diesel fuel usage is highest and is subject to global supply and demand

forces. Other energy products, such as propane, may experience higher volumes and profitability during the winter heating and crop drying seasons.

Our revenues can be significantly affected by global market prices for commodities such as petroleum products, natural gas, grains, oilseeds and flour. Changes in market prices for commodities that we purchase without a corresponding change in the selling prices of those products can affect revenues and operating earnings. Commodity prices are affected by a wide range of factors beyond our control, including the weather,

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crop damage due to disease or insects, drought, the availability and adequacy of supply, government regulations and policies, world events, and general political and economic conditions.

While our revenues and operating results are derived from businesses and operations which are wholly-owned and majority-owned, a portion of our business operations are conducted through companies in which we hold ownership interests of 50% or less and do not control the operations. We account for these investments primarily using the equity method of accounting, wherein we record our proportionate share of income or loss reported by the entity as equity income from investments, without consolidating the revenues and expenses of the entity in our Consolidated Statements of Operations. These investments principally include our 50% ownership in each of the following companies: Agriliance LLC (Agriliance), TEMCO, LLC (TEMCO) and United Harvest, LLC (United Harvest), and our 37.5% ownership in Multigrain S.A. included in our Ag Business segment; our 50% ownership in Ventura Foods, LLC (Ventura Foods), our 24% ownership in Horizon Milling, LLC (Horizon Milling) and Horizon Milling G.P., and our approximately 20% ownership in US BioEnergy Corporation (US BioEnergy) included in our Processing segment; and our 49% ownership in Cofina Financial, LLC (Cofina Financial) included in Corporate and Other.

Agriliance is owned and governed by United Country Brands, LLC (50%) and Land O Lakes, Inc. (50%). United Country Brands, LLC is a 100% owned subsidiary of CHS. We account for our share of the Agriliance investment using the equity method of accounting. In June 2007, we announced that two business segments of Agriliance were being repositioned. In September 2007, Agriliance distributed the assets of the crop nutrients business to us, and the assets of the crop protection business to Land O Lakes, Inc. Agriliance continues to exist as a 50-50 joint venture and primarily operates an agronomy retail business. We currently are exploring, with Land O Lakes, Inc., the repositioning options for the remaining portions of the Agriliance retail business.

In May 2005, we sold the majority of our Mexican foods business for proceeds of \$38.3 million resulting in a loss on disposition of \$6.2 million, with minor activity continuing in 2006. During the year ended August 31, 2006, we sold all of the remaining assets for proceeds of \$4.2 million and a gain of \$1.6 million. The operating results of the Mexican foods business have been reported as discontinued operations.

The consolidated financial statements include the accounts of CHS and all of our wholly-owned and majority-owned subsidiaries, including the National Cooperative Refinery Association (NCRA), which is in our Energy segment. All significant intercompany accounts and transactions have been eliminated.

Certain reclassifications have been made to prior year amounts to conform to current year classifications. These reclassifications had no effect on previously reported net income, equities and comprehensive income, or cash flows.

Results of Operations

Comparison of the years ended August 31, 2007 and 2006

General. We recorded income from continuing operations before income taxes of \$786.9 million in fiscal 2007 compared to \$539.0 million in fiscal 2006, an increase of \$247.9 million (46%). These results reflected increased pretax earnings in our Energy, Ag Business and Processing segments, and Corporate and Other.

Our Energy segment generated income from continuing operations before income taxes of \$602.8 million for the year ended August 31, 2007 compared to \$407.6 million in fiscal 2006. This increase in earnings of \$195.2 million (48%) is primarily attributable to higher margins on refined fuels, which resulted mainly from changes in the refining capacity and global demand, including industry supply shortages. Earnings in our propane business increased significantly, from a \$1.5 million loss in fiscal 2006 to income of \$9.7 million during 2007. Earnings in our renewable fuels marketing, lubricants and transportation businesses also improved during fiscal 2007 when compared to 2006.

Our Ag Business segment generated income from continuing operations before income taxes of \$118.3 million for the year ended August 31, 2007 compared to \$91.7 million in fiscal 2006, an increase in earnings of \$26.6 million (29%). Strong demand for grain and oilseeds, much of it driven by increased

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U.S. ethanol production, contributed to improved performances by both our grain marketing and country operations businesses. Our country operations earnings increased \$17.0 million, primarily as a result of overall improved product margins, including historically high margins on agronomy, energy, processed sunflower and grain transactions. Continued market expansion into Oklahoma and Kansas also increased country operations volumes. Our grain marketing operations improved earnings by \$2.3 million during the year ended August 31, 2007 compared with fiscal 2006, primarily from increased grain volumes. Volatility in the grain markets creates opportunities for increased grain margins, and additionally during 2007, increased interest in renewable fuels, and changes in transportation costs shifted marketing patterns and dynamics for our grain marketing business. Improved earnings generated by Agrilience, an agronomy joint venture in which we hold a 50% interest, resulted in a \$2.0 million increase in our share of that joint venture's earnings, net of an impairment of retail assets, a Canadian agronomy joint venture and allocated internal expenses. These improved earnings were attributable to improved margins for wholesale and retail crop nutrient products sold during the spring planting season, partially offset by our share of an impairment of retail assets of \$10.2 million. Additionally, in our first fiscal quarter of 2007, we sold approximately 25% of our investment in CF, a domestic fertilizer manufacturer in which we held a minority interest, for which we received cash of \$10.9 million and recorded a gain of \$5.3 million. During the first quarter of fiscal 2008, CHS sold all of its remaining 1,610,396 shares of CF stock for proceeds of \$108.3 million and recorded a pretax gain of \$91.7 million.

Our Processing segment generated income from continuing operations before income taxes of \$53.6 million for the year ended August 31, 2007 compared to \$28.5 million in fiscal 2006, an increase in earnings of \$25.1 million (88%). Oilseed processing earnings increased \$2.2 million during the year ended August 31, 2007 as compared to fiscal 2006. This was primarily the result of improved crushing margins, partially offset by reduced oilseed refining margins. Contributing factors include a 7% increase in volume at our two crushing facilities, but primarily includes significant improvement in oilseed crushing margins, when comparing the year ended August 31, 2007 with fiscal 2006. Our share of earnings from Ventura Foods, our packaged foods joint venture, net of allocated internal expenses, increased by \$3.0 million during the year ended August 31, 2007 compared to fiscal 2006, primarily from improved product margins. Our share of earnings from our wheat milling joint ventures, net of allocated internal expenses, reported improved earnings of \$0.8 million for fiscal 2007 compared to 2006. Our share of earnings from US BioEnergy, an ethanol manufacturing company in which we hold a minority ownership interest, net of allocated internal expenses, increased by \$3.8 million during fiscal 2007 compared to 2006. In December 2006, US BioEnergy completed an initial public offering (IPO) and the effect of the issuance of additional shares of its stock was to dilute our ownership interest from approximately 25% to 21%. Due to US BioEnergy's increase in equity, we recognized a non-cash net gain of \$11.4 million on our investment to reflect our proportionate share of the increase in the underlying equity of US BioEnergy. Subsequent to the IPO, our ownership interest decreased to approximately 19%, and our gain was increased by \$3.9 million, to bring the net gain to a total of \$15.3 million during fiscal 2007.

Corporate and Other generated income from continuing operations before income taxes of \$12.2 million for the year ended August 31, 2007 compared to \$11.1 million in fiscal 2006, an increase in earnings of \$1.1 million (10%). This improvement is primarily attributable to our business solutions' financial and hedging services.

Net Income. Consolidated net income for the year ended August 31, 2007 was \$750.3 million compared to \$490.3 million for the year ended August 31, 2006, which represented a \$260.0 million (53%) increase.

Revenues. Consolidated revenues of \$17.2 billion for the year ended August 31, 2007 compared to \$14.4 billion for the year ended August 31, 2006, which represented a \$2.8 billion (20%) increase.

Total revenues include other revenues generated primarily within our Ag Business segment and Corporate and Other. Our Ag Business segment's country operations elevators and agri-service centers derive other revenues from activities related to production agriculture, which include grain storage, grain cleaning, fertilizer spreading, crop protection spraying and other services of this nature, and our grain marketing operations receive other revenues at our export

terminals from activities related to loading vessels. Corporate and Other derives revenues primarily from our hedging and insurance operations.

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Our Energy segment revenues, after elimination of intersegment revenues, of \$7.9 billion increased by \$704.2 million (10%) during the year ended August 31, 2007 compared to fiscal 2006. During the years ended August 31, 2007 and 2006, our Energy segment recorded revenues from our Ag Business segment of \$228.9 million and \$242.4 million, respectively. The revenues net increase of \$704.2 million is comprised of a net increase of \$609.5 million in sales volume and a \$94.7 million increase related to a net price appreciation on refined fuels, renewable fuels and propane products. The net change in revenues includes volume increases of \$606.0 million from our ethanol marketing venture, which we acquired in April of fiscal 2006. Refined fuels revenues increased \$94.5 million (2%), of which \$111.2 million was due to increased volumes, partially offset by \$16.7 million related to a net average selling price decrease compared to fiscal 2006. Our refined fuels volumes increased 2%, while the sales price of refined fuels decreased, only slightly, or less than \$.01 per gallon, when comparing the year ended August 31, 2007 with fiscal 2006. Lower crude oil prices during fiscal 2007 compared to 2006 were primarily attributable to the effects of the hurricanes in the United States during the fall of 2005. Production disruptions due to hurricanes during the fall of 2005 along with strong demand contributed to the increases in refined fuels selling prices during fiscal 2006. Propane revenues decreased by \$125.5 million (17%), of which, \$165.1 million was related to decreases in volume, partially offset by \$39.6 million related to a net average selling price increase when compared to fiscal 2006. Propane sales volume decreased 22% in comparison to fiscal 2006, while the average selling price of propane increased \$0.06 per gallon (6%). Propane prices tend to follow the prices of crude oil and natural gas, both of which decreased during the year ended August 31, 2007 compared to 2006, and are also affected by changes in propane demand and domestic inventory levels. The decrease in propane volumes reflects a loss of exclusive propane marketing rights at our former supplier's proprietary terminals.

Our Ag Business segment revenues, after elimination of intersegment revenues, of \$8.6 billion increased \$2.0 billion (30%) during the year ended August 31, 2007 compared to fiscal 2006. Grain revenues in our Ag Business segment totaled \$7,136.3 million and \$5,337.2 million during the years ended August 31, 2007 and 2006, respectively. Of the grain revenues increase of \$1,799.1 million (34%), \$1,278.1 million is due to increased average grain selling prices and \$521.0 million is attributable to increased volumes during the year ended August 31, 2007 compared to fiscal 2006. The average sales price of all grain and oilseed commodities sold reflected an increase of \$1.05 per bushel (24%). The 2006 fall harvest produced good yields throughout most of the United States, with the quality of most grains rated as excellent or good. Despite the good harvest, prices for nearly all grain commodities increased because of strong demand, particularly for corn, which is used as the feedstock for most ethanol plants as well as for livestock feed. The average month-end market price per bushel of corn, soybeans and spring wheat increased approximately \$1.33, \$1.63 and \$1.20, respectively, when compared to the prices of those same grains for fiscal 2006. Volumes increased 8% during the year ended August 31, 2007 compared with fiscal 2006. Corn and soybeans had the largest volume increases compared to fiscal 2006, followed by barley and wheat. Our Ag Business segment non-grain product revenues of \$1,291.9 million increased by \$197.4 million (18%) during the year ended August 31, 2007 compared to fiscal 2006, primarily the result of increased revenues of crop nutrients, energy, seed, crop protection, feed and processed sunflower products. Other revenues within our Ag Business segment of \$128.8 million during the year ended August 31, 2007 decreased \$5.9 million (4%) compared to fiscal 2006 and is primarily attributable to reduced storage and handling revenues.

Our Processing segment revenues, after elimination of intersegment revenues, of \$754.4 million increased \$140.3 million (23%) during the year ended August 31, 2007 compared to fiscal 2006. Because our wheat milling, renewable fuels and packaged foods operations are operated through non-consolidated joint ventures, revenues reported in our Processing segment are entirely from our oilseed processing operations. Processed soybean volumes increased 7%, accounting for an increase in revenues of \$27.8 million, and a higher average sales price of processed oilseed and other revenues increased total revenues for this segment by \$42.4 million. Oilseed refining revenues increased \$66.6 million (23%), of which \$50.4 million was due to a higher average sales price and \$16.1 million was due to a net increase in sales volume. The average selling price of processed oilseed increased \$22 per ton and the average selling price of refined oilseed products increased \$0.05 per pound compared to 2006. Increased processed

soyflour sales of \$3.5 million (27%) accounts for the remaining increase in revenues. The changes in the average selling price of products are primarily driven by the higher price of soybeans.

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Cost of Goods Sold. Consolidated cost of goods sold of \$16.1 billion for the year ended August 31, 2007 compared to \$13.6 billion for the year ended August 31, 2006, which represents a \$2.5 billion (19%) increase.

