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CORN PRODUCTS INTERNATIONAL INC  
Form 10-K/A  
June 26, 2002

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20549

FORM 10-K/A

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

For the fiscal year ended December 31, 2001  
Commission file number 1-13397

CORN PRODUCTS INTERNATIONAL, INC.

-----  
(Exact Name of Registrant as Specified in Its Charter)

DELAWARE  
-----  
(State or Other Jurisdiction of  
Incorporation or Organization)

22-3514823  
-----  
(I.R.S. Employer  
Identification No.)

6500 SOUTH ARCHER AVENUE, BEDFORD PARK, ILLINOIS  
-----  
(Address of Principal Executive Offices)

60501-1933  
-----  
(Zip Code)

Registrant's telephone number, including area code (708) 563-2400

Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(b) of the Act:

Title of Each Class -----	Name of Each Exchange on Which Registered -----
Common Stock, \$.01 par value per share	New York Stock Exchange
Preferred Stock Purchase Rights (currently traded with Common Stock)	New York Stock Exchange

Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(g) of the Act:

NONE  
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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 [X] 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 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. [ ]

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The aggregate market value of the Registrant's voting stock held by non-affiliates of the Registrant

(based upon the per share closing price of \$33.03 on March 20, 2002, and, for the purpose of this calculation only, the assumption that all Registrant's directors and executive officers are affiliates) was approximately \$1,097,906,000.

The number of shares outstanding of the Registrant's Common Stock, par value \$.01 per share, as of March 20, 2002, was 35,528,210.

### Documents Incorporated by Reference:

Information required by Part II (Items 5, 6, 7 and 8) and Part IV (Item 14(a)(1)) of this document is incorporated by reference to certain portions of the Registrant's 2001 Annual Report to Stockholders.

Information required by Part III (Items 10, 11, 12 and 13) of this document is incorporated by reference to certain portions of the Registrant's definitive Proxy Statement distributed in connection with its 2002 Annual Meeting of Stockholders.

### PART I.

#### ITEM 1. BUSINESS

##### THE COMPANY

Corn Products International, Inc. (the "Company") was incorporated as a Delaware corporation in March 1997 to assume the operations of the corn refining business of Bestfoods, formerly CPC International Inc. ("CPC" or "Bestfoods") and to effect the distribution of 100 percent of the outstanding shares of the Company to the Bestfoods common stockholders. On December 31, 1997, Bestfoods transferred the assets and related liabilities of its corn refining business to the Company. Effective at 11:59:59 p.m. on December 31, 1997, Bestfoods distributed all of the common stock of the Company to holders of common stock of Bestfoods. Since that time, the Company has operated as an independent company whose common stock is traded on the New York Stock Exchange. Unless the context indicates otherwise, references to the "Company" and "Corn Products" refer to the corn refining business of Bestfoods for periods prior to January 1, 1998 and to Corn Products International, Inc. and its subsidiaries for the periods on or after such date.

##### OVERVIEW

Corn Products International, Inc., together with its subsidiaries, produces a large variety of food ingredients and industrial products derived from the wet milling of corn and other starch-based materials (such as tapioca and yucca). The Company is one of the largest corn refiners in the world and the leading corn refiner in Latin America. In addition, it is the world's leading producer of dextrose and has strong regional leadership in cornstarch and liquid sweeteners. The Company had consolidated net sales of \$1.89 billion in 2001. Approximately 64 percent of the Company's 2001 revenues were provided from its North America operations with the remainder coming from its South America and Asia/Africa operations.

Corn refining is a capital-intensive two-step process that involves the wet milling and processing of corn. During the front-end process, corn is steeped in water and separated into starch and by-products such as animal feed and germ. The starch is then either dried for sale or further modified or

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refined through various processes to make sweeteners and other starch-based products designed to serve the particular needs of various industries. The Company's sweetener products include high fructose corn syrups ("HFCS"), glucose corn syrups, high maltose corn syrups, dextrose, maltodextrins and glucose and corn syrup solids. The Company's starch-based products include both industrial and food grade starches.

The Company supplies a broad range of customers in many industries. The Company's most important customers are in the food and beverage, pharmaceutical, paper products, corrugated and laminated paper, textile and brewing industries and in the animal feed markets worldwide. The Company believes its customers value its local approach to service.

### PRODUCTS

The Company's sweetener products have grown to account for more than one half of net sales while starch products and co-products each account for less than one quarter of net sales.

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Sweetener Products. The Company's sweetener products represented approximately 57 percent, 55 percent and 51 percent of the Company's net sales for 2001, 2000 and 1999, respectively.

High Fructose Corn Syrup: The Company produces three types of high fructose corn syrup: (i) HFCS-55, which is primarily used as a sweetener in soft drinks; (ii) HFCS-42, which is used as a sweetener in various consumer products such as fruit-flavored beverages, yeast-raised breads, rolls, dough, ready-to-eat cakes, yogurt and ice cream; and (iii) HFCS-90 which is used in specialty and low calorie foods.

Glucose Corn Syrups: Corn syrups are fundamental ingredients in many industrial products and are widely used in food products such as baked goods, snack foods, beverages, canned fruits, condiments, candy and other sweets, dairy products, ice cream, jams and jellies, prepared mixes and table syrups. The Company offers corn syrups that are manufactured through an ion exchange process, a method that creates the highest quality, purest corn syrups.

High Maltose Corn Syrup: This special type of glucose syrup has a unique carbohydrate profile, making it ideal for use as a source of fermentable sugars in brewing beers. High maltose corn syrups are also used in the production of confections, canning and some other food processing applications.

Dextrose: The Company was granted the first U.S. patent for dextrose in 1923. The Company currently produces dextrose products that are grouped in three different categories - monohydrate, anhydrous and specialty. Monohydrate dextrose is used across the food industry in many of the same products as glucose corn syrups, especially in confectionery applications. Anhydrous dextrose is used to make solutions for intravenous injection and other pharmaceutical applications, as well as some specialty food applications. Specialty dextrose products are used in a wide range of applications, from confectionery tableting to dry mixes to carriers for high intensity sweeteners. Dextrose also has a wide range of industrial applications, including use in wall board and production of biodegradable surfactants (surface agents), humectants (moisture agents), and as the base for fermentation products including vitamins, organic acids, amino acids and alcohol.

