

The North American Export Grain Association



**Historical Notes from
100 Years of
“Working Together to
Make Trade Work”**

The North American Export Grain Association (NAEGA), a not for profit trade association, established in 1912, consists of private and publicly owned companies and farmer-owned cooperatives that are involved in and provide services to the bulk grain and oilseed exporting industry.

NAEGA's mission is to promote and sustain the development of commercial export of grain and oilseeds. NAEGA acts to accomplish this mission from its office in Washington D.C., and in markets throughout the world.

Our philosophy results in the policy priorities of:

- Competitive and Open Markets with preferred International Rules and Discipline that Facilitate Trade
- Integrity and Reliability of Supply
- Customer-Driven Market Solutions
- Preference for Commercial Solutions
- Neutral, Trade Supportive and Balanced Approach to Technology Innovation
- A mandate for Quality and Product Safety, with a reliance on a Science-based Approach to related Regulatory Matters

NAEGA Board of Directors

Tom Hammond, Columbia Grain - Chairman
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Joe Taets, ADM - Vice Chairman
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NAEGA Staff

Gary Martin, President & CEO
Patrick Hayden, Director of Operations
Sam Bonilla - Senior Advisor
Jerry Cotter - Senior Advisor
Arvid Hawk - Senior Advisor
Kendell Keith - Senior Advisor
W. Kirk Miller - Senior Advisor



**The New York Produce Exchange in 1900
NAEGA's Original Home**

1912

Dec 20 – Members of the Grain Trade in Canada and the United States meet in New York City at the New York Produce Exchange for a conference to discuss the creation of the “American-Canadian Export Grain Association”. Mr. Samuel F. Engs of the New York Produce Exchange is unanimously elected Chairman of the Conference. After considering resolutions designed to form the individual Grain Exporters into an association, Mr. Engs put the name “North American Export Grain Association” before the board. The purpose of the association was to “represent and protect the North American Grain Export interests”. The conference unanimously agreed to the name and purpose of the association, and Mr. Engs was nominated and confirmed as the first President of the North American Export Grain Association. The present representatives were declared the first Council of the Association. At the time, all NAEGA members were commodity exchanges in the U.S and Canada.

The new association created the NAEGA Executive Committee which consisted of the President, Secretary-Treasurer, and one member of the Council. Each officer's term was to last until December 31, 1913, or until the appointment of a successor.

Council Member James Norris of the Chicago Board of Trade starts NAEGA's tradition of accomplished Members of the Board. In addition to his work in the grain trade, first in Canada and then the U.S., Mr. Norris was an integral part of the National Hockey League. At the time of NAEGA's birth he was a partial owner of the Chicago Blackhawks and in 1932 bought the Detroit Falcons and changed their name to the Red Wings. The James Norris Trophy, given each year to the League's Top Defensive Player, is named in his Honor. Before the League's realignment in the 1990's, the NHL'S Central division was known as the Norris Division

1913

Dec 8 – At the Annual NAEGA meeting at the Chicago Board of Trade, George S. Jackson of the Baltimore Chamber of Commerce is officially elected the 2nd President of NAEGA by unanimous vote.

1914

Aug 1 – Aug 17 - NAEGA holds emergency meetings to discuss how to insure shipments to and from Great Britain & Europe in the wake of the outbreak of World War I. The British Admiralty had begun diverting cargo vessels to British ports, where the port authorities were instructed to sell the perishable goods in cargo and to store the rest. Also of issue was how to deal with War Risk Insurance, who should bear the burden of obtaining it, and whether contracts to any port in Europe should be voided. A Special Committee was created to deal with war-related issues. The committee decided over the course of several meetings and days, and amid much debate, that the buyer in Europe must provide War Risk Insurance on all shipments. The committee also decided that

all European contracts for August should be considered cancelled and that buyers and sellers should work out the details of repayment or of vessels that had already left port on their own. Finally, the committee authorized President Jackson to inquire with the U.S. Secretary of State as to the seized cargos of ships that were approaching port at the outbreak of the war.

This effectively begins the **Contract Committee**

1915 - NAEGA issues Contract #1 CIF, Contract #2 Foreign buyers; Contract #3 FOB American buyers. Periodic revisions/addenda to the Contract follow and they all mirror the development of GAFTA.