Our Energy segment cost of goods sold, after elimination of intersegment costs, of \$7.0 billion increased by \$453.5 million (7%) during the year ended August 31, 2007 compared to fiscal 2006. This net change includes increased cost of goods sold of \$624.5 million related to changes in volume from our ethanol marketing venture, which we acquired in April of fiscal 2006. The remaining change in cost of goods sold is primarily due to decreased volumes of propane, partially offset by increased net average per gallon costs of propane. The propane volumes decreased 22%, while the average cost of propane increased \$0.05 (5%) compared to the year ended August 31, 2006. The average cost of refined fuels decreased by \$0.02 (1%) per gallon, while volumes increased 2% compared to the year ended August 31, 2006. We process approximately 55,000 barrels of crude oil per day at our Laurel, Montana refinery and 80,000 barrels of crude oil per day at NCRA's McPherson, Kansas refinery. The average cost decrease on refined fuels is reflective of lower input costs at our two crude oil refineries compared to the year ended August 31, 2006. The average per unit cost of crude oil purchased for the two refineries decreased 5% compared to the year ended August 31, 2006.

Our Ag Business segment cost of goods sold, after elimination of intersegment costs, of \$8.4 billion increased \$2.0 billion (31%) during the year ended August 31, 2007 compared to fiscal 2006. Grain cost of goods sold in our Ag Business segment totaled \$7,037.3 million and \$5,265.3 million during the years ended August 31, 2007 and 2006, respectively. The cost of grains and oilseed procured through our Ag Business segment increased \$1,772.0 million (34%) compared to the year ended August 31, 2006. This is the result of an 8% increase in bushels sold along with an increase of \$1.04 (24%) average cost per bushel as compared to fiscal 2006. Corn and soybeans had the largest volume increase compared to the year ended August 31, 2006 followed by barley and wheat. Commodity prices on corn, spring wheat and soybeans have increased compared to the prices that were prevalent during the same period in fiscal 2006. Our Ag Business segment cost of goods sold, excluding the cost of grains procured through this segment, increased during the year ended August 31, 2007 compared to fiscal 2006, primarily due to higher volumes and price per unit costs of crop nutrients, energy, seed, crop protection, feed and processed sunflower products. The higher volumes are primarily related to acquisitions.

Our Processing segment cost of goods sold, after elimination of intersegment costs, of \$726.1 million increased \$137.8 million (23%) compared to the year ended August 31, 2006, which was primarily due to increased costs of soybeans in addition to increased volumes.

Marketing, General and Administrative. Marketing, general and administrative expenses of \$245.4 million for the year ended August 31, 2007 increased by \$14.1 million (6%) compared to fiscal 2006. The net increase of \$14.1 million is primarily due to an increase of \$1.0 million for educational funding and increased performance-based incentive plan expense, in addition to other employee benefits and general inflation, partially offset by a \$3.0 million net increase in gains on disposals of fixed assets.

Gain on Investments. During our first fiscal quarter in 2007, we sold approximately 25% of our investment in CF. We received cash proceeds of \$10.9 million and recorded a gain of \$5.3 million, which is reflected within the results reported for our Ag Business segment. In December 2006, US BioEnergy completed an initial public offering (IPO) and the effect of the issuance of additional shares of its stock was to dilute our ownership interest from approximately 25% to 21%. Due to US BioEnergy's increase in equity, we recognized a non-cash net gain of \$11.4 million on our investment to reflect our proportionate share of the increase in the underlying equity of US BioEnergy. Subsequent to the IPO, our ownership interest decreased to approximately 19% and our gain was increased by \$3.9 million, which brings the net gain to a total of \$15.3 million. This net gain is reflected in our Processing segment.

Interest, net. Net interest of \$31.1 million for the year ended August 31, 2007 decreased \$10.2 million (25%) compared to fiscal 2006. Interest expense for the years ended August 31, 2007 and 2006 was \$51.8 million and \$50.6 million, respectively. Interest income, generated primarily from marketable securities, was \$20.7 million and \$9.3 million, for the years ended August 31, 2007 and 2006, respectively. The interest expense increase of \$1.2 million (2%) includes an increase in short-term borrowings, primarily created by

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higher working capital needs, and an increase in the average short-term interest rate, partially offset by an increase in capitalized interest of \$7.1 million. For the years ended August 31, 2007 and 2006, we capitalized interest of \$11.7 million and \$4.6 million, respectively, primarily related to construction projects in our Energy segment. The increase in capitalized interest primarily relates to financing interest on our coker project mostly during 2007, partially offset by the final stages of the ultra-low sulfur upgrades at our energy refineries during fiscal 2006. The average level of short-term borrowings increased \$263.6 million during the year ended August 31, 2007 compared to fiscal 2006, and the average short-term interest rate increased 0.69%. The interest income increase of \$11.4 million (124%) was primarily at NCRA within our Energy segment and relates to marketable securities and in Corporate and Other which relates to an increase in interest income on our hedging services.

Equity Income from Investments. Equity income from investments of \$109.7 million for the year ended August 31, 2007 increased \$25.5 million (30%) compared to fiscal 2006. We record equity income or loss primarily from the investments in which we have an ownership interest of 50% or less and have significant influence, but not control, for our proportionate share of income or loss reported by the entity, without consolidating the revenues and expenses of the entity in our Consolidated Statements of Operations. The net increase in equity income from investments was attributable to improved earnings from investments in all of our business segments and Corporate and Other. These improvements included \$0.6 million for Energy, \$10.9 million for Ag Business, \$13.0 million for Processing and \$1.0 million for Corporate and Other.

Our Ag Business segment generated improved earnings of \$10.9 million from equity investments. Our share of equity investment earnings or losses in Agrilience increased earnings by \$3.0 million and is primarily attributable to improved margins for wholesale and retail crop nutrient products sold during the spring planting season, partially offset by an impairment related to repositioning of their retail operations. Our investment in a Canadian agronomy joint venture contributed an increase in earnings of \$0.4 million. During the first fiscal quarter of 2007, we invested \$22.2 million for an equity position in a Brazil-based grain handling and merchandising company, Multigrain S.A., which was owned jointly (50/50) with Multigrain Comercia, an agricultural commodities business headquartered in Sao Paulo, Brazil. We recorded income of \$4.8 million during the year ended August 31, 2007 for that equity investment. This income for Multigrain S.A. includes a gain of \$2.1 million on a sale of 25% of its investment during the fourth fiscal quarter of 2007. At the same time, Mitsui Corporation invested in this business so that as of August 31, 2007, our ownership interest in Multigrain S.A. was 37.5%. Our wheat exporting investment in United Harvest contributed improved earnings of \$0.2 million, and our equity income from our investment in TEMCO, a joint venture which exports primarily corn and soybeans, also reflected \$2.7 million of improved earnings. Our country operations business reported an aggregate decrease in equity investment earnings of \$0.2 million for several small equity investments.

Our Processing segment generated improved earnings of \$13.0 million from equity investments. During fiscal 2006 and 2007, we invested \$115.4 million in US BioEnergy, an ethanol manufacturing company, and recorded improved earnings of \$9.3 million during the year ended August 31, 2007 compared to fiscal 2006, primarily from operating margins as US BioEnergy had additional plants put into production compared to fiscal 2006. Ventura Foods, our vegetable oil-based products and packaged foods joint venture, recorded improved earnings of \$2.3 million, and Horizon Milling, our domestic and Canadian wheat milling joint ventures, recorded improved earnings of \$1.1 million compared to fiscal 2006. Ventura Foods' improved results were primarily due to improved product margins. A shifting demand balance for soybeans for both food and renewable fuels meant addressing supply and price challenges for both CHS and our Ventura Foods joint venture. Horizon Milling's results are primarily affected by U.S. dietary habits. Although the preference for a low carbohydrate diet appears to have reached the bottom of its cycle, milling capacity, which had been idled over the past few years because of lack of demand for flour products, can easily be put back into production as consumption of flour products increases, which may continue to depress gross margins in the milling industry.

Our Energy segment generated increased equity investment earnings of \$0.6 million related to improved margins in an equity investment held by NCRA, and Corporate and Other generated improved earnings of

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\$1.0 million from equity investment earnings, primarily from Cofina Financial, our financial services equity investment, as compared to fiscal 2006.

Minority Interests. Minority interests of \$143.2 million for the year ended August 31, 2007 increased by \$57.2 million (67%) compared to fiscal 2006. This net increase was a result of more profitable operations within our majority-owned subsidiaries compared to fiscal 2006. Substantially all minority interests relate to NCRA, an approximately 74.5% owned subsidiary, which we consolidate in our Energy segment.

Income Taxes. Income tax expense, excluding discontinued operations, of \$36.6 million for the year ended August 31, 2007 compares with \$49.3 million for fiscal 2006, resulting in effective tax rates of 4.7% and 9.2%, respectively. During the year ended August 31, 2007, we recognized additional tax benefits of \$9.6 million upon the receipt of a tax refund from the Internal Revenue Service related to export incentive credits. The federal and state statutory rate applied to nonpatronage business activity was 38.9% for the years ended August 31, 2007 and 2006. The income taxes and effective tax rate vary each year based upon profitability and nonpatronage business activity during each of the comparable years.

Discontinued Operations. During the year ended August 31, 2005, we reclassified our Mexican foods operations, previously reported in Corporate and Other, along with gains and losses recognized on sales of assets, and impairments on assets for sale, as discontinued operations that were sold or have met required criteria for such classification. In our Consolidated Statements of Operations, all of our Mexican foods operations have been accounted for as discontinued operations. The amounts recorded for the years ended August 31, 2006 and 2005 were \$1.0 million income (\$0.6 million in income, net of taxes), primarily the result of the sale of remaining assets, and \$27.5 million loss (\$16.8 million loss, net of taxes), respectively.

Comparison of the years ended August 31, 2006 and 2005

General. We recorded income from continuing operations before income taxes of \$539.0 million in fiscal 2006 compared to \$297.3 million in fiscal 2005, an increase of \$241.7 million (81%). These results reflected increased pretax earnings in our Energy and Processing segments, and Corporate and Other, partially offset by slightly decreased earnings in our Ag Business segment.

Our Energy segment generated income from continuing operations before income taxes of \$407.6 million for the year ended August 31, 2006 compared to \$185.2 million in fiscal 2005. This increase in earnings of \$222.4 million (120%) is primarily attributable to higher margins on refined fuels, which resulted mainly from limited refining capacity and increased global demand. With hurricane damages in the fall of 2005, the energy industry faced supply restrictions and distribution disruptions. Pipeline shutdowns later in fiscal 2006 also limited crude oil volumes. Earnings in our propane and transportation operations also improved compared to 2005. These improvements were partially offset by decreased earnings in our lubricants and petroleum equipment businesses.

Our Ag Business segment generated income from continuing operations before income taxes of \$91.7 million for the year ended August 31, 2006 compared to \$92.1 million in fiscal 2005, a decrease in earnings of \$0.4 million (less than 1%). Strong domestic grain movement, much of it driven by increased U.S. ethanol production, contributed to good performances by both our country operations and grain marketing businesses. Our country operations earnings increased \$14.3 million, primarily as a result of increased grain volumes and overall improved product margins, including historically high margins on grain and energy transactions. Market expansion into Oklahoma and Kansas also increased country operations volumes. Our grain marketing operations improved earnings by \$11.0 million in fiscal 2006 compared with 2005, primarily from increased grain volumes and improved margins on those grains. Volatility in the grain markets creates opportunities for increased grain margins, and additionally during fiscal 2006, increased interest in renewable fuels, and higher transportation costs shifted marketing patterns and dynamics for our

grain marketing business. These improvements in earnings in our country operations and grain marketing businesses were partially offset by reduced earnings generated through our wholesale and retail agronomy ownership interests, primarily Agrilience, net of allocated internal expenses, which decreased \$16.1 million, primarily in reduced crop nutrients and crop protection margins. Weather-interrupted supply patterns and resulting price fluctuations dramatically reduced crop nutrients use and sales during fiscal 2006. High natural gas prices, increasing

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international demand for nitrogen, and hurricane damage to warehouse facilities and the resulting transportation grid led to price increases early in the year. Coupled with high energy costs and low grain prices, many crop producers elected to scale back nutrients applications for the 2006 growing year. As a result, larger remaining inventories later in the year drove significant devaluation and reduced revenues.

Also affecting the agronomy business of our Ag Business segment, in February 2005, the board of directors of CF Industries, Inc. (CF), a domestic fertilizer manufacturer in which CHS held a minority interest, determined after reviewing indicative values from strategic buyers that a greater value could be derived for the business through an initial public offering of stock in the company. The initial public offering (IPO) was completed in August 2005. Prior to the IPO, CHS held an ownership interest of approximately 20% in CF, with a carrying value of \$153.0 million, which consisted primarily of noncash patronage refunds received from CF over the years. Through the IPO, CHS sold approximately 81% of its ownership interest for cash proceeds of \$140.4 million. As a result, the Company recognized a pretax gain of \$9.6 million pretax gain (\$8.8 million net of taxes) during 2005.