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Maltodextrins and Glucose and Corn Syrup Solids: These products have a multitude of food applications, including formulations where liquid corn syrups cannot be used. Maltodextrins are resistant to browning, provide excellent solubility, have a low hygroscopicity (do not retain moisture), and are ideal for their carrier/bulking properties. Corn syrup solids have a bland flavor, remain clear in solution, and are easy to handle and also provide bluing properties.

Starch Products. Starch products represented approximately 20 percent, 21 percent and 22 percent of the Company's net sales for 2001, 2000 and 1999, respectively. Starches are an important component in a wide range of processed foods, where they are used particularly as a thickener and binder. Cornstarch is also sold to cornstarch packers for sale to consumers. Starches are also used in paper production to produce a smooth surface for printed communications and to improve strength in today's recycled papers. In the corrugating industry, starches are used to produce high quality adhesives for the production of shipping containers, display board and other corrugated applications. The textile industry has successfully used starches for over a century to provide size and finishes for manufactured products. Industrial starches are used in the production of construction materials, adhesives, pharmaceuticals and cosmetics, as well as in mining, water filtration and oil and gas drilling.

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Co-Products and others. Co-products and others accounted for 23 percent, 24 percent and 27 percent of the Company's net sales for 2001, 2000 and 1999, respectively. Refined corn oil is sold to packers of cooking oil and to producers of margarine, salad dressings, shortening, mayonnaise and other foods. Corn gluten feed is sold as animal feed. Corn gluten meal and steepwater are sold as additives for animal feed. Until the Company's sale of its wholly-owned subsidiary, Enzyme Bio-Systems Ltd., in early February 2002, enzymes were produced and marketed for a variety of food and industrial applications.

### GEOGRAPHIC SCOPE AND OPERATIONS

The Company operates in one business segment, corn refining, and is managed on a geographic regional basis. The business includes regional operations in North America, South America and Asia/Africa. In 2001, approximately 64 percent of the Company's net sales were derived from operations in North America, while South America and Asia/Africa represented approximately 23 percent and 13 percent, respectively. See Note 14 to the Consolidated Financial Statements entitled "Segment Information," included herewith as part of Exhibit 13.1, for certain financial information with respect to geographic areas.

The Company's North America region consists of operations in the U.S., Canada and Mexico, and includes CornProductsMCP, Sweeteners LLC ("CPMCP"), a non-consolidated joint marketing company that was formed with Minnesota Corn Processors, LLC ("MCP") on December 1, 2000 for the purpose of selling and distributing certain designated sweetener products throughout the United States. For a further discussion of CPMCP, see Note 5 to the Consolidated Financial Statements included herewith as part of Exhibit 13.1. The region's facilities include 11 plants producing regular and modified starches, dextrose, high fructose and high maltose corn syrups and corn syrup solids, dextrans and maltodextrins, caramel color and sorbitol. The Company's plant in Bedford Park, Illinois is a major supplier of starch and dextrose products for the Company's U.S. and export customers. The Company's other U.S. plants in Winston-Salem, North Carolina and Stockton, California enjoy strong market shares in their local areas, as do the Company's Canadian plants in Cardinal, London and Port Colborne, Ontario. The Company is the largest corn refiner in Mexico with plants

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in Guadalajara (2 plants), Mexico City and San Juan del Rio.

The Company is the largest corn refiner in South America, with leading market shares in Argentina, Brazil, Chile and Colombia. The Company's South America region includes 12 plants that produce regular, modified, waxy and tapioca starches, high fructose and high maltose corn syrups and corn syrup solids, dextrins and maltodextrins, dextrose, caramel color, sorbitol and vegetable adhesives.

The Company's Asia/Africa region consists of corn refining operations in Kenya, Malaysia, Pakistan, South Korea and Thailand. The region's facilities include 6 plants that produce modified, regular, waxy and tapioca starches, dextrins, glucose, dextrose and caramel color.

In addition to the operations in which it engages directly, the Company has strategic alliances through technical license agreements with companies in India, South Africa, Zimbabwe, Serbia and Venezuela. As a group, the Company's strategic alliance partners produce high fructose, glucose and high maltose syrups (both corn and tapioca), regular, modified, waxy and tapioca starches, dextrose and dextrins, maltodextrins and caramel color. These products have leading positions in many of their target markets.

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### COMPETITION

The corn refining industry is highly competitive. Most of the Company's products are viewed as commodities that compete with virtually identical products and derivatives manufactured by other companies in the industry. The U.S. is a particularly competitive market. Competitors include ADM Corn Processing Division ("ADM") (a division of Archer Daniels Midland Company), Cargill, A.E. Staley Manufacturing Co. ("Staley") (a subsidiary of Tate & Lyle, PLC), National Starch and Chemical Company ("National Starch") (a subsidiary of Imperial Chemicals Industries plc) and several others. Mexico and Canada face competition from US imports and local production including ALMEX, a Mexican joint venture between ADM and Staley. In South America, Cargill and National Starch have corn-refining operations in Brazil. Other local corn refiners also operate in many of our markets. Competition within markets is largely based on price, quality and product availability.

Several of the Company's products also compete with products made from raw materials other than corn. High fructose corn syrup and monohydrate dextrose compete principally with cane and beet sugar products. Co-products such as corn oil and gluten meal compete with products of the corn dry milling industry and with soybean oil, soybean meal and others. Fluctuations in prices of these competing products may affect prices of, and profits derived from, the Company's products.

### CUSTOMERS

The Company supplies a broad range of customers in over 60 industries. Approximately 22 percent of the Company's 2001 net sales were to companies engaged in the processed foods industry and approximately 20 percent of the Company's 2001 net sales were to companies engaged in the soft drink industry. Additionally, approximately 15 percent of the Company's 2001 net sales were to feed users.

### RAW MATERIALS

The basic raw material of the corn refining industry is yellow dent corn. In the United States, the corn refining industry processes about 10

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percent to 15 percent of the annual U.S. corn crop. The supply of corn in the United States has been, and is anticipated to continue to be, adequate for the Company's domestic needs. The price of corn, which is determined by reference to prices on the Chicago Board of Trade, fluctuates as a result of three primary supply factors -- farmer planting decisions, climate and government policies -- and three major market demand factors -- livestock feeding, shortages or surpluses of world grain supplies and domestic and foreign government policies and trade agreements.

