Louis Dreyfus Company

2019

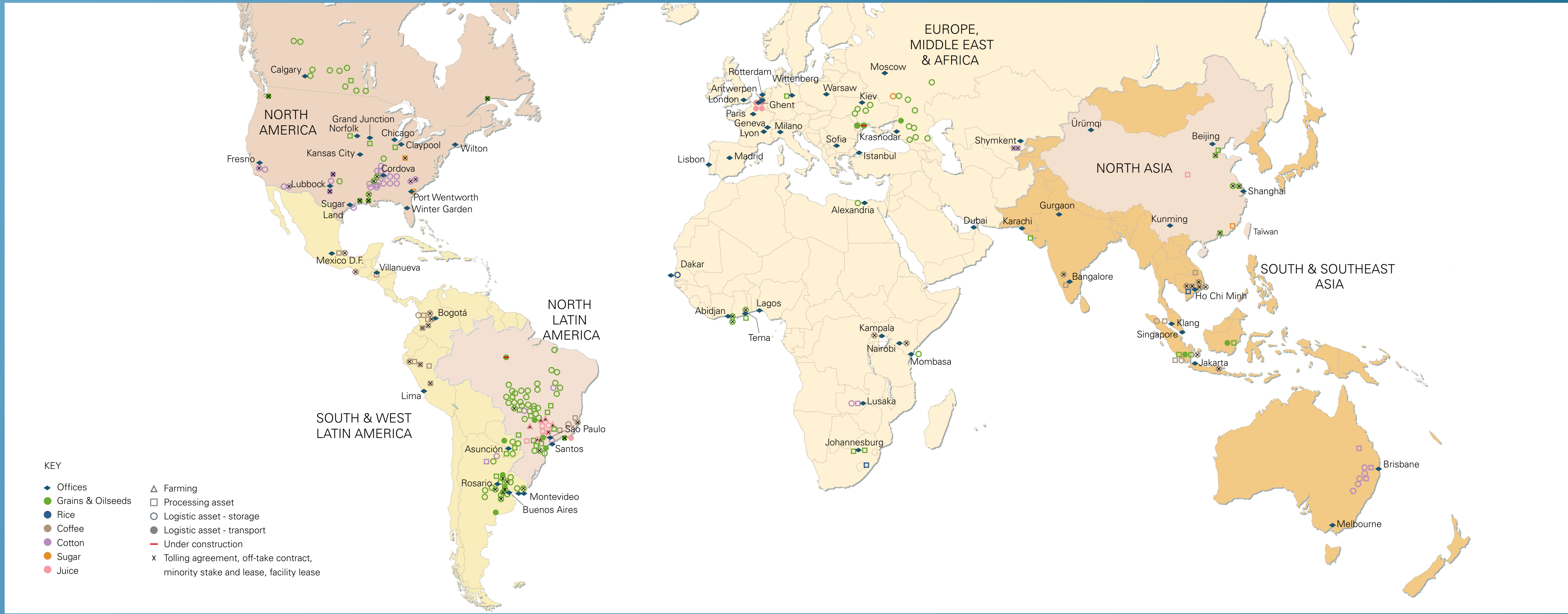
Interim Report

Contents

Unless otherwise stated, "Louis Dreyfus Company", "LDC", "Group", "Louis Dreyfus Company Group" and related terms such as "our", "we", etc. used in this report refer to the Louis Dreyfus Company B.V. Group.

At a glance

Louis Dreyfus Company is a leading merchant and processor of agricultural goods, leveraging its global reach and extensive asset network to deliver for our customers around the world – safely, responsibly and reliably



Our vision

To work toward a safe and sustainable future, contributing to the global effort of providing sustenance for a growing population.

Our mission

To use our know-how and global reach to bring the right product to the right location, at the right time.

Our purpose

To create fair and sustainable value, for the benefit of current and future generations.

Value Chain Segment

- Grains & Oilseeds
- Juice
- Freight
- Global Markets

Merchandizing Segment

- Coffee
- Cotton
- Sugar
- Rice

18,000
employees worldwide

6 regions
around the world

+100
countries we are active in

LDC's value chain

We develop sustainable solutions to bring agricultural goods from where they are grown to our customers' doorstep. This involves a complex supply chain in which our people and partners play a vital role, ensuring a smooth journey for our products.

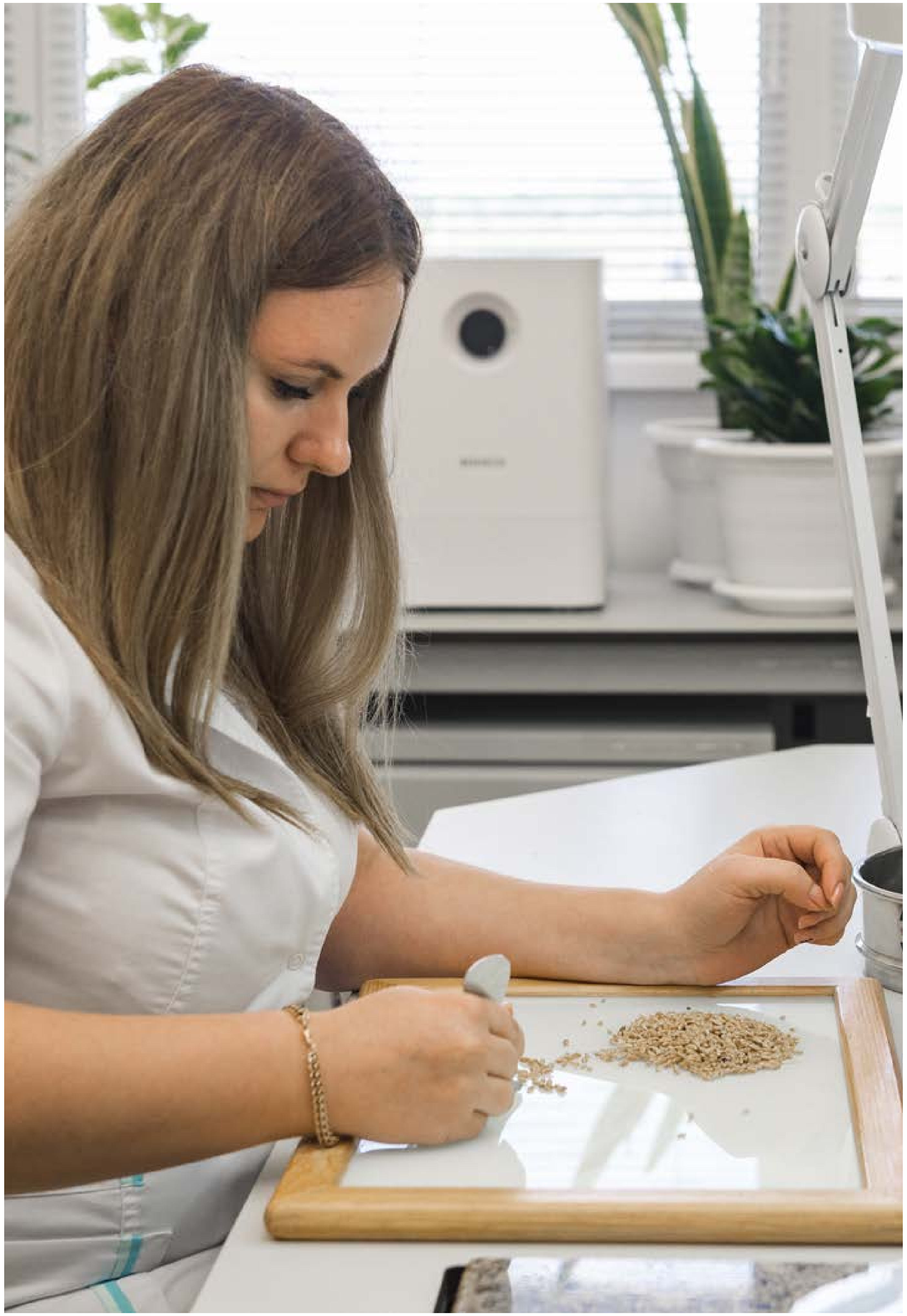
1 Originate & Produce
Sharing our expertise with farmers and producers worldwide, be it through partnerships or our origination network.

2 Process & Refine
Processing and refining the finest quality raw materials.

3 Store & Transport
Efficiently managing movements across the value chain.

4 Research & Merchandize
Relying on our market knowledge to ensure responsive supply across platforms and regions.

5 Customize & Distribute
Supplying products to a range of customers, from multinationals to local customers and end consumers.



Management discussion & analysis

Management discussion & analysis

Period from 1 January 2019 to 30 June 2019

LDC achieved sound results for the first half of 2019, within a particularly challenging environment. Global trade tensions, erratic weather conditions, the spread of African swine fever in Asia and a general environment of global oversupply made it more difficult to analyze and act upon market fundamentals, while underlining our achievement for the period. At the same time, we maintained our focus on implementing the transformative business strategy that is key for the future.

The Group generated EBITDA from continuing operations of US$439 million, up 8% year-on-year. Excluding the effects of the new IFRS 16 on lease expenses recognition, the result is comparable to the first half of 2018. While net sales for the first six months of the year were down by 6.1% compared to last year, Segment Operating Results settled at 5% below the first six months of 2018. These results were achieved on the back of a 6.9% decrease in volumes shipped, which was partially compensated by a more favorable product mix. Net income from continuing operations amounted to US$73 million, compared to US$91 million last year. Despite the lower Segment Operating Results, the Group continued to generate strong cash flows from its operations, supported by active working capital management.

Our philosophy of maintaining a diversified portfolio and broad geographic footprint was again key to our performance. Merchandizing platforms improved their profitability compared to the same period last year, while Value Chain platforms faced a more complex market environment.

- The Value Chain Segment benefited from the good performance of its processing assets, especially its biodiesel refining facilities. The Freight and Global Markets platforms also supported the Segment's performance, and Juice continued to improve its results thanks to active cost control in this traditionally low season. The Oilseeds Platform was most affected by trade tensions and the outbreak of African swine flu, and did not benefit from the US credits to biodiesel blenders received last year. At the same time, the negative mark-to-market impacts of hedges related to board crush were lower than in the first half of 2018.
- The Merchandizing Segment performed well, in a low-price environment. Performance was driven by profitable origination and strong asset utilization in the Cotton and Coffee platforms, and greater market penetration and diversification for the Sugar and Rice platforms.

In parallel, we posted an 11.3% reduction in financing costs, as our average long-term debt decreased year-on-year, and we partially compensated higher Libor rates through active management of our working capital and cost of funds.

As announced in January 2019, we exited our Dairy business at the end of June, completing a cycle of platform divestments to focus on our core businesses, where we have a critical mass and good potential for growth moving forward.

As importantly, we remained focused on delivering the transformation necessary for future success.

We continued to strengthen our edge in trading, concentrating on sustainable sourcing and leveraging technology, both to support farmers and deepen our research capabilities.

We moved toward greater vertical integration and diversification. In May we invested in the IPOs of Luckin Coffee on the NASDAQ in the US and of leading integrated poultry, eggs and livestock feed company, Leong Hup International, on the Malaysian stock exchange, Bursa Malaysia. With Luckin Coffee, the filing included an agreement to form a joint venture roasting and ground coffee plant in China, demonstrating once again the potential for growth along the value chain through regional partnerships. Also in May, we started construction on the new mill for high-end aquatic feeds in Tianjin, China, another partnership that will be operated by a joint venture between LDC and Guangdong HAID Group. The initiative marks LDC's first step into the fast-growing aqua feed market, as part of our drive to meet demand for protein alternatives. At the same time, we decided at the end of June not to pursue the partnership option for our Juice Platform and instead accelerated plans to drive our growth ambitions for the business, in particular in the Not From Concentrate market.

During the first half of 2019, we also pursued our focus on innovation, another essential ingredient in our business strategy. Food innovation in particular is key to finding alternative proteins for the future, and to our vision of helping to feed a growing population sustainably. We invested in plant-based ingredients start-up Motif Ingredients in February and took further steps to access food innovation start-ups, becoming a founding member of the China Food Tech Hub in May. We also signed our first sustainability-linked Revolving Credit Facility in May, with a price mechanism linking the interest rate to LDC's performance in meeting reduction targets in four areas - CO_2 emissions, electricity consumption, water usage and solid waste sent to landfill. This highlights the importance we place on reducing our environmental footprint and our confidence in our ability to achieve our objectives.

These are challenging and exciting times. We have aligned our business strategy to embed our purpose to create fair and sustainable value, for the benefit of current and future generations. We are investing to transform the company for the future, with a clear roadmap. And we are continuing to adapt, as we have done for almost 170 years, to both short- and long-term trends that affect our business.

I would like to thank all our stakeholders, and especially our employees, for accompanying, supporting and sometimes challenging us on the journey.

Ian McIntosh
Chief Executive Officer

Financial highlights

Net sales
US$17.5b
(US$18.6 billion over the same period in 2018)

Segment Operating Results[1]
US$495m
(US$521 million over the same period in 2018)

EBITDA[2] from continuing operations
US$439m
(S$406 million over the same period in 2018)

Income before tax - continuing operations
US$85m
(US$111 million over the same period in 2018)

Net income, Group Share
US$71m
(US$128 million over the same period in 2018)

Working Capital Usage
US$6.0b
(US$6.5 billion as at 31 December 2018)

Net income - continuing operations
US$73m
(US$91 million over the same period in 2018)

Volumes[3]
↓6.9%
Year-on-year

Total income before tax
US$85m
(US$153 million over the same period in 2018)

Total assets
US$19.8b
(US$18.4 billion as at 31 December 2018)

Equity
US$4,625m
(US$4,982 million as at 31 December 2018)

Capital expenditure[4]
US$191m
(US$131 million over the same period in 2018)

Liquidity[5] coverage
1.6x short-term debt
(compared to 1.5x as at 31 December 2018)

Adjusted net gearing[6]
0.70
(0.63 as at December 2018)

Adjusted leverage[7] ratio
3.0x
(compared to 3.0x as at 31 December 2018)

Return on equity[8], Group Share
6.5% short-term
(7.2% in full-year 2018)

1. Gross margin plus share of income in associates and joint ventures.
2. Earnings Before Interest, Taxes, Depreciation & Amortization.
3. Volumes shipped to destination – continuing operations.
4. Purchase of fixed assets and additional investments, net of cash acquired.
5. Cash and cash equivalents, other current financial assets at fair value, readily marketable inventories (RMI) and undrawn committed bank lines.
6. Adjusted net debt (net debt less RMI) to Total Stockholders' Equity and Non-controlling interests.
7. Adjusted net debt (net debt less RMI) to last twelve months EBITDA from continuing operations.
8. Twelve-months prior to period-end, beginning of period Equity.

Foreword

The following discussion of the Group's operating results and financial position should be read in conjunction with the Group's interim condensed consolidated financial statements as at, and for, the six-month period ended 30 June 2019, and with the consolidated financial statements as at, and for, the year ended 31 December 2018, prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS).

Results presented include certain financial performance indicators, not defined by IFRS, that are used by LDC's management to assess the Group's financial performance. A definition based on the consolidated financial statements of each of these indicators can be found in the footnotes of the following discussion.

Where applicable, the prior year's financial information has been restated in the opening balance and for the comparative period, according to IFRS requirements, to reflect:

- Reclassification of the contribution of the Dairy business, exited at the end of June 2019, from each line of the consolidated income statement to the line "Net income - discontinued operations", and from each line of the consolidated cash-flow statement to the respective lines labelled as discontinued operations;
- Discontinuation of the mark-to-market valuation method for the Juice business.

A reconciliation between prior year published financials and restated financial information is provided in the Notes to interim condensed consolidated financial statements.

In the first half of 2019, the allocation of the Group's platforms (business lines) remained unchanged between its two segments. The Value Chain Segment includes Grains, Oilseeds and Juice, along with Freight and Global Markets, both of which are key facilitators of all Group business lines. The Merchandizing Segment comprises Coffee, Cotton, Rice and Sugar.

During the first half of the year, international trade and tariff tensions continued, with US crops still facing limited export possibilities to China, and China shifting its grain and soybean sourcing to South America. The spread of African swine fever in Asia had a significant impact, particularly on our Oilseeds Platform. For our Grains and Sugar platforms, uncertainties over crop sizes due to weather conditions, particularly floods in the US and drought in Canada and India, fueled market volatility over the period. In addition, the average market prices of the main products traded by LDC were below those recorded a year earlier, with Coffee and Cotton prices even reaching record lows compared to the past few years. At the same time, the US dollar appreciated against other currencies.

Income statement analysis

Despite a challenging market environment, LDC delivered sound results for the first half of 2019, with satisfactory Segment Operating Results and strong cash flow generation. The Group's globally diversified portfolio and geographic footprint remained the foundation for sustainable profitability, in a context of global oversupply. The Group generated an EBITDA from continuing operations of US$439 million in the first half of 2018, while net income from continuing operations came to US$73 million.

Net sales

Net sales for the six-month period ended 30 June 2019, amounted to US$17.5 billion, compared to US$18.6 billion over the same period in 2018. Volumes shipped decreased 6.9% year-on-year, partially offset by increasing average sales prices year-on-year.

- Net sales for the **Value Chain Segment** were down 9.5% compared to the same period in 2018. This was largely attributable to lower volumes shipped, as a result of ongoing global trade tensions and the outbreak of African swine fever, which led to a fall in China's demand for soybeans. Average sales prices improved thanks to a more favorable product mix among the Segment's platforms.
- The **Merchandizing Segment** increased net sales by 2.5% year-on-year. This was largely thanks to the higher volumes shipped by the Cotton and Coffee platforms, which more than offset lower sales prices.

Segment Operating Results

Segment Operating Results for the six-month period ended 30 June 2019, were sound at US$495 million, compared to US$521 million the year before, considering the effects of global trade tensions, amplified by the impact of African swine fever on soy products in particular. The Group successfully leveraged its market expertise, diversified product portfolio and geographic footprint to secure margins in an uncertain and volatile environment.

Value Chain

The Value Chain Segment reported Operating Results of US$225 million, compared to US$321 million in the first half of 2018.

The Oilseeds Platform's performance remained resilient, in a complex global environment, largely thanks to the diversity of products. Palm activities were profitable, taking advantage of a bullish market. Biodiesel processing facilities, mainly in Indonesia and North America, ran at full capacity, making a positive contribution to the Platform's performance. The Group's logistic assets also posted a satisfactory performance, mainly supported by the company's footprint in South America and despite the impact of trade tensions on activities in North America and high waters in Port Allen, Louisiana, in the US. At the same time, the ongoing trade tensions continued to fuel volatility in soy markets. The purchase by China of North American soybeans in early 2019 put pressure on Brazilian soy prices. Asia imports of soybeans, especially in China, decreased as a result of the outbreak of African swine fever, resulting in lower demand and temporary oversupply of soymeal in the region. In addition, the reduction in pork livestock that resulted from the swine fever had a negative impact on local crush margins, as soymeal prices dropped. There were also one-off impacts on the Platform's performance year-on-year. During the first six months of 2018, the US Government granted credit to biodiesel blenders related to volumes blended in 2017, which added US$56 million to the Oilseeds Platform's Segment Operating Results. This was not repeated during this reporting period, as at 4 October 2019, a similar credit had not yet been voted for volumes blended in 2018 and 2019. The mark-to-market impact of board crush hedges led to a negative US$38 million by the end of the period, which was still less than the negative US$65 million during the first half of the previous year.

The Grains Platform posted positive results for the period, thanks to successful price risk management. Uncertain crop forecasts made it difficult to read the markets with changing weather conditions, particularly in the US and Australia, as well as uncertainties around the evolution of China tariffs. US corn producers set a record low planting pace in the face of unprecedented rains, creating global expectations of a disaster for US corn. Many producers decided not to market any corn, preferring to wait for greater clarity, causing unexpected price and volume disruptions. Excess rainfall caused high water problems across the US river system, including our terminal in Port Allen, which nevertheless ran at a similar capacity to the first semester in 2018. At the same time, the trade tensions limited profitable origination opportunities both in the US and Canada, while logistic assets in South America processed lower volumes, due to less demand for corn in Brazil and lower imports of Argentinean wheat to Brazil.