Our Processing segment generated income from continuing operations before income taxes of \$28.5 million for the year ended August 31, 2006 compared to \$13.2 million in fiscal 2005, an increase in earnings of \$15.3 million (116%). Oilseed processing earnings increased \$13.8 million, which was primarily the result of improved crushing margins, partially offset by slightly decreased oilseed refining margins. Contrasting the two years, the soybean harvest in the geographical area near our two crushing facilities was greatly improved in the fall of 2005 (fiscal 2006) compared with the fall of 2004 (fiscal 2005) harvest. During fiscal 2005, basis levels we paid for soybeans were higher than in most of the other soybean producing areas of the country. The improved 2005 fall harvest (fiscal 2006) normalized soybean prices in our geographical area. These lower soybean prices translated into lower raw material costs and higher volumes of soybeans crushed at our two crushing facilities. Our share of earnings from Horizon Milling, our wheat milling joint venture, increased \$1.9 million for the year ended August 31, 2006 compared to fiscal 2005. In addition, we recorded a loss of \$2.4 million in fiscal 2005 on the disposition of wheat milling equipment at a closed facility. Our share of earnings from Ventura Foods, our packaged foods joint venture, decreased \$2.0 million compared to fiscal 2005. During fiscal 2006, we invested \$70.0 million in US BioEnergy, an ethanol manufacturing company, in which we recorded a loss of \$0.7 million; including allocated interest and internal expenses we recorded a pretax loss of \$3.2 million.

Corporate and Other generated income from continuing operations before income taxes of \$11.1 million for the year ended August 31, 2006 compared to \$6.8 million in fiscal 2005, an increase in earnings of \$4.3 million (64%). The primary increase in earnings resulted from our business solutions operations which reflected improved earnings of \$4.2 million, primarily as a result of improved hedging and financial services income and reduced internal expenses.

Net Income. Consolidated net income for the year ended August 31, 2006 was \$490.3 million compared to \$250.0 million for the year ended August 31, 2005, which represented a \$240.3 million (96%) increase.

Revenues. Consolidated revenues of \$14.4 billion for the year ended August 31, 2006 compared to \$11.9 billion for the year ended August 31, 2005, which represented a \$2.5 billion (21%) increase.

Total revenues include other revenues generated primarily within our Ag Business segment and Corporate and Other. Our Ag Business segment's country operations elevator and agri-service centers derives other revenues from activities related to production agriculture, which include grain storage, grain cleaning, fertilizer spreading, crop protection spraying and other services of this nature, and our grain marketing operations receives other revenues at our export terminals from activities related to loading vessels.

Our Energy segment revenues, after elimination of intersegment revenues, of \$7.2 billion increased \$1,548.3 million (28%) during the year ended August 31, 2006 compared to the year ended August 31, 2005. During the years ended

August 31, 2006 and 2005, our Energy segment recorded revenues to our Ag Business segment of \$242.4 million and \$170.6 million, respectively. The revenues increase of \$1,548.3 million was comprised of a net increase of \$1,490.1 million related to price appreciation on refined fuels and propane products and \$58.2 million related to a net increase in sales volume. Refined fuels revenues increased

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\$1,186.1 million (28%), of which \$1,452.4 million was related to a net average selling price increase, partially offset by \$266.3 million, which was related to decreased volumes, compared to fiscal 2005. The increased revenues also included \$220.6 million from ethanol marketing, which was partially offset by decreased volumes of other refined fuels and propane products. The sales price of refined fuels increased \$0.53 per gallon (35%) while volumes decreased 5% when comparing the year ended August 31, 2006 with the fiscal 2005. Higher crude oil prices, strong global demand and limited refining capacity contributed to the increase in refined fuels selling prices. The decrease in refined fuels volumes reflected intentional reduction of lower margin unbranded volumes. Propane revenues increased by \$57.8 million (9%), of which \$125.8 million was related to a net average selling price increase, partially offset by \$68.0 million which was related to decreased volumes compared to the same period in fiscal 2005. Propane prices increased \$0.17 per gallon (19%) and sales volume decreased 9% in comparison to the same period of fiscal 2005. Propane prices tend to follow the prices of crude oil and natural gas, both of which increased during the year ended August 31, 2006 compared to the same period in 2005. The decrease in propane volumes reflected a loss of exclusive propane marketing rights at our former supplier's proprietary terminals.

Our Ag Business segment revenues, after elimination of intersegment revenues, of \$6.6 billion increased \$905.4 million (16%) during the year ended August 31, 2006 compared to the year ended August 31, 2005. Grain revenues in our Ag Business segment totaled \$5,337.2 million and \$4,613.6 million during the years ended August 31, 2006 and 2005, respectively. Of the grain revenues increase of \$723.6 million (16%), \$417.1 million was attributable to increased volumes and \$306.5 million was due to increased average selling grain prices during the year ended August 31, 2006 compared to fiscal 2005. The average sales price of all grain and oilseed commodities sold reflected an increase of \$0.27 per bushel (7%). Commodity prices in general increased following a strong fall 2005 harvest that produced good yields throughout most of the United States, with the quality of most grains rated as excellent or good. The higher average market price per bushel of spring wheat and corn were approximately \$0.74 and \$0.15, respectively, partially offset by lower average market price per bushel of soybeans of approximately \$0.15, as compared to the prices of those same grains for the year ended August 31, 2005. Volumes increased 8% during the year ended August 31, 2006 compared with the same period of fiscal 2005. Corn, winter wheat and soybeans reflected the largest volume increases compared to the year ended August 31, 2005. While some areas of the U.S. experienced drought conditions there was a large harvest in 2006. Our Ag Business segment non-grain revenues of \$1.2 billion increased by \$181.8 million (17%) during the year ended August 31, 2006 compared to the year ended August 31, 2005, primarily the result of increased revenues of energy, crop nutrients, feed and crop protection products, in addition to seed and processed sunflower revenues. These increased non-grain revenues included expansion into Oklahoma and Kansas. The average selling price of energy products increased due to overall market conditions while volumes, not including acquisitions, were fairly consistent to the year ended August 31, 2005.

Our Processing segment revenues, after elimination of intersegment revenues, of \$614.1 million increased \$0.8 million (less than 1%) during the year ended August 31, 2006 compared to the year ended August 31, 2005. Because our wheat milling and packaged foods operations are operated through non-consolidated joint ventures, revenues reported in our Processing segment are entirely from our oilseed processing operations. Processed soybean volumes increased 10%, accounting for an increase in revenues of \$22.6 million, and were partially offset by lower average sales price of processed oilseed and other revenues which reduced revenues by \$21.8 million. Oilseed refining revenues decreased \$14.3 million (5%), of which \$9.3 million was due to lower average sales price and \$5.0 million was due to a 2% net decrease in sales volume. The average selling price of processed oilseed decreased \$7 per ton and the average selling price of refined oilseed products decreased \$0.01 per pound compared to the same period of fiscal 2005. These changes in the selling price of products were primarily driven by the average price of soybeans.

Cost of Goods Sold. Cost of goods sold of \$13.6 billion increased \$2.1 billion (19%) during the year ended August 31, 2006 compared to the year ended August 31, 2005.

Our Energy segment cost of goods sold, after elimination of intersegment costs, of \$6.6 billion increased by \$1,275.1 million (24%) during the year ended August 31, 2006 compared to the same period of fiscal 2005, primarily due to increased average costs of refined fuels and propane products. On a more product-specific

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basis, the average cost of refined fuels increased by \$0.49 (33%) per gallon, which included an increased cost of \$220.8 million from ethanol marketing, and was partially offset by a 5% decrease in volumes compared to the year ended August 31, 2005. We process approximately 55,000 barrels of crude oil per day at our Laurel, Montana refinery and 80,000 barrels of crude oil per day at NCRA's McPherson, Kansas refinery. The average cost increase on refined fuels was reflective of higher input costs at our two crude oil refineries and higher average prices on the refined products that we purchased for resale compared to the year ended August 31, 2005. The average per unit cost of crude oil purchased for the two refineries increased 26% compared to the year ended August 31, 2005. The average cost of propane increased \$0.16 (19%) per gallon, partially offset by a 9% decrease in volumes compared to the year ended August 31, 2005. The average price of propane increased due to higher procurement costs.

Our Ag Business segment cost of goods sold, after elimination of intersegment costs, of \$6.4 billion increased \$861.1 million (16%) during the year ended August 31, 2006 compared to the same period of fiscal 2005. Grain cost of goods sold in our Ag Business segment totaled \$5,265.3 million and \$4,550.2 million during the years ended August 31, 2006 and 2005, respectively. The cost of grains and oilseeds procured through our Ag Business segment increased \$715.1 million (16%) compared to the year ended August 31, 2005. This was primarily the result of a 14% increase in bushels along with an increase of \$0.07 (2%) average cost per bushel as compared to fiscal 2005. Corn, winter wheat and soybeans reflected the largest volume increases compared to the year ended August 31, 2005. Commodity prices on spring wheat and corn increased, while soybean commodity prices showed an average decrease, compared to the prices that were prevalent during the majority of fiscal 2005. Our Ag Business segment cost of goods sold, excluding the cost of grains procured through this segment, increased during the year ended August 31, 2006 compared to the year ended August 31, 2005, primarily due to energy, crop nutrients, feed and crop protection products, in addition to seed and processed sunflower products. These increased costs for products included expansion into Oklahoma and Kansas. The average cost of energy products increased due to overall market conditions while volumes, not including acquisitions, were fairly consistent to the year ended August 31, 2005.

Our Processing segment cost of goods sold, after elimination of intersegment costs, of \$588.4 million decreased \$15.3 million (3%) compared to the year ended August 31, 2005, which was primarily due to decreased input costs of soybeans processed at our two crushing plants, partially offset by higher volumes of soybeans processed at those plants.

Marketing, General and Administrative. Marketing, general and administrative expenses of \$231.2 million for the year ended August 31, 2006 increased by \$31.9 million (16%) compared to the year ended August 31, 2005. The net increase of \$31.9 million was primarily due to increased performance-based incentive plan expense, in addition to other compensation benefits, pension and general inflation.

Gain on Investments. During the fourth quarter of fiscal 2005, we sold approximately 81% of our investment in CF Industries, Inc. through an initial public offering of our equity in that company. We received cash proceeds of \$140.4 million and recorded a gain of \$9.6 million, net of an impairment charge of \$35.0 million recognized during the first quarter of fiscal 2005. This gain is reflected within the results reported for our Ag Business segment.

During the second quarter of fiscal 2005, we sold stock representing a portion of our investment in a publicly-traded company for cash proceeds of \$7.4 million and recorded a gain of \$3.4 million.

Interest, net. Interest, net of \$41.3 million for the year ended August 31, 2006 decreased \$0.2 million (less than 1%) compared to the year ended August 31, 2005. Interest expense for the years ended August 31, 2006 and 2005 was \$50.6 million and \$51.5 million, respectively. Interest income, primarily from marketable securities, for the years ended August 31, 2006 and 2005 was \$9.3 million and \$10.0 million, respectively. The interest expense decrease of \$0.9 million (2%) includes a decrease of short-term borrowings primarily related to a net decrease in working capital, partially offset by an increase in the average short-term interest rate and a reduction in capitalized interest. For the

fiscal years ended August 31, 2006 and 2005, we capitalized interest of \$4.7 million and \$6.8 million, respectively, primarily related to capitalized construction projects in our Energy segment. The reduction in capitalized interest relates to the interest on financing the final stages of the ultra-low sulfur upgrades at our energy refineries. The average level of short-term borrowings decreased

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\$143.4 million during fiscal 2006 compared to the year ended August 31, 2005, while the average short-term interest rate increased 1.50%. The interest income decrease of \$0.7 million (8%) was primarily in our Energy segment related to a decrease in interest income from short term investments, primarily at NCRA.

Equity Income from Investments. Equity income from investments of \$84.2 million for the year ended August 31, 2006 decreased \$11.6 million (12%) compared to the year ended August 31, 2005. We record equity income or loss from the investments in which we have an ownership interest of 50% or less and have significant influence, but not control, for our proportionate share of income or loss reported by the entity, without consolidating the revenues and expenses of the entity in our Consolidated Statements of Operations. The net decrease in equity income from investments was attributable to reduced earnings from investments within our Ag Business and Processing segments of \$14.6 million and \$0.7 million, respectively and was partially offset by improved earnings within our Energy segment and Corporate and Other of \$0.4 million and \$3.3 million, respectively.

Our Ag Business segment generated reduced earnings of \$14.6 million from equity investments. Our investment in a Canadian joint venture contributed reduced earnings of \$1.5 million. Our share of equity investment earnings in Agriliance decreased \$12.4 million and primarily relates to reduced crop nutrients and crop protection margins. Weather-interrupted supply patterns and resulting wide price fluctuations dramatically reduced crop nutrients use and sales during fiscal 2006. High natural gas prices, increasing international demand for nitrogen, and hurricane damage to warehouse facilities and the related transportation grid led to price increases early in fiscal 2006. Coupled with high energy costs and low grain prices, many crop producers elected to scale back nutrient applications for the 2006 growing year. As a result, larger remaining inventories later in fiscal 2006 drove significant devaluation and reduced revenues. Our equity income from our investment in TEMCO, a joint venture, which exports primarily corn and soybeans, recorded reduced earnings primarily on logistics of \$4.2 million, while our wheat exporting investment in United Harvest contributed improved earnings of \$2.4 million. Our country operations reported an aggregate increase in equity investment earnings of \$1.1 million for several small equity investments.

Our Processing segment generated reduced earnings of \$0.7 million from equity investments. Ventura Foods, our vegetable oil-based products and packaged foods joint venture, recorded reduced earnings of \$2.0 million, partially offset by Horizon Milling, our wheat milling joint venture, which recorded improved earnings of \$1.9 million compared to fiscal 2005. During 2006, we invested \$70.0 million in US BioEnergy Corporation (US BioEnergy), an ethanol manufacturing company, representing an approximate 24% ownership and recorded losses of \$0.7 million. A shifting demand balance for soybeans for both food and renewable fuels meant addressing supply and price challenges for both CHS and our joint venture with Ventura Foods. Ventura Foods also completed integration of its dressing and dips acquisition, and exited a large part of its nutritional products business, all of which resulted in increased general expenses. Horizon Milling's results are primarily affected by U.S. dietary habits. Although the preference for a low carbohydrate diet appears to have reached the bottom of its cycle, milling capacity, which had been idled over the past few years because of lack of demand for flour products, can easily be put back in production as consumption of flour products increases, which will continue to depress gross margins in the milling industry.