Corn is also grown in other areas of the world, including Canada, South Africa, Argentina, Brazil, China and Australia. The Company's affiliates outside the United States utilize both local supplies of corn and corn imported from other geographic areas, including the United States. The supply of corn for these affiliates is also generally expected to be adequate for the Company's needs. Corn prices for the Company's non-U.S. affiliates generally fluctuate as a result of the same factors that affect U.S. corn prices.

Due to the competitive nature of the corn refining industry and the availability of substitute products not produced from corn, such as sugar from cane or beet, end product prices may not necessarily fluctuate in relation to raw material costs of corn.

The Company follows a policy of hedging its exposure to commodity fluctuations with commodities futures contracts for certain of its North American corn purchases. All firm priced business is hedged when contracted. Other business may or may not be hedged at any given time based on

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management's judgment as to the need to fix the costs of its raw materials to protect the Company's profitability. See Registrant's Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations, section entitled "Risk and Uncertainties - Commodity costs," included herewith as part of Exhibit 13.1.

### PRODUCT DEVELOPMENT

The Company's product development activity is focused on developing product applications for identified customer and market needs. Through this approach, the Company has developed value-added products for use in the corrugated paper, food, textile, baking and confectionery industries. The Company usually collaborates with customers to develop the desired product application either in the customers' facilities, the Company's technical service laboratories or on a contract basis. These efforts are supported by the Company's marketing, product technology and technology support staff. Product development is enhanced through technology transfers pursuant to existing licensing arrangements.

### SALES AND DISTRIBUTION

Salaried sales personnel, who are generally dedicated to customers in a geographic region, sell the Company's products directly to manufacturers and distributors. In addition, the Company has a staff that provides technical support to the sales personnel on an industry basis. In 2001 the Company began selling and distributing certain designated sweetener production destined for sale in the U.S. through its joint marketing company, CPMCP. See also Note 5 to the Consolidated Financial Statements included herewith as part of Exhibit 13.1. The Company generally utilizes contract truck drivers to deliver bulk products to customer destinations but also has some of its own trucks for product delivery. In North America, the trucks generally ship to nearby customers. For

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those customers located considerable distances from Company plants, a combination of railcars and trucks is used to deliver product. Railcars are generally leased for terms of five to fifteen years.

### PATENTS, TRADEMARKS AND TECHNICAL LICENSE AGREEMENTS

The Company owns a number of patents, which relate to a variety of products and processes, and a number of established trademarks under which the Company markets such products. The Company also has the right to use certain other patents and trademarks pursuant to patent and trademark licenses. The Company does not believe that any individual patent or trademark is material. There is not currently any pending challenge to the use or registration of any of the Company's significant patents or trademarks that would have a material adverse impact on the Company or its results of operations.

The Company is a party to several technical license agreements with third parties in other countries whereby the Company provides technical, management and business advice on the operations of corn refining businesses and receives royalties in return. These arrangements provide the Company with product penetration in the various countries in which they exist, as well as experience and relationships that could facilitate future expansion. The duration of the agreements range from one to ten years or longer, and most of these relationships have been in place for many years. These agreements in the aggregate provide approximately \$1 million of annual revenue to the Company.

### EMPLOYEES

As of December 31, 2001, the Company had approximately 6,600 employees, of which

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approximately 800 were located in the U.S. Approximately 38 percent of U.S. and 53 percent of non-U.S. employees are unionized. The Company believes its union and non-union employee relations are good.

### GOVERNMENT REGULATION AND ENVIRONMENTAL MATTERS

As a manufacturer and maker of food items and items for use in the pharmaceutical industry, the Company's operations and the use of many Company products are subject to various U.S., state, foreign and local statutes and regulations, including the Federal Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act and the Occupational Safety and Health Act, and to regulation by various government agencies, including the United States Food and Drug Administration, which prescribe requirements and establish standards for product quality, purity and labeling. The finding of a failure to comply with one or more regulatory requirements can result in a variety of sanctions, including monetary fines. The Company may also be required to comply with U.S., state, foreign and local laws regulating food handling and storage. The Company believes these laws and regulations have not negatively affected its competitive position.

The operations of the Company are also subject to various U.S., state, foreign and local laws and regulations with respect to environmental matters, including air and water quality and underground fuel storage tanks, and other regulations intended to protect public health and the environment. The Company believes it is in material compliance with all such applicable laws and regulations. Based upon current laws and regulations and the interpretations thereof, the Company does not expect that the costs of future environmental compliance will be a material expense, although there can be no assurance that the Company will remain in compliance or that the costs of remaining in compliance will not have a material adverse effect on the Company's financial

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condition and results of operations.

The Company currently anticipates that it may spend an immaterial amount in fiscal 2002 for environmental control equipment to be incorporated into existing facilities and in planned construction projects. This equipment is intended to enable the Company to continue its policy of compliance with existing environmental laws and regulations. Under the U.S. Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990, air toxin regulations will be promulgated for a number of industry source categories. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's regulatory timetable specifies the promulgation of standards for industrial boilers in the year 2002. At that time, the Company's U.S. facilities may require additional pollution control devices to meet these standards. Currently, the Company can not accurately estimate the ultimate financial impact of the standards.

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### Executive Officers of the Registrant

Set forth below are the names and ages of all executive officers of the Company, indicating their positions and offices with the Company.

Name ----	Age ---	All positions and offices with the Company -----
Samuel C. Scott III	57	Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of Corn Products since February 2001 and President of Corn Products since 1997. Mr. Scott also served as Chief Operating Officer of Corn Products from 1997 through January 2001. Prior ther served as President of Bestfoods' worldwide Corn Refining Business from 1995 to 1997 and was President of Bestfoods' North American Corn Refining Business from 1989 to 1995. He was elected a Vice President of Bestfoods in 1991. He is a director of Motorola, Inc. and Russell Reynolds Associates.
Cheryl K. Beebe	46	Vice President since 1999 and Treasurer of Corn Products since 1997. Ms. Beebe served as Director of Finance and Business Planning for the Bestfoods Corn Refining Business worldwide from 1995 to 1997 and as Director of Financial Analysis and Business Planning for Corn Products North America from 1993 to 1995. Ms. Beebe joined Bestfoods in 1980 and served in various financial positions in Bestfoods.
Marcia E. Doane	60	Vice President, General Counsel and Corporate Secretary of Corn Products since 1997. Ms. Doane served as Vice President, Legal and Regulatory Affairs of the Corn Products Division of Bestfoods from 1996 to 1997. Prior ther served as Counsel to the Corn Products Division from 1993 to 1996. Ms. Doane joined Bestfoods' legal department in 1980 as Operations Attorney for the Corn Products Division.
Jorge L. Fiamenghi	46	Vice President and President of the South America Division of Corn Products since 1999. Mr. Fiamenghi served as Acting President, US-Canadian region from August 2001 to February 2002. Mr. Fiamenghi served as President and General