1916

Aug 16 – The US Grain Standards Act authorized official standards for grain and required inspection of grain sold by grade in interstate or foreign commerce.

1920

March 10 – James W. Warner is elected President of NAEGA upon the resignation of President George S. Jackson

May 28 – Certificate of Incorporation of the North American Export Grain Association, Inc. is filed with the New York Secretary of State.

June 4 – NAEGA is officially incorporated and the by-laws of the Association are approved by the board.

June 4 – The first official NAEGA Committee, the Committee on Strikes, Riots, Lockouts and Embargoes, is created.

1921

Jan 17 -The Committee on Bill of Lading & Terminal Affairs and the Committee on Contracts are created.

1922

Jan 16 - O.M. Mitchell of Power Son & Company is elected President of NAEGA

1923

NAEGA's by-laws are amended so that the President & Vice President of the Board each serve one-year terms, requiring re-election every year.

O.M Mitchell chooses not to run for re-election as President.

James W. Warner is elected to his second term as NAEGA President, and holds that position for 9 years.

1932

Jan 18 – James W. Warner steps down as NAEGA President after 9 years and is unanimously elected Honorary NAEGA President for Life.

Jan 19 – Robert M. Morgan of R.M. Morgan, Inc is elected NAEGA President.

1934

NAEGA begins a long involvement with International WHEAT AGREEMENTS. Institutionalized multilateral grains cooperation goes back at least to 1934, when a comprehensive International Wheat Agreement was negotiated between a number of exporting and importing countries in response to persistent problems of oversupply and low prices, and spreading agricultural protectionism. Its ambitious “economic provisions” could not be made to operate effectively, but the Wheat Advisory Committee (which became the International Wheat Council in 1942) remained in being as a focus for discussions and negotiations and a clearing house for information.

1935

Oct 29 – NAEGA files for Income Tax Exemption with the IRS. Sometime between this date and July of 1938, the exemption is granted.

1939

R.M. Morgan resigns as President of NAEGA.

Raymond J. Barnes of the Tidewater Grain Co. is elected President of NAEGA.

Several emergency Board Meetings are held to discuss what actions NAEGA should take in the wake of the outbreak of war in Europe. The prospect of cancelled contracts and requisitioned vessels again becomes an issue for the Association, and after deliberation, the board hires a “First-Class International Admiralty lawyer” to represent both the Association and members in maritime law cases. The firm of Crawford & Sprague of New York, NY is retained by the board on Sept. 14th, 1939.

In the wake of the passage of the Neutrality Law of 1939, declaring the United States neutral in the current global conflict, NAEGA debates what effect the law might have on the grain trade. Inquiries are directed towards Washington in the hope of clarifying the position for exporters.

1941

NAEGA lobbies the Federal Surplus Commodity Commission to create a subsidy plan for United States wheat.

After Congress passes the Lend-Lease act, which stipulated, in part, that the US would send wheat and corn to Great Britain, NAEGA repeatedly asks the Secretary of Agriculture to consider consulting fully with NAEGA members on the shipment of product and to use NAEGA member loading facilities in the shipment of that product. The request is ignored.

Dec 17 – In the wake of the attack on Pearl Harbor and the US entry into the war, NAEGA requests that the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, an insurance company, provide war risk insurance to all members with seaboard grain elevators.

1942

NAEGA applies for and is granted membership in the National Grain Trade Council.

1943

NAEGA and other export associations begin to lobby the US government for inclusion in a proposed International Grain Conference that would discuss post-war world food problems. Eventually the Secretary of Agriculture informs the associations that although they will not be invited to attend the conference, they will be able to offer input and advice beforehand and will be duly credited by the Administration.

1945

NAEGA and the Commodity Credit Corporation finally agree to a plan where the export grain industry will be in charge of sales to foreign governments, with the exceptions; that the CCC will handle sales to countries being reconstructed after the war, and the Army will buy grain on its own. This agreement follows three years or so of negotiations.

1946

Japan begins importing US soybeans for the first time, taking in just 3,441 metric tons.

1947

NAEGA and its members lobby hard for the Senate to eliminate the Commodity Credit Corporation's control over Grain and Grain products. The control, enacted since the war, was supposed to end on June 30, but the CCC was pushing for an extension by Congress. On July 15th, Congress extends the CCC's control until

March 1 of 1948, prompting NAEGA to write a letter of protest to President Harry Truman, the first such letter in NAEGA history.