Our Energy segment generated improved earnings of \$0.4 million related to improved margins in an NCRA equity investment, and Corporate and Other generated improved earnings of \$3.3 million from equity investments, primarily from Cofina Financial, our financial services equity investment, as compared to the year ended August 31, 2005.

Minority Interests. Minority interests of \$86.0 million for the year ended August 31, 2006 increased by \$38.2 million (80%) compared to the year ended August 31, 2005. This net increase was a result of more profitable operations within our majority-owned subsidiaries compared to fiscal 2005. Substantially all minority interests relate to NCRA, an approximately 74.5% owned subsidiary, which we consolidate in our Energy segment.

Income Taxes. Income tax expense, excluding discontinued operations, of \$49.3 million for the year ended August 31, 2006 compares with \$30.4 million for the year ended August 31, 2005, resulting in effective tax rates of 9.2% and 10.2%, respectively. The federal and state statutory rate applied to nonpatronage business

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activity was 38.9% for the years ended August 31, 2006 and 2005. The income taxes and effective tax rate vary each year based upon profitability and nonpatronage business activity during each of the comparable years.

Discontinued Operations. During the year ended August, 31, 2005, we reclassified our Mexican foods operations, previously reported in Corporate and Other, along with gains and losses recognized on sales of assets, and impairments on assets for sale, as discontinued operations that were sold or have met required criteria for such classification. In our Consolidated Statements of Operations, all of our Mexican foods operations have been accounted for as discontinued operations. The amounts recorded for the years ended August 31, 2006 and 2005 were \$1.0 million income (\$0.6 million in income, net of taxes), primarily the result of the sale of remaining assets, and \$27.5 million loss (\$16.8 million loss, net of taxes), respectively.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

On August 31, 2007, we had working capital, defined as current assets less current liabilities, of \$815.6 million and a current ratio, defined as current assets divided by current liabilities of 1.3 to 1.0, compared to working capital of \$829.0 million and a current ratio of 1.5 to 1.0 on August 31, 2006.

On August 31, 2007 our committed line of credit consisted of a five-year revolving facility in the amount of \$1.1 billion, with a \$200.0 million potential addition for future expansion accordion feature. On October 1, 2007, we exercised the accordion feature of the agreement and obtained additional commitments in the amount of \$200.0 million from certain lenders under the agreement. The additional commitments increased the total to \$1.3 billion on the facility. This credit facility was established with a syndicate of domestic and international banks, and our inventories and receivables financed with it are highly liquid. On August 31, 2007, we had \$600.0 million outstanding on this line of credit compared with no amount outstanding on August 31, 2006. In addition, we have two commercial paper programs totaling \$125.0 million with banks participating in our five-year revolver. On August 31, 2007, we had \$51.9 million of commercial paper outstanding. Late summer and early fall are typically our lowest points of seasonal borrowings however, due to recent appreciation in commodity prices, further discussed in *Cash Flows from Operations*, our borrowings have been much higher in comparison to prior years. In addition to exercising the accordion feature of our five-year revolver, on October 4, 2007, we entered into a private placement note purchase agreement and received proceeds of \$400.0 million which were used to pay down the five-year revolver. With this recent additional borrowing capacity, we believe that we have adequate liquidity to cover any increase in net operating assets and liabilities in the foreseeable future.

Cash Flows from Operations

Cash flows from operations are generally affected by commodity prices and the seasonality of our businesses. These commodity prices are affected by a wide range of factors beyond our control, including weather, crop conditions, drought, the availability and the adequacy of supply and transportation, government regulations and policies, world events, and general political and economic conditions. These factors are described in the cautionary statement in Part I, Item 1A of this Form 10-K, and may affect net operating assets and liabilities, and liquidity.

Cash flows provided by operating activities were \$372.6 million, \$454.9 million and \$276.5 million for the years ended August 31, 2007, 2006 and 2005, respectively. Volatility in cash flows from operations between fiscal 2007 and 2006 is primarily the result of an increase in operating assets and liabilities partially offset by greater net income during fiscal 2007. Grain prices during fiscal 2007 have been quite volatile. Because we hedge most of our grain positions with futures contracts on regulated exchanges, volatile prices create margin calls, reflected in other current assets, which are a use of cash. In addition, higher commodity prices affect inventory and receivable balances which consume cash until inventories are sold and receivables are collected. Volatility in cash flows from operations between fiscal 2006 and 2005 is primarily the result of greater net income during fiscal 2006.

Our operating activities provided net cash of \$372.6 million during the year ended August 31, 2007. Net income of \$750.3 million and net non-cash expenses and cash distributions from equity investments of

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\$261.0 million were partially offset by an increase in net operating assets and liabilities of \$638.7 million. The primary components of net non-cash expenses and cash distributions from equity investments included minority interests of \$143.2 million, depreciation and amortization of \$140.6 million and deferred taxes of \$46.8 million, which were partially offset by income from equity investments, net of distributions, of \$43.0 million and a pretax gain on investments of \$20.6 million. The increase in net operating assets and liabilities was caused primarily by increased commodity prices reflected in increased inventories, receivables, and derivative assets and hedging deposits, both included in other current assets, partially offset by an increase in accounts payable and accrued expenses on August 31, 2007 when compared to August 31, 2006. On August 31, 2007, the market prices of our three primary grain commodities, soybeans, spring wheat and corn, increased by \$3.26 (60%) per bushel, \$2.37 (52%) per bushel and \$0.92 (40%) per bushel, respectively, when compared to the prices on August 31, 2006. In addition, grain inventories in our Ag Business segment increased by 39.6 million bushels (36%) when comparing inventories at August 31, 2007 and 2006. In general, crude oil prices increased \$3.78 (5%) per barrel on August 31, 2007 when compared to August 31, 2006.

Our operating activities provided net cash of \$454.9 million during the year ended August 31, 2006. Net income of \$490.3 million and net non-cash expenses and cash distributions from equity investments of \$255.3 million were partially offset by an increase in net operating assets and liabilities of \$290.7 million. The primary components of net non-cash expenses and cash distributions from equity investments included depreciation and amortization of \$126.8 million, minority interests of \$86.0 million and deferred taxes of \$78.3 million, which were partially offset by income from equity investments, net of distributions, of \$25.9 million. The increase in net operating assets and liabilities was caused primarily by an increase in inventories and a decrease in payables on August 31, 2006 when compared to August 31, 2005. The increase in inventories was primarily due to an increase in grain prices and grain inventory quantities in our Ag Business segment. On August 31, 2006, the market prices of two of our primary grain commodities, spring wheat and corn, increased by \$1.04 (29%) per bushel and \$0.31 (15%) per bushel, respectively, and soybeans, another high volume commodity, saw a decline in price of \$0.45 (8%) per bushel when compared to August 31, 2005. Grain inventories in our Ag Business segment increased by 16.3 million bushels (18%) when comparing inventories at August 31, 2006 and 2005. In addition, energy inventories at NCRA increased by 763 thousand barrels (26%) on August 31, 2006 when compared to August 31, 2005, and were also valued using prices that were 46% higher than the previous year. The decrease in accounts payable is related to NCRA, and is primarily due to a decrease in payables for crude oil purchased. The decrease in crude oil payables was related to the planned major maintenance turnaround, during which time the refinery was shut down and inventory was not used for production. The turnaround was completed by the end of August 2006.

Our operating activities provided net cash of \$276.5 million during the year ended August 31, 2005. Net income of \$250.0 million and net non-cash expenses and cash distributions from equity investments of \$137.3 million were partially offset by an increase in net operating assets and liabilities of \$110.8 million. The primary components of net non-cash expenses and cash distributions from equity investments included depreciation and amortization of \$110.3 million, minority interests of \$47.7 million and deferred tax expense of \$26.4 million, which were partially offset by income from equity investments, net of distributions, of \$30.9 million, and a pretax gain on the sale of investments of \$13.0 million. The increase in net operating assets and liabilities was caused primarily by an increase in crude oil prices of \$26.82 per barrel (64%) on August 31, 2005 when compared to August 31, 2004, and an increase in grain and oilseed inventories in our Ag Business segment of 36.1 million bushels (64%) when comparing those same fiscal year-end dates.

Crude oil prices are expected to be volatile in the foreseeable future, but related inventories and receivables are turned in a relatively short period, thus somewhat mitigating the effect on operating assets and liabilities. Grain prices are influenced significantly by global projections of grain stocks available until the next harvest. Demand for corn by the ethanol industry created an incentive to divert acres, from soybeans and wheat, to corn this past planting year. The affect has been to stabilize corn prices at a relatively high level, and also to appreciate the prices for soybeans and

wheat. Grain prices were volatile during fiscal 2007, and have continued to be volatile into the first quarter of fiscal 2008. We anticipate that high demand for all grains and oilseeds will likely continue to create high prices and price volatility for those commodities into fiscal 2008.

Table of Contents**Cash Flows from Investing Activities**

For the years ended August 31, 2007, 2006 and 2005, the net cash flows used in our investing activities totaled \$495.3 million, \$265.3 million and \$91.9 million, respectively.

The acquisition of property, plant and equipment comprised the primary use of cash totaling \$373.3 million, \$235.0 million and \$257.5 million for the years ended August 31, 2007, 2006 and 2005, respectively. Capital expenditures primarily related to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) low sulfur fuel regulations required by 2006 are complete at our Laurel, Montana refinery and NCRA's McPherson, Kansas refinery. We incurred capital expenditures from fiscal 2003 through 2006 related to these projects of \$88.1 million for our Laurel, Montana refinery and \$328.7 million for NCRA's McPherson, Kansas refinery. Expenditures for the projects at the two refineries in total during the years ended August 31, 2006 and 2005 were \$71.5 million and \$165.1 million, respectively.

For the year ending August 31, 2008, we expect to spend approximately \$355.0 million for the acquisition of property, plant and equipment. Included in our projected capital spending through fiscal 2008 is completion of the installation of a coker unit at our Laurel, Montana refinery, along with other refinery improvements, which will allow us to extract a greater volume of high value gasoline and diesel fuel from a barrel of crude oil and less relatively low value asphalt, that is expected to increase yields by about 14 percent. The total cost for this project is expected to be approximately \$380.0 million, with completion planned during fiscal 2008. Funding of the project is expected to continue to be from cash flows from operations and long-term borrowings. Total expenditures for this project as of August 31, 2007, were \$284.3 million, of which \$221.5 million and \$62.8 million were incurred during the years ended August 31, 2007 and 2006, respectively.

In October 2003, we and NCRA reached agreements with the EPA and the State of Montana's Department of Environmental Quality and the State of Kansas Department of Health and Environment regarding the terms of settlements with respect to reducing air emissions at our Laurel, Montana and NCRA's McPherson, Kansas refineries. These settlements are part of a series of similar settlements that the EPA has negotiated with major refiners under the EPA's Petroleum Refinery Initiative. The settlements take the form of consent decrees filed with the U.S. District Court for the District of Montana (Billings Division) and the U.S. District Court for the District of Kansas. Each consent decree details potential capital improvements, supplemental environmental projects and operational changes that we and NCRA have agreed to implement at the relevant refinery over several years. The consent decrees also required us, and NCRA, to pay approximately \$0.5 million in aggregate civil cash penalties. As of August 31, 2007, the aggregate capital expenditures for us and NCRA related to these settlements was approximately \$22 million, and we anticipate spending an additional \$9 million over the next four years. We do not believe that the settlements will have a material adverse effect on us, or NCRA.