The Juice Platform's results continued to improve year-on-year, thanks to close control of production costs during the low season, while fully benefitting from investments made in 2018 to improve operations and output. Low fruit yield from the 2018/19 crop weighed on the Platform's financial performance in the first half of 2019, with high costs of goods sold. The price of Juice hit a 5-year low during the first half of 2019, fueled by large crop forecasts in Brazil for the 2019/20 season.

The Freight Platform performed well during the first half of 2019, in an overall bearish market. Some bans on Australian coal imports in China, a significant drop in seaborne iron ore volumes following the dam accident in Brumadinho, Minas Gerais, Brazil, the consequences of trade tensions on global freight, as well as the delivery of a large number of new vessels all weighed on the Baltic Dry Index, which settled around 20% lower year-on-year. The Platform was particularly successful in managing price risk. Toward the end of the period, prices rose as a result of tight tonnage in the Atlantic, due to the limited availability of vessels, combined with sustained iron ore demand from China and an increase in iron ore from Brazil, where mines resumed production. The Platform took advantage of this trend, chartering modern fuel-efficient ships and strategically repositioning its fleet to offer attractive prices, notably for internal flows in South America.

The Global Markets Platform continued to profitably support other platforms in their foreign exchange and interest rates risk management.

Merchandizing

The Merchandizing Segment delivered Operating Results of US$270 million during the first six months of 2019, up 35.0% from US$200 million the year before.

The Cotton Platform improved its Segment Operating Results compared to the same period in 2018. The Platform was particularly successful in capturing margins in a volatile market, thanks to diversified origination capabilities, notably in Brazil, China, the US and Australia. Warehousing assets continued to generate solid margins, benefitting in particular from large US crops and inventories. Crop forecasts anticipated a global increase of 6.5 million bales compared to the 2018/19 crop. This increase was expected in all key cotton-producing markets, especially the US. Production forecasts, combined with setbacks in US-China trade negotiations, put pressure on prices, which hit a 3-year low at the end of June 2019.

The Coffee Platform significantly improved its financial performance in the first half of 2019, mainly thanks to profitable origination in Asia and Africa. At the same time, Coffee assets increased efficiencies and reduced costs. Market volatility continued, with a bearish bias that saw Arabica prices reach a 13-year low during the first quarter of the year. Within this context, the Platform performed well in Brazil toward the end of the period, after a similar first quarter to 2018 with slow farmer selling and limited business opportunities. Market dynamics started to shift at the end of the second quarter, with an upward trend in prices as a result of forecast growth in worldwide coffee consumption, combined with an anticipated reduction in the crop size compared to the previous year.

The Sugar Platform maintained a satisfactory level of profitability, with the commercial team gaining significant market share, especially on raw sugar in Africa, the Middle East and Asia. During the first half of 2019, unitary margins were in line with last year. Market volatility was lower year-on-year, with prices evolving within a tight range over the six months. These market conditions limited hedging opportunities. Our sugar refining activities performed well, as sugar cane processing became more competitive than beet processing again in the US market.

LDC's Rice Platform's Segment Operating Results increased significantly year-on-year. The Platform pursued its efforts to improve unitary sales profitability, while maintaining a similar volume of sales to the previous year. The commercial team succeeded in diversifying sales markets, in particular in West Africa and Asia. In order to better serve its customers, the Platform continued to expand its container business, with larger volumes sold to a wider range of destinations.

Commercial and administrative expenses

Commercial and administrative expenses amounted to US$(283) million, comparable to the US$(281) million over the same period in 2018.

Net finance costs

Net finance costs amounted to US$(134) million for the period, including US$(9) million related to the application of IFRS 16. Excluding the latter, net finance costs amounted to US$(125) million, down 11.3% from US$(141) million in the first half of 2018. This decrease was mainly the result of lower average long-term debt over the period. The Group partially compensated the impact of the increase in Libor through active monitoring of both the Group's working capital needs and cost of funds.

Income before tax – continuing operations

Income before tax from continuing operations amounted to US$85 million for the six months ended 30 June 2019, compared to US$111 million one year before.

Taxes

Taxes amounted to US$(12) million for the period, compared to US$(20) million in the first half of 2018. The decrease in tax expenses related primarily to overall positive functional currency effects, mainly driven by a more stable exchange rate between the Brazilian Real and the US Dollar.

Net income – discontinued operations

Net Income – discontinued operations stood at US$(2) million for the first half of the year, comprising the contribution of the former Dairy Platform to Group net income over the period, compared to US$4 million the previous year. This line comprised a US$34 million contribution from LDC's former Metals Platform in the first half of 2018 (including net gain on the sale of that business).

Balance sheet analysis

Non-current assets

As of 30 June 2019, non-current assets totaled US$6.2 billion, up from US$5.9 billion at 31 December 2018.

- Fixed assets increased to US$4.1 billion (including right-of-use assets for US$0.3 billion), compared to US$3.8 billion as of December 2018;
- Investments in associates and joint ventures remained stable at US$0.2 billion, compared to December 2018;
- Other investments, deposits and sundry also remained stable at US$1.7 billion;
- Deferred tax assets were stable at US$0.2 billion.

Capital expenditure

Over the period, the Group invested US$191 million under a highly selective investment policy, supporting its strategic ambitions while preserving solid cash flows. The majority of capital expenditure remained discretionary to ensure both adaptability and reactivity to opportunities.

On 17 May, the Group invested in the Initial Public Offering (IPO) on the NASDAQ of Luckin Coffee, China's second largest coffee chain, which is pioneering an online order retail model to provide coffee and other products to Chinese consumers. On 25 April, LDC announced a cornerstone investment in Leong Hup International's (LHI) IPO on the Malaysian stock exchange, Bursa Malaysia, which took place on 16 May. LHI is one of the largest fully integrated producers of poultry, eggs and livestock feed in Southeast Asia.

In addition, LDC continued its long-term investments aiming to extend its logistics network and to enhance safety, health and environmental aspects at its processing facilities. The Group also continued to invest in its IT systems and process improvements, in particular with the roll-out of its new global back-office enterprise resource planning (ERP) system, alongside the launch of an upgraded version of its existing front-office system, common to its Grains, Oilseeds, Sugar, Rice, Global Markets and Cotton platforms.

Value Chain
The Value Chain Segment invested US$118 million over the period, mostly to expand processing and logistics capacity.

Joint investments by the Grains and Oilseeds platforms in the first half of the year focused on vertical integration and value-added diversification, as well as on expanding common logistic assets. LDC's investment in LHI's IPO is part of its strategy to strengthen the Group's footprint in growth markets by partnering with key players in the feed, food and nutrition value chain. In addition, the Group continued to invest in its anchoring system for the river export project in Pará State, Brazil, initiated in 2015, which aims to build a transshipment hub and a port terminal.

The Grains Platform invested in the construction of additional railcars in Ukraine, aiming to facilitate the transport of grains from the country's agricultural production areas to its Odessa terminal, in this strategic origination market.

The Oilseeds Platform expanded capacity at its crushing plant in Claypool, Indiana, US, building new soybean storage sheds and installing additional truck offloading zones. The investments are expected to improve dumper truck delivery speed and make the plant more attractive for local actors.

The Juice Platform increased its storage capacity for Not From Concentrate (NFC) juices at its terminal in Ghent, Belgium, by more than 50%, installing new orange juice tanks. This investment should enable the Platform to gain market share in a growing NFC market.

Merchandizing
The Merchandizing Segment invested US$73 million during the first half of 2019.

The Cotton Platform invested in various logistics and warehousing assets, mainly in North America, to strengthen its footprint and secure local origination.

The Sugar Platform focused on the maintenance of its processing facilities, and on initiatives to enhance safety, health and environmental aspects.

Working capital usage

Working Capital Usage (WCU) dropped 7.2% to US$6.0 billion as at 30 June 2019, from US$6.5 billion at the end of December 2018. This decrease was driven by a combination of fewer carry opportunities, reflected in lower inventories held, and the reduction in commodities prices. Both segments contributed to this trend over the period:

- All platforms within the Value Chain Segment reduced their working capital usage, in particular with the traditional reduction in inventories during the off-peak season for the Juice Platform, and reduced net derivatives positions for the Grains and Oilseeds platforms;
- The Merchandizing Segment also reduced overall working capital usage, with lower inventories within the Cotton Platform setting a trend only partially counterbalanced by an increase in trade receivables in the Sugar Platform.

Due to their highly liquid nature, certain agricultural inventories are treated as Readily Marketable Inventories (RMI), which are readily convertible into cash due to widely available markets and international pricing mechanisms. LDC considers that trading inventories with a liquidity horizon of less than three months qualify as RMI if they can be sold in local markets without discount. As at the end of June 2019, RMI represented 83.5% of total inventories, above the 78.1% mark of December 2018. This reflects a slightly different mix of platforms and the nature of inventories.

Financing

LDC's funding model is designed to support its long-term strategy. To preserve a balanced capital structure and match financial resources with funding requirements, the key guidelines are that long-term debt is primarily used to support long-term investments, while short-term debt is used to support ongoing business in financing its main working capital needs. To further enhance its funding model, the Group has implemented a sound and resilient strategy based on the following pillars:

- Diversified sources of funds: 43.5% of long-term financing came from debt capital markets as at 30 June 2019.
- Well distributed debt maturity profile: the average maturity of long-term financing was 3.4 years as at 30 June 2019.
- Sizeable amount of committed facilities: 33% of total Group facilities were committed, of which US$2.9 billion remained undrawn with maturities beyond 1 year, as of 30 June 2019.

Debt and leverage
As at 30 June 2019, long-term debt stood at US$3.3 billion, compared to US$3.0 billion at 31 December 2018. The increase reflects US$0.3 billion in lease liabilities, following the implementation of IFRS 16 beginning 1 January 2019. Short-term debt[1] amounted to US$4.9 billion, flat compared to December 2018.

Current financial assets[2] stood at US$1.0 billion, compared to US$0.9 billion as of 31 December 2018. As is common practice in the agribusiness sector, short-term debt should be netted against RMIs as those inventories can be considered as quasi-cash due to their highly liquid nature. This put Adjusted Net Debt at US$3.2 billion as of 30 June 2019, flat compared to December 2018. Adjusted net gearing was 0.70 at the end of June, compared to 0.63 for 2018, while the Adjusted Leverage Ratio of 3.0x remained comparable to the level at the end of December 2018.

Liquidity

The Group prudently manages financial risks, ensuring resilient access to liquidity. At the end of June 2019, the Group had US$2.9 billion of undrawn committed bank lines (all with maturities beyond 1 year). Available liquidity, which comprises Current Financial Assets, RMIs and undrawn committed bank lines, remained at a very strong level throughout the period and stood at US$8.0 billion as at 30 June 2019, enabling the Group to cover 1.6x its short-term debt.

Financing arrangements

The Group has six Revolving Credit Facilities (RCF) through three of its regional hubs, in the US, Switzerland and Singapore, for a total amount of US$3.3 billion as of 30 June 2019. The Group limits the risk of refinancing by maintaining both geographical diversification and staggered maturity dates. To that end, each of these three regional hubs refinances one of its RCFs each year, one year ahead of maturity.

On 28 May 2019, LDC announced the renewal of its North America RCF with a syndicate of local and international banks, for an amount of US$750 million, including for the first time a sustainability-linked pricing mechanism. Through this mechanism, the RCF interest rate is linked to performance against LDC's four key performance indicators, which set reductions in CO_2 emissions, electricity consumption, water usage and solid waste sent to landfill. The loan, taken out by Louis Dreyfus Company LLC, matures in 2022 and is guaranteed by Louis Dreyfus Company B.V.

In addition, Louis Dreyfus Company B.V.'s unrated EU Commercial Paper program allowed the Group to benefit from diversified access to short-term financing, with the amount of commercial paper outstanding during the period peaking above €280 million across maturities ranging up to 12 months.

Equity

Equity attributable to Owners of the Company stood at US$4,619 million as of 30 June 2019 (US$4,974 million at 31 December 2018), with total equity of US$4,625 million (US$4,982 million as of 31 December 2018).

The US$355 million decrease in equity attributable to Owners of the Company is the result of the US$428 million dividend payment made during the first half of the year (in relation to 2018 results, as well as a remaining portion of the proceeds from the divestment of the Metals business), partially compensated by the US$71 million net income attributable to Owners for the six-month period ended 30 June 2019.

Risk

The identification and quantification of risks is deeply embedded in LDC's business, and the Group has long been committed to developing appropriate organizational structures to mitigate and manage them. Since 2018, the Group has strengthened its market risk monitoring capabilities, by adding additional talent specialized in the discipline.

The Group also continued to monitor closely its daily value-at-risk (VaR) and kept it significantly below 1% of its equity, with an average VaR usage of 0.21% over the six-month period ended 30 June 2019, compared to 0.23% over the year ended 31 December 2018. VaR is only one of the risk metrics within a wider risk management system at LDC.

Subsequent events

In July 2019, Louis Dreyfus Company Suisse S.A. signed a JPY34.3 billion Samurai 3-year term loan with Japanese investors in order to refinance a JPY12.5 billion loan maturing in 2019. This term loan helps build long-term relationships with new partners, diversifying sources of funding and increasing the level of committed facilities. This term loan is guaranteed by Louis Dreyfus Company B.V.

In August 2019, Louis Dreyfus Company LLC extended the 4 tranches of its Farm Credit System loan totaling US$855 million, with new maturities in 2025, 2026, 2027 and 2028, while adding a new tranche of US$100 million maturing in 2024.

Also in August 2019, Louis Dreyfus Company Asia Pte. Ltd. signed a US$650 million RCF maturing in 2022 with a syndicate of regional and international banks in order to refinance a US$534 million RCF initially maturing in 2020. The loan includes a sustainability-linked pricing mechanism, similar to the one signed in North America in May. The loan is guaranteed by Louis Dreyfus Company B.V.

In early September 2019, LDC entered into a definitive agreement to sell ten of its grain elevators located in Canada to Parrish & Heimbecker, Limited (P&H). The transaction is expected to close in the fourth quarter of 2019, subject to regulatory approval.

1. Short-term debt plus Financial advances from related parties, net of Repurchase agreements.
2. Financial advances to related parties plus Other financial assets at fair value through profit and loss plus Cash and cash equivalents, net of Financial assets held for trading purpose.

Interim condensed consolidated financial statements

Auditor's report on review of interim financial information

Period from 1 January 2019 to 30 June 2019

To the Managing Directors of Louis Dreyfus Company B.V.

Introduction

We have reviewed the accompanying interim condensed consolidated balance sheet of Louis Dreyfus Company B.V. and subsidiaries as of June 30, 2019 and the related consolidated condensed income statement, statement of comprehensive income, statement of cash flows and statement of changes in equity for the six-month period then ended, and the related condensed notes thereto (the "Interim Financial Information"). Management is responsible for the preparation and presentation of this Interim Financial Information in accordance with IAS 34 – standard of IFRS as adopted by the European Union applicable to interim financial reporting. Our responsibility is to express a conclusion on this Interim Financial Information based on our review.

Scope of Review

We conducted our review in accordance with International Standard on Review Engagements 2410, "Review of Interim Financial Information Performed by the Independent Auditor of the Entity". A review of interim financial information consists of making inquiries, primarily of persons responsible for financial and accounting matters, and applying analytical and other review procedures. A review is substantially less in scope than an audit conducted in accordance with International Standards on Auditing and consequently does not enable us to obtain assurance that we would become aware of all significant matters that might be identified in an audit. Accordingly, we do not express an audit opinion.

Conclusion

Based on our review, nothing has come to our attention that causes us to believe that the Interim Financial Information is not prepared, in all material respects, in accordance with IAS 34 – standard of IFRS as adopted by the European Union applicable to interim financial reporting.

Paris-La Défense, France, October 4, 2019

Deloitte & Associés

François-Xavier AMEYE

Interim consolidated income statement

Period from 1 January 2019 to 30 June 2019

(in millions of US Dollars)	Notes	30 June 2019 6 months	30 June 2018 restated 6 months
Net sales	23	17,486	18,630
Cost of sales		(16,991)	(18,109)
Gross Margin		495	521
Commercial and administrative expenses		(283)	(281)
Finance costs, net	24	(134)	(141)
Share of profit (loss) in investments in associates and joint ventures	7	-	-
Gain on investments	26	7	7
Gain on sale of fixed assets		-	5
Income before tax - continuing operations		85	111
Current taxes	20	(49)	(30)
Deferred taxes	20	37	10
Net income - continuing operations		**73**	**91**
Attributable to:			
Owners of the Company		73	90
Non-controlling Interests		-	1
Net income - discontinued operations	2	**(2)**	**38**
Attributable to:			
Owners of the Company		(2)	38
Non-controlling Interests		-	-
Net income		**71**	**129**
Attributable to:			
Owners of the Company		**71**	**128**
Non-controlling Interests		-	1

Interim consolidated statement of comprehensive income

Period from 1 January 2019 to 30 June 2019

	30 June 2019 6 months			30 June 2018 restated 6 months
(in millions of US Dollars)	Pre-tax	Tax	Net	Net
Net income	**85**	**(14)**	**71**	**129**
Items reclassified from equity to net income during the period				
Cash flow and net investment hedges	20	(7)	13	25
Exchange differences recycled upon sale/liquidation of investments	-	-	-	(1)
Total	**20**	**(7)**	**13**	**24**
Items that may be reclassified subsequently from equity to net income				
Cash flow and net investment hedges - change in fair value	(14)	(1)	(15)	(46)
Exchange differences arising on translation of foreign operations	4	-	4	(21)
Total	**(10)**	**(1)**	**(11)**	**(67)**
Items that will not be reclassified subsequently from equity to net income				
Pensions	(1)	-	(1)	1
Total	**(1)**	**-**	**(1)**	**1**
Changes in Other Comprehensive Income	**9**	**(8)**	**1**	**(42)**
Total Comprehensive Income	**94**	**(22)**	**72**	**87**
Attributable to:				
Owners of the Company			**71**	**87**
Non-controlling Interests			1	-

Interim consolidated balance sheet

Period from 1 January 2019 to 30 June 2019

(in millions of US Dollars)	Notes	30 June 2019	31 December 2018 restated
Non-Current Assets			
Intangible assets	5	285	329
Property, plant and equipment	6	3,765	3,463
Investments in associates and joint ventures	7	203	197
Other investments, deposits and sundry	8	1,731	1,713
Deferred income tax assets	20	209	196
Total Non-Current Assets		6,193	5,898
Current Assets			
Inventories	9	4,754	4,940
Biological assets	10	59	56
Trade and other receivables	12	5,367	4,514
Derivative assets	11	1,509	1,484
Margin deposits	11	620	407
Current tax assets		78	71
Financial advances to related parties	31	3	1
Other financial assets at fair value through profit and loss	13	450	173
Cash and cash equivalents	14	737	790
Total Current Assets		13,577	12,436
Assets classified as held-for-sale	2	38	43
Total Assets		**19,808**	**18,377**

(in millions of US Dollars)	Notes	30 June 2019	31 December 2018 restated
Equity			
Issued capital and share premium		1,587	1,587
Retained earnings		3,156	3,512
Other reserves		(124)	(125)
Equity attributable to Owners of the Company		***4,619***	***4,974***
Equity attributable to Non-controlling Interests		*6*	*8*
Total Stockholders' Equity and Non-controlling Interests	15	4,625	4,982
Non-Current Liabilities			
Long-term debt	16	3,242	2,777
Retirement benefit obligations	18	150	147
Provisions	19	48	38
Deferred income tax liabilities	20	173	186
Other non-current liabilities	22	76	78
Total Non-Current Liabilities		3,689	3,226
Current Liabilities			
Short-term debt	17	4,765	4,704
Current portion of long-term debt	16	80	230
Financial advances from related parties	31	178	202
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	21	5,156	3,845
Derivative liabilities	11	1,274	1,141
Provisions	19	1	2
Current tax liabilities		39	42
Total Current Liabilities		11,493	10,166
Liabilities associated with assets classified as held-for-sale	2	1	3
Total Liabilities		15,183	13,395
Total Equity and Liabilities		**19,808**	**18,377**

Interim consolidated statement of cash flows

Period from 1 January 2019 to 30 June 2019

(in millions of US Dollars)	Notes	30 June 2019 6 months	30 June 2018 restated 6 months
Net income		71	129
Adjustments for items not affecting cash			
Depreciation, amortization and biological assets' change in fair value		186	158
Current taxes	20	49	30
Deferred taxes	20	(37)	(10)
Interests, net		137	138
Other provisions, net		18	(12)
Share of (profit) loss in investments in associates and joint ventures, net of dividends	7	5	-
Gain on investments and on sale of fixed assets		(7)	(12)
Net expense arising from share-based payments	29	15	23
Non-cash items from discontinued operations		2	6
		439	450
Changes in operating assets and liabilities			
Inventories and Biological assets		137	(858)
Derivatives		26	(332)
Margin deposits net of margin deposit liabilities		(212)	98
Trade and other receivables		(954)	(76)
Trade and other payables		1,325	46
Interests paid		(190)	(176)
Interests received		99	64
Income tax paid		(44)	(26)
Net cash from operating activities, discontinued operations		83	738
Net cash from (used in) operating activities		709	(72)
Investing activities			
Purchase of fixed assets		(119)	(103)
Additional investments, net of cash acquired		(72)	(28)
Change in short-term securities		(119)	125
Proceeds from sale of fixed assets		9	13
Proceeds from sale of investments, net		-	455
Change in loans and advances made		(12)	(18)
Net cash used in investing activities, discontinued operations		-	(51)
Net cash from (used in) investing activities		(313)	393
Financing activities			
Proceeds from short-term debt and related parties loans and advances, net	17	40	1,106
Proceeds from long-term financing	16	256	362
Repayment of long-term financing	16	(223)	(137)
Repayment of lease liabilities	27	(32)	-
Dividends paid to equity owners of the Company	15	(428)	(411)
Net cash used in financing activities, discontinued operations		(60)	(756)
Net cash from (used in) financing activities		(447)	164
Exchange difference on cash		1	(6)
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		(50)	479
Cash and cash equivalents, at beginning of the period	14	790	541
Change in cash and cash equivalents reclassified to held-for-sale assets	2	(3)	33
Cash and cash equivalents, at end of the period	**14**	**737**	**1,053**

Interim consolidated statement of changes in equity

Period from 1 January 2019 to 30 June 2019

(in millions of US Dollars)	Issued Capital and Share Premium	Retained Earnings	Other Reserves	Equity attributable to Owners of the Company	Equity attributable to Non-controlling Interests	Total Equity
Balance at 31 December 2017 published	**1,587**	**3,607**	**(67)**	**5,127**	**8**	**5,135**
Juice business - change in accounting policy		(60)	-	**(60)**	-	**(60)**
Balance at 31 December 2017 restated	**1,587**	**3,547**	**(67)**	**5,067**	**8**	**5,075**
Net income restated		128		**128**	1	**129**
Other Comprehensive Income, net of tax			(41)	**(41)**	(1)	**(42)**
Total Comprehensive Income restated		128	(41)	**87**	-	**87**
Dividends		(411)		**(411)**	-	**(411)**
Available-for-sale financial assets - change in accounting policy		4	(4)	**-**		**-**
Balance at 30 June 2018 restated	**1,587**	**3,268**	**(112)**	**4,743**	**8**	**4,751**
Balance at 31 December 2018 published	**1,587**	**3,564**	**(125)**	**5,026**	**8**	**5,034**
Juice business - change in accounting policy		(52)	-	**(52)**	-	**(52)**
Balance at 31 December 2018 restated	**1,587**	**3,512**	**(125)**	**4,974**	**8**	**4,982**
Net income		71		**71**	-	**71**
Other Comprehensive Income, net of tax			-	**-**	1	**1**
Others		(1)	1	**-**	-	**-**
Total Comprehensive Income		70	1	**71**	1	**72**
Dividends		(428)		**(428)**	-	**(428)**
Transactions with non-controlling interests		2	-	**2**	(3)	**(1)**
Balance at 30 June 2019	**1,587**	**3,156**	**(124)**	**4,619**	**6**	**4,625**

Notes to interim condensed consolidated financial statements

Period from 1 January 2019 to 30 June 2019

Louis Dreyfus Company B.V. ("LDC" or the "Company") is a privately owned company incorporated in the Netherlands on 28 December 2004, registered at the Chamber of commerce under registration number 24371219. The address of its registered office is Westblaak 92, 3012 KM Rotterdam – Netherlands. It is an indirect subsidiary of Louis Dreyfus Holding B.V. ("LDH"), a privately owned Dutch company controlled by the family foundation established by Robert Louis-Dreyfus.

As of 31 December 2011, LDC was a direct subsidiary of Louis Dreyfus Company Holdings B.V. ("LDCH"), a company incorporated in the Netherlands. Effective 4 December 2012, LDCH contributed all its shares and voting rights in LDC to the newly formed intermediate holding company Louis Dreyfus Company Netherlands Holding B.V. ("LDCNH").

Since December 2007, a non-controlling share of LDCH was taken by employees in the execution of the equity participation plan described in Note 29.

In 2013, LDC completed the issuance of two unrated senior bonds: one in July for €400 million (5-year, 3.875% coupon) and the other one in December for €500 million (7-year, 4% coupon), both listed on the Luxembourg Stock Exchange. In July 2018, the €400 million unrated senior bond was reimbursed.

In 2017, LDC completed the issuance of two unrated senior bonds: one in February for €400 million (5-year, 4% coupon) and one in June for US$300 million (6-year, 5.25% coupon). Both instruments are listed on the Luxembourg Stock Exchange.

LDC and its subsidiaries (the "Group") is a global merchandizer of commodities and processor of agricultural goods, operating a significant network of assets around the world. The Group's activities span the entire value chain from farm to fork, across a broad range of business lines (platforms). Since 1851, the Group's portfolio has grown to include Grains, Oilseeds, Juice, Freight, Global Markets, Coffee, Cotton, Rice and Sugar.

In 2017, the Group reached an agreement to sell its global Metals Business to NCCL Natural Resources Investment Fund, managed by New China Capital Legend as general partner, with two limited partners of AXAM Asset Management and China Molybdenum Co., Ltd. The completion of the transaction occurred on 11 May 2018 (Refer to Note 2).

In 2019, the Group announced its decision to exit its Dairy business (Refer to Note 2).

1. Accounting policies

The consolidated financial statements of LDC are prepared in US Dollar, which is the functional currency of the main subsidiaries of the Group.

The interim consolidated financial statements have been approved by the Board of Directors of LDC on 4 October 2019.

The June 2019 consolidated financial statements of LDC have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") adopted by the European Union as of 30 June 2019. These consolidated financial statements for the first half of 2019 have been prepared in accordance with IAS 34 "Interim Financial Reporting".

The preparation of financial statements in accordance with IFRS requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported in the financial statements and accompanying notes. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

These financial statements do not include all the information required for the full annual financial statements, and have to be read in conjunction with the consolidated financial statements as of 31 December 2018. Operating results for the six months ended 30 June 2019 are not necessarily indicative of the results to be expected for the year ending 31 December 2019. The accounting policies used to prepare these financial statements are the same as those used to prepare the consolidated financial statements as of and for the year ended 31 December 2018, except for the adoption of new amendments, standards and interpretations as of 1 January 2019 detailed below; and for the change in accounting policy applied to the Juice business.

Historically, the Juice platform's core activities and business model were similar to other platforms of the Group. Recently, Juice activities have turned into a processing and distribution business. Therefore, the Group decided to adapt the valuation method of its Juice open commitments and inventories to provide reliable and more relevant information on the effects of those transactions in the financial statements:

- Open commitments on Juice products were valued at fair value and are now considered as off balance sheet commitments;
- Inventories, which were considered as "Trading inventories" and valued at fair value less costs to sell, are now recognized under "Finished goods" and valued at the lower of cost or net realizable value.

In accordance with IAS 8, this change in accounting policy was applied retrospectively and has the following impacts on the interim consolidated financial statements:

Interim income Statement (in millions of US Dollars)	30 June 2018 published 6 months	**Juice restatement**	30 June 2018 restated 6 months[1]
Cost of sales	(18,316)	36	(18,280)
Deferred taxes	18	(8)	10
Net income – continuing operations	**67**	**28**	**95**
Attributable to:			
Owners of the Company	**66**	**28**	**94**
Non-controlling Interests	1	-	1

1. Those figures do not include the impacts related to the reclassification of the Dairy business contribution to the discontinued operations (Refer to Note 2).

Balance Sheet (in millions of US Dollars)	31 December 2018 published	**Juice restatement**	31 December 2018 restated
Inventories	4,997	(57)	4,940
Derivative assets	1,490	(6)	1,484
Deferred income tax liabilities	(190)	4	(186)
Derivative liabilities	(1,148)	7	(1,141)
Total Stockholders' Equity and Non-controlling Interests	**5,034**	**(52)**	**4,982**
Attributable to:			
Owners of the Company	**5,026**	**(52)**	**4,974**
Non-controlling Interests	8	-	8

Statement of Cash Flows (in millions of US Dollars)	30 June 2018 published 6 months	**Juice restatement**	30 June 2018 restated 6 months[1]
Net income	101	28	129
Deferred taxes	(18)	8	(10)
Net income net of adjustments for items not affecting cash	**414**	**36**	**450**
Inventories and Biological assets	(836)	(38)	(874)
Derivatives	(336)	2	(334)
Net cash used in operating activities	**(72)**	**-**	**(72)**

1. Those figures do not include the impacts related to the reclassification of the Dairy business contribution to the discontinued operations (Refer to Note 2).

As of 31 December 2018, the Group has commitments to sell 139 thousand tons of frozen concentrate orange juice until 2021 which represent a total amount of US$302 million, 338 thousand tons of not from concentrate juice until 2020 which represent a total amount of US$177 million and 50 thousand tons of other juice byproducts which represent a total amount of US$110 million.

New and amended accounting standards and interpretations in effect starting from 2019

- IFRS 16 "Leases". This standard sets out the principles for the recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure of leases that both parties to such a contract, i.e. the customer ('lessee') and the supplier ('lessor'), shall apply to provide relevant information in a manner that faithfully represents those transactions. The terms and conditions of each contract shall be considered when applying the Standard, along with all relevant facts and circumstances.

For initial application of IFRS 16 "Leases" on 1 January 2019, the Group has chosen to:

- Apply the simplified retrospective transition method, by accounting for the cumulative effect of the initial application of the standard at the date of first application, without restating the comparative periods;
- Measure the right-of-use asset at an amount equal to the lease liability, adjusted by the amount of any prepaid or accrued lease payments relating to that lease recognized in the balance sheet immediately before the date of initial application;
- Use the following simplification measures provided by the standard in the transitional provisions:
  - Apply the standard to contracts that the Group had previously identified as containing a lease under IAS 17 and IFRIC 4 and to right-of-use of lands in Brazil in connection with agricultural partnership contracts;
  - Not take into account leases whose term ends within 12 months following the date of first application (treated as short-term leases);
  - Apply a single discount rate to a portfolio of leases with reasonably similar characteristics using the incremental borrowing rates determined mainly based on geographical region and lease term.
- Not apply IFRS 16 to other intangible assets.

The implementation of IFRS 16 corresponds to the recognition of the right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for contracts in which the Group is the lessee and has the following impact on the consolidated balance sheet as of 1 January 2019:

Balance Sheet (in millions of US Dollars)	31 December 2018 restated	**IFRS 16 application**	1 January 2019
Property, plant and equipment	3,463	303	3,766
Trade and other receivables	4,514	(2)	4,512
Long-term debt	(2,777)	(241)	(3,018)
Current portion of long-term debt	(230)	(60)	(290)
Total Stockholders' Equity and Non-controlling Interests	**4,982**	**-**	**4,982**

The weighted average discount rate used at transition was 5.67%.

Deferred taxes have been recognized on the difference between right-of-use assets and lease liabilities.

The paragraph **"Finance leases"** of the Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Refer to Note 2 of the consolidated financial statements as of 31 December 2018) is renamed "Leases" and is modified as follows:

Leases:

At inception of a contract, the Group assesses whether a contract is, or contains, a lease. The contract is a lease if it conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time (lease term) in exchange for consideration, meaning the right to obtain substantially all economic benefits and the right to direct the use of such asset over the lease period.

The lease term is defined as the non-cancellable period for which a lessee has the right to use an underlying asset. The term shall include both option to extend the lease or option to terminate the lease if the lessee is reasonably certain to exercise those options. When determining the lease term, Management reviewed existing renewal and termination options taking into account economic factors.

Lessor:

The Group acts as a sub-lessor only in short-term leases of vessels which are classified as operating leases. The corresponding lease payments received are recognized as income in "Gross margin" over the lease term.

Lessee:

As a lessee, the Group is mainly involved in leases of lands, warehouses, production lines, harvesting machinery, tractors, railcars, office spaces, vessels and cars.

At commencement date, the Group recognizes a right-of-use asset and a lease liability. In the consolidated balance sheet, the Group presents right-of-use assets in "Property, plant and equipment" and lease liabilities in "Long-term debt" for the non-current part and "Current portion of long-term debt" for the current one.

The **right-of-use asset** is initially measured at cost, which corresponds to the initial amount of the lease liability adjusted for (i) any lease payment made at or before commencement date, (ii) any initial direct costs incurred by the lessee and (iii) an estimate of any obligatory costs to be incurred in dismantling and/or restoring the underlying asset or its site as per the contractual terms of the lease, (iv) less any lease incentives received.

The right-of-use asset is subsequently depreciated using the straight-line method from the commencement date to the earlier of the end of the useful life of the right-of-use asset or the end of the lease term. The estimated useful lives of right-of-use assets are determined on the same basis as those used for the underlying asset (i.e. property, plant and equipment). In addition, the right-of-use asset is reduced by impairment losses, if any, and adjusted for remeasurements of the lease liability. The depreciation cost is recognized either through the "Cost of sales" or the "Commercial and administrative expenses" lines of the consolidated income statement, depending on the nature of the lease.

The **lease liability** is initially measured at the present value of future lease payments at the commencement date, discounted using the implicit interest rate in the lease or the lessee's incremental borrowing rate (when the previous one is not easily determined). Generally, the Group uses its incremental borrowing rate as the discount rate. By simplification, the incremental borrowing rate is calculated for each monetary zone using the risk-free rate applicable in the zone, plus the Group's risk premium for the local currency.

Lease payments included in the measurement of the lease liability comprise the following:

- fixed payments, including in-substance fixed payments,
- variable lease payments depending on an index or rate,
- residual value guarantees,
- exercise price of a purchase option and penalties due to early termination option (if expected to be exercised).

The lease liability is subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method. Its carrying amount is increased to reflect interest on the liability, reduced to reflect lease payments and remeasured to reflect reassessment or lease modification. The "interest expense on leases" is recognized through the "Finance costs, net" line of the consolidated income statement. The lease payments are reported in the line "Repayment of lease liabilities" of the consolidated statement of cash flows.

Some contracts contain both lease and non-lease components. The Group elects not to separate non-lease components from lease components except for vessel chartering contracts, for which the running costs are excluded from the lease in order to determine a bareboat equivalent lease component.

Low value assets and short-term leases:

The Group does not recognize right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for short-term leases (lease term of 12 months or less) and leases of low-value assets. The lease payments associated with these leases are recorded as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term through the "Cost of sales" or the "Commercial and administrative expenses" lines of the consolidated income statement depending on the nature of the lease.

- Amendments to IFRS 9 "Prepayment features with negative compensation". Those amendments enable entities to measure at amortized cost some prepayable financial assets with so-called negative compensation. The assets affected, that include some loans and debt securities, would otherwise have been measured at fair value through profit or loss. Negative compensation arises where the contractual terms permit the borrower to prepay the instrument before its contractual maturity, but the prepayment amount could be less than unpaid amounts of principal and interest. However, to qualify for amortized cost measurement, the negative compensation – i.e. the difference between the prepayment amount and unpaid amounts of principal and interest - must be "reasonable compensation for early termination of the contract". Those amendments to IFRS 9, which are applicable for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2019, have had no effect on the balance sheet or performance of the Group.
- IFRIC 23 "Uncertainty over Income Tax Treatments". This interpretation sets out how to determine the accounting tax position when there is uncertainty over income tax treatments. The interpretation requires an entity to determine whether it is probable that a tax authority will accept an uncertain tax treatment used, or proposed to be used, in its income tax filings:
  - if yes, the entity should determine its accounting tax position consistently with the tax treatment used or planned to be used in its income tax filings;
  - if no, the entity should reflect the effect of uncertainty in determining its accounting tax position.

  The entity is to assume that a taxation authority will examine any amounts reported and will have full knowledge of all relevant information when doing so. This interpretation is applied starting 1 January 2019. In applying IFRIC 23, the Group extensively reviewed its tax risks included in the scope and concluded that no additional liability would have to be recognized.
- Amendments to IAS 28 "Long-term interests in associates and joint ventures". Those amendments apply to "other interests" in an associate or joint venture to which the equity method is not applied: for example, long-term loans which, in substance, form part of the net investment in the associate or the joint venture. Those amendments clarify that such a financial instrument must first be recognized under IFRS 9, including its provisions on the impairment of financial assets, before applying any reduction in its carrying value by allocating the accumulated losses of the equity-accounted entity, where the equity value has already been reduced to zero. Those amendments to IAS 28, which are applicable for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2019, have had no effect on the balance sheet or performance of the Group.
- Annual improvements to IFRSs 2015-2017 including:
  - Amendments to IFRS 3 "Business Combinations" and IFRS 11 "Joint Arrangements": those amendments clarify how an entity accounts for increasing its interests in a joint operation that meets the definition of a business:
    - If a party maintains (or obtains) joint control, then the previously held interest is not remeasured;
    - if a party obtains control, then the transaction is a business combination achieved in stages and the acquiring party remeasures the previously held interests at fair value;
  - Amendments to IAS 12 "Income taxes": those amendments remove the paragraph dealing with the obligating event and the recognition of the income tax consequences of the distribution of dividends from the Measurement section to the Recognition section. This does not alter the fact that the income tax consequences of the distribution should only be accounted for at the date the liability for the dividend is recognized;
  - Amendments to IAS 23 "Borrowing costs": they clarify that if any specific borrowing remains outstanding after the related asset is ready for its intended use or sale, the borrowing becomes part of the funds that an entity borrows generally when calculating the capitalization rate on general borrowings.

  Those amendments, which are applicable for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2019, have had no effect on the balance sheet or performance of the Group.
- Amendments to IAS 19 "Plan Amendment, Curtailment or Settlement". If a plan amendment, curtailment or settlement occurs, it is now mandatory that the current service cost and the net interest for the period after the remeasurement are determined using the assumptions used for the remeasurement. Those amendments to IAS 19, which are applied for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2019, have had no effect on the balance sheet or performance of the Group.

The Group has not adopted any standard, interpretation or amendment, which has been issued but is not yet effective.

New and amended accounting standards and interpretations approved by the European Union with effect in future periods

None.

Accounting standards and interpretations issued by the IASB but not yet approved by the European Union

The following standards and interpretations issued by the IASB are not yet approved by the European Union. Their potential impact is currently under review by the Group:

- Amendments to IFRS 3 "Definition of a business" which aimed to resolve the difficulties that arise when an entity determines whether it has acquired a business or a group of assets. They mainly clarify that, to be considered as a business, an acquired set of activities and assets must include, at a minimum, an input and a substantive process that together significantly contribute to the ability to create outputs. The amendments are effective for business combinations for which the acquisition date is on or after the beginning of the first annual reporting period beginning on or after 1 January 2020.
- Amendments to the Conceptual Framework, published on 29 March 2018.
- Amendments to IAS 1 and IAS 8 "Definition of Material". Those amendments relate to a revised definition of "material" which becomes "Information is material if omitting, misstating or obscuring it could reasonably be expected to influence decisions that the primary users of general purpose financial statements make on the basis of those financial statements, which provide financial information about a specific reporting entity". The amendments are effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2020 with early application permitted.

2. Assets classified as held-for-sale and liabilities associated with held-for-sale assets and discontinued operations

In accordance with IFRS 5 - "Non-current assets held-for-sale and discontinued operations", as of 31 December 2017, the Group classified its global Metals business as held-for-sale, and representing a major line of business, it was also classified as discontinued operations. On 11 May 2018, the Group closed the sale to NCCL Natural Resources Investment Fund, managed by New China Capital Legend as general partner, with two limited partners of AXAM Asset Management and China Molybdenum Co., Ltd. The selling price of this transaction amounted to US$466 million.

Since 30 June 2018, Macrofertil Ghana Ltd. (Fertilizers & Inputs business) has been classified as held-for-sale.

Assets classified as held-for-sale can be summarized as follows:

(in millions of US Dollars)	30 June 2019	31 December 2018
Fertilizers & Inputs (Ghana)	20	17
Others[1]	18	26
Total Assets classified as held-for-sale	**38**	**43**

1. As of 30 June 2019, it includes US$7 million related to Bazhou oilseeds processing refinery based in China. As of 31 December 2018, it also included US$9 million related to network facilities in Portland used for grains transportation which sale was completed during the first semester of 2019.

The condensed assets and liabilities with third parties of Macrofertil Ghana Ltd. (Fertilizers & Inputs business) as of 30 June 2019 and 31 December 2018 were as follows:

(in millions of US Dollars)	30 June 2019	31 December 2018
Non-current assets	1	1
Current assets	19	16
Total Assets classified as held-for-sale	**20**	**17**
Current liabilities	(1)	(3)
Total Liabilities associated with held-for-sale assets	**(1)**	**(3)**

In January 2019, the Group announced its decision to exit its Dairy business through a liquidation process. Therefore, the contribution of this platform was classified as discontinued operations in the consolidated income statement and consolidated statement of cash flows and was not presented as held-for-sale in the consolidated balance sheet.

The contribution of the discontinued Dairy and Metals operations excluded from the results of continuing operations are the following:

	30 June 2019 6 months	30 June 2018 restated 6 months		
(in millions of US Dollars)	Dairy	Metals	Dairy	Total
Net Sales	103	4,106	179	4,285
Cost of sales	(97)	(4,048)	(171)	(4,219)
Gross Margin	6	58	8	66
Commercial and administrative expenses	(5)	(17)	(4)	(21)
Finance costs, net	(1)	(15)	(1)	(16)
Others	-	-	1	1
Current taxes	-	(10)	-	(10)
Deferred taxes	(2)	6	-	6
Subtotal Net income - discontinued operations[1]	(2)	22	4	26
Gain on disposal of Metals business	-	12	-	12
Net income - discontinued operations	**(2)**	**34**	**4**	**38**

1. In 2018, US$22 million correspond to the transactions of the global Metals business until 11 May 2018, when the sale was closed.

The change in cash and cash equivalents of Metals and Fertilizers & Inputs (Ghana) businesses, classified as held-for-sale as of 30 June 2019 and 30 June 2018, is as follows:

	30 June 2019 6 months	30 June 2018 6 months		
(in millions of US Dollars)	Fertilizers & Inputs (Ghana)	Metals	Fertilizers & Inputs (Ghana)	Total
Cash and cash equivalents held-for-sale, at beginning of the period	1	33	1	34
Change in cash and cash equivalents held-for-sale	3	(33)	-	(33)
of which cash sold	-	*(37)*	-	*(37)*
Cash and cash equivalents held-for-sale, at end of the period	**4**	**-**	**1**	**1**

3. Segment information

The Group operates its business worldwide under two segments: Value Chain and Merchandizing.

Each reportable segment is responsible for the farming, origination, processing, refining, storage, transport and distribution of its products (where applicable).

The Value Chain Segment includes the Grains, Oilseeds and Juice platforms, along with Freight and Global Markets both of which are key facilitators of all Group businesses. The Merchandizing Segment comprises Coffee, Cotton, Rice and Sugar, all platforms with more consumer-centric business models, and shared challenges and opportunities.

The Group assesses the financial performance of its segments with reference to the Segment Operating Results, which corresponds to the Net Sales, less Cost of Sales (Gross Margin in the Consolidated Income Statement) plus Share of profit (loss) in investments in associates and joint ventures. Dairy business, which was part of the Merchandizing segment, was classified as discontinued operations (Refer to Note 2) and therefore is no longer included in the Segment Operating Results.

Inter-segment sales and transfers, where applicable, are generally valued at market.

Income Statement segment information for the six-month periods ended 30 June 2019 and 30 June 2018 is as follows:

	30 June 2019 6 months		
(in millions of US Dollars)	Value Chain	Merchandizing	**Total**
Net Sales	12,102	5,384	**17,486**
Depreciation	(124)	(25)	**(149)**
Share of profit (loss) in investments in associates and joint ventures	(3)	3	**-**
Segment Operating Results	225	270	**495**
Commercial and administrative expenses			**(283)**
Finance costs, net			**(134)**
Others			**7**
Income taxes			**(12)**
Net income attributable to Owners of the Company - continuing operations			**73**

	30 June 2018 restated 6 months		
(in millions of US Dollars)	Value Chain	Merchandizing	**Total**
Net Sales	13,378	5,252	**18,630**
Depreciation	(108)	(23)	**(131)**
Share of profit (loss) in investments in associates and joint ventures	-	-	**-**
Segment Operating Results	321	200	**521**
Commercial and administrative expenses			**(281)**
Finance costs, net			**(141)**
Others			**12**
Income taxes			**(20)**
Non-controlling Interests			**(1)**
Net income attributable to Owners of the Company - continuing operations			**90**

Balance Sheet segment information as of 30 June 2019 and 31 December 2018 is as follows. Due to the exit from the Dairy business through a liquidation process, the contribution of this former platform is kept within Segment Assets and Segment Liabilities.

	30 June 2019		
(in millions of US Dollars)	Value Chain	Merchandizing	**Total**
Segment Assets	11,674	4,929	**16,603**
Segment Liabilities	(4,657)	(1,774)	**(6,431)**
Other Assets[1]			**3,205**
Other Liabilities[2]			**(8,752)**
Total Net Assets	**7,017**	**3,155**	**4,625**
Capital expenditure - continuing operations[3]	**118**	**73**	**191**

1. Other Assets include other investments, deposits and sundry, deferred and current income tax assets, other financial assets at fair value through profit and loss, cash and cash equivalents.
2. Other Liabilities include non-current liabilities, short-term debt, current-portion of long-term debt, financial advances from related parties, provisions (current), current tax liabilities.
3. Capital expenditure corresponds to the sum of "Purchase of fixed assets" and "Additional investments, net of cash acquired".

	31 December 2018 restated		
(in millions of US Dollars)	Value Chain	Merchandizing	**Total**
Segment Assets	10,441	4,993	**15,434**
Segment Liabilities	(3,380)	(1,609)	**(4,989)**
Other Assets[1]			**2,943**
Other Liabilities[2]			**(8,406)**
Total Net Assets	**7,061**	**3,384**	**4,982**
Capital expenditure - continuing operations[3]	**285**	**44**	**329**

1. Other Assets include other investments, deposits and sundry, deferred and current income tax assets, other financial assets at fair value through profit and loss, cash and cash equivalents.
2. Other Liabilities include non-current liabilities, short-term debt, current-portion of long-term debt, financial advances from related parties, provisions (current), current tax liabilities.
3. Capital expenditure corresponds to the sum of "Purchase of fixed assets" and "Additional investments, net of cash acquired".

Net sales for continuing operations by geographical destination, based on the country of incorporation of the counterparty, are broken down as follows for the six-month periods ended 30 June 2019 and 30 June 2018:

(in millions of US Dollars)	**30 June 2019 6 months**	30 June 2018 restated 6 months
North Asia	4,156	4,740
South & South East Asia	4,193	3,574
North Latin America	636	844
South & West Latin America	1,051	1,267
Europe, Middle East & Africa[1]	5,006	5,752
North America	2,444	2,453
	17,486	**18,630**

1. Net sales to Europe & Black Sea geographical area amounted to US$2,918 million for the six-month period ended 30 June 2019 (US$3,106 million a year before). Net sales to Middle East & Africa geographical area amounted to US$2,088 million for the six-month period ended 30 June 2019 (US$2,646 million a year before).

The Group's fixed assets (intangible assets and property, plant and equipment) are located in the following geographical areas as of 30 June 2019 and 31 December 2018:

(in millions of US Dollars)	**30 June 2019**	31 December 2018
North Asia	198	148
South & South East Asia	180	172
North Latin America	1,248	1,221
South & West Latin America	626	623
Europe, Middle East & Africa	499	424
North America	1,299	1,204
	4,050	**3,792**

4. Change in list of consolidated companies

No significant change in list of consolidated companies occurred during the first half of 2019.

On 9 March 2018, LDC finalized the sale of Macrofertil Australia Pty. Ltd. to Landmark Operations Ltd. The gain derived from the sale amounted to US$4 million (Refer to Note 26).

In April 2018, the Group acquired 100% of Sinarmas Natural Resources Foodstuff Technology (Tianjin) Co. Ltd.[1], which owns and operates oilseeds crushing and refining facilities in the Lingang Economic Area in Tianjin's Binghai New Area district, for a total purchase price of US$32 million. In accordance with IFRS 3 (revised), the Group recognized a US$12 million gain from bargain purchase which was recognized as a profit in the income statement within the line "Cost of sales". The final purchase price allocation is as follows:

(in millions of US Dollars)	**Book value at date of acquisition under local GAAP**	**Fair value under IFRS**
Intangible assets	26	29
Property, plant and equipment	103	80
Deferred income tax assets	-	1
Non-Current Assets	**129**	**110**
Inventories	1	1
Trade and other receivables	8	8
Cash and cash equivalents	14	14
Current Assets	**23**	**23**
Total Assets	**152**	**133**
Other non-current liabilities	10	-
Non-Current Liabilities	**10**	-
Short-term debt	29	29
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	60	60
Current Liabilities	**89**	**89**
Total Liabilities	**99**	**89**
Net Equity	**53**	**44**
Consideration transferred		32
Gain from bargain purchase		**12**

On 11 May 2018, LDC finalized the sale of its global Metals business to NCCL Natural Resources Investment Fund, managed by New China Capital Legend as general partner, with two limited partners of AXAM Asset Management and China Molybdenum Co., Ltd. The gain derived from the sale amounted to US$12 million. As of 31 December 2017, LDC's global Metals business was classified as held-for-sale and representing a major line of business, it was also classified as discontinued operations according to IFRS 5 "Non-current assets held-for-sale and discontinued operations" (Refer to Note 2).

No other significant change in the list of consolidated companies occurred during the year ended 31 December 2018.

[1] The Group renamed this entity LDC (Tianjin) Food Technology Limited Liability Company.

5. Intangible assets

As of 30 June 2019 and 31 December 2018, intangible assets consist of the following:

	30 June 2019			31 December 2018		
(in millions of US Dollars)	Gross value	Accumulated amortization/ Impairment	**Net value**	Gross value	Accumulated amortization/ Impairment	**Net value**
Goodwill	70	(31)	**39**	74	(31)	**43**
Other intangible assets	529	(283)	**246**	552	(266)	**286**
	599	**(314)**	**285**	**626**	**(297)**	**329**

Changes in the net value of intangible assets for the six-month period ended 30 June 2019 and for the year ended 31 December 2018 are as follows:

	30 June 2019			31 December 2018
(in millions of US Dollars)	Goodwill	Other intangible assets	**Total**	**Total**
Balance at 1 January	43	286	**329**	**292**
Disposals	-	-	**-**	(6)
Acquisitions and additions[1]	-	24	**24**	71
Amortization of the period	-	(26)	**(26)**	(53)
Other intangible assets acquired through business combinations[2]	-	-	**-**	29
Foreign currency translation adjustment	-	-	**-**	(5)
Reclassification to held-for-sale assets	-	-	**-**	(1)
Other reclassifications[3]	(4)	(38)	**(42)**	2
Closing Balance	**39**	**246**	**285**	**329**

1. During the six-month period ended 30 June 2019 and during the year ended 31 December 2018, acquisitions and additions consist in the ongoing upgrade of the Group's existing front-office, alongside with capital expenditure related to the new global back-office enterprise resource planning (ERP) system.
2. In April 2018, the Group acquired 100% of the shares of Sinarmas Natural Resources Foodstuff Technology (Tianjin) Co. Ltd. (renamed LDC (Tianjin) Food Technology Limited Liability Company), a company based in China with a right-of-use of land for the amount of US$29 million.
3. In June 2019, this amount mainly relates to right-of-use of lands in China and Indonesia reclassified in right-of-use assets.

6. Property, plant and equipment

As of 30 June 2019 and 31 December 2018, the property, plant and equipment, consist of the following:

	30 June 2019			31 December 2018		
(in millions of US Dollars)	Gross value	Accumulated depreciation	**Net value**	Gross value	Accumulated depreciation	**Net value**
Owned assets	5,694	(2,253)	**3,441**	5,641	(2,178)	**3,463**
Right-of-use assets[1]	371	(47)	**324**	-	-	**-**
	6,065	**(2,300)**	**3,765**	**5,641**	**(2,178)**	**3,463**

1. Refer to Note 27.

The following tables provide information on owned assets only.

As of 30 June 2019 and 31 December 2018, the consolidated owned assets, consist of the following:

Owned assets	30 June 2019			31 December 2018		
(in millions of US Dollars)	Gross value	Accumulated depreciation	**Net value**	Gross value	Accumulated depreciation	**Net value**
Land	222	-	**222**	229	-	**229**
Buildings	2,005	(675)	**1,330**	1,976	(649)	**1,327**
Machinery and equipment	2,845	(1,370)	**1,475**	2,828	(1,330)	**1,498**
Bearer plants	211	(52)	**159**	211	(46)	**165**
Other tangible assets	211	(156)	**55**	209	(153)	**56**
Tangible assets in process	200	-	**200**	188	-	**188**
	5,694	**(2,253)**	**3,441**	**5,641**	**(2,178)**	**3,463**

Changes in net value of property, plant and equipment for the six-month period ended 30 June 2019 and for the year ended 31 December 2018 are as follows:

Owned assets	30 June 2019							31 December 2018
(in millions of US Dollars)	Land	Buildings	Machinery and equipment	Bearer plants	Other tangible assets	Tangible assets in process	**Total**	**Total**
Balance at 1 January	229	1,327	1,498	165	56	188	**3,463**	**3,559**
Disposals[1]	-	-	(1)	(1)	-	-	**(2)**	(52)
Acquisitions and additions[2]	-	10	4	2	2	81	**99**	208
Depreciation of the period	-	(33)	(69)	(7)	(12)	-	**(121)**	(260)
Impairment[3]	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**	(26)
Acquisitions through business combinations[4]	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**	86
Foreign currency translation adjustment[5]	-	4	-	-	-	-	**4**	(29)
Reclassification to held-for-sale assets[6]	-	(1)	-	-	-	-	**(1)**	(20)
Other reclassifications	(7)	23	43	-	9	(69)	**(1)**	(3)
Closing Balance	**222**	**1,330**	**1,475**	**159**	**55**	**200**	**3,441**	**3,463**

1. In 2018, disposals relate mainly to the sale of Krishna oilseeds processing refinery based in India with a net book value of US$31 million and grains storage facilities in Australia with a net book value of US$11 million.
2. During the six-month period ended 30 June 2019, the Group carried on investing in an anchoring system in Brazil as part of a wider transshipment hub construction project and in a railcars fleet for grain transportation in Ukraine. It also started to build soybeans sheds and truck dumps in Claypool (US), orange juice tanks in Belgium both in order to increase storage capacity, acquired a previously leased cotton warehouse in Arizona (US), and invested in a new sugar refining machinery in its US sugar refining plant. The Group improved its previous acquired assets, such as its grains and oilseeds crushing plants in Argentina, its orange juice processing plants in Brazil, and its soybean crushing plant and refinery in Brazil.
During the year ended 31 December 2018, the Group invested in an anchoring system in Brazil as part of a wider transshipment hub construction project that is expected to extend its logistic capacities in the country. In addition, a new project was initiated in Ukraine with a first step in the acquisition of a railcars fleet. The Group also invested in its coffee storage facilities in Brazil and its grains and oilseeds processing plants in Argentina, Brazil and US. Other investments include improvements in the acquired soybean crushing plant in Tianjin (China), Port Wentworth (US) installation, new seed-cleaning system and extended storage capacity in Wittenberg (Germany), and new irrigation system of Juice's farm in Monte Belo, Brazil.
3. A US$(23) million impairment was recognized as of 31 December 2018 on network facilities used for grains transportation, based in Portland. The US$9 million residual value of these assets was reclassified to held-for-sale assets at the same date. Those assets were sold during the first semester of 2019 (Refer to Note 2).
4. In April 2018, the Group acquired a soybean crushing plant and refining facilities in Tianjin (China) through the acquisition of 100% of the shares of Sinarmas Natural Resources Foodstuff Technology (Tianjin) Co. Ltd., renamed LDC (Tianjin) Food Technology Limited Liability Company (Refer to Note 4).
5. In June 2019, the foreign currency translation adjustment is mainly due to the appreciation of the Russian Ruble, whereas in 2018 it was related to the depreciation of the Chinese Yuan, the Russian Ruble and the Euro against the US Dollar.
6. As of 31 December 2018, the Group classified as held-for-sale assets the network facilities in Portland used for grains transportation for US$9 million, the Bazhou oilseeds processing refinery based in China for US$7 million and other individually not significant property, plant and equipment.

7. Investments in associates and joint ventures

Changes in investments in associates and joint ventures for the six-month period ended 30 June 2019 and for the year ended 31 December 2018 are as follows:

(in millions of US Dollars)	**30 June 2019**	31 December 2018
Balance at 1 January	197	210
Acquisitions and additional investments[1]	10	11
Disposals[2]	-	(10)
Reclassification	-	4
Share of profit (loss)	-	-
Dividends[3]	(5)	(10)
Change in Other Reserves[4]	1	(8)
Closing Balance	**203**	**197**

1. In 2019, the Group contributed a right-of-use of land into Tianjin Rongchuan Feed Co., Ltd. for US$5 million, representing a 30% stake. The Group also performed a new US$5 million capital injection in the joint venture Terminal Exportador de Santos S.A. (concession in the Santos port Terminal in Brazil) in which a US$6 million capital injection was already made in 2018. In 2018, the Group also acquired a 49% stake in Noko Milling Ltd. (grains business in South Africa) for US$4 million and took two minority stakes in investments that are located in the United States and operate cotton warehouses.
2. In 2018, the Group sold its 30% stake in Kromdraai Best Milling Pty. Ltd and its 25% stake in PT Andalan Furnindo.
3. The Group received US$3 million as dividends from Calyx Agro Ltd. and US$2 million from TEG - Terminal Exportador Do Guarujá Ltda. in 2019 and US$6 million from Calyx Agro Ltd. and US$4 million from Complejo Agro Industrial Angostura S.A. in 2018.
4. In 2018, the change in Other Reserves was mainly due to the depreciation of the Australian Dollar, the Brazilian Real and the South African Rand.

Investments in associates and joint ventures are detailed as follows:

Investment	Activity	30 June 2019 Ownership	30 June 2019 Net value	31 December 2018 Ownership	31 December 2018 Net value
All Asian Countertrade Inc. (Philippines)	Sugar merchandizing	18%	7	18%	7
Amaggi Louis Dreyfus Zen-Noh Grãos S.A. (Brazil)	Grain and Soya storage and processing	33%	14	33%	14
Amaggi Louis Dreyfus Zen-Noh Terminais Portuarios S.A. (Brazil)	Logistics facilities	33%	14	33%	14
Calyx Agro Ltd. (Cayman Islands)	Land fund	29%	10	29%	13
Cisagri Holland Cooperatief U.A. (The Netherlands)[1]	Logistics facilities	10%	16	10%	16
Complejo Agro Industrial Angostura S.A. (Paraguay)	Soybean crushing plant and facilities	33%	35	33%	33
Epko Oil Seed Crushing Pty. Ltd. (South Africa)	Sunflower seeds and maize germ crushing lines	50%	8	50%	8
LDC - GB Terminais Portuários e Participações Ltda. (Brazil)	Logistics facilities	50%	5	50%	5
Namoi Cotton Alliance (Australia)	Cotton packing and marketing	49%	31	49%	30
Orient Rice Co. Ltd. (Vietnam)	Rice procurement and processing	33%	4	33%	4
Riddoch Holdings Pty. Ltd. (Australia)	Dairy processing plant	30%	7	30%	6
TEG - Terminal Exportador Do Guarujá Ltda. (Brazil)	Logistics facilities	40%	30	40%	32
TES - Terminal Exportador De Santos S.A. (Brazil)[2]	Logistics facilities	60%	7	60%	6
Tianjin Rongchuan Feed Co. Ltd. (China)	Aquatic feed facilities	30%	5	N/A	-
Subtotal			193		188
Others			10		9
			203		**197**

1. The Group's percentage of control in Cisagri Holland Cooperatief U.A is 25% and the percentage of ownership is 10%.
2. The governance rules of Terminal Exportador De Santos S.A meet the definition of a joint control, therefore this investment qualifies as a joint venture.

Investments in associates and joint ventures include a goodwill of US$7 million as of 30 June 2019 and 31 December 2018.

Income statement (in millions of US Dollars)	**30 June 2019 6 months**	30 June 2018 6 months
Entities as listed above	-	4
Other entities[1]	-	(4)
Share of profit (loss) in investments in associates and joint ventures	**-**	**-**

1. In 2018, mainly relates to losses incurred in South-African associates and joint ventures.

A summary of the financial information of the companies listed above is as follows:

Balance sheet (in millions of US Dollars)	**30 June 2019**	31 December 2018
Non-current assets	929	780
Current assets	861	593
Total Assets	1,790	1,373
Non-current liabilities	414	286
Current liabilities	735	451
Total Liabilities	1,149	737
Net Equity	641	636
Equity - Owners of the Company share	**193**	**188**

Income statement (in millions of US Dollars)	**30 June 2019 6 months**	30 June 2018 6 months
Revenue	794	968
Net income	7	15
Share of profit (loss) in investments in associates and joint ventures	**-**	**4**

8. Other investments, deposits and sundry

As of 30 June 2019 and 31 December 2018, other investments, deposits and sundry consist of the following:

(in millions of US Dollars)	30 June 2019	31 December 2018
Non-current financial assets at amortized cost	1,135	1,123
Long-term loans to related parties	*1,059*	*1,059*
Deposits and others	*76*	*64*
Non-current financial assets at fair value through profit and loss	176	171
Total non-current financial assets	1,311	1,294
Tax credits	*411*	*411*
Long-term advances to suppliers	*9*	*8*
Total non-current non-financial assets	420	419
	1,731	**1,713**

As of 30 June 2019 and 31 December 2018, the long-term loans to related parties mainly include a loan granted by LDC to LDCNH in the amount of US$1,051 million with maturity in 2023.

As of 30 June 2019 and 31 December 2018, the non-current financial assets at fair value through profit and loss include, respectively, US$171 million and US$165 million, related to loans granted to the joint venture partner Infragos Consortium BV (whose rights and obligations have now been transferred to Infracis Holding N.V. ("IH")) for the development and construction of a deep sea grains terminal at the Taman peninsula in southern Russia (the "Project" and the "Loan").
The Loan (which is repayable cash or convertible into additional 15% membership interests in the Dutch joint venture vehicle, and was due at the terminal completion date or as of 31 December 2018, whichever was the sooner) was granted under a Basis Joint Venture Agreement between Louis Dreyfus Company Logistics Holland B.V. ("LDCLH") and IH, dated 9 March 2012, a Long Form Joint Venture Agreement between Louis Dreyfus Company Suisse S.A., LDCLH (together, "LDC"), Cisagri Holland Cooperatif U.A., Agroholding Taman LLC and IH, dated 26 July 2012 and a Loan Agreement between LDCLH, IH and Isler Resources Limited, also dated 26 July 2012.
As of 4 October 2019, the Loan has not been repaid and the membership interests have not been transferred to LDCLH.
The Project is currently delayed, and the parties have commenced arbitration proceedings in London, dealing with mutual claims by LDC and IH arising out of the Project to date. The arbitration panel has been constituted. In accordance with our LDC external legal counsel opinion, the Group considers that this legal dispute shall not interfere with the Project activities and that LDC has good prospects of successfully asserting and defending the claims brought by and against it in the arbitration.

9. Inventories

As of 30 June 2019 and 31 December 2018, inventories consist of the following:

(in millions of US Dollars)	30 June 2019	31 December 2018 restated
Trading inventories	4,076	4,086
Finished goods	459	613
Raw materials	222	244
Inventories (gross value)	4,757	4,943
Depreciation of non-trading inventories	(3)	(3)
Inventories (net value)	**4,754**	**4,940**

Cost of goods sold and cost of derivatives held for trading purposes are presented in cost of sales. The breakdown of this information is not meaningful due to the activity of the Group.

The inventories held by Macrofertil Ghana Ltd. (Fertilizers & Inputs business) as of 30 June 2019 and as of 31 December 2018 respectively amounting to US$9 million and US$10 million were reclassified to held-for-sale assets (Refer to Note 2) and therefore not included in the above table. These inventories consisted of finished goods.

10. Biological assets

The Group owns biological assets located in Brazil consisting of oranges growing until point of harvest. As of 30 June 2019 and 31 December 2018, the Group owns 39 mature orange groves, which generally sustain around 17 years of production.

Changes in biological assets, for the six-month period ended 30 June 2019 and for the year ended 31 December 2018, are as follows:

(in millions of US Dollars)	30 June 2019	31 December 2018
Balance at 1 January	56	60
Acquisitions and capitalized expenditure	16	62
Decrease due to harvest	(11)	(73)
Change in fair value	(2)	7
Closing Balance	**59**	**56**

Biological assets are measured at fair value less cost to sell using the discounted expected future cash flow method, as detailed in Note 2 under heading "Use of Estimates" in the consolidated financial statements as of 31 December 2018.

The expected future cash flows are determined based on the expected volume yields in number of boxes and the price for an orange box derived from available market prices. This price is net of picking, handling and freight costs, among others, considered based on internal assumptions, to determine the net value less cost to sell. This amount is subsequently discounted to present value. The following assumptions have a significant impact on the valuation of the Group's biological assets:

	30 June 2019	31 December 2018
Number of trees (in thousands)	13,341	13,076
Expected yields (in number of boxes)[1]	18,565	23,145
Price of a box of oranges (in US$)	6.25	6.25
Discount rate	7.38%	7.38%

1. Expected yields as of 30 June 2019 were reviewed considering quantities harvested.

11. Financial instruments

Financial instruments are subject to various risks, including market value fluctuations, foreign currency, counterparty credit and liquidity risks. In addition to managing market and foreign currency risk, the Group implemented a strong monitoring of counterparty credit and ensured the availability of sufficient cash in order to reduce its liquidity risk. At each financial period end, the Group has a policy of accruing its receivables and unrealized gains with counterparties that are deemed at risk.

Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of assets and liabilities held by the Group including financial instruments, physical commodities, industrial and biological assets will fluctuate due to changes in market variables such as spot and forward commodity prices, price spreads, volatilities and foreign exchange rates.

The Group classifies exposures to market risk into either trading or non-trading activities. The Group manages market risk for trading activities by diversifying exposures; controlling position natures, sizes and maturities; performing stress testing; and monitoring risk limits under the supervision of the Market Risk function and the Macro Committee. Limits are established for the level of acceptable risk at a corporate level and are allocated at platform and profit center levels. Compliance with the limits is reported daily.

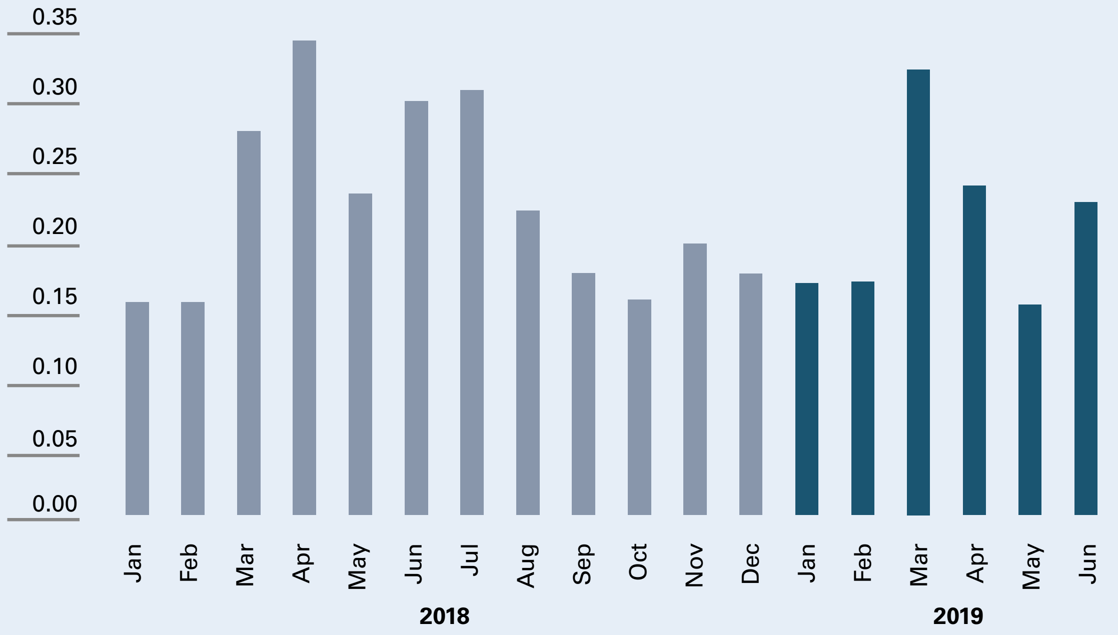
Limits are based on a daily measure of market risk exposure referred to as value at risk (VaR). The VaR that the Group measures is a model-based estimate grounded upon various assumptions such as that the long-normality of price returns; and on conventions such as the use of exponentially weighted historical data in order to put more emphasis on the latest market information.

The VaR computed hence represents an estimate, expressed at a statistical confidence level of 95%, of the potential loss that is not expected to be exceeded should the current market risk position remain unchanged for one day. The use of a 95% confidence level means that, within a one-day horizon, losses exceeding the VaR figure are not expected to occur statistically more than once every twenty (trading) days.

The VaR may be under or over-estimated due to the assumptions placed on risk factors and historical correlations and volatilities in market prices, and the probability of large market moves may be underestimated per the normal distribution as well as due to significant market, weather, geopolitical or other events.

The monthly average of VaR as percentage of Group Equity corresponds to the average over a month of the VaR computed daily as percentage of Group Equity at the beginning of each quarter. It consists of the following:

Average VaR as a % of Group Equity



During the six-month period ended 30 June 2019 and the year ended 31 December 2018, the monthly average Group VaR for trading activities has been less than 1% of Stockholders' equity. The average VaR for the Group reached 0.21% over the six-month period ended 30 June 2019, compared to 0.23% over the year ended 31 December 2018.

VaR is only one of the risk metrics within a wider risk management system applied within the Group.

Foreign currency risk

The Group operates internationally and is therefore exposed to changes in foreign currency exchange for its assets and liabilities denominated in a currency different from the functional currency of each entity. Each entity within the Group enters into foreign exchange derivative contracts to hedge its exposures back to its own functional currency.

The operating current assets and liabilities are denominated in the following currencies before hedge as of 30 June 2019 and 31 December 2018:

	30 June 2019					
(in millions of US Dollars)	US Dollar	Chinese Yuan	Euro	Brazilian Real	Other currencies	**Total**
Inventories - gross value	3,763	767	109	4	114	**4,757**
Biological assets	59	-	-	-	-	**59**
Trade and other receivables - gross value	4,303	133	314	294	428	**5,472**
Derivative assets - gross value	1,435	60	5	-	11	**1,511**
Margin deposits	468	139	2	-	11	**620**
Current tax assets	-	2	3	-	73	**78**
Assets	10,028	1,101	433	298	637	**12,497**
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	4,189	177	116	360	314	**5,156**
Derivative liabilities	1,189	45	30	-	10	**1,274**
Current tax liabilities	2	1	5	5	26	**39**
Liabilities	5,380	223	151	365	350	**6,469**
Net Current Assets and Liabilities	**4,648**	**878**	**282**	**(67)**	**287**	**6,028**

	31 December 2018 restated					
(in millions of US Dollars)	US Dollar	Chinese Yuan	Euro	Brazilian Real	Other currencies	**Total**
Inventories - gross value	4,009	733	131	11	59	**4,943**
Biological assets	56	-	-	-	-	**56**
Trade and other receivables - gross value	3,436	164	324	227	463	**4,614**
Derivative assets - gross value	1,364	98	7	3	15	**1,487**
Margin deposits	247	138	6	-	16	**407**
Current tax assets	-	2	3	4	62	**71**
Assets	9,112	1,135	471	245	615	**11,578**
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	2,886	205	125	290	339	**3,845**
Derivative liabilities	1,094	22	11	3	11	**1,141**
Current tax liabilities	2	5	5	4	26	**42**
Liabilities	3,982	232	141	297	376	**5,028**
Net Current Assets and Liabilities	**5,130**	**903**	**330**	**(52)**	**239**	**6,550**

As of 30 June 2019 and 31 December 2018, around 90% of the Net Current Assets and Liabilities are denominated in the same currency before hedge as the functional currency of the legal entity they relate to.

Counterparty risk

The Group is engaged in the business of trading diversified commodities and commodity-related products. Accordingly, a substantial portion of the Group's trade receivables is towards other commodity trading companies. Margin deposits generally consist of deposits with commodity exchanges and brokers which hold such deposits in a custodial capacity. The Group's counterparty risk exposure from derivative financial instruments is limited to the current fair value of contracts with a positive fair value.

Performance risk on an open contract measures the risk of non-performance by the counterparty and is composed of:

- The mark-to-market exposure to date (if any) reflecting the cost to the Group if the contract is not fulfilled and has to be replaced in the open market under prevailing market conditions; and
- The potential future mark-to-market exposure reflecting the fact that the market price can move from the day of exposure calculation to the delivery date/payment date versus the current market price.

The Group has implemented risk management procedures to monitor its exposures and to minimize counterparty risk. These procedures include initial credit and limit approvals, margin requirements, master netting arrangements, letters of credit and other guarantees.

The Group's trade receivables include debtors with a net carrying amount of US$592 million that are past due as of 30 June 2019. The credit quality of financial assets that are neither past due nor impaired is assessed by reference to credit ratings or to historical information about counterparty default rates.

	30 June 2019			31 December 2018		
(in millions of US Dollars)	Gross value	Provision	**Net value**	Gross value	Provision	**Net value**
Not due	3,987	(8)	**3,979**	3,537	(7)	**3,530**
Due since < 3 months	414	(4)	**410**	309	(6)	**303**
Due since 3-6 months	73	(3)	**70**	33	(3)	**30**
Due since 6 months-1 year	46	(8)	**38**	70	(8)	**62**
Due since > 1 year	156	(82)	**74**	137	(76)	**61**
Closing Balance	**4,676**	**(105)**	**4,571**	**4,086**	**(100)**	**3,986**
Including:						
Trade receivables	*2,475*	*(78)*	***2,397***	*2,345*	*(78)*	***2,267***
Prepayments and advances to suppliers	*1,085*	*(6)*	***1,079***	*833*	*(3)*	***830***
Staff and tax receivables	*385*	*(16)*	***369***	*392*	*(15)*	***377***
Other receivables	*108*	*(5)*	***103***	*108*	*(4)*	***104***
Margin deposits	*620*	-	***620***	*407*	-	***407***
Financial advances to related parties	*3*	-	***3***	*1*	-	***1***

Political and country risk

In its cross-border operations, the Group is exposed to country risk associated with a country's overall political, economic, financial, regulatory and commercial situations. The Group does not seek to retain country risk and it is the trade finance, insurance and credit risk departments' duty to seek solutions to mitigate political and country risk by transferring or covering them with major financial institutions or insurance companies.

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk arises in the general funding of the Group's commodity trading activities and in the management of positions. It includes both the risk of being unable to fund the Group's portfolio of assets at appropriate maturities and rates, and the risk of being unable to liquidate a position in a timely manner at a reasonable price.

Management of the liquidity profile is designed to ensure that the Group has access to the funds necessary to cover maturing liabilities. Sources of funds include interest-bearing and non-interest-bearing deposits, bank notes, trading account liabilities, repurchase agreements, long-term debt, and borrowing arrangements.

The Group holds operating assets that are expected to generate cash inflows that will be available to meet cash outflows arising from operating liabilities. In the trading business, settling commodity contracts and liquidating trading inventories, by exchanging the commodity for cash before the contractual maturity term is a usual practice. The liquidity risk is consequently measured by allocating liabilities to the earliest estimated period on which the counterparty can require repayment, and assets to the earliest estimated period on which the Group can realize in cash these assets without any significant discount from market value. This measurement takes into consideration the market depth and price sensitivity to significant transaction volumes. The inclusion of information on non-financial items is necessary to understand the Group's liquidity risk management, as the liquidity is managed on a net asset and liability basis. The table below summarizes the liquidity profile of the Group's operating assets and liabilities carrying amounts as of 30 June 2019 and 31 December 2018.

	30 June 2019				31 December 2018 restated			
(in millions of US Dollars)	Under 3 months	3 to 6 months	Over 6 months	**Total**	Under 3 months	3 to 6 months	Over 6 months	**Total**
Trading inventories	3,970	102	4	**4,076**	3,860	222	4	**4,086**
Derivative assets	1,304	82	123	**1,509**	1,230	82	172	**1,484**
Trade and other receivables	4,453	628	286	**5,367**	3,792	402	320	**4,514**
Derivative liabilities	(1,120)	(93)	(61)	**(1,274)**	(989)	(61)	(91)	**(1,141)**
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	(4,673)	(425)	(58)	**(5,156)**	(3,671)	(122)	(52)	**(3,845)**
Total Assets net of Liabilities	**3,934**	**294**	**294**	**4,522**	**4,222**	**523**	**353**	**5,098**

The schedule below analyses the Group's financial interests (excluding those related to Lease liabilities under IFRS 16) that will be settled on future periods based on the short-term debt (excluding repurchase agreements and bank overdrafts) and long-term financing as of 30 June 2019 and 31 December 2018. These interests are grouped into maturity based on the contractual maturity date of the interests.

(in millions of US Dollars)	**30 June 2019**	31 December 2018
Maturity < 1 year	186	186
Maturity between 1-2 years	118	122
Maturity between 2-3 years	75	82
Maturity between 3-4 years	44	50
Maturity between 4-5 years	16	26
Maturity > 5 years[1]	69	73
Interests future cash outflows related to short-term debt and long-term financing existing at closing date	**508**	**539**
of which:		
Fixed rate	314	372
Floating rate	194	167

1. It includes future interests on a financial debt contracted in Brazil in 2018 and maturing up to 2035.

Interest rate risk

As of 30 June 2019 and 31 December 2018, the allocation of Group financing between fixed and floating interest rates is as follows:

(in millions of US Dollars)	**30 June 2019**	31 December 2018
Fixed rate	3,281	3,713
Floating rate	4,519	3,998
Total Short-term Debt and Long-term Financing	**7,800**	**7,711**

(For further details, refer to Notes 16 and 17).

The Group considers as floating rate any short-term debt, which initial contractual maturity is below six months.