Manager Corn Products Brazil from 1996 to 1999. Mr. Fiamenghi was General Manager for the Bestfoods Corn Refining affiliate in Argentina beginning in 1991. thereto, he was Financial and Planning Director for Bestfoods South American Corn Refining division from 1991 and served as Financial and Administrative Manager of the Bestfoods Corn Refining division in Mexico beginning in 1987. Mr. Fiamenghi joined Bestfoods in 1971 and served in various financial and planning positions in Bestfoods.

Jack C. Fortnum 45 Vice President since 1999 and President US business from February 2002. Mr. Fortnum served as Executive Vice President, US-Canadian Region from August 2001 until February 2002. Prior to that, Mr. Fortnum served as Controller of Corn Products since 1997, as the Vice President of Finance for Refineries de Maize, Bestfoods Argentine subsidiary, from 1995 to 1997, as the Director of Finance and Planning for Bestfoods Latin America Corn Refining Division from 1993 to 1995, and as the Vice President and Comptroller of Canada Starch Operations Inc., the Canadian subsidiary of Bestfoods, and as President of Finance of the Canadian Corn Refining Division from 1989.

Jeffrey B. Hebble 46 Vice President since 2000 and President of the Asia Division of Corn Products since February 2001. Prior thereto, Mr. Hebble served as Vice President of the Asia/Africa Division since 1998. Mr. Hebble joined Bestfoods in 1986 and served in various positions in the Corn Products Division and in Stamford Food Industries, a Corn Products subsidiary in Malaysia.

James J. Hirchak 47 Vice President - Human Resources of Corn Products since February 1997. Mr. Hirchak joined Bestfoods in 1976 and held various Human Resources positions in Bestfoods until 1984, when he joined Bestfoods' Corn Products

Division. In 1987, Mr. Hirchak was appointed Director of Human Resources for Corn Products' North American operations. Prior thereto, he served as Vice President, Human Resources for the Corn Products Division from 1992 to 1997.

Eugene J. Northacker 60 Vice President and President North America Division from February 2002. Mr. Northacker served as Acting President of the South America Division from August 2001 to February 2002. Prior to his retirement from the Company in January 2002, Mr. Northacker served as Vice President and President South America Division since 1997. Mr. Northacker was appointed President of Bestfoods' Latin America Corn Refining Division

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elected a Vice President of Bestfoods in 1992. Prior to that, he served as Business Director of Bestfoods' America Corn Refining Division from 1989 to 1992, a Refining General Manager of Bestfoods' then Mexican subsidiary from 1984 to 1986. Mr. Northacker joined Bestfoods in 1968 in the financial group of Bestfoods American consumer foods division and has held executive assignments in several Bestfoods subsidiaries.

James W. Ripley 58 Vice President - Finance and Chief Financial Officer of Bestfoods since 1997. Mr. Ripley served as Comptroller of Bestfoods from 1995 to 1997. Prior thereto, he served as Vice President of Finance for Bestfoods' North American Corn Refining Division from 1984 to 1995. Mr. Ripley joined Bestfoods in 1968 as chief international accountant and subsequently served as Bestfoods' Assistant Corporate Comptroller, Corporate General Audit Coordinator and Assistant Comptroller for Bestfoods' European Consumer Products Division.

Richard M. Vandervoort 58 Vice President - Strategic Business Development, International Relations and Government and Regulatory Affairs of Bestfoods since 1998. Mr. Vandervoort served as Vice President - Business Development and Procurement, Corn Products International North American Division from 1995 to 1998.

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Prior thereto, he served as Vice President - Business Development, Management and Marketing for Bestfoods' Corn Products International Division from 1989 to 1997. Mr. Vandervoort joined Bestfoods in 1971 and served in various executive sales positions in Bestfoods' Corn Products Division and in Peterson/Peterson Inc., a Bestfoods subsidiary.

ITEM 2. PROPERTIES

The Company operates, directly and through its subsidiaries, 28 manufacturing facilities, 27 of which are owned and one of which is leased (Jundiai, Brazil). In addition, the Company owns its corporate headquarters in Bedford Park, Illinois. The following list details the locations of the Company's manufacturing facilities within each of its three geographic regions:

North America  
-----

Cardinal, Ontario, Canada  
London, Ontario, Canada  
Port Colborne, Ontario, Canada  
San Juan del Rio, Queretaro, Mexico  
Guadalajara, Jalisco, Mexico (2 plants)  
Mexico City, Edo. de Mexico  
Stockton, California, U.S.

South America  
-----

Baradero, Argentina  
Chacabuco, Argentina  
Balsa Nova, Brazil  
Cabo, Brazil  
Conchal, Brazil  
Jundiai, Brazil  
Mogi-Guacu, Brazil

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Bedford Park, Illinois, U.S.  
Winston-Salem, North Carolina, U.S.

Llay-Llay, Chile  
Barranquilla, Colombia  
Cali, Colombia  
Medellin, Colombia  
Guayaquil, Ecuador

While the Company has achieved high capacity utilization, the Company believes its manufacturing facilities are sufficient to meet its current production needs. The Company has preventive maintenance and de-bottlenecking programs designed to further improve grind capacity and facility reliability.

The Company has electricity co-generation facilities at all of its U.S. and Canadian plants, as well as at its plants in San Juan del Rio, Mexico, Baradero, Argentina and Faisalabad, Pakistan, that provide electricity at a lower cost than is available from third parties. The Company generally owns and operates such co-generation facilities itself, but has two large facilities at its Stockton, California and Cardinal, Ontario locations that are owned by, and operated pursuant to, co-generation agreements with third parties.