Investments made during the years ended August 31, 2007, 2006 and 2005 totaled \$95.8 million, \$73.0 million and \$25.9 million, respectively. During the year ended August 31, 2007, we invested \$22.2 million for an equity position in a Brazil-based grain handling and merchandising company, Multigrain S.A., an agricultural commodities business headquartered in Sao Paulo, Brazil, and currently have a 37.5% ownership interest which is included in our Ag Business segment. This venture, which includes grain storage and export facilities, builds on our South American soybean origination, and helps meet customer needs year-round. We plan to continue to expand our presence in South America by exploring processing opportunities in other commodity areas. Our grain marketing operations have also added to our global presence by opening offices in Geneva and Hong Kong, and continue to explore other opportunities to establish a presence in emerging grain origination and export markets. We have also invested \$15.6 million in Horizon Milling G.P. (24% CHS ownership) during the year ended August 31, 2007, a joint venture included in our Processing segment, that acquired the Canadian grain-based foodservice and industrial businesses of Smucker Foods of Canada, which includes three flour milling operations and two dry baking mixing facilities in

Canada. During the year ended August 31, 2007, we made additional investments of \$45.4 million in US BioEnergy, bringing our total cash investment for common stock in that company to \$115.4 million. Prior investments in US BioEnergy include \$70.0 million of stock purchased during the year ended August 31, 2006. In December

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2006, US BioEnergy completed an initial public offering (IPO), and the effect of the issuance of additional shares of its stock was to dilute our ownership interest from approximately 25% to 21%. In addition, on August 29, 2007, US BioEnergy completed an acquisition with total aggregate net consideration comprised of the issuance of US BioEnergy common stock and cash. Due to US BioEnergy's increase in equity, primarily from these two transactions, we recognized a non-cash net gain of \$15.3 million on our investment during the year ended August 31, 2007, to reflect our proportionate share of the increase in the underlying equity of US BioEnergy. This gain is reflected in our Processing segment. On August 31, 2007, our ownership interest in US BioEnergy was approximately 19%, and based upon the market price of \$10.41 per share on that date, our investment had a fair value of approximately \$159.3 million. During the first quarter of fiscal 2008, we purchased additional shares of US BioEnergy common stock for \$6.5 million, which increased our ownership interest to approximately 20%. We are recognizing earnings of US BioEnergy to the extent of our ownership interest using the equity method of accounting. During the year ended August 31, 2005, we contributed \$19.6 million in cash (plus an additional \$18.5 million in net assets, primarily loans) to Cofina Financial for a 49% equity interest. Cofina Financial was formed by us and Cenex Finance Association to provide financing for agricultural cooperatives and businesses, and to producers of agricultural products

During the years ended August 31, 2007, 2006 and 2005, changes in notes receivable resulted in a decrease in cash flows of \$29.3 million, an increase in cash flows of \$21.0 million and a decrease in cash flows of \$23.8 million, respectively. The notes were primarily from related party notes receivable at NCRA from its minority owners, Growmark, Inc. and MFA Oil Company.

Various cash acquisitions of intangibles totaled \$15.6 million during the year ended August 31, 2007. The largest intangible acquired was \$6.5 million, which was included in the \$15.1 million total acquisition price of a distillers dried grain business included in our Ag Business segment. The balance of this business acquisition included \$8.6 million of net working capital. During the years ended August 31, 2006 and 2005, acquisitions of intangibles totaled \$2.9 million and \$0.4 million, respectively.

Partially offsetting our cash outlays for investing activities were proceeds from the disposition of property, plant and equipment of \$13.5 million, \$13.9 million and \$21.1 million for the years ended August 31, 2007, 2006 and 2005, respectively. During the year ended August 31, 2005, we sold the majority of our Mexican foods business for proceeds of \$38.3 million. The proceeds from the sale of our Mexican foods business includes \$13.8 million received for equipment that was used to buy out operating leases during the same period. Also partially offsetting cash usages were investments redeemed totaling \$4.9 million, \$7.3 million and \$13.5 million for the years ended August 31, 2007, 2006 and 2005, respectively. During the year ended August 31, 2007, we sold 540,000 shares of our CF stock, included in our Ag Business segment, for proceeds of \$10.9 million, and recorded a pretax gain of \$5.3 million, reducing our ownership interest in CF to approximately 2.9%. During the first quarter of fiscal 2008, we sold all of our remaining 1,610,396 shares of CF stock for proceeds of \$108.3 million and recorded a pretax gain of \$91.7 million. During the year ended August 31, 2005, we received proceeds of \$140.4 million from the sale of our CF Industries, Inc. investment and recorded a pretax gain of \$9.6 million.

Cash Flows from Financing Activities

We finance our working capital needs through short-term lines of credit with a syndication of domestic and international banks. In May 2006, we renewed and expanded our committed lines of revolving credit to include a five-year revolver in the amount of \$1.1 billion, with a \$200.0 million potential addition for future expansion accordion feature. On August 31, 2007, the committed amount on this facility was \$1.1 billion. On October 1, 2007, we exercised the accordion feature of the agreement and obtained additional commitments in the amount of \$200.0 million from certain lenders under the agreement. The additional commitments increased the total to \$1.3 billion on the facility. In addition to this line of credit, we have a revolving credit facility dedicated to NCRA, with a syndication of banks in the amount of \$15.0 million committed. In December 2006, the line of credit dedicated

to NCRA was renewed for an additional year. We also have a committed revolving line of credit dedicated to Provista Renewable Fuels Marketing, LLC (Provista), which expires in November 2009, in the amount of \$25.0 million. On August 31, 2007 and 2006, we had total short-term

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indebtedness outstanding on these various facilities and other miscellaneous short-term notes payable totaling \$620.7 million and \$22.0 million, respectively, with interest rates ranging from 1.00% to 8.25%.

During the year ended August 31, 2007, we instituted two commercial paper programs, totaling up to \$125.0 million, with two banks participating in our five-year revolving credit facility. Terms of our five-year revolving credit facility allow a maximum usage of commercial paper of \$100.0 million at any point in time. The commercial paper programs do not increase our committed borrowing capacity in that we are required to have at least an equal amount of undrawn capacity available on our five-year revolving facility as to the amount of commercial paper issued. On August 31, 2007, we had \$51.9 million of commercial paper outstanding, all with maturities of less than 60 days from their issuance with interest rates ranging from 5.45% to 6.29%.

We typically finance our long-term capital needs, primarily for the acquisition of property, plant and equipment, with long-term agreements with various insurance companies and banks. In June 1998, we established a long-term credit agreement through the cooperative banks. This facility committed \$200.0 million of long-term borrowing capacity to us, with repayments through fiscal 2009. The amount outstanding on this credit facility was \$75.4 million and \$98.4 million on August 31, 2007 and 2006, respectively. Interest rates on August 31, 2007 ranged from 6.17% to 7.13%. Repayments of \$23.0 million, \$16.4 million and \$16.4 million were made on this facility during the three years ended August 31, 2007, 2006 and 2005, respectively.

Also in June 1998, we completed a private placement offering with several insurance companies for long-term debt in the amount of \$225.0 million with an interest rate of 6.81%. Repayments are due in equal annual installments of \$37.5 million each in the years 2008 through 2013.

In January 2001, we entered into a note purchase and private shelf agreement with Prudential Insurance Company. The long-term note in the amount of \$25.0 million has an interest rate of 7.9% and is due in equal annual installments of approximately \$3.6 million, in the years 2005 through 2011. A subsequent note for \$55.0 million was issued in March 2001, related to the private shelf facility. The \$55.0 million note has an interest rate 7.43% and is due in equal annual installments of approximately \$7.9 million, in the years 2005 through 2011. During each of the years ended August 31, 2007, 2006 and 2005, repayments on these notes totaled \$11.4 million.

In October 2002, we completed a private placement with several insurance companies for long-term debt in the amount of \$175.0 million, which was layered into two series. The first series of \$115.0 million has an interest rate of 4.96% and is due in equal semi-annual installments of approximately \$8.8 million during the years 2007 through 2013. The second series of \$60.0 million has an interest rate of 5.60% and is due in equal semi-annual installments of approximately \$4.6 million during years 2012 through 2018. Repayments of \$17.7 million were made on the first series notes during the year ended August 31, 2007.

In March 2004, we entered into a note purchase and private shelf agreement with Prudential Capital Group, and in April 2004, we borrowed \$30.0 million under this arrangement. One long-term note in the amount of \$15.0 million has an interest rate of 4.08% and is due in full at the end of the six-year term in 2010. Another long-term note in the amount of \$15.0 million has an interest rate of 4.39% and is due in full at the end of the seven-year term in 2011. In April 2007, we amended our Note Purchase and Private Shelf Agreement with Prudential Investment Management, Inc. and several other participating insurance companies to expand the uncommitted facility from \$70.0 million to \$150.0 million.

In September 2004, we entered into a private placement with several insurance companies for long-term debt in the amount of \$125.0 million with an interest rate of 5.25%. The debt is due in equal annual installments of \$25.0 million during years 2011 through 2015.

We, through NCRA, had revolving term loans outstanding of \$3.0 million and \$6.0 million for the years ended August 31, 2007 and 2006, respectively. Interest rates on August 31, 2007 ranged from 6.48% to 6.99%. Repayments of \$3.0 million were made during each of the three years ended August 31, 2007, 2006 and 2005.

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On August 31, 2007, we had total long-term debt outstanding of \$688.3 million, of which \$80.6 million was bank financing, \$583.0 million was private placement debt and \$24.7 million was industrial development revenue bonds and other notes and contracts payable. On August 31, 2006, we had long-term debt outstanding of \$744.7 million. Our long-term debt is unsecured except for NCRA term loans of \$3.0 million and other notes and contracts in the amount of \$8.3 million; however, restrictive covenants under various agreements have requirements for maintenance of minimum working capital levels and other financial ratios. In addition, NCRA term loans of \$3.0 million are collateralized by NCRA's investment in CoBank, ACB. We were in compliance with all debt covenants and restrictions as of August 31, 2007. The aggregate amount of long-term debt payable as of August 31, 2007 was as follows (dollars in thousands):

2008	\$ 98,977
2009	117,910
2010	82,634
2011	111,665
2012	94,517
Thereafter	182,618
	\$ 688,321

In December 2006, NCRA entered into an agreement with the City of McPherson, Kansas related to certain of its ultra-low sulfur fuel assets, with a cost of approximately \$325.0 million. The City of McPherson issued \$325.0 million of Industrial Revenue Bonds (IRBs) which were transferred to NCRA as consideration in a financing agreement between the City of McPherson and NCRA related to the ultra-low sulfur fuel assets. The term of the financing obligation is ten years, at which time NCRA has the option of extending the financing obligation or purchasing the assets for a nominal amount. NCRA has the right at anytime to offset the financing obligation to the City of McPherson against the IRBs. No cash was exchanged in the transaction and none is anticipated to be exchanged in the future. Due to the structure of the agreement, the financing obligation and the IRBs are shown net in our consolidated financial statements. On March 18, 2007, notification was sent to the bond trustees to pay the IRBs down by \$324.0 million, at which time the financing obligation to the City of McPherson was offset against the IRBs. The balance of \$1.0 million will remain outstanding until final maturity in ten years.

During the years ended August 31, 2007 and 2005, we borrowed on a long-term basis, \$4.1 million and \$125.0 million, respectively. There were no long-term borrowings during the year ended August 31, 2006. During the years ended August 31, 2007, 2006 and 2005, we repaid long-term debt of \$60.9 million, \$36.7 million and \$36.0 million, respectively.

Subsequent to our fiscal year-end, on October 4, 2007, we entered into a private placement with several insurance companies and banks for long-term debt in the amount of \$400.0 million with an interest rate of 6.18%. The debt is due in equal annual installments of \$80.0 million during years 2013 through 2017.

Distributions to minority owners for the years ended August 31, 2007, 2006 and 2005 were \$76.8 million, \$80.5 million and \$29.9 million, respectively, and were primarily related to NCRA. NCRA's cash distributions to members were lower as a percent of earnings in 2005 and 2004 when compared to other years, due to the funding requirements for environmental capital expenditures previously discussed.

During the years ended August 31, 2007, 2006 and 2005, changes in checks and drafts outstanding resulted in an increase in cash flows of \$85.4 million, a decrease in cash flows of \$10.5 million and an increase in cash flows of

\$2.8 million, respectively.

In accordance with the bylaws and by action of the Board of Directors, annual net earnings from patronage sources are distributed to consenting patrons following the close of each fiscal year. Patronage refunds are calculated based on amounts using financial statement earnings. The cash portion of the patronage distribution is determined annually by the Board of Directors, with the balance issued in the form of capital equity certificates. The patronage earnings from the fiscal year ended August 31, 2006, were primarily distributed during the second fiscal quarter of the year ended August 31, 2007. The cash portion of this

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distribution deemed by the Board of Directors to be 35% was \$133.1 million. During the years ended August 31, 2006 and 2005, we distributed cash patronage of \$62.5 million and \$51.6 million, respectively.

Cash patronage for the year ended August 31, 2007, determined by the Board of Directors to be 35% and to be distributed in fiscal 2008, is expected to be approximately \$192.5 million and is classified as a current liability on the August 31, 2007 Consolidated Balance Sheet in dividends and equities payable.

Redemptions of capital equity certificates approved by the Board of Directors are divided into two pools, one for non-individuals (primarily member cooperatives) who may participate in an annual pro-rata program for equities held by them, and another for individuals who are eligible for equity redemptions at age 72 or upon death. Commencing in fiscal 2008, until further resolution, the Board of Directors has reduced the age for individuals who are eligible for equity redemptions to age 70. The amount that each non-individual receives under the pro-rata program in any year is determined by multiplying the dollars available for pro-rata redemptions, if any that year, as determined by the Board of Directors, by a fraction, the numerator of which is the amount of patronage certificates eligible for redemption held by them, and the denominator of which is the sum of the patronage certificates eligible for redemption held by all eligible holders of patronage certificates that are not individuals. In addition to the annual pro-rata program, the Board of Directors approved additional equity redemptions targeting older capital equity certificates which were paid in fiscal 2007 and that are authorized to be paid in fiscal 2008. In accordance with authorization from the Board of Directors, we expect total redemptions related to the year ended August 31, 2007, that will be distributed in fiscal 2008, to be approximately \$179.4 million. These expected distributions are classified as a current liability on the August 31, 2007 Consolidated Balance Sheet.

For the years ended August 31, 2007, 2006 and 2005, we redeemed in cash, equities in accordance with authorization from the Board of Directors, in the amounts of \$70.8 million, \$55.9 million and \$23.7 million, respectively. An additional \$35.9 million, \$23.8 million and \$20.0 million of capital equity certificates were redeemed in fiscal 2007, 2006 and 2005, respectively, by issuance of shares of our 8% Cumulative Redeemable Preferred Stock (Preferred Stock). The amount of equities redeemed with each share of Preferred Stock issued was \$26.09, \$26.10 and \$27.58, which was the closing price per share of the stock on the NASDAQ Global Select Market on February 8, 2007, January 23, 2006 and January 24, 2005, respectively.

