

During its first decade as a stand-alone public company, Corn Products International strengthened its multinational leadership positions through strategic alliances and acquisitions, key infrastructure and capital expansions, innovative ingredient development, as well as impressive financial performance.

**JAN 1998**  
CPO  
begins trading as a public company

**SEP 1998:** First of 38 consecutive quarterly dividends declared  
**SEP 1998:** First stock repurchase program authorized for 2 million shares

**SEP 1999**  
25%  
dividend increase

**YEAR-END 1999:** Operating income surpasses \$100 million

**AUG 1999:** Issues \$200 million of 10-year senior notes

**JAN 2000:** Share repurchase authorization increased to 6 million from 2 million

**DEC 2003**  
20%  
dividend increase

**YEAR-END 2003:** Net sales exceed \$2 billion

**DEC 2004**  
2-for-1 stock split declared  
17%  
dividend increase

**MAR 2006**  
14%  
dividend increase

**APR 2006:** 5-year, \$500 million senior credit facilities completed

**NOV 2006**  
13%  
dividend increase

**YEAR-END 2006:** Net income surpasses \$100 million and operating income exceeds \$200 million

**SEP 2007**  
22%  
dividend increase

**YEAR-END 2007:** Net sales surpass \$3 billion and operating income exceeds \$300 million

**DEC 1998:** Acquires majority control of Arancia - CPC, Mexico's largest corn refiner



**JAN 1999:** Acquires corn-refining business of Bang-IL in South Korea

**MAY 1999:** Increases ownership of Pakistan business to 70% from 50%

**DEC 1999:** Combines South Korean business with Doosan's corn-refining unit in JV



**MAR 2000:** Acquires IMASA, Argentina's largest corn refiner, for consolidation with businesses in Chile and Uruguay

**JAN 2001:** Boosts ownership of Doosan Corn Products Korea to 75% from 50%

**MAR 2001:** Enters Thailand market with starch business purchase, starts construction of world's largest tapioca-processing plant there



**JAN 2002:** Suspends production at San Juan del Rio plant in Mexico after HFCS usage tax imposition by Mexican Congress

**FEB 2002:** Sells Enzyme Bio-Systems to Genencor International

**MAR 2002:** Increases ownership in Mexican subsidiary CPIngridientes, formerly Arancia, to 100%

**AUG 2002:** Opens new tapioca-processing plant in Thailand



**MAR 2003:** Acquires full ownership of Southern Cone business in South America

**OCT 2003:** Files NAFTA arbitration claim against Mexico concerning HFCS usage tax

**APR 2004:** Acquires 75% stake in GTC Nutrition to expand health ingredients platform

**JUN 2004:** Enters China market with controlling interest in JV for modified starches

**SEP 2004:** Begins production at second plant in Pakistan

**DEC 2004:** Sells investment in Japanese corn refiner

**DEC 2004:** Acquires remaining interest in South Korean business, renamed Corn Products Korea



**FEB 2006:** Celebrates 100-year anniversary

**OCT 2006:** State-of-the-art coal boiler starts up at Argo plant near Chicago

**DEC 2006:** Acquires DEMSA, Peru's only corn wet-miller



**JAN 2007:** Mexico eliminates HFCS usage tax

**FEB 2007:** Acquires SPI Polyols business in US and remaining 50% of Getec polyol JV in Brazil to expand sweeteners platform

**JUL 2007:** Announces third plant in Pakistan

**DAILY CLOSING STOCK PRICE FROM 1998 - 2008**  
(in dollars)