The Company believes it has competitive, up-to-date and cost-effective facilities. In recent years, significant capital expenditures have been made to update, expand and improve the Company's facilities, averaging in excess of \$100 million per year for the last five years. Capital investments have included the

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rebuilding of the Company's plants in Cali, Colombia and Baradero, Argentina; an expansion of both grind capacity and dextrose production capacity at the Company's Argo facility in Bedford Park, Illinois and Baradero, Argentina; entry into the high maltose corn syrup business in Brazil, Colombia and Argentina; entry into the HFCS business in Argentina; and the installation of energy co-generation facilities in Canada. In addition, prior to the Company's acquisition of Arancia Corn Products, the Mexican business completed a major expansion of the San Juan del Rio plant to produce HFCS. The Company believes these capital expenditures will allow the Company to operate highly efficient facilities for the foreseeable future with further annual capital expenditures that are in line with historical averages.

### ITEM 3. LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

Under the terms of the agreements relating to the spin-off of the Company from Bestfoods, the Company agreed to indemnify Bestfoods for certain liabilities relating to the operation of the Corn Refining Business prior to the spin-off, including liabilities relating to the antitrust legal proceedings described below.

In July 1995, Bestfoods received a federal grand jury subpoena in connection with an investigation by the Antitrust Division of the U.S. Department of Justice of U.S. corn refiners regarding the marketing of high fructose corn syrup and other "food additives" (the investigation of Bestfoods relates only to high fructose corn syrup). Bestfoods has produced the documents sought by the Justice Department and the federal grand jury has since been disbanded. Bestfoods, as a high fructose corn syrup producer, was also named as one of the defendants in a number of private treble damage class actions, by direct and indirect customers, and one individual action, alleging violations of federal and state antitrust laws. Following the certification of the consolidated federal class actions, Bestfoods entered into settlements of the federal claims and the one individual action. Bestfoods remains a party to the state law actions filed in Alabama, California, the District of Columbia, West

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Virginia and Kansas, each of which was filed in 1995 or 1996. The amount of damages claimed in the various pending state law actions is either unspecified or stated as not exceeding \$50,000 per claimant.

The Company is currently subject to various other claims and suits arising in the ordinary course of business, including certain environmental proceedings. The Company does not believe that the results of such legal proceedings, even if unfavorable to the Company, will be material to the Company. There can be no assurance, however, that any claims or suits arising in the future, whether taken individually or in the aggregate, will not have a material adverse effect on the Company's financial condition or results of operations.

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

There were no matters submitted to a vote of security holders, through the solicitation of proxies or otherwise, during the quarter ended December 31, 2001.

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## PART II

### ITEM 5. MARKET FOR REGISTRANT'S COMMON EQUITY AND RELATED STOCKHOLDER MATTERS

Shares of Corn Product's Common Stock are traded on the New York Stock Exchange ("NYSE") under the ticker symbol "CPO." The range of the NYSE reported high, low and closing market prices of the Company's Common Stock, holders of record and quarterly dividends are incorporated by reference from the Registrant's Consolidated Financial Statements filed herewith as part of Exhibit 13.1, section entitled "Supplemental Financial Information."

The Company's policy is to pay a modest dividend. The amount and timing of the dividend payment, if any, is based on a number of factors including estimated earnings, financial position and cash flow. The payment of a dividend is solely at the discretion of the Company's Board of Directors. It is subject to the Company's financial results and the availability of surplus funds to pay dividends.

### ITEM 6. SELECTED FINANCIAL DATA

Incorporated by reference from the Registrant's Consolidated Financial Statements filed herewith as part of Exhibit 13.1, section entitled "Nine-Year Financial Highlights."

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

Incorporated by reference from Exhibit 13.1 filed herewith, section entitled "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations."

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

INTERNATIONAL OPERATIONS AND FOREIGN EXCHANGE. For more than 70 years, the Company has operated a multinational business subject to the risks inherent in operating in foreign countries and with foreign currencies. The Company's

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U.S. dollar denominated results are subject to foreign currency exchange fluctuations and its operations are subject to political, economic and other risks.

The Company primarily sells world commodities and, therefore, believes that local prices will adjust relatively quickly to offset the effect of a local devaluation. The Company generally does not enter into foreign currency hedging transactions. However, the Company may occasionally hedge commercial transactions and certain liabilities that are denominated in a currency other than the currency of the operating unit entering into the underlying transaction.

In each country where we conduct business, the business and assets are subject to varying degrees of risks and uncertainty. The Company insures its business and assets in each country against insurable risk in a manner that it deems appropriate. Because of its geographic dispersion, the Company believes that a loss from non-insurable events in any one country would not have a material adverse effect on the Company's operations as a whole.

UNCERTAIN ABILITY TO GENERATE ADEQUATE FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE. The Company's ability to generate operating income and to increase profitability depends to a large extent upon its ability to price finished products at a level that will cover manufacturing and raw material costs and provide a profit

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margin. The Company's ability to maintain appropriate price levels is determined by a number of factors largely beyond the Company's control, such as aggregate industry supply and market demand, which may vary from time to time, and the economic condition of the geographic region of the Company's operations.

UNCERTAIN ABILITY TO CONTAIN COSTS OR TO FUND CAPITAL EXPENDITURES. The Company's future profitability and growth also depends on the Company's ability to contain operating costs and per-unit product costs, to maintain and/or implement effective cost control programs and to develop value-added products and new product applications successfully, while at the same time maintaining competitive pricing and superior quality products, customer service and support. The Company's ability to maintain a competitive cost structure depends on continued containment of manufacturing, delivery and administrative costs as well as the implementation of cost-effective purchasing programs for raw materials, energy and related manufacturing requirements. The Company plans to focus capital expenditures on implementing productivity improvements and, if supported by profitable customer demand, expand the production capacity of its facilities. The Company may need additional funds for working capital as the Company grows and expands its operations. To the extent possible, the Company expects to fund its capital expenditures from operating cash flow. If the Company's operating cash flow is insufficient to fund such expenditures, the Company may either reduce its capital expenditures or utilize certain general credit facilities. The Company may also seek to generate additional liquidity through the sale of debt or equity securities in private or public markets or through the sale of non-productive assets. The Company cannot provide any assurance that cash flow from operations will be sufficient to fund anticipated capital expenditures or that additional funds can be obtained from financial markets or from the sale of assets at terms favorable to the Company. If the Company is unable to generate sufficient cash flows or raise sufficient additional funds to cover capital expenditures, it may not be able to achieve its desired operating efficiencies and expansion plans, which may adversely impact the Company's competitiveness and, therefore, its results of operations.

INTEREST RATE EXPOSURE. Approximately 33 percent of the Company's borrowings are fixed rate bonds and loans. The remaining 67 percent of the

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Company's borrowings are at floating interest rates of which approximately 10 percent are long-term loans and 57 percent are short-term credit facilities. Should short-term rates change, this could affect the Company's interest cost. A hypothetical increase of 1 percentage point in the weighted average interest rate for 2001 would have increased interest expense and lowered pretax income for 2001 by approximately \$4 million.

At December 31, 2001 and 2000, the carrying and fair value of long-term debt, including the current portion, were as follows:

(in millions)	2001		2000
	Carrying value	Fair value	Carrying value
US revolving credit facility, due 2002	\$277	\$277	\$209
8.45% senior notes, due 2009	200	192	200
Canadian term loans, due 2005	57	57	27
Korean term loans, due 2002-2004	62	62	--
Other, due in varying amounts through 2008, fixed and floating interest rates ranging from 1.00% - 17.93%	6	6	88
Total	\$602	\$594	\$524

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**COMPETITION; EXPANDING INDUSTRY CAPACITY.** The Company operates in a highly competitive environment. Almost all of the Company's products compete with virtually identical or similar products manufactured by other companies in the corn refining industry. In the United States, there are other corn refiners, several of which are divisions of larger enterprises that have greater financial resources and some of which, unlike the Company, have vertically integrated their corn refining and other operations. Many of the Company's products also compete with products made from raw materials other than corn. Fluctuation in prices of these competing products may affect prices of, and profits derived from, the Company's products. Competition within markets is largely based on price, quality and product availability.

**PRICE VOLATILITY AND UNCERTAIN AVAILABILITY OF CORN.** Corn purchasing costs, which include the price of the corn plus delivery cost, account for 40 percent to 65 percent of the Company's product costs. The price and availability of corn is influenced by economic and industry conditions, including supply and demand factors such as crop disease and severe weather conditions such as drought, floods or frost, that are difficult to anticipate and cannot be controlled by the Company. In addition, government programs supporting sugar prices indirectly impact the price of corn sweeteners, especially high fructose corn syrup. The Company cannot assure that it will be able to purchase corn at prices that it can adequately pass on to customers or in quantities sufficient to sustain or increase its profitability.

**COMMODITY COSTS.** The Company's finished products are made primarily from corn. In North America, the Company sells a large portion of finished product at firm prices established in supply contracts lasting for periods of up to one year. In order to minimize the effect of volatility in the cost of corn related to these firm-priced supply contracts, the Company enters into corn futures contracts, or takes hedging positions in the corn futures market. From time to time, the Company may also enter into anticipatory hedges. These

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contracts typically mature within one year. At expiration, the Company settles the derivative contracts at a net amount equal to the difference between the then-current price of corn and the fixed contract price. While these hedging instruments are subject to fluctuations in value, changes in the value of the underlying exposures the Company is hedging generally offset such fluctuations. While the corn futures contracts or hedging positions are intended to minimize the volatility of corn costs on operating profits, occasionally the hedging activity can result in losses, some of which may be material. Outside of North America, sales of finished product under long-term, firm-priced supply contracts are not material.

The Company's hedging instruments generally relate to contracted firm-priced business. Based on the Company's overall commodity hedge exposure at December 31, 2001, a hypothetical 10 percent change in market rates applied to the fair value of the instruments would have no material impact on the Company's earnings, cash flows, financial position or fair value of commodity price and risk-sensitive instruments over a one-year period.

Energy costs for the Company represent a significant portion of its operating costs. The primary use of energy is to create steam in the production process and in dryers to dry product. The forms of energy we consume are coal, natural gas, electricity and fuel oil. The market prices for these commodities vary depending on supply and demand, world economies and other factors. The Company purchases these commodities based on its anticipated usage and the future outlook for these costs. The Company cannot assure that it will be able to purchase these commodities at prices that it can adequately pass on to customers to sustain or increase profitability.

**VOLATILITY OF MARKETS.** The market price for the common stock of the Company may be significantly affected by factors such as the announcement of new products or services by the Company or

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its competitors; technological innovation by the Company, its competitors or other vendors; quarterly variations in the Company's operating results or the operating results of the Company's competitors; general conditions in the Company's and its customers' markets; changes in the earnings estimates by analysts or reported results that vary materially from such estimates. In addition, the stock market has experienced significant price fluctuations that have affected the market prices of equity securities of many companies that have been unrelated to the operating performance of any individual company. These broad market fluctuations may materially and adversely affect the market price of the Company's common stock.

**UNCERTAINTY OF DIVIDENDS.** The payment of dividends is at the discretion of the Company's Board of Directors and will be subject to the Company's financial results and the availability of surplus funds to pay dividends. No assurance can be given that the Company will continue to pay dividends.

**CERTAIN ANTI-TAKEOVER EFFECTS.** Certain provisions of the Company's Amended and Restated Certificate of Incorporation (the "Corn Products Charter") and the Company's By-laws (the "Corn Products By-Laws") and of the Delaware General Corporation Law (the "DGCL") may have the effect of delaying, deterring or preventing a change in control of the Company not approved by the Company's Board. These provisions include (i) a classified Board of Directors, (ii) a requirement of the unanimous consent of all stockholders for action to be taken without a meeting, (iii) a requirement that special meetings of stockholders be called only by the Chairman of the Board or the Board of Directors, (iv) advance notice requirements for stockholder proposals and nominations, (v) limitations on the ability of stockholders to amend, alter or repeal the Company's By-laws

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and certain provisions of the Corn Products Charter, (vi) authorization for the Company's Board to issue without stockholder approval preferred stock with such terms as the Board of Directors may determine and (vii) authorization for the Corn Products Board to consider the interests of creditors, customers, employees and other constituencies of the Company and its subsidiaries and the effect upon communities in which the Company and its subsidiaries do business, in evaluating proposed corporate transactions. With certain exceptions, Section 203 of the DGCL ("Section 203") imposes certain restrictions on mergers and other business combinations between the Company and any holder of 15 percent or more of the Company's Common Stock. In addition, the Company has adopted a stockholder rights plan (the "Rights Plan"). The Rights Plan is designed to protect stockholders in the event of an unsolicited offer and other takeover tactics, which, in the opinion of the Company's Board, could impair the Company's ability to represent stockholder interests. The provisions of the Rights Plan may render an unsolicited takeover of the Company more difficult or less likely to occur or might prevent such a takeover.

These provisions of the Corn Products Charter and Corn Products By-laws, the DGCL and the Rights Plan could discourage potential acquisition proposals and could delay or prevent a change in control of the Company, although such proposals, if made, might be considered desirable by a majority of the Company's stockholders. Such provisions could also make it more difficult for third parties to remove and replace the members of the Company's Board. Moreover, these provisions could diminish the opportunities for a stockholder to participate in certain tender offers, including tender offers at prices above the then-current market value of the Company's Common Stock, and may also inhibit increases in the market price of the Company's Common Stock that could result from takeover attempts or speculation.

LIMITED RELEVANCE OF HISTORICAL FINANCIAL INFORMATION. The Company's historical financial information may not necessarily reflect the results of operations, financial position and cash flows of the Company in the future.

RELIANCE ON MAJOR CUSTOMERS. A substantial portion of the Company's 2001 worldwide sales

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were made to companies engaged in the processed foods industry and the soft drink industry. If the Company's processed foods customers or soft drink customers were to substantially decrease their purchases, the business of the Company might be materially adversely affected. However, the Company believes there is no concentration of risk with any single customer or supplier, or small group of customers or suppliers, whose failure or non-performance would materially affect the Company's results.

### FORWARD LOOKING STATEMENTS

This annual report contains forward-looking statements concerning the Company's financial position, business and future earnings and prospects, in addition to other statements using words such as anticipate, believe, plan, estimate, expect, intend and other similar expressions. These statements contain certain inherent risks and uncertainties. Although we believe our expectations reflected in these forward-looking statements are based on reasonable assumptions, stockholders are cautioned that no assurance can be given that our expectations will prove correct. Actual results and developments may differ materially from the expectations conveyed in these statements, based on factors such as the following: fluctuations in worldwide commodities markets and the associated risks of hedging against such fluctuations; fluctuations in aggregate industry supply and market demand; general political, economic, business, market and weather conditions in the various geographic regions and countries in which we



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manufacture and sell our products, including fluctuations in the value of local currencies, energy costs and availability and changes in regulatory controls regarding quotas, tariffs, taxes and biotechnology issues; and increased competitive and/or customer pressure in the corn-refining industry. Our forward-looking statements speak only as of the date on which they are made and we do not undertake any obligation to update any forward-looking statement to reflect events or circumstances after the date of the statement. If we do update or correct one or more of these statements, investors and others should not conclude that we will make additional updates or corrections. For a further description of risk factors, see the Company's most recently filed Annual Report on Form 10-K and subsequent reports on Forms 10-Q or 8-K.

### ITEM 8. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND SUPPLEMENTARY DATA

Incorporated by reference from Exhibit 13.1 filed herewith, sections entitled "Report of Management," "Report of Independent Auditors," "Financial Statements and Notes thereto" and "Supplemental Financial Information."

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

None.

## PART III

### ITEM 10. DIRECTORS AND EXECUTIVE OFFICERS OF THE REGISTRANT

The information contained under the headings "Board of Directors," "Matters To Be Acted Upon - Election of Directors" and "Section 16(a) Beneficial Ownership Reporting Compliance" in the Company's definitive proxy statement for the Company's 2002 Annual Meeting of Stockholders (the "Proxy Statement") and the information contained under the heading "Executive Officers of the Registrant" in Item 1 hereof is incorporated herein by reference.

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### ITEM 11. EXECUTIVE COMPENSATION

The information contained under the heading "Executive Compensation" in the Proxy Statement is incorporated herein by reference.

### ITEM 12. SECURITY OWNERSHIP OF CERTAIN BENEFICIAL OWNERS AND MANAGEMENT AND RELATED STOCKHOLDER MATTERS

The information contained under the heading "Security Ownership of Certain Beneficial Owners and Management" in the Proxy Statement is incorporated herein by reference.

### ITEM 13. CERTAIN RELATIONSHIPS AND RELATED TRANSACTIONS

The information contained under the heading "Certain Relationships and Related Transactions" in the Proxy Statement is incorporated herein by reference.

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## PART IV

### ITEM 14. EXHIBITS, FINANCIAL STATEMENT SCHEDULES, AND REPORTS ON FORM 8-K

#### Item 14(a)(1) Consolidated Financial Statements and Schedules

Incorporated by reference from Exhibit 13.1 filed herewith, sections entitled "Report of Management," "Report of Independent Auditors," "Financial Statements and Notes thereto" and "Supplemental Financial Information."

#### Item 14(a)(2) Financial Statement Schedules

All financial statement schedules have been omitted because the information either is not required or is otherwise included in the financial statements and notes thereto.

#### Item 14(a)(3) Exhibits

The Exhibits set forth in the accompanying Exhibit Index are filed as a part of this report. The following is a list of each management contract or compensatory plan or arrangement required to be filed as an Exhibit to this report:

#### Exhibit Number

10.7  
10.8  
10.9  
10.10  
10.11  
10.12  
10.13  
10.14  
10.15  
10.16  
10.17  
10.18  
10.19  
10.20  
10.21

#### Item 14(b) Reports on Form 8-K

The Company did not file any reports on Form 8-K during the quarter ended December 31, 2001.

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## SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the Registrant has duly caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned, thereunto duly authorized, on the 26th day of June, 2002.

CORN PRODUCTS INTERNATIONAL, INC.

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By: /s/ Samuel C. Scott III

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Samuel C. Scott III  
Chairman, President and Chief Executive Officer

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, this Report has been signed below by the following persons on behalf of the Registrant, in the capacities indicated and on the 26th day of June, 2002.

Signature	Title
-----	-----
/s/ Samuel C. Scott III ----- Samuel C. Scott III	Chairman, President and Chief Executive Officer
/s/ James W. Ripley ----- James W. Ripley	Chief Financial Officer
/s/ Robin A. Kornmeyer ----- Robin A. Kornmeyer	Corporate Controller
*Richard J. Almeida ----- Richard J. Almeida	Director
*Ignacio Aranguren-Castiello ----- Ignacio Aranguren-Castiello	Director
*Alfred C. DeCrane, Jr. ----- Alfred C. DeCrane, Jr.	Director
*Guenther E. Greiner ----- Guenther E. Greiner	Director
*Ronald M. Gross ----- Ronald M. Gross	Director
*Karen L. Hendricks ----- Karen L. Hendricks	Director
*Bernard H. Kastory ----- Bernard H. Kastory	Director
*William S. Norman -----	Director

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William S. Norman

\*James M. Ringler Director

-----  
James M. Ringler

\*Clifford B. Storms Director

-----  
Clifford B. Storms

\*By: /s/ Marcia E. Doane

-----  
Marcia E. Doane  
Attorney-in-fact

(Being the principal executive officer, the principal financial officer, the controller and all of the directors of Corn Products International, Inc.)

EXHIBIT NO. -----	DESCRIPTION -----
2.1**	Distribution Agreement dated December 1, 1997, between the Company and Bestfoods
3.1*	Amended and Restated Certificate of Incorporation of the Company, filed as Exhibit 3.1 to the Company's Registration Statement on Form 10, File No. 1-13397
3.2*	Amended By-Laws of the Company, filed as Exhibit 3.ii to the Company's quarterly report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended September 30, 2000, File No. 1-13397
4.1*	Rights Agreement dated November 19, 1997 between the Company and First Chicago Trust Company of New York, filed as Exhibit 1 to the Company's Registration Statement on Form 8-A12B, File No. 1-13397
4.2*	Certificate of Designation for the Company's Series A Junior Participating Preferred Stock, filed as Exhibit 1 to the Company's Registration Statement on Form 8-A12B, File No. 1-13397
4.3**	5-Year Revolving Credit Agreement dated December 17, 1997 among the Company and the agents and banks named therein
4.4*	Indenture Agreement dated as of August 18, 1999 between the Company and The Bank of New York, as Trustee, filed on August 27, 1999 as Exhibit 4.1 to the Company's current report on Form 8-K, File No. 1-13397
10.1**	Master Supply Agreement dated January 1, 1998 between the Company and Bestfoods
10.2**	Tax Sharing Agreement dated December 1, 1997 between the Company and Bestfoods

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- 10.3\* Employee Benefits Agreement dated December 1, 1997 between the Company and Bestfoods, filed as Exhibit 4.E to the Company's Registration Statement on Form S-8, File No. 333-43525
- 10.4\*\* Access Agreement dated January 1, 1998 between the Company and Bestfoods
- 10.5\* CornProductsMCP Sweeteners LLC Limited Liability Company Agreement dated December 1, 2000 between the Company and Minnesota Corn Processors, LLC, filed as Exhibit 10.5 to the Company's annual report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2000, File No. 1-13397
- 10.6\* Supply Agreement dated January 1, 2001 by and among the Company, Minnesota Corn Processors, LLC and CornProductsMCP Sweeteners LLC, filed as Exhibit 10.6 to the Company's annual report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2000, File No. 1-13397
- 10.7\* 1998 Stock Incentive Plan of the Company, filed as Exhibit 4.D to the Company's Registration Statement on Form S-8, File No. 333-43525, as amended by Amendments Nos. 1 and 2 filed as Exhibits Nos. 10.19 and 10.20, respectively, to the Company's annual report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2000, File No. 1-13397
- 10.8\*\* Deferred Stock Unit Plan of the Company
- 10.9\*\* Form of Severance Agreement entered into by each of S.C. Scott, J.L. Fiamenghi, J.W. Ripley, M.E. Doane and R.M. Vandervoort (the "Named Executive Officers")
- 10.10\* Form of Amendment to Executive Severance Agreement entered into by each of S.C. Scott, J.L. Fiamenghi, J.W. Ripley, M.E. Doane and R.M. Vandervoort, filed as Exhibit 10.10 to the Company's annual report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2000, File No. 1-13397
- 10.11\* Separation Agreement dated September 20, 2001 between the Company and M.R. Pyatt, filed as Exhibit 10 to the Company's quarterly report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended September 30, 2001, File No. 1-13397
- 10.12\*\* Form of Indemnification Agreement entered into by each of the members of the Company's Board of Directors and the Named Executive Officers
- 10.13\* Deferred Compensation Plan for Outside Directors of the Company (Amended and Restated as of September 19, 2001), filed as Exhibit 4(d) to the Company's Registration Statement on Form S-8, File No. 333-75844
- 10.14\* Supplemental Executive Retirement Plan, filed as Exhibit 4(e) to the Company's Registration Statement on Form S-8, File No. 333-75844
- 10.15\*\* Executive Life Insurance Plan

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- 10.16\*\* Deferred Compensation Plan, as amended by Amendment No. 1 filed as Exhibit 10.21 to the Company's annual report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2001, File No. 1-13397
- 10.17\* Annual Incentive Plan, filed as Exhibit 10.18 to the Company's annual report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 1999, File No. 1-13397
- 10.18\* Performance Plan, filed as Exhibit 10.19 to the Company's annual report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 1999, File No. 1-13397
- 10.19\* Amendment No. 1 to 1998 Stock Incentive Plan dated January 20, 1999, filed as Exhibit 10.19 to the Company's annual report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2000, File No. 1-13397
- 10.20\* Amendment No. 2 to 1998 Stock Incentive Plan dated November 21, 2000, filed as Exhibit 10.20 to the Company's annual report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2000, File No. 1-13397
- 10.21 Amendment No. 1 to Deferred Compensation Plan dated January 19, 2002
- 12.1 Earnings Per Share Computation
- 12.2 Computation of Ratio of Earnings to Fixed Charges
- 13.1 Portions of the 2001 Annual Report to Stockholders of the Company
- 18.1\* Preferability letter from KPMG, filed as Exhibit 18.1 to the Company's annual report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2000, File No. 1-13397
- 21.1 Subsidiaries of the Registrant
- 23.1 Consent of KPMG LLP
- 24.1 Power of Attorney

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\* Incorporated herein by reference as indicated in the exhibit description.

\*\* Incorporated herein by reference to the exhibits filed with the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 1997.