Our Preferred Stock is listed on the NASDAQ Global Select Market under the symbol CHSCP. On August 31, 2007, we had 7,240,221 shares of Preferred Stock outstanding with a total redemption value of approximately \$181.0 million, excluding accumulated dividends. Our Preferred Stock accumulates dividends at a rate of 8% per year, which are payable quarterly, and is redeemable at our option after February 1, 2008. At this time, we have no intention of redeeming any Preferred Stock. Dividends paid on our preferred stock during the years ended August 31, 2007, 2006 and 2005 were \$13.1 million, \$10.8 million and \$9.2 million, respectively.

Off Balance Sheet Financing Arrangements

Lease Commitments:

We have commitments under operating leases for various refinery, manufacturing and transportation equipment, rail cars, vehicles and office space. Some leases include purchase options at not less than fair market value at the end of the lease term.

Total rental expense for all operating leases, net of rail car mileage credits received from the railroad and sublease income for the years ended August 31, 2007, 2006 and 2005, was \$44.3 million, \$38.5 million and \$31.0 million, respectively.

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Minimum future lease payments required under noncancellable operating leases as of August 31, 2007 were as follows:

	Total (Dollars in millions)
2008	\$ 32.9
2009	24.6
2010	20.1
2011	13.0
2012	8.7
Thereafter	8.2
Total minimum future lease payments	\$ 107.5

Guarantees:

We are a guarantor for lines of credit for related companies. Our bank covenants allow maximum guarantees of \$150.0 million, of which \$33.2 million was outstanding on August 31, 2007. In addition, our bank covenants allow for guarantees dedicated solely for NCRA in the amount of \$125.0 million, for which there are no outstanding guarantees. All outstanding loans with respective creditors are current as of August 31, 2007.

Debt:

There is no material off balance sheet debt.

Contractual Obligations

We had certain contractual obligations at August 31, 2007 which require the following payments to be made:

Contractual Obligations	Total	Payments Due by Period			
		Less than 1 Year	1 - 3 Years	3 - 5 Years	More than 5 Years
		(Dollars in thousands)			
Notes payable(1)	\$ 672,571	\$ 672,571			
Long-term debt(1)	688,321	98,977	\$ 200,544	\$ 206,182	\$ 182,618
Interest payments(2)	147,300	40,394	59,981	32,692	14,233
Operating leases	107,476	32,877	44,754	21,663	8,182
Purchase obligations(3)	3,686,847	2,434,178	1,244,419	2,212	6,038
Other liabilities(4)	215,611		21,237	48,187	146,187
Total obligations	\$ 5,518,126	\$ 3,278,997	\$ 1,570,935	\$ 310,936	\$ 357,258

- (1) Included on our Consolidated Balance Sheet.
- (2) Based on interest rates and long-term debt balances as of August 31, 2007.
- (3) Purchase obligations are legally binding and enforceable agreements to purchase goods or services that specify all significant terms, including fixed or minimum quantities; fixed, minimum or variable price provisions; and time of the transactions. Of our total purchase obligations, \$1,199.8 million is included in accounts payable and accrued expenses on our Consolidated Balance Sheet.
- (4) Other liabilities includes the long-term portion of deferred compensation, deferred income taxes, accrued turnaround and contractual redemptions, and is included on our Consolidated Balance Sheet. Of our total other liabilities on our Consolidated Balance Sheet in the amount of \$359.2 million, the timing of the payments of \$143.6 million of such liabilities cannot be determined.

Table of Contents**Critical Accounting Policies**

Our consolidated financial statements are prepared in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. The preparation of these consolidated financial statements requires the use of estimates as well as management's judgments and assumptions regarding matters that are subjective, uncertain or involve a high degree of complexity, all of which affect the results of operations and financial condition for the periods presented. We believe that of our significant accounting policies, the following may involve a higher degree of estimates, judgments and complexity.

Allowances for Doubtful Accounts

The allowances for doubtful accounts are maintained at a level considered appropriate by our management based on analyses of credit quality for specific accounts, historical trends of charge-offs and recoveries, and current and projected economic, market and other conditions. Different assumptions, changes in economic circumstances, or the deterioration of the financial condition of our customers, could result in additional provisions to the allowances for doubtful accounts and increased bad debt expense.

Inventory Valuation and Reserves

Grain, processed grains, oilseed and processed oilseeds are stated at net realizable values which approximates market values. All other inventories are stated at the lower of cost or market. The cost of certain energy inventories (wholesale refined products, crude oil and asphalt), are determined on the last-in, first-out (LIFO) method; all other energy inventories are valued on the first-in, first-out (FIFO) and average cost methods. Estimates are used in determining the net realizable value of grain and oilseed and processed grains and oilseeds inventories. These estimates include the measurement of grain in bins and other storage facilities, which use formulas in addition to actual measurements taken to arrive at appropriate quantity. Other determinations made by management include quality of the inventory and estimates for freight. Grain shrink reserves and other reserves that account for spoilage also affect inventory valuations. If estimates regarding the valuation of inventories, or the adequacy of reserves, are less favorable than management's assumptions, then additional reserves or write-downs of inventories may be required.

Derivative Financial Instruments

We enter into exchange-traded commodity futures and options contracts to hedge our exposure to price fluctuations on energy, grain and oilseed transactions to the extent considered practicable for minimizing risk. We do not use derivatives for speculative purposes. Futures and options contracts used for hedging are purchased and sold through regulated commodity exchanges. Fluctuations in inventory valuations, however, may not be completely hedged, due in part to the absence of satisfactory hedging facilities for certain commodities and geographical areas and, in part, to our assessment of our exposure from expected price fluctuations. We also manage our risks by entering into fixed-price purchase contracts with pre-approved producers and establishing appropriate limits for individual suppliers. Fixed-price sales contracts are entered into with customers of acceptable creditworthiness, as internally evaluated. The fair value of futures and options contracts are determined primarily from quotes listed on regulated commodity exchanges. Fixed-price purchase and sales contracts are with various counterparties, and the fair values of such contracts are determined from the market price of the underlying product. We are exposed to loss in the event of nonperformance by the counterparties to the contracts and, therefore, contract values are reviewed and adjusted to reflect potential nonperformance.

Pension and Other Postretirement Benefits

Pension and other postretirement benefits costs and obligations are dependent on assumptions used in calculating such amounts. These assumptions include discount rates, health care cost trend rates, benefits earned, interest costs, expected return on plan assets, mortality rates and other factors. In accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America, actual results that differ from the assumptions are accumulated and amortized over future periods and, therefore, generally affect recognized

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expenses and the recorded obligations in future periods. While our management believes that the assumptions used are appropriate, differences in actual experience or changes in assumptions may affect our pension and other postretirement obligations and future expenses.

Deferred Tax Assets

We assess whether a valuation allowance is necessary to reduce our deferred tax assets to the amount that we believe is more likely than not to be realized. While we have considered future taxable income, as well as other factors, in assessing the need for the valuation allowance, in the event that we were to determine that we would not be able to realize all, or part of, our net deferred tax assets in the future, an adjustment to our deferred tax assets would be charged to income in the period such determination was made. We are also significantly impacted by the utilization of loss carryforwards and tax benefits primarily passed to us from National Cooperative Refinery Association (NCRA), which are associated with refinery upgrades that enable NCRA to produce ultra-low sulfur fuels. Our net operating loss carryforwards for tax purposes are available to offset future taxable income. If our loss carryforwards are not used, these loss carryforwards will expire.

Long-Lived Assets

Depreciation and amortization of our property, plant and equipment is provided on the straight-line method by charges to operations at rates based upon the expected useful lives of individual or groups of assets. Economic circumstances, or other factors, may cause management's estimates of expected useful lives to differ from actual.

All long-lived assets, including property plant and equipment, goodwill, investments in unconsolidated affiliates and other identifiable intangibles, are evaluated for impairment on the basis of undiscounted cash flows, at least annually for goodwill, and whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of an asset may not be recoverable. An impaired asset is written down to its estimated fair market value based on the best information available. Estimated fair market value is generally measured by discounting estimated future cash flows. Considerable management judgment is necessary to estimate discounted future cash flows and may differ from actual.

Environmental Liabilities

Liabilities, including legal costs, related to remediation of contaminated properties are recognized when the related costs are considered probable and can be reasonably estimated. Estimates of these costs are based on current available facts, existing technology, undiscounted site-specific costs and currently enacted laws and regulations. Recoveries, if any, are recorded in the period in which recovery is considered probable. It is often difficult to estimate the cost of environmental compliance, remediation and potential claims given the uncertainties regarding the interpretation and enforcement of applicable environmental laws and regulations, the extent of environmental contamination and the existence of alternate cleanup methods. All liabilities are monitored and adjusted as new facts or changes in law or technology occur and management believes adequate provisions have been made for environmental liabilities. Changes in facts or circumstances may have an adverse impact on our consolidated financial results.

Revenue Recognition

We record revenue from grain and oilseed sales after the commodity has been delivered to its destination and final weights, grades and settlement prices have been agreed upon. All other sales are recognized upon transfer of title, which could occur upon either shipment or receipt by the customer, depending upon the transaction. Amounts billed to a customer as part of a sales transaction related to shipping and handling are included in revenues. Service revenues are recorded only after such services have been rendered and are included in other revenues.

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Effect of Inflation and Foreign Currency Transactions

We believe that inflation and foreign currency fluctuations have not had a significant effect on our operations during the three years ended August 31, 2007, since we conduct essentially all of our business in U.S. dollars.

Recent Accounting Pronouncements

In June 2006, the FASB issued Interpretation No. 48, Accounting for Uncertainty in Income Taxes, an Interpretation of FASB Statement No. 109 (FIN 48). FIN 48 clarifies the accounting for income taxes recognized in an enterprise's financial statements and prescribes a recognition threshold and measurement attribute for the financial statement recognition and measurement of a tax position taken or expected to be taken in a tax return. This Interpretation also provides guidance on derecognition, classification, interest and penalties, accounting in interim periods and disclosure. FIN 48 is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2006, with early adoption permitted. We do not expect that the adoption of FIN 48 will have a material impact on our financial statements.

In September 2006, the FASB issued FASB Staff Position (FSP) AUG AIR-1, Accounting for Planned Major Maintenance Activities, addressing the accounting for planned major maintenance activities which includes refinery turnarounds. This FSP prohibits the use of the accrue-in-advance method of accounting for planned major maintenance activities in annual and interim financial reporting periods but allows the alternative deferral method. The FSP is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2006. We are currently using the accrue-in-advance method of accounting and are in the final stages of determining the impact this FSP will have on our consolidated financial statements.

In September 2006, the FASB issued SFAS No. 157, Fair Value Measurements (SFAS No. 157) to increase consistency and comparability in fair value measurements by defining fair value, establishing a framework for measuring fair value in generally accepted accounting principles, and expanding disclosures about fair value measurements. SFAS No. 157 emphasizes that fair value is a market-based measurement, not an entity-specific measurement. SFAS No. 157 is effective for fiscal years beginning after November 15, 2007. We are in the process of evaluating the effect that the adoption of SFAS No. 157 will have on our consolidated results of operations and financial condition.

In February 2007, the FASB issued SFAS No. 159, The Fair Value Option for Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities. SFAS No. 159 provides entities with an option to report certain financial assets and liabilities at fair value, with changes in fair value reported in earnings, and requires additional disclosures related to an entity's election to use fair value reporting. It also requires entities to display the fair value of those assets and liabilities for which the entity has elected to use fair value on the face of the balance sheet. SFAS No. 159 is effective for fiscal years beginning after November 15, 2007. We are in the process of evaluating the effect that the adoption of SFAS No. 159 will have on our consolidated results of operations and financial condition.

ITEM 7A. *QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK*

COMMODITY PRICE RISK

We are exposed to price fluctuations on energy, grain and oilseed transactions due to fluctuations in the market value of inventories and fixed or partially fixed purchase and sales contracts. Our use of derivative instruments, reduces the effects of price volatility, thereby protecting against adverse short-term price movements, while somewhat limiting the benefits of short-term price movements. However, fluctuations in inventory valuations may not be completely hedged, due in part to the absence of satisfactory hedging facilities for certain commodities and geographical areas and, in part, to our assessment of our exposure from expected price fluctuations.

We generally enter into opposite and offsetting positions using futures contracts or options to the extent practical, in order to arrive at a net commodity position within the formal position limits we have established and deemed prudent for each of those commodities. These contracts are purchased and sold through regulated

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commodity exchanges. The contracts are economic hedges of price risk, but are not designated or accounted for as hedging instruments for accounting purposes in any of our operations, with the exception of some contracts included in our Energy segment operations discussed below. These contracts are recorded on the Consolidated Balance Sheet at fair values based on quotes listed on regulated commodity exchanges. Unrealized gains and losses on these contracts are recognized in cost of goods sold in our Consolidated Statements of Operations using market-based prices.