Categories of financial assets and liabilities

As of 30 June 2019, the different categories of financial assets and liabilities are as follows:

(in millions of US Dollars)	Assets at fair value through profit and loss	Derivatives at fair value through OCI - Cash Flow Hedges	Assets at amortized cost	Non-financial assets	**Total**
Other investments, deposits and sundry	176	-	1,135	420	**1,731**
Total Non-Current Assets	176	-	1,135	420	**1,731**
Financial advances to related parties	-	-	3	-	**3**
Trade and other receivables	-	-	4,498	869	**5,367**
Derivative assets	1,498	11	-	-	**1,509**
Margin deposits	-	-	620	-	**620**
Other financial assets at fair value through profit and loss	450	-	-	-	**450**
Cash and cash equivalents	400	-	337	-	**737**
Total Current Assets	2,348	11	5,458	869	**8,686**
Total Assets	**2,524**	**11**	**6,593**	**1,289**	**10,417**

(in millions of US Dollars)	Liabilities at fair value through profit and loss	Derivatives at fair value through OCI - Cash Flow Hedges	Liabilities at amortized cost	Non-financial liabilities	**Total**
Long-term debt	-	-	3,242	-	**3,242**
Other non-current liabilities	-	-	66	10	**76**
Total Non-Current Liabilities	-	-	3,308	10	**3,318**
Short-term debt	-	-	4,765	-	**4,765**
Current portion of long-term debt	-	-	80	-	**80**
Financial advances from related parties	-	-	178	-	**178**
Accounts payable and accrued expenses (excluding Margin deposit liabilities)	-	-	4,496	632	**5,128**
Margin deposit liabilities	-	-	28	-	**28**
Derivative liabilities	1,242	32	-	-	**1,274**
Total Current Liabilities	1,242	32	9,547	632	**11,453**
Total Liabilities	**1,242**	**32**	**12,855**	**642**	**14,771**

As of 31 December 2018, the different categories of financial assets and liabilities were as follows:

(in millions of US Dollars)	Assets at fair value through profit and loss	Derivatives at fair value through OCI - Cash Flow Hedges	Assets at amortized cost	Non-financial assets	Total
Other investments, deposits and sundry	171	-	1,123	419	**1,713**
Total Non-Current Assets	**171**	**-**	**1,123**	**419**	**1,713**
Financial advances to related parties	-	-	1	-	**1**
Trade and other receivables	-	-	3,471	1,043	**4,514**
Derivative assets	1,475	9	-	-	**1,484**
Margin deposits	-	-	407	-	**407**
Other financial assets at fair value through profit and loss	173	-	-	-	**173**
Cash and cash equivalents	332	-	458	-	**790**
Total Current Assets	**1,980**	**9**	**4,337**	**1,043**	**7,369**
Total Assets	**2,151**	**9**	**5,460**	**1,462**	**9,082**

(in millions of US Dollars)	Liabilities at fair value through profit and loss	Derivatives at fair value through OCI - Cash Flow Hedges	Liabilities at amortized cost	Non-financial liabilities	Total
Long-term debt	-	-	2,777	-	**2,777**
Other non-current liabilities	-	-	68	10	**78**
Total Non-Current Liabilities	**-**	**-**	**2,845**	**10**	**2,855**
Short-term debt	-	-	4,704	-	**4,704**
Current portion of long-term debt	-	-	230	-	**230**
Financial advances from related parties	-	-	202	-	**202**
Accounts payable and accrued expenses (excluding Margin deposit liabilities)	-	-	3,515	304	**3,819**
Margin deposit liabilities	-	-	26	-	**26**
Derivative liabilities	1,107	34	-	-	**1,141**
Total Current Liabilities	**1,107**	**34**	**8,677**	**304**	**10,122**
Total Liabilities	**1,107**	**34**	**11,522**	**314**	**12,977**

Classification of derivative financial instruments

As of 30 June 2019 and 31 December 2018, derivative financial instruments are as follows:

	30 June 2019		31 December 2018 restated	
(in millions of US Dollars)	Assets	Liabilities	Assets	Liabilities
Forward purchase and sale agreements	755	507	771	446
Forward foreign exchange contracts	543	520	432	441
Futures	139	74	231	85
Options	56	16	11	2
Swaps	7	125	33	133
Provision on derivative assets	(2)	-	(3)	-
Derivatives at fair value through profit and loss	**1,498**	**1,242**	**1,475**	**1,107**
Forward foreign exchange contracts	11	14	3	44
Swaps	-	18	6	(10)
Derivatives at fair value through OCI - Cash Flow Hedges	**11**	**32**	**9**	**34**
Total Derivatives	**1,509**	**1,274**	**1,484**	**1,141**

In the normal course of operations, the Group enters into various derivative financial instruments involving future settlement. These transactions include futures, forward purchase and sale agreements, and option contracts that are executed either on regulated exchanges or in the over-the-counter ("OTC") market.

Futures contracts are exchange-traded contractual commitments either to receive or deliver a standard amount or value of a commodity or financial instrument at a specified future date and price. Futures exchanges typically require the parties to provide as security "initial margins" and additional cash deposits for "variation margins", based upon market value fluctuations. OTC contracts, which may or may not require the payment of initial margins or variation margins, involve parties who have agreed either to exchange cash payments or deliver/receive the underlying commodity or financial instrument. Option contracts are contractual agreements that give the purchaser the right, but not the obligation, to purchase or sell a financial instrument or commodity, at a predetermined price.

As of 30 June 2019, the Group recognized a provision on derivative assets of US$2 million on performance risk to offset unrealized gains on counterparties identified as being at risk by the credit management department. As of 31 December 2018, this provision was US$3 million.

Derivatives at fair value through OCI - cash flow hedges

Forward foreign exchange contracts mainly relate to the hedge of foreign currency risk of future capital expenditure, production costs and commercial and administrative expenses in Brazilian Real. Since 2018, the contracts also relate to the hedge of foreign currency risk of a long-term financing line (principal and interests) in Brazilian Real. Such contracts represent as of 30 June 2019 a total US$590 million nominal value and are effective until 2035 with an average fixed exchange rate of 3.95 Brazilian Real to US Dollar.

The Group enters into interest-rate swap contracts in North America to hedge against fluctuation in international interest rates (Libor) on the floating rate exposure of its debt. These operations represent as of 30 June 2019 a total US$1,330 million nominal value effective until 2024 with an average three-month libor rate fixed at 2.57% per year.

In 2013, the Group entered into cross-currency swap contracts in order to hedge the currency and interest exposures of the two unrated senior bonds issued by LDC during the same year. The hedge on the exposure linked to future interest payments on these bonds is booked at fair value through OCI as a cash flow hedge. The hedge on currency exposure is booked at fair value through profit and loss impacting "Finance Costs, net" in the income statement (Refer to Note 24). In July 2018, LDC repaid the €400 million unrated senior bond and settled the corresponding cross-currency swap representing a total repayment amount of US$528 million. As of 30 June 2019, the remaining cross-currency swap is effective until 2020 and is linked to the €500 million unrated senior bond.

Fair value hierarchy

The Group uses the following hierarchy for determining and disclosing the fair value of assets and liabilities by valuation technique:

- Level 1: quoted (unadjusted) prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities;
- Level 2: techniques that use inputs that have a significant effect on the recorded fair value that are based on observable, either directly or indirectly, market data; and
- Level 3: techniques that use inputs that have a significant effect on the recorded fair value that are not based on observable market data.

There was no transfer between levels during the year.

The following table shows an analysis of assets and liabilities recorded at fair value by level of the fair value hierarchy as of 30 June 2019 and 31 December 2018:

	30 June 2019				31 December 2018 restated			
(in millions of US Dollars)	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	**Total**	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	**Total**
Biological assets	-	-	59	**59**	-	-	56	**56**
Trading inventories	58	3,929	89	**4,076**	62	3,869	155	**4,086**
Derivative assets	188	1,300	21	**1,509**	244	1,204	36	**1,484**
Forward purchase and sale agreements	-	*734*	*21*	***755***	-	*735*	*36*	***771***
Forward foreign exchange contracts	*6*	*548*	-	***554***	*3*	*432*	-	***435***
Futures	*139*	-	-	***139***	*231*	-	-	***231***
Options	*43*	*13*	-	***56***	*10*	*1*	-	***11***
Swaps	-	*7*	-	***7***	-	*39*	-	***39***
Provision on derivative assets	-	*(2)*	-	***(2)***	-	*(3)*	-	***(3)***
Other financial assets at fair value through profit and loss (current and non-current)	420	7	199	**626**	138	8	198	**344**
Total Assets	**666**	**5,236**	**368**	**6,270**	**444**	**5,081**	**445**	**5,970**
Derivative liabilities	86	1,182	6	**1,274**	92	1,041	8	**1,141**
Forward purchase and sale agreements	-	*501*	*6*	***507***	-	*438*	*8*	***446***
Forward foreign exchange contracts	*4*	*530*	-	***534***	*5*	*480*	-	***485***
Futures	*74*	-	-	***74***	*85*	-	-	***85***
Options	*8*	*8*	-	***16***	*2*	-	-	***2***
Swaps	-	*143*	-	***143***	-	*123*	-	***123***
Total Liabilities	**86**	**1,182**	**6**	**1,274**	**92**	**1,041**	**8**	**1,141**

Biological assets are valued using a financial model based on discounted cash flows (income approach) that was developed by an external valuation firm (Refer to Note 10).

Trading inventories are valued at fair value based on observable prices (if and when available) such as commodity futures exchange quotations, broker or dealer quotations, or market transactions in either listed or OTC markets and adjusted for differences in local markets and quality since the exchange quoted-price represents contracts that have standardized terms for commodity, quantity, future delivery period, delivery location and commodity quality or grade. When a substantial portion of observable inputs is used to estimate the fair value of the trading inventory, it is classified as Level 2. When unobservable inputs have a significant impact on the measurement of fair value, the trading inventory is classified as Level 3.

Fair value for the forward purchase and sale agreements is estimated based on exchange-quoted price adjusted for differences in local markets. These differences are generally determined using inputs from broker or dealer quotations or market transactions in either listed or OTC markets. When observable inputs are available for the full term of the contract, it is classified as Level 2. When unobservable inputs have a significant impact on the measurement of the fair value, the contract is classified as Level 3.

Other financial assets at fair value through profit and loss mainly include investments in equity instruments and bonds classified as Level 1 if they are listed and Level 3 if they are not. They also include investments in structured deposits, classified as Level 2, and loans to commercial partners that do not meet the SPPI requirements, classified as Level 3.

12. Trade and other receivables

As of 30 June 2019 and 31 December 2018, trade and other receivables consist of the following:

	30 June 2019			31 December 2018		
(in millions of US Dollars)	Gross value	Provision	**Net value**	Gross value	Provision	**Net value**
Trade receivables	2,475	(78)	**2,397**	2,345	(78)	**2,267**
Accrued receivables	1,356	-	**1,356**	888	-	**888**
Prepayments and advances to suppliers	1,085	(6)	**1,079**	833	(3)	**830**
Staff and tax receivables	385	(16)	**369**	392	(15)	**377**
Prepaid expenses	63	-	**63**	48	-	**48**
Other receivables	108	(5)	**103**	108	(4)	**104**
	5,472	**(105)**	**5,367**	**4,614**	**(100)**	**4,514**

The trade and other receivables held by Macrofertil Ghana Ltd. (Fertilizers & Inputs business) as of 30 June 2019 and as of 31 December 2018 amounting to US$5 million at both closing dates were reclassified to held-for-sale assets (Refer to Note 2) and therefore not included in the above table.

As of 30 June 2019, the amount of the provision for trade and other receivables is US$(105) million (US$(100) million as of 31 December 2018). The changes in the provision on trade and other receivables are as follows:

(in millions of US Dollars)	**30 June 2019**	31 December 2018
Balance at 1 January	(100)	(128)
Increase in provision[1]	(15)	(19)
Reversal of provision[2]	10	46
Change in list of consolidated companies	-	(1)
Foreign currency translation adjustment	-	2
Closing Balance	**(105)**	**(100)**

1. During the six-month period ended 30 June 2019, the increase in provision mainly corresponded to default risk on various customers for US$8 million for their estimated non-recoverable portions (US$16 million as of 31 December 2018) and to provisions on VAT for US$4 million (US$3 million as of 31 December 2018).
2. During the six-month period ended 30 June 2019, the reversal of provision mainly corresponded to provisions for receivables for US$8 million and to provisions on VAT for US$2 million. During the year ended 31 December 2018, the reversal of provision mainly corresponded to provisions for receivables reversed for US$25 million and to provisions on fiscal receivables for US$15 million.

13. Other financial assets at fair value through profit and loss

As of 30 June 2019 and 31 December 2018, other financial assets at fair value through profit and loss consist of the following:

(in millions of US Dollars)	**30 June 2019**	31 December 2018
Financial assets held for trading purpose	184	93
Short-term securities (maturity > 3 months)[1]	161	42
Investments in equity instruments	105	38
	450	**173**

1. Including US$6 million of securities pledged as collaterals for exchange as of 30 June 2019 and 31 December 2018.

14. Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents as of 30 June 2019 and 31 December 2018 are as follows:

(in millions of US Dollars)	30 June 2019	31 December 2018
Short-term securities (maturity < 3 months)[1]	400	332
Cash	337	458
	737	**790**

1 .Including US$1 million of securities pledged as collaterals for exchange as of 30 June 2019 and 31 December 2018.

Short-term securities are valued based on adjusted quoted prices and therefore classified as level 2 under the fair value hierarchy defined in Note 11.

As of 30 June 2019 and 31 December 2018, there is no material difference between the historical value of cash and cash equivalents and their fair value.

15. Equity

(in millions of US Dollars)	30 June 2019	31 December 2018 restated
Issued capital	1	1
Share premium	1,586	1,586
Retained earnings	3,156	3,512
Other reserves	(124)	(125)
Equity attributable to Owners of the Company	4,619	4,974
Non-controlling Interests	6	8
Total Equity	**4,625**	**4,982**

The stockholder's equity and non-controlling interests disclosed in the financial statements correspond to the equity used by the management when assessing performance.

Capital

When managing capital, the objectives of the Group are to safeguard its ability to continue as a going concern so that it can provide returns to shareholders, bring benefits to its other partners and optimize the structure of capital in order to reduce its cost.

As of 30 June 2019 and 31 December 2018, the capital of LDC is composed of 100,000,000 shares, with a 0.01 euro nominal value each, that are issued and fully paid. During the six-month period ended 30 June 2019, LDC distributed US$428 million as dividends to LDCNH, corresponding to a dividend payment of US$4.28 per share. These US$428 million dividends were distributed in relation to the results of the year 2018 as well as a remaining portion of the proceeds from the sale of the Metals business.

During the year ended 31 December 2018, LDC distributed US$411 million as dividends to LDCNH, corresponding to a dividend payment of US$4.11 per share. These US$411 million dividends were distributed in relation to the results of the years 2016 and 2017 as well as a portion of the proceeds from the sale of Metals business.

Other reserves

Other Reserves as of 30 June 2019 and 31 December 2018 relate to:

	30 June 2019				31 December 2018			
(in millions of US Dollars)	Pre-tax	Tax	Non-controlling share	Owners of the Company share	Pre-tax	Tax	Non-controlling share	Owners of the Company share
Other comprehensive income	(147)	(7)	(5)	**(149)**	(157)	1	(6)	**(150)**
Deferred compensation	25	-	-	**25**	25	-	-	**25**
Other reserves	**(122)**	**(7)**	**(5)**	**(124)**	**(132)**	**1**	**(6)**	**(125)**

Other comprehensive income

Changes in other comprehensive income for the six-month periods ended 30 June 2019 and 30 June 2018 are as follows:

(in millions of US Dollars)	Cash flow and net investment hedges	Fixed assets revaluation reserve	Pensions	Foreign Currency translation adjustment	Total
Balance at 1 January 2019 - Owners of the Company share	(21)	6	19	(154)	**(150)**
of which:					
Pre-tax	(28)	7	25	(161)	**(157)**
Tax	7	-	(6)	-	**1**
Non-controlling share	-	1	-	(7)	**(6)**
Current period gains (losses)	(15)	-	(1)	3	**(13)**
Reclassification to profit and loss	13	-	-	-	**13**
Others	-	-	-	1	**1**
Other comprehensive income for the period – Owners of the Company share	(2)	-	(1)	4	**1**
of which:					
Pre-tax	6	-	(1)	5	**10**
Tax	(8)	-	-	-	**(8)**
Non-controlling share	-	-	-	1	**1**
Balance at 30 June 2019 - Owners of the Company share	(23)	6	18	(150)	**(149)**
of which:					
Pre-tax	(22)	7	24	(156)	**(147)**
Tax	(1)	-	(6)	-	**(7)**
Non-controlling share	-	1	-	(6)	**(5)**

(in millions of US Dollars)	Available-for-sale financial assets	Cash flow and net investment hedges	Fixed assets revaluation reserve	Pensions	Foreign Currency translation adjustment	Total
Balance at 1 January 2018 - Owners of the Company share	4	(13)	6	23	(113)	**(93)**
of which:						
Pre-tax	5	(16)	7	29	(119)	**(94)**
Tax	(1)	3	-	(6)	-	**(4)**
Non-controlling share	-	-	1	-	(6)	**(5)**
Current period gains (losses)	-	(46)	-	1	(20)	**(65)**
Reclassification to profit and loss	-	25	-	-	(1)	**24**
Change in accounting policy	(4)	-	-	-	-	**(4)**
Other comprehensive income for the period – Owners of the Company share	(4)	(21)	-	1	(21)	**(45)**
of which:						
Pre-tax	(5)	(36)	-	1	(22)	**(62)**
Tax	1	15	-	-	-	**16**
Non-controlling share	-	-	-	-	(1)	**(1)**
Balance at 30 June 2018 - Owners of the Company share	-	(34)	6	24	(134)	**(138)**
of which:						
Pre-tax	-	(52)	7	30	(141)	**(156)**
Tax	-	18	-	(6)	-	**12**
Non-controlling share	-	-	1	-	(7)	**(6)**

16. Long-term debt

As of 30 June 2019 and 31 December 2018, long-term debt consists of the following:

(in millions of US Dollars)	30 June 2019	31 December 2018
Non-current portion of long-term financing	3,016	2,777
Non-current portion of lease liabilities[1]	226	-
Non-current portion of long-term debt	3,242	2,777
Current portion of long-term financing	19	230
Current portion of lease liabilities[1]	61	-
Current portion of long-term debt	80	230
Total Long-term Debt	**3,322**	**3,007**

1. Refer to Note 27.

The tables below only refer to long-term financing.

The Group's long-term financing includes senior debts and bank loans. The maturity of long-term financing as of 30 June 2019 and 31 December 2018 can be analyzed as follows:

(in millions of US Dollars)	30 June 2019	31 December 2018
Maturity between 1-2 years[1]	823	770
Maturity between 2-3 years[2]	1,138	539
Maturity between 3-4 years[3]	607	795
Maturity between 4-5 years	281	505
Maturity > 5 years	167	168
Non-current portion of long-term financing	3,016	2,777
Maturity < 1 year	19	230
Current portion of long-term financing	19	230
Total Long-term Financing	**3,035**	**3,007**
of which:		
Fixed rate	2,178	2,296
Floating rate	857	711

1. As of 30 June 2019, this amount includes a €500 million, 7-year, 4.00% coupon unrated senior bond listed on the Luxembourg Stock Exchange issued by LDC on 4 December 2013 (swapped to US Dollars, refer to Note 11 under heading "Classification of Derivative Financial Instruments").
2. As of 30 June 2019, this amount includes a €400 million, 5-year, 4.00% coupon unrated senior bond listed on the Luxembourg Stock Exchange issued by LDC on 7 February 2017. This senior bond is partially used as a hedging instrument to hedge the net investments in the Euro subsidiaries of the Group.
3. As of 30 June 2019, this amount includes a US$300 million, 6-year, 5.25% coupon unrated senior bond listed on the Luxembourg Stock Exchange issued by LDC on 13 June 2017.

Certain portions of this financing, aggregating US$101 million as of 30 June 2019 and US$105 million as of 31 December 2018 are secured by mortgages on assets.

Certain senior debt and bank loans contain covenants that require maintenance of levels of working capital, net worth, ratios of debt to equity, dividend restrictions and limit of indebtedness.

The long-term financing outstanding is comprised of loans in the following currencies as of 30 June 2019 and 31 December 2018:

(in millions of US Dollars)	30 June 2019	31 December 2018
US Dollar	2,577	2,516
Euro	457	460
Canadian Dollar	-	29
Other currencies	1	2
Total Long-term Financing	**3,035**	**3,007**

The following is a comparative summary of long-term financing outstanding, current and non-current portions:

(in millions of US Dollars)	30 June 2019	31 December 2018
Bank loans, from 0.80% to 2.35% over LIBOR due through 2019 and 2020	158	262
Bank loans, from 0.90% to 1.35% over LIBOR due through 2021	255	270
Bank loans, from 0.70% to 3.0% over LIBOR due through 2022	193	110
Bank loans, from 0.70% to 2.5% over LIBOR due through 2024	186	3
Bank loans, from 3.10% to 5.00% over TJLP due through 2035	63	63
Other variable rates through 2022	2	3
Fixed rate through 2027	2,178	2,296
Total Long-term Financing	**3,035**	**3,007**

As of 30 June 2019, the main difference between the fair value of long-term financing and its historical value amounts to US$48 million. It relates to the unrated senior bonds for which fair value is US$1,368 million compared to US$1,320 million net book value.

The long-term financing as of 30 June 2019 and 31 December 2018 can be analyzed as follows:

(in millions of US Dollars)	30 June 2019	31 December 2018
Debt capital markets	1,320	1,302
Revolving credit facilities	500	450
Term loans from banks	1,215	1,255
Total Long-term Financing	**3,035**	**3,007**

Changes in long-term financing for the six-month period ended 30 June 2019 are as follows:

(in millions of US Dollars)	30 June 2019 6 months
Balance at 1 January	3,007
Proceeds from long-term financing	256
Repayment of long-term financing	(223)
Foreign exchange	(5)
Change in Other Reserves	1
Reclassification	(1)
Closing Balance	**3,035**

17. Short-term debt

The Group finances most of its short-term requirements through bank loans, acceptances and commercial paper. The underlying agreements require certain companies to maintain minimum levels of net worth and to meet various liquidity tests.

As of 30 June 2019 and 31 December 2018, short-term debt consists of the following:

(in millions of US Dollars)	30 June 2019	31 December 2018
Commercial paper	79	51
Bank loans	4,355	4,426
Bank overdrafts	272	201
Repurchase agreements	59	26
Total Short-term Debt	**4,765**	**4,704**
of which:		
Fixed rate	1,103	1,418
Floating rate	3,662	3,286

The bank overdraft held by Macrofertil Ghana Ltd. (Fertilizers & Inputs business) amounting to US$3 million as of 31 December 2018 was reclassified to held-for-sale liabilities (Refer to Note 2) and therefore not included in the above table. This bank overdraft is nil as of 30 June 2019.

The Group enters into repurchase agreements, which are arrangements involving the sale of securities at a specified price with an irrevocable commitment to repurchase the same or similar securities at a fixed price on a specified future date or with an open maturity.

As of 30 June 2019 and 31 December 2018, there is no significant difference between the historical value of the short-term debt and its fair value.

The outstanding short-term debt is denominated in the following currencies as of 30 June 2019 and 31 December 2018:

(in millions of US Dollars)	**30 June 2019**	31 December 2018
US Dollar	4,376	4,328
Chinese Yuan	262	202
Indonesian Rupiah	55	26
Euro	13	14
Russian Ruble	1	60
Other currencies	58	74
Total Short-term Debt	**4,765**	**4,704**

Changes in short-term debt for the six-month period ended 30 June 2019 are as follows:

(in millions of US Dollars)	**30 June 2019 6 months**
Balance at 1 January	4,704
Proceeds from short-term debt[1]	60
Foreign exchange	1
Closing Balance	**4,765**

1. For the six-month period ended 30 June 2019, includes changes in repurchase agreements (US$33 million) which are reported as changes in derivatives in the Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows.
Excludes changes in related parties advances amounting to US$13 million which are reported as "Proceeds from short-term debt and related parties loans and advances, net" in the Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows.

18. Retirement benefit obligations

As of 30 June 2019 and 31 December 2018, retirement benefit obligations consist of the following:

(in millions of US Dollars)	**30 June 2019**	31 December 2018
Long-term pension benefit	113	110
Post-retirement benefit	32	32
Other long-term employee benefits	5	5
Retirement benefit obligations	**150**	**147**
Net plan asset[1]	**(1)**	**(1)**

1. Included in "Trade and other receivables".

Current pension benefit and net plan asset are almost nil as of 30 June 2019 and 31 December 2018.

The Group maintains pension plans in various countries as prescribed by local laws and customs. The obligations of the Group to pay benefits upon retirement are provided for on an estimated annual basis. The estimates reflect assumptions as to future salary increases, employee turnover and mortality rates. The most significant retirement plans that require funding are in the United States.

As of 30 June 2019, no actuarial assumptions update was performed for the United States pension plans. The discount rate of Switzerland was decreased and generated a US$(1) million loss in "Other Comprehensive Income" increasing the liability by US$1 million.

19. Provisions

As of 30 June 2019 and 31 December 2018, provisions consist of the following:

(in millions of US Dollars)	**30 June 2019**	31 December 2018
Current provisions	1	2
Non-current provisions	48	38
	49	**40**

Changes in provisions for the six-month period ended 30 June 2019 and for the year ended 31 December 2018 are as follows:

(in millions of US Dollars)		**30 June 2019**			31 December 2018
Provisions for:	Tax and social risks	Litigations	Other	**Total**	**Total**
Balance at 1 January	28	3	9	**40**	68
Allowance	6	7	-	**13**	12
Reversal of used portion	(1)	-	-	**(1)**	(23)
Reversal of unused portion	(2)	-	(1)	**(3)**	(17)
Closing Balance	**31**	**10**	**8**	**49**	**40**

20. Income taxes

Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to offset the potential future equivalent of current tax assets and liabilities.

The consolidated deferred income tax assets (liabilities) as of 30 June 2019 and 31 December 2018 are as follows:

(in millions of US Dollars)	**30 June 2019**	31 December 2018 restated
Deferred income tax assets	209	196
Deferred income tax liabilities	(173)	(186)
	36	**10**

The consolidated net deferred income tax assets (liabilities) recorded as of 30 June 2019 and 31 December 2018 arise from:

(in millions of US Dollars)	**30 June 2019**	31 December 2018 restated
Tax benefits from carry forward losses	361	294
Unrealized exchange gains and losses	108	131
Non-monetary balance sheet items - Difference between tax and functional currencies	(254)	(276)
Fixed assets (other temporary differences)	(146)	(155)
Other temporary differences	64	70
Valuation allowance for deferred tax assets	(97)	(54)
	36	**10**

The valuation allowance for deferred tax assets is ascribed to available loss carry forwards for US$(96) million as of 30 June 2019 (US$(54) million as of 31 December 2018).

Changes in net deferred income tax assets (liabilities) are as follows:

(in millions of US Dollars)	**30 June 2019**	31 December 2018 restated
Balance at 1 January	10	32
Deferred tax recognized in Net income - continuing operations	37	5
Deferred tax recognized in Net income - discontinued operations	(2)	-
Change in list of consolidated companies[1]	-	1
Transfer to the head legal entity of Dutch tax unity	(1)	(28)
Deferred tax recognized in equity	(7)	2
Foreign currency translation adjustment	(1)	(2)
Closing Balance	**36**	**10**

1. In April 2018, the Group acquired 100% of the shares of Sinarmas Natural Resources Foodstuff Technology (Tianjin) Co. Ltd. renamed LDC (Tianjin) Food Technology Limited Liability Company (Refer to Note 4).

The reported tax expense differs from the computed theoretical income tax provision using the Netherlands's income tax rate of 25% during the six-month periods ended 30 June 2019 and 30 June 2018 for the following reasons:

(in millions of US Dollars)	**30 June 2019 6 months**	30 June 2018 restated 6 months
Theoretical income tax	(21)	(28)
Differences in income tax rates	20	34
Difference between local currency and functional currency[1]	6	(17)
Change in valuation of tax assets and net operating losses	(11)	-
Permanent differences on investments	-	7
Other permanent differences	(6)	(16)
Reported income tax	**(12)**	**(20)**

1. The functional currency impact is booked in non-US entities whose functional currency is the US Dollar instead of their local respective currencies. This line embeds the impact derived from the conversion, in US Dollars, of net current and deferred tax assets denominated in local currencies.

Taxes amounted to US$(12) million in June 2019 compared to US$(20) million one year before (continuing operations). The decrease in the reported tax expense is attributable to:

- A lower income before tax – continuing operations;
- Additional valuation allowances booked notably in Switzerland and South Africa; partially offset by
- Positive functional currency effects in Argentina. As of 30 June 2018, the negative functional currency impact is largely regarded the Group's Brazilian entities considering the devaluation of the Brazilian Reals.

21. Accounts payable and accrued expenses

Accounts payable and accrued expenses as of 30 June 2019 and 31 December 2018 consist of the following:

(in millions of US Dollars)	**30 June 2019**	31 December 2018
Trade payables	2,623	1,840
Accrued payables	1,629	1,430
Prepayments and advances received	601	209
Staff and tax payables	164	229
Margin deposits	28	26
Deferred income	30	30
Payable on purchase of fixed assets and investments	14	7
Other payables	67	74
	5,156	**3,845**

The accounts payable and accrued expenses held by Macrofertil Ghana Ltd. (Fertilizers & Inputs business) as of 30 June 2019 and as of 31 December 2018 amounting to US$1 million at both closing dates were reclassified to held-for-sale liabilities (Refer to Note 2) and therefore not included in the above table.

22. Other non-current liabilities

Other non-current liabilities as of 30 June 2019 and 31 December 2018 consist of the following:

(in millions of US Dollars)	**30 June 2019**	31 December 2018
Non-current tax and social liabilities	10	10
Debts associated to business combinations and put options	56	58
Others	10	10
	76	**78**

23. Net sales

Net sales consist of the following:

	30 June 2019 6 months			30 June 2018 restated 6 months		
(in millions of US Dollars)	Value Chain	Merchandizing	**Total**	Value Chain	Merchandizing	**Total**
Sales of goods	11,976	5,342	**17,318**	13,196	5,190	**18,386**
Income from services rendered	76	42	**118**	97	62	**159**
Other income	50	-	**50**	85	-	**85**
	12,102	**5,384**	**17,486**	**13,378**	**5,252**	**18,630**

24. Finance costs, net

Finance costs, net in the income statement can be analyzed as follows:

(in millions of US Dollars)	**30 June 2019 6 months**	30 June 2018 restated 6 months
Interest expense on financial debts	(185)	(201)
Interest expense on leases	(9)	-
Interest income	41	40
Foreign exchange	11	47
Net loss on derivatives	(13)	(47)
Other financial income and expense	21	20
	(134)	**(141)**

"Foreign exchange" and "Net loss on derivatives" lines need to be read jointly, totaling the net amount US$(2) million for the six-month period ended 30 June 2019 (nil for the six-month period ended 30 June 2018). The foreign exchange result is mainly attributable to the Euro depreciation over the six-month periods ended 30 June 2019 and 30 June 2018, affecting the unrated 2020 Euro-denominated bond (and unrated 2018 Euro-denominated bond as of 30 June 2018 which was reimbursed in July 2018); these impacts are offset in "Net loss on derivatives" line due to the Cross Currency Swaps in place (Refer to Note 11 under heading "Classification of Derivative Financial Instruments").

25. Foreign exchange

Foreign exchange results, excluding results from derivatives used for hedging foreign currency exposure, are allocated in the following lines of the income statement:

(in millions of US Dollars)	**30 June 2019 6 months**	30 June 2018 restated 6 months
Net sales	(3)	-
Cost of sales	13	(80)
Commercial and administrative expenses	(1)	1
Finance costs, net	11	47
	20	**(32)**

26. Gain on investments

Gain on investments in the income statement can be analyzed as follows:

(in millions of US Dollars)	**30 June 2019 6 months**	30 June 2018 6 months
Gain on sale of consolidated companies[1]	-	11
Gain on investments in associates and joint ventures	1	1
Gain (loss) on other financial assets at fair value through profit and loss	6	(5)
	7	**7**

1. In 2018, the gain derived from the sale of Macrofertil Australia Pty. Ltd. for US$4 million and from the finalization of the sale of the Africa-based Fertilizers and Inputs operations which lead to a US$7 million adjustment of the gain on sale (US$2 million gain on sale were already recognized in 2017).

27. Leases

The right-of-use assets are included within property, plant and equipment. Changes in the net value of the right-of-use assets for the six-month period ended 30 June 2019 are as follows:

	30 June 2019					
(in millions of US Dollars)	Land	Buildings and Offices	Machinery and Equipment	Vessels	Other tangible assets	**Total**
Balance at 1 January	**45**	**115**	**115**	**-**	**28**	**303**
New leases	-	3	10	6	1	**20**
Early terminations and disposals[1]	(5)	-	-	-	-	**(5)**
Depreciation of the period	(3)	(12)	(17)	(2)	(2)	**(36)**
Reclassification[2]	43	-	-	-	-	**43**
Foreign currency translation adjustment	-	-	(1)	-	-	**(1)**
Closing Balance	**80**	**106**	**107**	**4**	**27**	**324**

1. In 2019, the Group contributed a right-of-use of land into Tianjin Rongchuan Feed Co., Ltd. for US$5 million (Refer to Note 7).
2. The reclassification relates to right-of-use of lands previously included within the Group's fixed assets.

The lease liabilities are included within long-term debt and current portion of long-term debt. Changes in the lease liabilities for the six-month period ended 30 June 2019 are as follows:

	30 June 2019		
(in millions of US Dollars)	Non-current portion	Current portion	**Total**
Balance at 1 January	**241**	**60**	**301**
New leases	11	9	**20**
Payments	-	(32)	**(32)**
Reclassification	(25)	25	**-**
Foreign currency translation adjustment	(1)	(1)	**(2)**
Closing Balance	**226**	**61**	**287**

The maturity of the non-current lease liabilities as of 30 June 2019 can be analyzed as follows:

(in millions of US Dollars)	**30 June 2019**
Maturity between 1-2 years	45
Maturity between 2-3 years	35
Maturity between 3-4 years	27
Maturity between 4-5 years	19
Maturity > 5 years	100
Non-current portion of lease liabilities	**226**

The amounts recognized in the income statement are as follows:

(in millions of US Dollars)	30 June 2019 6 months
Variable lease expenses	(2)
Short-term lease expenses	(112)
Low-value asset lease expenses	-
Income from sub-leasing right-of-use assets	39

As of 30 June 2019, the total cash outflow for leases amounts to US$146 million.

At transition to IFRS 16, leases previously classified as operational leases under IAS 17 are considered when measuring the lease liabilities. As of 31 December 2018, the total leases and other commitments amounted to US$746 million, including US$346 million for operating leases. The reconciliation between this amount and the opening balance of leases liabilities as of 1 January 2019 is presented as follows:

(in millions of US Dollars)	
Operating leases commitments at 31 December 2018 - not discounted	**346**
Discount effect in accordance with IFRS 16	(97)
Adjustments[1]	52
Lease liabilities recognized at 1 January 2019	**301**

1. Including US$36 million of right-of-use of lands in Brazil in connection with agricultural partnership contracts, which were considered out of scope of IAS 17 and thus, not disclosed as operating lease commitments at 31 December 2018. The balance mainly relates to the impact of the revision of assumptions for leases maturities.

28. Commitments and contingencies

The Group is contingently liable on open letters of credit as follows:

(in millions of US Dollars)	30 June 2019	31 December 2018
Letters of credit:		
Bid and performance bonds	102	102
Commodity trading	830	617
	932	**719**

As of 30 June 2019, the Group has a commitment to purchase a minimum of 89 million boxes of oranges until 2034 (86 million boxes as of 31 December 2018), which as of 30 June 2019 price levels may represent a total amount of US$494 million (US$441 million as of 31 December 2018), out of which US$153 million may fall in the following twelve months.

As of 30 June 2019, the Group has a commitment to sell 114 thousand tons of frozen concentrate orange juice until 2021 (160 thousand tons as of 31 December 2018), which as of 30 June 2019 price levels may represent a total amount of US$210 million (US$329 million as of 31 December 2018).

As of 30 June 2019, the Group has a commitment to sell 267 thousand tons of not from concentrate juice until 2020 (338 thousand tons as of 31 December 2018), which as of 30 June 2019 price levels may represent a total amount of US$136 million (US$177 million as of 31 December 2018).

As of 30 June 2019, the Group has commitments to sell 18 thousand tons of other juice byproducts until 2020 (50 thousand tons as of 31 December 2018), which as of 30 June 2019 price levels may represent a total amount of US$49 million (US$110 million as of 31 December 2018).

As of 30 June 2019, the Group has a commitment to purchase 1,136 thousand tons of sugar (1,152 thousand tons as of 31 December 2018), which as of 30 June 2019 price levels may represent a total amount of US$660 million (US$671 million as of 31 December 2018). The Group also has a commitment to sell 418 thousand tons of refined sugar (398 thousand tons as of 31 December 2018) for US$325 million (US$307 million as of 31 December 2018).

As of 30 June 2019, the Group has a commitment to purchase fuel until August 2021 for 6 MMBtus (Million British Thermal Units) (9 MMBtus as of 31 December 2018) for an estimated amount of US$17 million (US$28 million as of 31 December 2018).

As of 30 June 2019, the Group has a commitment to sell 56 thousand tons of hulls and glycerin (54 thousand tons as of 31 December 2018) for an estimated amount of US$16 million (US$22 million as of 31 December 2018).

As of 30 June 2019, the Group has an approximate US$84 million of commitments (US$77 million as of 31 December 2018) mainly related to export terminals and to investments.

As of 30 June 2019, the Group received US$418 million of guarantees and collaterals (US$461 million as of 31 December 2018).

In addition, there are US$170 million of other commitments for capital expenditure as of 30 June 2019 (US$186 million as of 31 December 2018), including US$149 million guarantees as of 30 June 2019 (US$151 million as of 31 December 2018).

Audits from local tax authorities are carried out regularly and may dispute positions taken by the Group, in particular those regarding the allocation of income among various tax jurisdictions, value added taxes or export taxes. In accordance with its accounting policies, the Group may decide to record provisions when tax-related risks are considered probable to generate a payment to tax authorities.

During past years, LDC Argentina S.A. received several tax assessments challenging transfer prices used to price exports for different years between 2005 and 2012. As of 30 June 2019, these tax assessments amounted to US$71 million, compared to US$76 million as of 31 December 2018. LDC Argentina S.A. could receive additional tax notifications for subsequent years.
LDC Argentina S.A. also received tax assessments in connection with differences in export taxes paid in 2007 and 2008, amounting to US$90 million (unchanged compared to 31 December 2018).
Other large exporters and processors of cereals and other agricultural commodities have received similar tax assessments in this country. LDC Argentina S.A. has appealed these tax assessments to the relevant jurisdictions, considering they are without merit and that LDC Argentina S.A. has complied with all the applicable regulations.
As of 30 June 2019, LDC Argentina S.A. has reviewed the evaluation of all its tax positions. Based upon Argentine tax law as well as advice from its legal counsel, LDC Argentina S.A. still considers that its tax positions are suitable. However, LDC Argentina S.A. cannot predict the ultimate outcome of these ongoing or future examinations.

Louis Dreyfus Company LLC ("LDC LLC") and certain of its affiliates (including LDC) were named as defendants in a consolidated action in United States federal court in New York alleging manipulation and artificial inflation of the ICE Cotton No. 2 futures contracts for May 2011 and July 2011. The plaintiffs have proposed to bring the action as a class action. The defendants have filed an answer denying the claims in the action. No trial date has been scheduled in the case. This matter is in pre-trial proceedings and the Company cannot predict its ultimate outcome.

LDC LLC and one of its subsidiaries were named as defendants in lawsuits pending in various U.S. state and federal courts arising out of Syngenta AG and its affiliates' (Syngenta) marketing and distribution of genetically modified corn seed (containing the MIR 162 trait) in the United States. The Louis Dreyfus Company companies and other grain companies were named as defendants in numerous individual and purported class action suits filed by farmers and other parties in several U.S. state and federal courts beginning in the fourth quarter of 2015, alleging that the Louis Dreyfus Company companies and other grain companies were negligent in failing, among other things, to screen for genetically modified corn. Those actions (other than the action filed in federal and state courts in Illinois) were consolidated for pretrial proceedings in a multidistrict litigation (MDL) proceeding in federal court. In 2016 and 2017, the MDL court and the federal and state courts in Illinois granted motions to dismiss the claims against the Louis Dreyfus Company companies and the other grain companies in all cases where Louis Dreyfus Company companies were named as defendants. Although named as a defendant in the above-described cases, LDC was only required to respond to the complaint in one of the cases and was dismissed on the same grounds as LDC LLC. Plaintiffs have the right to appeal the dismissals of those actions.

In December 2018, approximately 170 new cases were filed by farmers and other parties naming LDC LLC, one of its subsidiaries and LDC as defendants and making similar allegations as in the cases described above. The Louis Dreyfus Company defendants have filed a motion to dismiss these cases.

In October 2016, a subsidiary of LDC LLC brought an action in U.S. federal court against Syngenta for damages arising out of Syngenta's marketing and distribution of genetically modified corn seed (containing the MIR 162 trait) in the United States. The action sought damages in excess of US$30 million. Syngenta moved to dismiss the action, which the court granted in part. This case and a related case brought by other Louis Dreyfus Company companies in Minnesota state court have been dismissed with prejudice pursuant to a confidential settlement agreement with Syngenta entered into by LDC LLC and other Louis Dreyfus Company companies that were plaintiffs in the two cases.

In 2017, Syngenta filed claims in federal and state court in Illinois and in state court in Iowa against Louis Dreyfus Company companies and other grain companies seeking indemnification or contribution for any damages recovered by the plaintiffs in the underlying actions relating to Syngenta's marketing and distribution of genetically modified corn. The Louis Dreyfus Company defendants, along with other grain companies, moved to dismiss the actions. The claims by Syngenta have been dismissed with prejudice pursuant to the confidential settlement agreement described above.

There are various claims and ongoing regulatory investigations asserted against and by the Group that, in the opinion of counsel, based on a review of the present stages of such claims in the aggregate, should not have a material effect on the Group's financial position or future operating results.

29. Share-based payment

In December 2006, the terms of a stock-based compensation arrangement referred to as the Equity Participation Plan ("EPP"), which is sponsored by LDCH, became operational and the arrangement was fully implemented in December 2007 with the issuance of the first shares relating to the awards. The EPP provides for the granting of securities and options to purchase securities in LDCH (collectively "Awards") to certain employees of the Group. EPP awards granted to employees of the Group generally vest on a graduated basis over a four-year period. Additional awards have been granted to employees during each first semester starting in 2008, with the corresponding securities and options to purchase securities to be issued during the second semester of the same calendar year.

By analogy to IFRS 2, the Group accounts for the EPP as an equity-settled plan: the fair value of the awards granted, determined at attribution date, is recorded in the income statement ratably over the vesting period of the awards. The value of the awards granted is not revalued in subsequent periods.

The Group and LDCH have entered into reimbursement agreements under which certain subsidiaries of the Group reimburse LDCH for the awards attributed to their employees. Depending on the reimbursement agreement, the Group is liable for vested awards at attribution or fair value. Amounts due under these reimbursement agreements are recorded by the Group as a distribution of equity to LDCH. Accordingly, amounts payable under the reimbursement agreements give rise to a reclassification from equity to liabilities up to the amount of stock compensation already recorded. Any excess of the amounts due under the reimbursement agreements over the attribution value of the awards is recorded as an additional debit to retained earnings. Certain reimbursement agreements provide for a payment anticipating the accounting vesting schedule and give rise to a prepaid asset. The Group paid US$20 million during the first half of 2019 (US$24 million during the full year 2018) to LDCH relating to reimbursement agreements, and recorded a liability of US$81 million as of 30 June 2019 (US$90 million as of 31 December 2018).

During 2019, awards granted to employees are of US$43 million while awards forfeited by employees are almost nil. During the 2019 transfer window period, LDCH purchased shares from employees corresponding to US$56 million in attribution value bringing the attribution value of outstanding EPP awards granted to employees to US$189 million. As of 31 December 2018, the attribution value of outstanding EPP awards granted to employees was US$202 million, of which US$42 million corresponded to awards granted in 2018, while awards forfeited by employees during 2018 amounted to US$10 million. During the 2018 transfer window period, LDCH purchased shares from employees corresponding to US$59 million in attribution value.

As of 30 June 2019, EPP awards fully vested represent US$87 million and awards vesting ratably over periods ranging from nine months to four years are of US$102 million. As of 31 December 2018, they were respectively of US$114 million and US$88 million vesting ratably over periods ranging from three months to three years.

During the first semester, compensation costs recognized in commercial and administrative expenses are of US$15 million in 2019 and of US$23 million in 2018. US$1 million was booked in 2018 in the line "Net income – discontinued operations".

Unrecognized compensation costs expected to be recognized from 2019 to 2023 are of US$61 million as of 30 June 2019 and of US$33 million as of 31 December 2018.

30. Number of employees and personnel expenses

For the six-month period ended 30 June 2019, personnel expenses related to continuing operations reached US$369 million for an average number of employees of 16,954. For the six-month period ended 30 June 2018, they were of US$396 million for 16,967 employees.

The average number of employees is as follows:

	30 June 2019	30 June 2018 restated
Managers and traders	1,638	1,621
Supervisors	1,334	1,226
Employees	4,215	3,964
Workers	7,747	7,933
Seasonal workers	2,020	2,223
	16,954	**16,967**

31. Related parties transactions

Transactions with related parties are reflected as follows:

Income Statement (in millions of US Dollars)	**30 June 2019 6 months**	30 June 2018 6 months
Sales[1]	61	111
Cost of sales[1]	(414)	(552)
Commercial and administrative expenses	4	2
Finance costs, net	30	34
Discontinued operations	-	(1)

Balance Sheet (in millions of US Dollars)	**30 June 2019**	31 December 2018
Other investments, deposits and sundry[2]	1,059	1,059
Financial advances to related parties	3	1
Trade and other receivables[1]	350	90
Derivative assets	5	11
Total Assets	**1,417**	**1,161**
Financial advances from related parties[3]	178	202
Trade and other payables[1]	416	73
Derivative liabilities	1	4
Total Liabilities	**595**	**279**

1. Mainly correspond to transactions with associates and joint ventures and/or with Biosev (an indirect subsidiary of LDCH and a Brazilian company listed on the Brazilian stock exchange).
2. As of 30 June 2019 and 31 December 2018, it comprises a loan granted by LDC to LDCNH in the amount of US$1,051 million with maturity in 2023.
3. Comprises financing from LDCH of US$178 million as of 30 June 2019 (US$202 million as of 31 December 2018), including a liability relating to reimbursement agreements with LDCH of US$81 million as of 30 June 2019 (US$90 million as of 31 December 2018) (Refer to Note 29).

32. Subsequent events

In July 2019, Louis Dreyfus Company Suisse S.A. signed a JPY34.3 billion Samurai 3-year term loan with Japanese investors in order to refinance a JPY12.5 billion maturing in 2019. This term loan reinforces long-term relationships with new partners by diversifying sources of funding and increasing the level of committed facilities. This term loan is guaranteed by Louis Dreyfus Company B.V.

In August 2019, Louis Dreyfus Company LLC extended the four tranches of its Farm Credit System loan totaling US$855 million and maturing now in 2025, 2026, 2027 and 2028 while adding a new tranche of US$100 million maturing in 2024.

In August 2019, Louis Dreyfus Company Asia Pte. Lt. signed a US$650 million revolving credit facility (RCF) maturing in 2022 with a syndicate of regional and international banks in order to refinance a US$534 million RCF initially maturing in 2020. The loan includes a sustainability-linked pricing mechanism. The loan is guaranteed by Louis Dreyfus Company B.V.

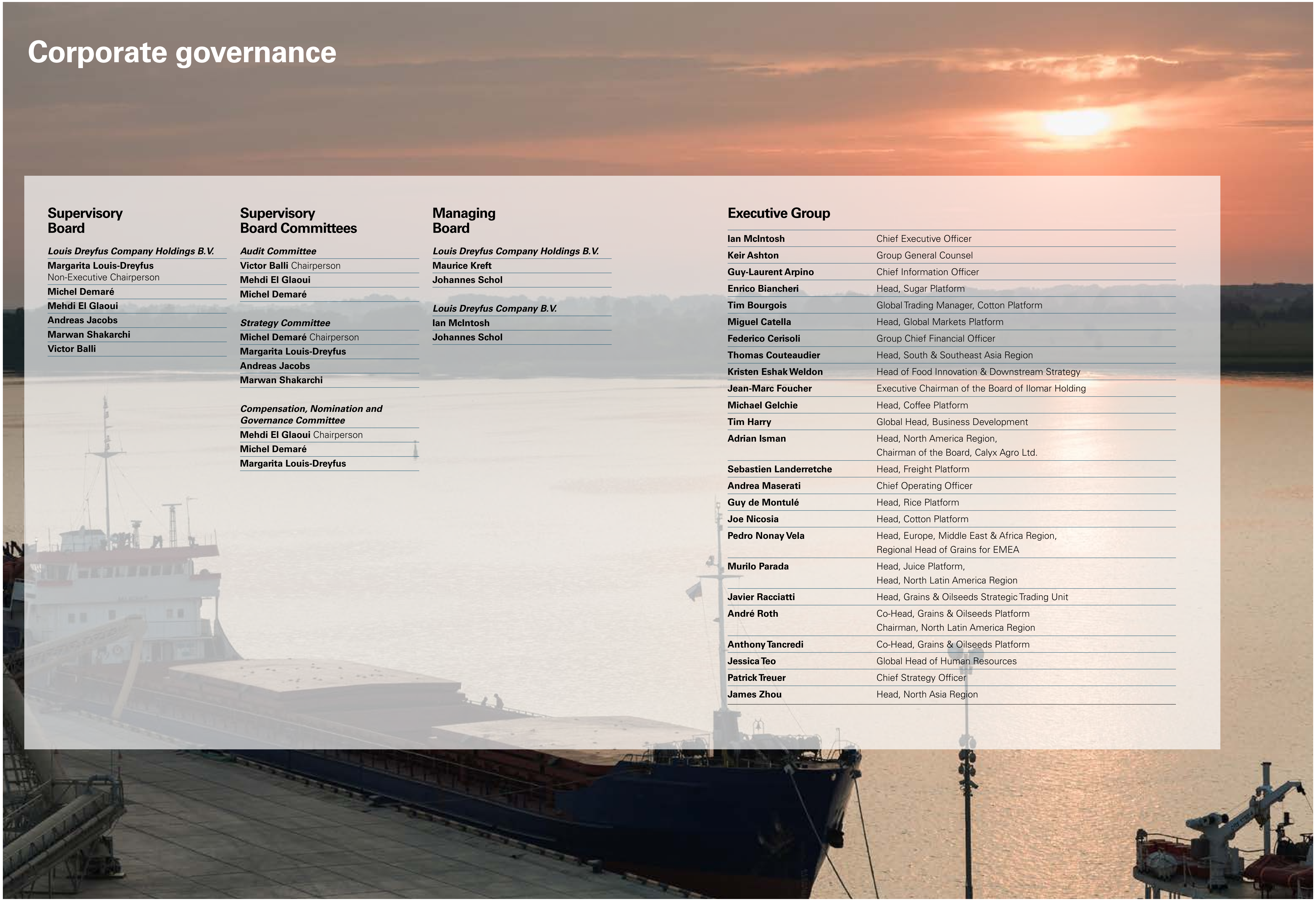
In early September 2019, LDC has entered into a definitive agreement to sell ten of its grain elevators located in Canada to Parrish & Heimbecker, Limited (P&H).The sale has not taken place yet and the transaction is subject to regulatory approval.

33. List of main subsidiaries

The main subsidiaries of LDC that are consolidated as of 30 June 2019 and 31 December 2018 are the following:

	30 June 2019		31 December 2018	
Company	% of control	% of ownership	% of control	%of ownership
LDC Argentina S.A. (Argentina)	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Louis Dreyfus Company Australia Holdings Pty. Ltd. (Australia)	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Louis Dreyfus Company Grain Storage and Handling Pty. Ltd. (Australia)	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Ilomar Holding N.V. (Belgium)	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Louis Dreyfus Company Brasil S.A. (Brazil)	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Louis Dreyfus Company Sucos S.A. (Brazil)	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Macrofértil - Indústria e Comércio de Fertilizantes S.A. (Brazil)	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Louis Dreyfus Company Bulgaria EOOD. (Bulgaria)[1]	0.00	0.00	100.00	100.00
Louis Dreyfus Company Canada ULC (Canada)	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Louis Dreyfus Company Yorkton Investment ULC (Canada)	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Louis Dreyfus Company Yorkton Trading LP (Canada)	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
LDC (Bazhou) Feedstuff Protein Company Ltd. (China)	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
LDC (China) Trading Company Ltd. (China)	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
LDC (Fujian) Refined Sugar Co. Ltd. (China)	67.00	67.00	67.00	67.00
LDC (Tianjin) Food Technology Limited Liability Company (China)	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Louis Dreyfus Company (Shaanxi) Juices Co. Ltd. (China)	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Louis Dreyfus Company Colombia S.A.S. (Colombia)	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Louis Dreyfus Company Silos S.A.S. (France)	61.12	100.00	61.12	100.00
Louis Dreyfus Company Distribution France S.A.S. (France)	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Louis Dreyfus Company Wittenberg GmbH (Germany)	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Louis Dreyfus Company India Pvt. Ltd. (India)	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
PT LDC Trading Indonesia (Indonesia)	99.99	99.99	99.99	99.99
PT LDC East Indonesia (Indonesia)	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Louis Dreyfus Company Italia S.P.A. (Italy)	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Gulf Stream Investments Ltd. (Kenya)	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Louis Dreyfus Company Kenya Ltd. (Kenya)	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Louis Dreyfus Company Mexico S.A. de C.V. (Mexico)	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Ecoval Holding B.V. (Netherlands)	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
LDC Food Innovation B.V. (Netherlands)	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Louis Dreyfus Company Participations B.V. (Netherlands)	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Nethgrain B.V. (Netherlands)	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Coinbra International Trading N.V. (Netherlands Antilles)	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
LDC Paraguay S.A. (Paraguay)	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Louis Dreyfus Company Peru S.R.L. (Peru)	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Louis Dreyfus Company Polska SP. z.o.o. (Poland)	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Louis Dreyfus Company Portugal Lda. (Portugal)	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Louis Dreyfus Company Vostok LLC (Russia)	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Louis Dreyfus Company Asia Pte. Ltd. (Singapore)	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Louis Dreyfus Company Africa Pty. Ltd. (South Africa)	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Coffee Agency S.A. (Spain)	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Louis Dreyfus Company Espana S.A. (Spain)	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Louis Dreyfus Company Suisse S.A. (Switzerland)	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Sungrain Holding S.A. (Switzerland)	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Louis Dreyfus Company Tanzania Ltd. (Tanzania)	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Louis Dreyfus Company Uganda Ltd. (Uganda)	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Louis Dreyfus Company Ukraine Ltd. (Ukraine)	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Louis Dreyfus Company MEA Trading DMCC (United Arab Emirates)	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Ruselco LLP (United Kingdom)	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
LDC Uruguay S.A. (Uruguay)	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Urugrain S.A. (Uruguay)	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Elkhorn Valley Ethanol LLC (U.S.A.)	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Imperial Sugar Company (U.S.A.)	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Louis Dreyfus Company Agricultural Industries LLC (U.S.A.)	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Louis Dreyfus Company Biofuels Holdings LLC (U.S.A.)	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Louis Dreyfus Company Citrus Inc. (U.S.A.)	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Louis Dreyfus Company Claypool Holdings LLC (U.S.A.)	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Louis Dreyfus Company Dairy Merchandising LLC (U.S.A.)	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Louis Dreyfus Company Holding Inc. (U.S.A.)	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Louis Dreyfus Company Interior Elevators LLC (U.S.A.)	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Louis Dreyfus Company LLC (U.S.A.)	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Louis Dreyfus Company Norfolk LLC (U.S.A.)	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Louis Dreyfus Company Port Allen Elevator LLC (U.S.A.)	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Term Commodities Inc. (U.S.A.)	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Louis Dreyfus Company Vietnam Trading and Processing Co. Ltd.(Vietnam)	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

1. Louis Dreyfus Company Bulgaria EOOD. was liquidated in May 2019.



Corporate governance

Supervisory Board

Louis Dreyfus Company Holdings B.V.

Margarita Louis-Dreyfus
Non-Executive Chairperson
Michel Demaré
Mehdi El Glaoui
Andreas Jacobs
Marwan Shakarchi
Victor Balli

Supervisory Board Committees

Audit Committee

Victor Balli Chairperson
Mehdi El Glaoui
Michel Demaré

Strategy Committee

Michel Demaré Chairperson
Margarita Louis-Dreyfus
Andreas Jacobs
Marwan Shakarchi

Compensation, Nomination and Governance Committee

Mehdi El Glaoui Chairperson
Michel Demaré
Margarita Louis-Dreyfus

Managing Board

Louis Dreyfus Company Holdings B.V.

Maurice Kreft
Johannes Schol

Louis Dreyfus Company B.V.

Ian McIntosh
Johannes Schol

Executive Group

Ian McIntosh	Chief Executive Officer
Keir Ashton	Group General Counsel
Guy-Laurent Arpino	Chief Information Officer
Enrico Biancheri	Head, Sugar Platform
Tim Bourgois	Global Trading Manager, Cotton Platform
Miguel Catella	Head, Global Markets Platform
Federico Cerisoli	Group Chief Financial Officer
Thomas Couteaudier	Head, South & Southeast Asia Region
Kristen Eshak Weldon	Head of Food Innovation & Downstream Strategy
Jean-Marc Foucher	Executive Chairman of the Board of Ilomar Holding
Michael Gelchie	Head, Coffee Platform
Tim Harry	Global Head, Business Development
Adrian Isman	Head, North America Region, Chairman of the Board, Calyx Agro Ltd.
Sebastien Landerretche	Head, Freight Platform
Andrea Maserati	Chief Operating Officer
Guy de Montulé	Head, Rice Platform
Joe Nicosia	Head, Cotton Platform
Pedro Nonay Vela	Head, Europe, Middle East & Africa Region, Regional Head of Grains for EMEA
Murilo Parada	Head, Juice Platform, Head, North Latin America Region
Javier Racciatti	Head, Grains & Oilseeds Strategic Trading Unit
André Roth	Co-Head, Grains & Oilseeds Platform Chairman, North Latin America Region
Anthony Tancredi	Co-Head, Grains & Oilseeds Platform
Jessica Teo	Global Head of Human Resources
Patrick Treuer	Chief Strategy Officer
James Zhou	Head, North Asia Region

Printed by a CarbonNeutral® print company in the UK on 100% recycled paper using its alcolfree® and pureprint® environmental printing technology and vegetable inks throughout. Both the manufacturing paper mill and the print company are registered to the Environmental Management System ISO 14001 and are Forest Stewardship Council® (FSC) chain-of-custody certified.

FSC
www.fsc.org
MIX
Paper from responsible sources
FSC® C022913

LDC.
Louis Dreyfus Company

Louis Dreyfus Company B.V.
Westblaak 92
3012 KM Rotterdam
The Netherlands

www.ldc.com