In response to the Marshall Plan, NAEGA and other export organizations begin to lobby Congress to include private trade organizations in any Marshall Plan legislation.

The 1939 version of the FOB Contract (#2 FOB long form) is revised.

1948

Olen W. Salisbury, Jr. becomes the first registered lobbyist for NAEGA in Washington, DC.

Sales of US Grain to Marshall Plan countries are reverted back to private American suppliers after months of lobbying.

1951

NAEGA creates the position of Export Grain Coordinator to work with Washington agencies to ensure that products are shipped and delivered in a timely fashion by working with the government, not against it. R.L. Brummel of Washington, DC was named to the position.

1955

Japan becomes the largest export market for US soybeans. For the next 50 years, 84% of all Japanese soybean imports will come from the United States.

1956

The US Grain Standards Act is amended to make it unlawful to sample grain improperly and to cause, or attempt to cause, the issuance of a false or incorrect certificate of grade by deceptive loading, handling, sampling, or knowingly submitting such grain for inspection.

1960

NAEGA is a founding organization in the US Feed Grains Council (later the US Grains Council). NAEGA membership begins extensive and ongoing activity with the unique organization that includes producer organizations and agribusinesses with a common interest in developing export markets. For the USFGC, membership funds trigger matching market development funds from the U.S. government and support from cooperating groups in foreign countries.

1966 - Major Revision of FOB Contract #2 as of July 1, 1966 includes New Format, Change in tolerance clause, Provision for exchange of futures, Elimination of delivered weight option, Elimination of Extension Clause, Introduction of Communication Clause and Modification of Strike Clause.

1967

NAEGA begins to actively address food aid as the First International Food Aid Convention is established. The International Grains Agreement, 1967, negotiated in the context of the GATT Kennedy Round, reflected the tightening grain markets and the wish of existing food aid donors to share their efforts with other countries. It consisted of two legally separate but linked instruments: a Wheat Trade Convention (WTC) with substantive economic provisions and the first Food Aid Convention (FAC).

The FAC, 1967 involved a pledge by its members to provide annual food aid totaling 4.5 m. tons of grain to developing countries. Commitments were expressed in tonnages, guaranteeing minimum food aid levels even if scarcity forced up world grain prices. Donors were free to decide how to distribute their aid, but the FAC encouraged them to channel some multilaterally. From the outset, FAC food aid has been an important resource for the World Food Programme in support of its various projects. The FAC was renewed with little change in 1971.

1969

Introduction of a Pacific Contract #3 (presumably replacing former #3 FOB Contract).

R.J. Barnes retires as President of NAEGA after 29 years in that position. He still holds the record for longest serving NAEGA President

A.H. Becker of Bunge Corporation is elected President of NAEGA

1970s

Massive, unexpected purchases by the Soviet Union in the mid-1970s caused world grain stocks to fall to exceptionally low levels and prices to soar. Many developing countries became concerned about the security of their future supplies, and a UN World Food Conference was convened in 1974, in response to what became known as the “world food crisis”. NAEGA continued its engagement in public policy related to food aid and controls on trade.

For example NAEGA worked to oppose much of what the UN Conference resolved. Including requirements that at least 10 m. tons of grains should be provided annually as food aid, and urging governments to discuss establishing grain reserves, located at strategic points. Wheat stocks were the focus of an unsuccessful conference in 1978-79 which attempted to negotiate a new Wheat Trade Convention (WTC). Differences over the appropriate price levels to trigger stock actions, and other technical points, could not be overcome. The WTC, 1971 was extended unchanged to 1986.

1970

Revision of FOB Contract #2 as of November 1, 1970 with changes that included: Replacement of Cancellation Clause with Prohibition Clause, Modification of Arbitration Clause, and Elimination of Export Subsidy Clause and introduction of Export Regulation Clause.

1972

Trading grain with centrally planned economies (like the Soviet Union) and dealing with concerns over grain grading at export become central issues on the NAEGA agenda for more than two decades. Three influential books, *Merchants of Grain*, by Dan Morgan, *Amber Waves of Grain*, by James Trager, and *Turnbull on Grain*, a collection of Roderick Turnbull's articles on the grain trade for the Kansas City Board of Trade, while not necessarily historically accurate, laid a foundation for public perception of the industry served by NAEGA.

1973

In the spring of 1973, commodity activities of the New York Produce Exchange were assumed by the International Commodity Exchange (ICE) which, in turn, went into dissolution the same year. Subsequently the Arbitration function in the NAEGA Contract passed to the American Arbitration Association (Grain Arbitration Rules).

Revision of FOB Contract #2 as of November 15, 1973 included the same format, font unchanged, but changes in Conditions and Rules: Arbitration now administrated by AAA, Change in the "Failure to Take Delivery Clause" (addition of Default Option), Carrying charges, added a Schedule of Interest Rates. Adding of insolvency to Default Clause

1974

T.M. Connolly of Cargill, Inc. is elected President of NAEGA.

1975

Gilbert Vigier of Garnac Grain Company is elected President of NAEGA

1976

Joseph Halow is appointed Executive Director of NAEGA, and sets guidelines for the new position. Halow is directed to secure, for a period of 4 ½ to 5 years, 1400 square feet of office space as

1800 M Street, NW, Washington, DC. Hallow secures Suite 610 in that building, which becomes NAEGA's Washington Headquarters.

The US Grain Standards Act of 1976 was approved, which improved the inspection and weighing of grain. NAEGA establishes regular communications with the Federal Grain Inspection Service (FGIS) that was established by Congress in 1976 to manage the national grain inspection system, which initially was established in 1916, and to institute a national grain weighing program.

1978

Revision of FOB Contract #2 as of October 1, 1978, Major changes: Incorporation of conditions and rules section into main contract body; Placing of Arbitration clause near signature; Tolerance at buyer's option and at market price; Introduction of vessel substitution clause and notice of delivery; elimination of the specific interests schedule; and Introduction of Addendum No. 1: Loading Rate Guarantee.

1979

NAEGA membership rises to 29 members.

Gilbert Vigier steps down as NAEGA President. In his closing statement to the Board, Mr. Vigier suggests that the NAEGA should revolve the position of President to "rejuvenate" the organization. Myron "Mike" Laserson of the Continental Grain Company is elected to replace him. Laserson agrees with Vigier's proposal of a set rotation for President, and asks the Board to look into changing the bylaws to allow this to happen. The position of President is eventually set for a term of one year.

1980's – During the 1980s and 1990s, the international trading environment moved away from regulatory-type commodity agreements, with increasing privatization, deregulation and decentralisation of grain production and trade activities. Under the

Food Aid Convention (FAC) 1980, minimum obligations of donor members were raised to a total of 7.6 m. tons, as part of a joint effort of the international community to meet the World Food Conference target. Rice was brought within the coverage of the FAC. The FAC was renewed in 1986. Global aid shipments exceeded 10 m. tons in most years under these two Conventions. The basic objective of previous Conventions was maintained in the Food Aid Convention of 1995, although it incorporated a few changes, notably adding pulses to the list of products which could be supplied.

1980

Jan 4 (Black Monday for NAEGA) – President Carter embargoes grain exports to the Soviet Union in response to the Soviet Invasion of Afghanistan. This has the effect of voiding contracts between US suppliers and the USSR, and could have devastated the market for Grain. At first the government refused to offset the cost to the exporters, but cooler heads prevailed and the government bought the affected shipments.

John Finlayson of Louis Dreyfus Corporation is elected President of NAEGA.

May – Congress asks the GAO to look into the various Federal actions to offset the impact of the Soviet Grain embargo and their effects on government and industry, and how to avoid near-catastrophe in the future.

1981

Harold Hukins of Bunge Corporations is elected President of NAEGA.

President Hukins directs the Grades Committee to monitor the ruling of the Codex Alimentarius group for any moves that could negatively impact US Grain Exports.

April 24 – President Reagan lifts the embargo on grain exports to the Soviet Union.

July 27 – The Comptroller General of the United States issues a GAO report on “Lessons Learned from Offsetting the Impact of the Soviet Grain Sales Suspension”.

1982

Revision of FOB Contract #2 as of January 1, 1982, Major changes: Delivery Clause (third paragraph): “Calendar days of 24 hours” become “Consecutive periods of 24 hours”; Special provision in “Failure to take Delivery” Clause regarding St. Lawrence, Great Lakes, or Hudson Bay ports and; Addendum No. 1 now applicable automatically if there is a loading rate guarantee.

Clayton Johnson of Mid-State Terminals is elected President of NAEGA.

NAEGA Grain Marketing Brochure is published in 6 languages

1983

Karl Schlunk of Alfred C. Toepfer, International is elected President and Chairman of NAEGA.

Aflatoxin becomes a serious problem in U.S. corn shipments to Japan and South Korea. The USDA and FDA begin to hold industry meetings on the subject.

1984

Myron Laserson is elected President of NAEGA

NAEGA organizes a trial vessel to conduct research on the insecticide Actellic in the shipment of grain.

1985

Revision of FOB Contract #2 as of August 1, 1985, Major change was expanded delivery clauses to include paragraphs regarding port and berth declaration and filing of vessel.

1986

The NAEGA offices move to Suite 1175, 1747 Pennsylvania Ave. NW in Washington, DC

1987

Myron Laserson steps down as Board Chairman and President. Karl Schlunk is elected to replace him.

NAEGA agrees to move into and share space with the National Grain Trade Council (NGTC), effective no later than Feb. 28, 1988.

Steven McCoy is named to the new position of Executive Director of NAEGA.

A USDA team is sent to the USSR to discuss complaints on ineffective in-transit fumigation procedures.

NAEGA conducts tests on new methods of in-transit fumigation, including new probe technology.

1988

Revision of FOB Contract #2 as of August 1, 1988, Major changes: Reference to loading rate guarantee in Delivery Clause; New clause regarding certain International Conventions not applicable to contract; Addendum No. 1: Change of preamble to avoid exclusion of loading Rate Guarantee in case of negligible under-shipment (below contract minimum)

NAEGA moves into the NGTC offices in Suite 468 at 1030 15th Street, NW in Washington, DC

Exemption of sales of agricultural products from current or prospective unilateral economic sanctions becomes major issue of NAEGA concern.

1989

At the NAEGA annual meeting, President Schlunk proposes reorganization in NAEGA's leadership structure. The positions of "President" and "Vice-President" should be renamed "Chairman" and "Vice-Chairman", respectively, and the position of "Executive Director" should be renamed "President". The proposal was adopted, setting up a NAEGA's new leadership hierarchy. Karl Schlunk becomes the first NAEGA Chairman under the new by-laws, and Steve McCoy becomes President.

1990

John Laesch of Continental Grain Company is elected NAEGA Chairman, to serve a two-year term.

A NAEGA team is sent to the USSR to discuss phytosanitary (weed seed) problems and fumigation safety issues. New protocols are established in 1991.

1991

NAEGA initiates activity related to transformation of the Soviet Union leading to accepted provisions for quality and phytosanitary requirements.

1992

William Adams of Tradigrain, Inc, is elected NAEGA Chairman.

W. Kirk Miller starts a ten year career with NAEGA as Director of International Programs and Regulatory Affairs.

NAEGA signs initial Market Promotion Program agreement with USDA (later called MAP – Market Access Program).
Informal NAEGA MAP committee established.

First NAEGA - APPAMEX Forum in Mexico signals start of extensive NAEGA work to facilitate successful NAFTA implementation. Also begins first NAEGA relationship with a foreign trade association.

1993

Effective March 1, 1993 for the NAEGA 2: Addendum No. 2 modifying Clause 15: “Communications” (replacing word “preadvice” with “notices”)

David Lyons of Louis Dreyfus Corp. is elected NAEGA Chairman.

Daniel Amstutz is hired to fill the newly created position of President and CEO.

1994

NAEGA comes under fire from several Farm groups when it **opposes** the USDA Export Enhancement Program.

1995

Under the Grains Trade Convention, 1995 (GTC), the International Wheat Council (IWC) became the International Grains Council (IGC), giving recognition to the full coverage of coarse grains and their products in its activities.

Frank Sims of Cargill, Inc. is elected NAEGA Chairman.

1997

John Laesch of Continental Grain Company is elected NAEGA Chairman.

1999

Jon Jacobson of ConAgra Trade Group is elected NAEGA Chairman.

Amstutz Award for life time achievement in extraordinary service to the export grain and oilseed trade from the United States created

in honor of Dan Amstutz. Appropriately, the first recipient of this distinguished service award was Mr. Amstutz.

2000

Effective January 1, 2000 for the NAEGA 2 Contract is Addendum No. 3 modifying Arbitration Clause (Clause 28 of FOB Contract # 2 and Clause 10 of Addendum No. 1)

Daniel Amstutz retires from NAEGA

Gary C. Martin is named President and CEO.

Senator Pat Roberts named Amstutz Award winner
Starlink debacle signals the start of NAEGA leadership in addressing a new era of technical trade barriers and impediments related to modern crop biotechnology.

2001

Barry Schechtman of Nidera, Inc. is elected NAEGA Chairman.

Biotech Committee formalized by membership and By- Laws amended accordingly

Senator Richard Lugar named Amstutz Award winner

NAEGA is a founding and leading organization in the International Grain Trade Coalition (IGTC). The IGTC soon becomes an organization that draws together the strength of national and international non-profit trade associations and councils around the world to convene significant expertise and representation to provide advice to governments from a global perspective on the commercial requirements and economics of the world's food, feed and processing industries.

2002

John Miller of Bartlett Grain Company is elected NAEGA Chairman.

Michel Fribourg posthumously named Amstutz Award Winner.

NAEGA establishes and hosts Export Credit Working Group to deal with WTO Doha negotiations

2003

For the NAEGA 2 Contract and made Effective February 1, 2003, "Addendum No 2" was issued revising in its entirety the NAEGA No 2 Contract arbitration Clause 30 and Loading Rate Guarantee Addendum No 1 arbitration Clause 10, (both revised as of May 1, 2000), to specify that the party appointed arbitrators are to be selected from the list of Grain Arbitrators supplied by NAEGA and that those party appointed arbitrators shall select a third panelist from the list of International Arbitrators maintained by the AAA.

Bill Hale of Cargill is elected NAEGA Chairman.

First Wheat and Flour Testing Methods book published by NAEGA

NAEGA and NGFA begin Co-location and Joint operations

US Coast Guard approved NAEGA / NGFA Alternative Security Program for Port Facility Homeland Security compliance announced.

2004

NAEGA successfully organizes and leads a Pan-Am Coalition with counterpart organizations in Argentina and Brazil. The Coalition focuses for several years on China's compliance with WTO commitments and soybean import actions.

2005

NAEGA focus on China and WTO compliance emphasized in Congressional Testimony and MAP programming

Hurricanes Katrina and Rita strike the Center Gulf. NAEGA responds with record number of “extraordinary impediments to transportation and labor” determinations by Committee on Strikes, Riots, Lockouts, and Embargoes.

NAEGA working with broad industry representation and NGFA establishes Agricultural River Recovery Fund (ARRF) to provide financial assistance to those who work for or provide services supporting U.S. agriculture and its grain industry, and who have been displaced and had their lives and livelihoods disrupted by the hurricanes

2006

NAEGA completes cooperation agreement the China National Feedstuffs Association.

www.NAEGA.org launched with public outreach and Members Only sections.

2007

Arvid Hawk and Walter Muff named as Amstutz award winners.

2008

Bill Hale named as Amstutz award winner, steps down from position of Chairman of the Board.

Gary Anderson of CHS, Inc. elected Chairman of the Board.

Arvid Hawk becomes NAEGA’s first Senior Advisor, focusing on Grain Quality & Safety.

NAEGA conducts 5 Membership Seminars throughout the year, including training on the NAEGA 2 contract.

NAEGA engages Japan MAFF, JFTA, USDA & Dow Agro Science to resolve Event 32 contamination.

Wheat and Flour Testing Methods book updated and published on the web

3 Clause 20 determinations made related to Midwest flooding and Hurricane activity in the Gulf

Renewed U.S. Stakeholder effort to prevent treated seeds in grain & oilseed exports

2009

NAEGA and the Japan Feed Trade Association establish a set of guidelines to be followed in case a Low Level Presence (LLP) of a plant biotechnology “event” is found in the US supply of agricultural products exported to Japan.

Jerry Cotter becomes the first person to be jointly honored by NAEGA and NGFA when he receives the Chairman’s Award for his service to both organizations.

NAEGA engages a consultant in China to address soybean quality, safety and phytosanitary concerns.

NAEGA creates the position of Senior Advisor with four areas of focus: Contracts & Commercial Practice, Food Security & Defense, Grain Quality & Safety and New Technologies & Trade

Arvid Hawk continues as NAEGA Senior Advisor for Grain Quality & Safety

Sam Bonilla becomes NAEGA Senior Advisor for Contracts & Commercial Practice

Jerry Cotter becomes NAEGA Senior Advisor for Food Security & Defense

2010

Kirk Miller becomes NAEGA Senior Advisor for New Technologies & Trade.

NAEGA completes negotiations with the Korean Feed Association to conduct a U.S.-Korea corn sampling comparison project. The project begins in October 2010 and concludes in January 2011

2011

NAEGA assists USDA in the negotiation and signing of a Memorandum of Understanding with China's AQSIQ for a "U.S.-China Cooperation Program for the Inspection and Quarantine of U.S Soybeans Exported to China"

NAEGA and FGIS hold three regional workshops in the New Orleans Gulf Region, Texas Gulf Region and the Pacific Northwest for Industry and FGIS personnel to discuss local grain and oilseed inspection issues.

NAEGA hosts the Iraq Minister of Trade at the 2011 International Grains Conference in London

NAEGA and FGIS launch an Inter-market Monitoring Survey to assist industry and FGIS identify grading differences between Official Agency Geographical Areas and the export points

2012

NAEGA Celebrates its Centennial Year, holding celebrations in the U.S., Japan, Korea and Mexico.

Dennis Stephens named as Amstutz Award winner

Gary Anderson steps down from position of Chairman of the Board.

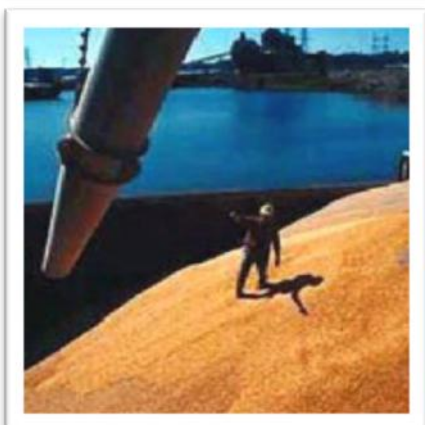
Tom Hammond of Columbia Grain elected Chairman of the Board.

Kendell Keith becomes NAEGA Senior Advisor for Economics and Agricultural Policy

NAEGA signs Memorandum of Understanding on Value Chain Communication, to "establish improved, more consistent and transparent communication regarding issues that potentially threaten the development, production or delivery of agricultural products derived from modern crop biotechnology" with ASA, ASTA, BIO, NCGA and NGFA



1250 I Street NW, Washington, DC – NAEGA’s Current Offices



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NAEGA Historical Notes - 1912-2012

NAEGA Members Listed by Year of Initial Membership as of May 2012

1923

Louis Dreyfus & Co.
(Now Louis Dreyfus Commodities)
James Richardson & Sons
(Now Richardson International)
Bunge Corp. (Now Bunge, N.A.)

1933

Cargill Grain Co.

1944

Archer Daniels Midland (Now ADM)

1965

Mitsui Grain Corporation
(Now Mitsui & Co.)

1972

Marubeni America Corp.

1974

Mitsubishi Grain Company
(Now Agrex, Inc.)

1987

Zen-Noh Unico America
(Now Zen-Noh Grain)

1989

Itochu International
Interstate Grain Corp
Toyota Tsusho

1990

Harvest States, Cooperative
(Now CHS, Inc.)

1991

Degesch America

1992

CoBank

1993

CAM USA

1996

Pasternak, Baum & Co.

1996

Glencore Grain
United Grain Corp

1997

Columbia Grain (Marubeni)
Nidera

2000

DeBruce Grain

2003

The Rice Co. (Now TRC Group)
SGS

2004

Thionville Surveying Co.

2006

Intertek
J&S Foodstuff Trading
(Now J&S Trading DMCC)

2008

Ghaznavi Investments
Russell Marine Group

2009

Blue Water Shipping
Seaboard Overseas Limited
TEMCO
Viterrra
Gavilon Grain

2010

Kalama Export
West Plains Group
Noble Grain
EGT, LLC

2011

Integrated Commodity Logistics
Agri-Port Services
The Scoular Company

2012

INTL FCStone



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