We also manage our risks by entering into fixed-price purchase and sales contracts with pre-approved producers and by establishing appropriate limits for individual suppliers. Fixed-price contracts are entered into with customers of acceptable creditworthiness, as internally evaluated. We are also exposed to loss in the event of nonperformance by the counterparties to the contracts and, therefore, contract values are reviewed and adjusted to reflect potential nonperformance. These contracts are recorded on the Consolidated Balance Sheet at fair values based on the market prices of the underlying products listed on regulated commodity exchanges, except for certain fixed-price contracts related to propane in our Energy segment. The propane contracts within our Energy segment meet the normal purchase and sales exemption, and thus are not required to be marked to fair value. Unrealized gains and losses on fixed-price contracts are recognized in cost of goods sold in our Consolidated Statements of Operations using market-based prices.

Changes in the fair values of derivative instruments described above are recognized in cost of goods sold, in our Consolidated Statements of Operations; in the period such changes occur for all operations with the exception of some derivative instruments included in our Energy segment. Included in other current assets on August 31, 2007 and 2006, are derivative assets of \$247.1 million and \$74.3 million, respectively. Included in accrued expenses on August 31, 2007 and 2006, are derivative liabilities of \$177.2 million and \$97.8 million, respectively.

In our Energy segment, certain financial contracts entered into for the spread between crude oil purchase value and distillate selling price have been designated and accounted for as hedging instruments (cash flow hedges). The unrealized gains or losses of these contracts are deferred to accumulated other comprehensive income in the equity section of our Consolidated Balance Sheet for the fiscal year ended August 31, 2006, and will be included in earnings upon settlement. Settlement dates for cash flow hedges extend through December 31, 2007. At August 31, 2007, the cash flow hedges did not qualify for hedge accounting and, therefore, are recorded in cost of goods sold in our Consolidated Statements of Operations. A loss of \$2.8 million and a gain of \$2.8 million, net of taxes, were recorded in accumulated other comprehensive income for the years ended August 31, 2007 and 2006, respectively, for the change in the fair value of cash flow hedges related to these derivatives. During the year ended August 31, 2007, net gains of \$9.7 million from these contract settlements were recorded in the Consolidated Statement of Operations. No gains or losses were recorded in the Consolidated Statement of Operations during the year ended August 31, 2006, since there were no settlements.

A 10% adverse change in market prices would not materially affect our results of operations, financial position or liquidity, since our operations have effective economic hedging requirements as a general business practice.

INTEREST RATE RISK

We use fixed and floating rate debt to lessen the effects of interest rate fluctuations on interest expense. Short-term debt used to finance inventories and receivables is represented by notes payable with maturities of 30 days or less, so that our blended interest rate for all such notes approximates current market rates. Long-term debt used to finance non-current assets carries various fixed interest rates and is payable at various dates to minimize the effect of market interest rate changes. Our effective interest rate on fixed rate debt outstanding on August 31, 2007, was approximately 6.0%.

We entered into interest rate treasury lock instruments to fix interest rates related to a portion of our private placement debts. These instruments were designated and are effective as cash flow hedges for accounting purposes and, accordingly, changes in fair value of \$2.2 million, net of taxes, are included in accumulated other comprehensive income. Interest expense for each of the years ended August 31, 2007, 2006

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and 2005, includes \$0.9 million which relates to the interest rate derivatives. The additional interest expense is an offset to the lower actual interest paid on the outstanding debt instruments.

FOREIGN CURRENCY RISK

We conduct essentially all of our business in U.S. dollars, except for grain marketing operations in Brazil and purchases of products from Canada, and had minimal risk regarding foreign currency fluctuations during 2007 or in recent years. Foreign currency fluctuations do, however, impact the ability of foreign buyers to purchase U.S. agricultural products and the competitiveness of U.S. agricultural products compared to the same products offered by alternative sources of world supply.

ITEM 8. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND SUPPLEMENTARY DATA

The financial statements listed in 15(a)(1) are set forth beginning on page F-1. Financial statement schedules are included in Schedule II in 15(a)(2). Supplementary financial information required by Item 302 of Regulation S-K for each quarter during the years ended August 31, 2007 and 2006 is presented below.

	November 30, 2006	February 28, 2007	May 31, 2007	August 31, 2007
	(Unaudited)			
	(Dollars in thousands)			
Revenues	\$ 3,751,070	\$ 3,734,580	\$ 4,732,465	\$ 4,997,877
Gross profit	222,276	145,708	327,925	380,392
Income from continuing operations	153,453	87,359	259,734	286,387
Net income	136,282	82,309	237,773	293,969

	November 30, 2005	February 28, 2006	May 31, 2006	August 31, 2006
Revenues	\$ 3,453,549	\$ 3,156,834	\$ 3,743,021	\$ 4,030,431
Gross profit	254,481	114,668	218,528	225,651
Income from continuing operations	154,026	40,247	136,563	158,836
Net income	154,234	40,148	136,593	159,322

ITEM 9. CHANGES IN AND DISAGREEMENTS WITH ACCOUNTANTS ON ACCOUNTING AND FINANCIAL DISCLOSURE

None.

ITEM 9A. CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

Disclosure of Controls and Procedures:

We maintain disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended) that are designed to provide reasonable assurance that information required to be disclosed by us in the reports we file or submit under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, is recorded,

processed, summarized and reported, within the time periods specified by the Securities and Exchange Commission's rules and forms and that such information is accumulated and communicated to our management, including our principal executive officer and principal financial officer, or persons performing similar functions, as appropriate to allow timely decisions regarding disclosure. In designing and evaluating our disclosure procedures, we recognize that any controls and procedures, no matter how well designed and operated can provide only reasonable assurance of achieving the desired control objectives and we necessarily are required to apply our judgment in evaluating the cost-benefit relationship of possible controls and procedures.

Our management evaluated, with the participation of our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, the effectiveness of the design and operation of our disclosure controls and procedures as of August 31, 2007. Based upon that evaluation, the Chief Executive Officer and the Chief Financial Officer

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have concluded that our disclosure controls and procedures were effective, at the reasonable assurance level, as of August 31, 2007, the end of the period covered in this annual report on Form 10-K.

Change in Internal Control over Financial Reporting:

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.

ITEM 9B. OTHER INFORMATION

None.

PART III.**ITEM 10. DIRECTORS, EXECUTIVE OFFICERS AND CORPORATE GOVERNANCE****BOARD OF DIRECTORS**

The table below lists our directors of as of August 31, 2007.

Name and Address	Age	Director Region	Since
Bruce Anderson 13500 42nd St NE Glenburn, ND 58740-9564	55	3	1995
Donald Anthony 43970 Road 758 Lexington, NE 68850	57	8	2006
Robert Bass E 6391 Bass Road Reedsburg, WI 53959	53	5	1994
Dennis Carlson 3255 50th Street Mandan, ND 58554	46	3	2001
Curt Eischens 2153 330th Street North Minneota, MN 56264-1880	55	1	1990
Steve Fritel 2851 77th Street NE Barton, ND 58384	52	3	2003
Robert Grabarski 1770 Highway 21 Arkdale, WI 54613	58	5	1999
Jerry Hasnedl 12276 150th Avenue SE St. Hilaire, MN 56754 -9776	61	1	1995

David Kayser 42046 257th Street Alexandria, SD 57311	49	4	2006
James Kile 508 W. Bell Lane St. John, WA 99171	59	6	1992

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Name and Address	Age	Director Region	Since
Randy Knecht 40193 112th Street Houghton, SD 57449	57	4	2001
Michael Mulcahey 8109 360th Avenue Waseca, MN 56093	59	1	2003
Richard Owen 1591 Hawarden Road Geraldine, MT 59446	53	2	1999
Steve Riegel 12748 Ridge Road Ford, KS 67842	55	8	2006
Daniel Schurr 3009 Wisconsin Street LeClaire, IA 52753	42	7	2006
Duane Stenzel 62904 295th Street Wells, MN 56097	61	1	1993
Michael Toelle 5085 St. Anthony Drive Browns Valley, MN 56219	45	1	1992

Bruce Anderson, secretary-treasurer (1995): Chairman of the Governance Committee. Vice chairman of the North Dakota Agricultural Products Utilization Commission and past board secretary for North Dakota Farmers Union and Farmers Union Mutual Insurance Company. Served two terms in the North Dakota House of Representatives. Raises small grains near Glenburn, N.D. Mr. Anderson's principal occupation has been farming for the last five years or longer.

Donald Anthony (2006): Serves on Corporate Responsibility and CHS Foundation Finance and Investment committees. Served as director and chairman for All Points Cooperative of Gothenburg, Neb., and Lexington Co-op Oil. Former director of Farmland Industries. Active in several state and local cooperative and agricultural organizations. Holds a bachelor's degree in agricultural economics from the University of Nebraska. Raises corn, soybeans and alfalfa near Lexington, Neb. Mr. Anthony's principal occupation has been farming for the last five years or longer.

Robert Bass, first vice chairman (1994): Chairman of Audit Committee. Director and officer for the former Co-op Country Partners Cooperative, Baraboo, Wis., and its predecessors for 15 years, and vice chairman of Wisconsin Federation of Cooperatives. Holds a bachelor's of science degree in agricultural education from the University of Wisconsin - Madison. Operates a crop and dairy operation near Reedsburg, Wis. Mr. Bass' principal occupation has been farming for the last five years or longer.

Dennis Carlson (2001): Serves on Audit and CHS Foundation Finance and Investment committees. Director and past chairman of Farmers Union Oil Co., Bismarck/Mandan, N.D., and is active in several agricultural and cooperative organizations. Operates a diverse grain and livestock business near Mandan, N.D. Mr. Carlson's principal occupation has been farming for the last five years or longer.

Curt Eischens (1990): Chairman of Corporate Responsibility Committee. Served as a director and chairman of Farmers Co-op Association, Canby, Minn., and as chairman for the Minnesota Association of Cooperatives. Holds a certificate in farm management from Canby Vocational-Technical College. Operates a corn and soybean farm near Minneota, Minn. Mr. Eischens' principal occupation has been farming for the last five years or longer.

Steve Fritel (2003): Serves on Corporate Responsibility and Government Relations committees. Director for Rugby (N.D.) Farmers Union Oil Co., former director and chairman for Rugby Farmers Union Elevator,

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and previous member of the former CHS Wheat Milling Defined Board. Director of North Central Experiment Station Board of Visitors, past member of the Adult Farm and Ranch Business Management Advisory Board and member of numerous agricultural and cooperative organizations. Earned a bachelor's degree from North Dakota State College of Science, Wahpeton. Raises small grains, corn, soybeans and sunflowers near Barton, N.D. Mr. Fritel's principal occupation has been farming for the last five years or longer.

Robert Grabarski, assistant secretary-treasurer (1999): Chairman of the Capital Committee and serves on Government Relations Committee. Director, first vice chairman and former interim president of Alto Dairy Cooperative. Chairman of Wisconsin River Cooperative. Holds a certificate in production agriculture from the University of Wisconsin-Madison. Recipient of 2004 Wisconsin Federation of Cooperatives Co-op Builder Award. Operates a diversified dairy and crop farm near Arkdale, Wis. Mr. Grabarski's principal occupation has been farming for the last five years or longer.

Jerry Hasnedl (1995): Serves on Capital and Government Relations committees. Previous chairman of the former CHS Wheat Milling Defined Member Board. Former director and secretary for St. Hilaire (Minn.) Cooperative Elevator and Northwest Grain. Member of American Coalition for Ethanol and the Minnesota Association of Cooperatives. Earned associate's of arts degree in agricultural economics and has certification in advanced farm business from Northland College, Thief River Falls, Minn. Operates a diverse operation near St. Hilaire, Minn., which includes small grains, corn, soybeans, sunflowers, malting barley, canola and alfalfa. Mr. Hasnedl's principal occupation has been farming for the last five years or longer.

David Kayser (2006): Serves on Governance and CHS Foundation Finance and Investment committees. Chairman of South Dakota Association of Cooperatives and previously served on CHS Resolutions Committee. Former director and chairman for Farmer's Alliance, Mitchell, S.D., and operates a cow-calf and feeder-calf business. Mr. Kayser's principal occupation has been farming for the last five years or longer.

James Kile, second vice chairman (1992): Chairman of Government Relations Committee and serves on Governance Committee. Served nearly two decades as a director and chairman of St. John (Wash.) Grange Supply. Represents CHS on the Washington State Council of Farmer Cooperatives and the Idaho Cooperative Council. Director and secretary for the SJE High School Foundation. Holds a bachelor's degree in agricultural economics from Washington State University. Was employed in banking before returning to St. John, Wash., to operate a dryland wheat farm. Mr. Kile's principal occupation has been farming for the last five years or longer.

Randy Knecht (2001): Serves on Government Relations and Corporate Responsibility committees. Representative to CHS Managers Council. President of Four Seasons Cooperative, Britton, S.D. Former director and chairman of Northern Electric Cooperative and director of Dakota Value Capture Cooperative. Involved in local school, government and civic organizations, as well agricultural and cooperative associations, including the American Coalition for Ethanol. Holds a bachelor's of science degree in agriculture from South Dakota State University. Operates a diversified crop farm and cattle ranch near Houghton, S.D. Mr. Knecht's principal occupation has been farming for the last five years or longer.

Michael Mulcahey (2003): Serves on Capital and CHS Foundation Finance and Investment committees. Served for three decades as a director and officer for Crystal Valley Co-op, Mankato, Minn., and its predecessors. Has served as a director and chairman for South Central Federated Feeds and is active in many agricultural, cooperative and civic organizations. Attended Mankato (Minn.) State University and the University of Minnesota-Waseca. Operates a grain farm and raises beef cattle near Waseca, Minn. Mr. Mulcahey's principal occupation has been farming for the last five years or longer.

Richard Owen (1999): Serves on Audit and Government Relations committees. Director of Mountain View, LLC, president of the Montana Cooperative Development Center and president of ArmorAuto, LLC. Previously served as director and officer of Central Montana Cooperative, Lewistown, Mont., and its predecessor organization. Holds a bachelor's of science degree in agricultural economics from Montana State University. Raises small grains and specialty crops near Geraldine, Mont. Mr. Owen's principal occupation has been farming for the last five years or longer.

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Steve Riegel (2006): Serves on Capital and Government Relations committees. Director and chairman of Dodge City (Kan.), Cooperative Exchange. Previously served as director and officer for Co-op Service, Inc., advisory director for Bucklin (Kan.) National Bank, and has served on local school board. Attended Fort Hays (Kan.) State University, majoring in agriculture, business and animal science. Operates a 300-head cow-calf and stocker cattle business and raises irrigated corn, soybeans, alfalfa, dryland wheat and milo near Ford, Kan. Mr. Riegel's principal occupation has been farming for the last five years or longer.

Daniel Schurr (2006): Serves on Audit and Government Relations committees. Served as director and officer for River Valley Cooperative of Clarence, Iowa. Director and loan committee member for Great River Bank. Local school board member and active in numerous agricultural and community organizations. Named Iowa Jaycees Outstanding Young Farmer in 2004. Holds bachelor's degree in agriculture from Iowa State University. Raises corn, soybeans and alfalfa near LeClaire, Iowa. Also owns and manages a beef feedlot and cow-calf herd. Mr. Schurr's principal occupation has been farming for the last five years or longer.

Duane Stenzel (1993): Chairman of CHS Foundation Finance and Investment Committee and serves on Governance Committee. Previous chairman of the former CHS Oilseed Processing and Refining Defined Member Board. Active in a wide range of agricultural and cooperative organizations. Member of WFS and Wells Farmers Elevator, where he served as board president and secretary. Raises soybeans, corn and sweet corn near Wells, Minn. Mr. Stenzel's principal occupation has been farming for the last five years or longer.

Michael Toelle, chairman (elected in 1992; chairman since 2002): Chairman of CHS Foundation. Served more than 15 years as director and chairman of Country Partners Cooperative of Browns Valley, Minn., and its predecessor companies. Serves as a CHS representative on the Nationwide Insurance sponsors committee, serves on the 25x 25 Renewable Fuels steering committee, has served as director and chairman of Agriculture Council of America, and is active in several cooperative and commodity organizations. Holds a bachelor's of science degree in industrial technology from Moorhead (Minn.) State University. Operates a grain, hog and beef farm near Browns Valley, Minn. Mr. Toelle's principal occupation has been farming for the last five years or longer.

Director Elections and Voting

Director elections are for three-year terms and are open to any qualified candidate. The qualifications for the office of director are as follows:

At the time of declaration of candidacy, the individual (except in the case of an incumbent) must have the written endorsement of a locally elected producer board that is part of the CHS system and located within the region from which the individual is to be a candidate.

At the time of the election, the individual must be less than the age of 68.

The remaining qualifications set forth below must be met at all times commencing six months prior to the time of election and while the individual holds office.

The individual must be a member of this cooperative or a member of a Cooperative Association Member.

The individual must reside in the region from which he or she is to be elected.

The individual must be an active farmer or rancher. Active farmer or rancher means an individual whose primary occupation is that of a farmer or rancher, excluding anyone who is an employee of ours or of a Cooperative Association Member.

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The following positions on the Board of Directors will be elected at the 2007 Annual Meeting of Members:

Region	Current Incumbent
Region 1 (Minnesota)	Michael Toelle
Region 3 (North Dakota)	Dennis Carlson
Region 4 (South Dakota)	Randy Knecht
Region 5 (Wisconsin, Connecticut, Indiana, Illinois, Kentucky, Michigan, Ohio)	Robert Bass
Region 8 (Colorado, Nebraska, Kansas, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Texas)	Steve Riegel

Voting rights, including those in regard to director elections, arise by virtue of membership in CHS, not because of ownership of any equity or debt instruments; therefore, our preferred stockholders can not recommend nominees to our Board of Directors unless they are members of CHS.

EXECUTIVE OFFICERS

The table below lists our executive officers as of August 31, 2007. Officers are appointed by the Board of Directors.

Name	Age	Position
John D. Johnson	59	President and Chief Executive Officer
Jay Debertin	47	Executive Vice President and Chief Operating Officer, Processing
Patrick Kluempke	59	Executive Vice President Corporate Administration
Thomas D. Larson	59	Executive Vice President Business Solutions
Mark Palmquist	50	Executive Vice President and Chief Operating Officer, Ag Business
John Schmitz	57	Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer
Leon E. Westbrook	60	Executive Vice President and Chief Operating Officer, Energy

John D. Johnson, President and Chief Executive Officer (CEO), began his career with the former Harvest States in 1976 as a feed consultant in the GTA Feeds Division, later becoming regional sales manager, director of sales and marketing and general manager of GTA Feeds. Named group vice president of Harvest States Farm Marketing and Supply in 1992 and president and CEO of Harvest States in 1995. Selected president and general manager of CHS upon its creation in 1998 and was named president and CEO in 2000. Serves on the boards of Ventura Foods, LLC, CF Industries Holdings, Inc. and National Council of Farmer Cooperatives. Holds a degree in business administration from Black Hills State University, Spearfish, S.D.

Jay Debertin, Executive Vice President and Chief Operating Officer Processing, joined the former Cenex in 1984 in its energy division and held positions in energy marketing operations. Named vice president of crude oil supply in 1998 and added responsibilities for raw material supply, refining, pipelines and terminals, trading and risk management, and transportation in 2001. Named to his current position in 2005 where he is responsible for oilseed processing operations, and CHS joint venture relationships in wheat milling through Horizon Milling, LLC, and in vegetable oil-based foods through Ventura Foods, LLC. Responsible for CHS strategic direction in renewable energy. Serves on the boards of directors of US BioEnergy Corporation, National Cooperative Refinery Association, Horizon

Milling, LLC and Ventura Foods, LLC. Earned a bachelor's degree in economics from the University of North Dakota and a master's of business administration degree from the University of Wisconsin - Madison.

Patrick Kluempke, Executive Vice President - Corporate Administration, is responsible for human resources, information technology, business risk control, building and office services, board coordination,

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corporate planning and international relations. Served in the U.S. Army with tours in South Vietnam and South Korea, as Aide to General J. Guthrie. Began his career in grain trading and export marketing. Joined the former Harvest States in 1983, has held various positions within CHS in both the operations and corporate level, and was named to his current position in 2000. Serves on the board of Ventura Foods, LLC. Earned a bachelor's degree from St. Cloud (Minn.) State University.

Thomas D. Larson, Executive Vice President – Business Solutions, began his career as a vocational agriculture teacher and later joined the former Cenex in agronomy sales. Managed a local cooperative in Hoffman, Minn., and then returned to Cenex in 1978 to hold positions in marketing, planning, agronomy services and retail operation management. Was named Executive Vice President – Member and Public Affairs in 1999 which included responsibility for communications, corporate giving, meeting and travel and governmental affairs. Named to his current position in 2005. Serves on the board of Cofina Financial, LLC. Holds a bachelor's degree in agricultural education from South Dakota State University.

Mark Palmquist, Executive Vice President and Chief Operating Officer – Ag Business, joined the former Harvest States in 1979 as a grain buyer, then moved into grain merchandising. Named vice president and director of grain marketing in 1990 and senior vice president in 1993. Assumed his current responsibilities for grain, crop nutrients and country operations businesses in 2005. Serves on the boards of Agriliance LLC, Horizon Milling, LLC, InTrade/ACTI, National Cooperative Refinery Association and Schnitzer Steel Industries, Inc. Graduated from Gustavus Adolphus College, St. Peter, Minn., and attended the University of Minnesota MBA program.

John Schmitz, Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer joined the former Harvest States in 1974 where he held accounting and finance positions, including division controller. Named vice president and controller of Harvest States in 1986 and served in that position up to the time of the merger with Cenex in 1998, when he became vice president, finance. Appointed to the position of Chief Financial Officer in 1999. Serves as a director on the boards of National Cooperative Refinery Association, Ventura Foods, LLC and Cofina Financial, LLC. Member of the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants, the Minnesota Society of Certified Public Accountants and the National Society of Accountants for Cooperatives. Holds a bachelor's of science degree in accounting from St. Cloud (Minn.) State University,

Leon E. Westbrock, Executive Vice President and Chief Operating Officer – Energy, joined the former Cenex in 1976 in merchandising and previously managed local cooperatives in North Dakota and Minnesota. Returned to Cenex to hold various positions, including lubricants manager, director of retailing, and since 1987, executive vice president of energy for what is now CHS. Appointed to his current position in 2000. Serves as chairman of National Cooperative Refinery Association. Holds a bachelor's degree from St. Cloud (Minn.) State University and serves on the St. Cloud State University Foundation Board of Directors.

Section 16(a) Beneficial Ownership Reporting Compliance

Section 16(a) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 requires our executive officers and directors and persons who beneficially own more than 10% of our 8% Cumulative Redeemable Preferred Stock to file initial reports of ownership and reports of changes in ownership with the Securities and Exchange Commission. Such executive officers, directors and greater than 10% beneficial owners are required by the regulations of the Commission to furnish us with copies of all Section 16(a) reports they file.

Based solely upon a review of copies of reports on Forms 3 and 4 and amendments thereto furnished to us during, and reports on Form 5 and amendments thereto furnished to us with respect to, the fiscal year ended August 31, 2007, and based further upon written representations received by us with respect to the need to file reports on Form 5, the following persons filed late reports required by Section 16(a) of the Exchange Act:

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Mr. Johnson was late in filing a Form 4 relating to a transaction in January, 2007 and Mr. Browne was late in filing a report on Form 4 relating to a transaction in June, 2007.

Code of Ethics

We have adopted a code of ethics within the meaning of Item 406(b) of Regulation S-K of the Securities and Exchange Commission. This code of ethics applies to all of our officers and employees. We will provide to any person, without charge, upon request, a copy of such code of ethics. A person may request a copy by writing or telephoning us at the following address:

CHS Inc.
Attention: Dave Kastelic
5500 Cenex Drive
Inver Grove Heights, Minnesota 55077
(651) 355-6000

Audit Committee Matters

The Board of Directors has a separately designated standing Audit Committee for the purpose of overseeing our accounting and financial reporting processes and audits of our financial statements. The Audit Committee is comprised solely of directors Mr. Bass, Mr. Carlson, Mr. Owen and Mr. Schurr, each of whom is an independent director. The Audit Committee has oversight responsibility to our owners relating to our financial statements and the financial reporting process, preparation of the financial reports and other financial information provided by us to any governmental or regulatory body, the systems of internal accounting and financial controls, the internal audit function and the annual independent audit of our financial statements. The Audit Committee assures that the corporate information gathering and reporting systems developed by management represent a good faith attempt to provide senior management and the Board of Directors with information regarding material acts, events and conditions within the company. In addition, the Audit Committee is directly responsible for the appointment, compensation and oversight of the independent registered public accounting firm.

We do not believe that any member of the Audit Committee of the Board of Directors is an audit committee financial expert as defined in the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 and rules and regulations thereunder. As a cooperative, our 17-member Board of Directors is nominated and elected by our members. To ensure geographic representation of our members, the Board of Directors represent eight (8) regions in which our members are located. The members in each region nominate and elect the number of directors for that region as set forth in our bylaws. To be eligible for service as a director, a nominee must (i) be an active farmer or rancher, (ii) be a member of CHS or a Cooperative Association Member and (iii) reside in the geographic region from which he or she is nominated. Neither management nor the incumbent directors have any control over the nominating process for directors. Because of the nomination procedure and the election process, we cannot ensure that an elected director will be an audit committee financial expert .

However, many of our directors, including all of the Audit Committee members, are financially sophisticated and have experience or background in which they have had significant financial oversight responsibilities. The current Audit Committee includes directors who have served as presidents or chairmen of local cooperative association boards. Members of the Board of Directors, including the Audit Committee, also operate large commercial enterprises requiring expertise in all areas of management, including financial oversight.

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ITEM 11. EXECUTIVE COMPENSATION

Compensation Discussion and Analysis

Executive Compensation

Overview

CHS views employees as valued assets, and strives to provide total reward programs that are equitable and competitive within the market segments in which we compete, and within the framework of the CHS vision, mission and values. In this section, we will outline the compensation and benefit programs as well as the materials and factors used to assist us in making compensation decisions.

Compensation Philosophy and Objectives

The Corporate Responsibility Committee of our CHS Board of Directors oversees the administration of, and the fundamental changes to, the executive compensation and benefits programs. The primary principles and objectives in compensating executive officers include:

Maintaining a strong external market focus in order to attract and retain top talent by:

Aligning pay structures and total direct compensation at the market median through our benchmarking process

Obtaining applicable and available survey data of similar sized companies

Maintaining reasonable internal pay equity among executives in order to allow for broad based development opportunities in support of our talent management objectives

Driving strong business performance through annual and long-term incentive programs by: