

# Investment in Dole Food Company

February 1, 2018



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### Table of Contents



I. Transaction Overview

Appendix A: Additional Materials on Dole

Appendix B: Dole Historical Financials

Appendix C: Additional Materials on Total Produce

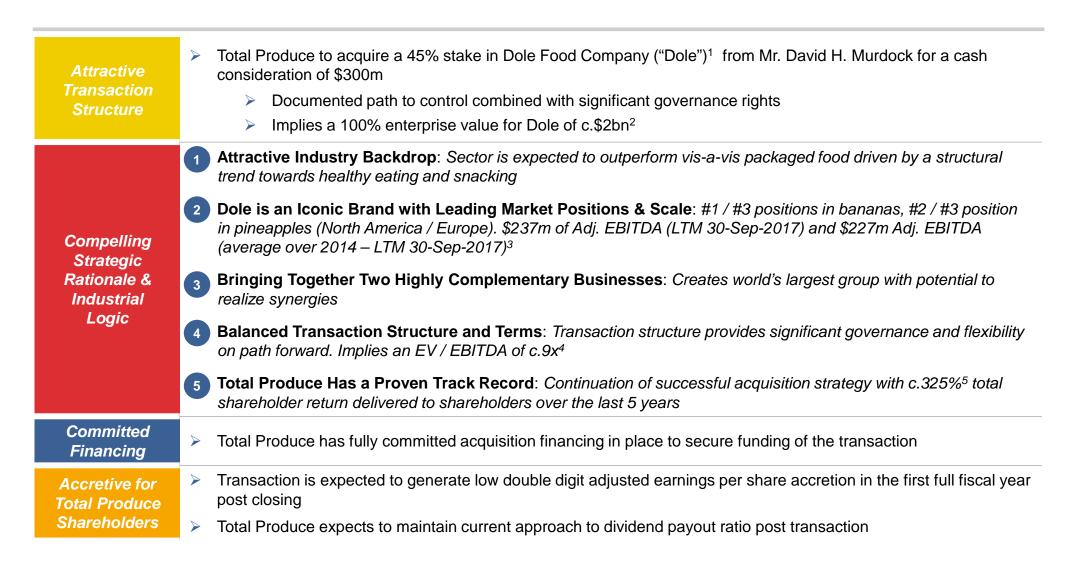
Appendix D: Additional Transaction Materials

Appendix E: Summary of Certain Key Risks Associated with Dole, Total Produce and The Transaction



## I.Transaction Overview

### **Summary Transaction Overview**



Source: Dole June 2017 S-1 prospectus (which is available at https://www.sec.gov/Archives/edgar/data/18169/000119312517216469/d374342ds1a.htm), Q3 financial statement, Bloomberg as of 26-Jan-2018

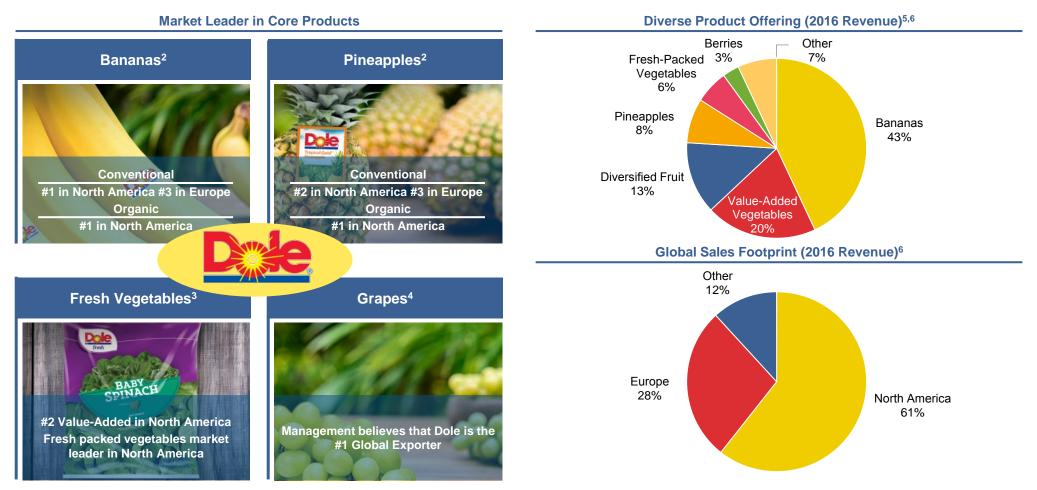
Note: Estimates for financial impact are preliminary and subject to change and are forward looking statements. Actual financial impact might differ. See disclaimer regarding forward-looking statements and combined or pro forma financial information on slide 2. <sup>1</sup>References to the investment in the Dole Food Company mean the investment into DFC Holdings LLC, of which Dole Food Company, Inc.is a wholly owned subsidiary. <sup>2</sup> Estimated enterprise value based on net debt of \$1,257m at 31-Dec-2016. <sup>3</sup> See Appendix B for adjusted EBITDA reconciliation. <sup>4</sup> Based on \$300m for 45% of Dole, financial net debt of \$1,257m as of 31-Dec 2016 and Adj. EBITDA of \$216m as of 31-Dec 2016. <sup>5</sup> Total shareholder return defined as change in share price including reinvested dividends from 26-Jan-2018.

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### 2 Dole is an Iconic Brand with #1 / #2 Positions Across a **Range of Products**

63% Unaided Brand Recognition<sup>1</sup>



Source: Company public filings, Dole June 2017 S-1 prospectus

Note: figures for each of Dole and Total Produce may not be prepared on a comparable GAAP basis or on the basis of the same or similar accounting policies

1 IPSOS 2016 for Dole: Brand Awareness Survey "What fruit brand do you know?"; IPSOS 2016 for Dole: Score 5 and 4 out of 5 or similar (best possible score) on Tested Items.

- <sup>2</sup>Company estimated Latin sourced fruit.
- <sup>3</sup>Value-Added retail sales.

<sup>4</sup> From the Southern Hemisphere.

<sup>5</sup> Excluding revenues from Swedish fresh fruit procurement and distribution operation.

<sup>6</sup>Based on fiscal year 2016.

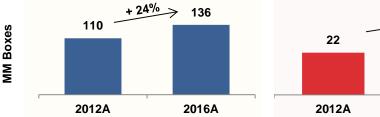
### 2 Diversified Revenue Base With Bananas and Pineapples Experiencing Solid Growth

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#### Bananas



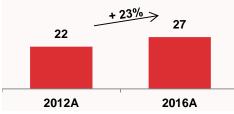
- Accounted for 43% of 2016 revenue
- ~136MM boxes sold annually
- Diverse sourcing platform spanning 7 countries
- #1 Market share in North America for both conventional and organic bananas
- ~56,400 acres dedicated to banana production
- 11% increase in banana volume since 2014
- Over 90% of total retail banana volume in North America sold under contract and 65% in Europe



#### Pineapples



- Accounted for 8% of 2016 revenue
- > ~27MM boxes sold annually
- Diverse sourcing platform spanning 3 countries
- #2 Market share in North America for conventional pineapples and #3 in Europe
- ~34,200 acres dedicated to pineapple production
- No third-party grower represents more than 10% of sourced banana and pineapple volume
- Over 50% of total retail pineapple volume in North America sold under contract



#### Fresh Vegetables



#### Value-Added:

- Accounted for 20% of 2016 revenue
- #2 Market share in North America value-added vegetables & #1 in the chopped salad kit
- Launched 16 new value-added products in North America in fiscal 2016

#### Fresh-Packed:

- Accounted for 6% of 2016 revenue
- Over 20 different conventional and organic fresh vegetables items in the portfolio



#### **Diversified Fruit**



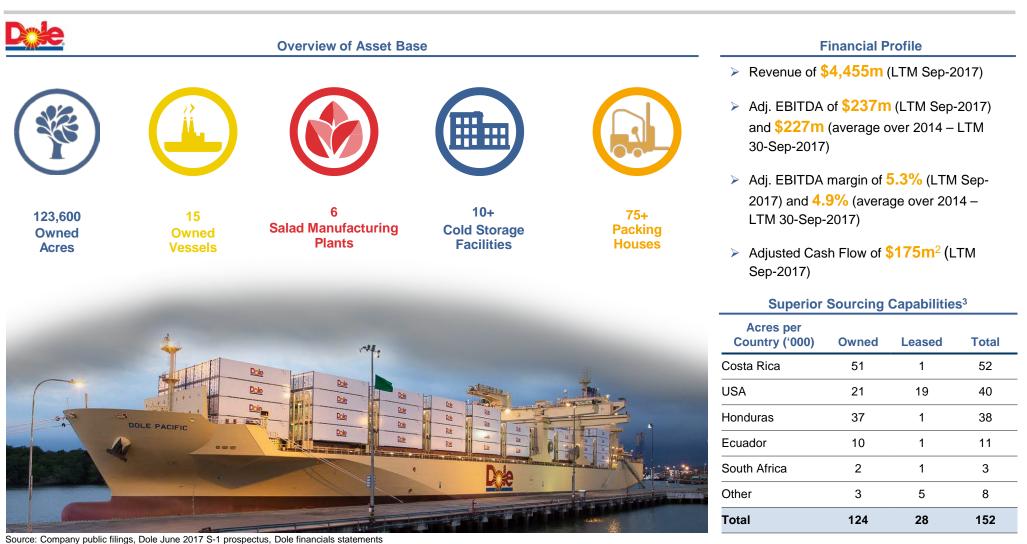
- Accounted for 13% of 2016 revenue
- Includes all non-tropical fruit with operations in Chile, South Africa, Argentina and Peru
- Exports ~35MM boxes
- #1 worldwide exporter of table grapes
- One of the leading marketers of apples in the Southern Hemisphere



Source: Company public filings, Dole June 2017 S-1 prospectus

Note: % of revenue figures exclude revenues from Swedish fresh fruit procurement and distribution operation.

### 2 Valuable Asset Base With >\$3bn in Estimated Value<sup>1</sup>

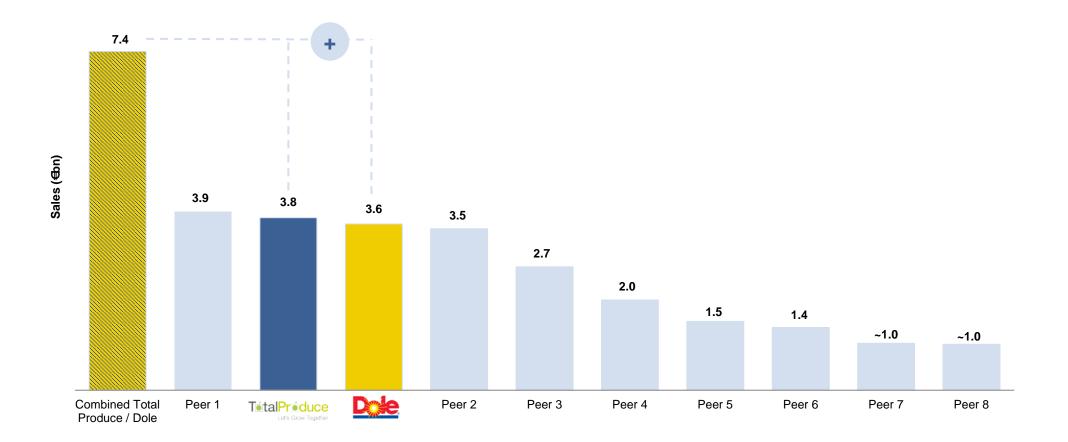


Note: figures for each of Dole and Total Produce may not be prepared on a comparable GAAP basis or on the basis of the same (or similar) accounting policies. Further information regarding the assets and liabilities of Dole are provided in the Dole June 2017 S-1 prospectus. See disclaimer regarding stand-alone financial information for Dole on slide 2.

<sup>1</sup> Includes intangibles and other assets.

<sup>2</sup> Defined as Adj. EBITDA less change in operating net assets (net of acquisitions & disposals) less capex (net of disposals). Full calculation included in Appendix B. <sup>3</sup> As of March 2017 (Dole June 2017 S-1 prospectus).

### 3 Transaction Brings Together the #2 and #3 Industry Players



Source: Company public filings, company websites, company estimates.

Note: The figures for Total Produce plc, Dole and other companies may not be prepared on a comparable GAAP basis or on the basis of the same (or similar) accounting policies and may be impacted by currency and other differences. Combined column reflects the sum of Total Produce 2016 total sales of €3.8bn and Dole 2016 net sales of \$4.5bn for illustrative purposes only on the basis of 100% consolidation, converted to EUR at 1.24 as of 26-Jan-2018, and not adjusted to account for differences in accounting policies. See disclaimer regarding combined or pro forma financial information and stand-alone financial information for Dole on slide 2.

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### 3 Highly Complementary Businesses with Increased Scale



	<b>TétalPréduce</b>	Date		
1 Brands	Various Brands	> Dole		
2 Product Mix	<ul> <li>Strong position across a broad range of products</li> <li>Bananas accounted for 11% of sales</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Bananas, Pineapples, Value-Added Fresh Vegetables, Grapes</li> <li>Bananas accounted for 43% of sales</li> </ul>		
3 Geography	Europe accounts for 81% of sales <sup>1</sup>	North America accounts for 61% of sales		
4 Supply Chain	> 138 Distribution centres	<ul> <li>&gt; 123,600 Acres of Production</li> <li>&gt; 15 owned and 13 operated vessels</li> <li>&gt; 11 cold storage facilities</li> </ul>		
<sup>6</sup> Financial Metrics	<ul> <li>➢ Revenue LTM Jun-17<sup>2</sup>: €3,995m</li> <li>➢ Adj. EBITDA LTM Jun-17<sup>2</sup>: €99m</li> <li>➢ Adj. EBITDA % Margin LTM Jun-17<sup>2</sup>: 2.5%</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>&gt; Revenue LTM Sep-17: €3,583m (\$4,455m)</li> <li>&gt; Adj. EBITDA LTM Sep-17: €191m (\$237m) and avg. over '14 - LTM Sep-17: €183m (\$227m)</li> <li>&gt; Adj. EBITDA % margin LTM Sep-17: 5.3% and avg. over '14 - LTM Sep-17: 4.9%</li> </ul>		
7 Management	<ul> <li>Best in class total supply chain management</li> <li>Strong experience in Bananas from Fyffes heritage</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Best in class brand management, production and shipping</li> </ul>		

Source: Company public filings, Dole June 2017 S-1 prospectus, Dole financials statements, Bloomberg

Note: EUR/USD converted at spot exchange rate of 1.24 as of 26-Jan-2018. Note that figures for each of Dole and Total Produce may not be prepared on a comparable GAAP basis or on the basis of the same or similar accounting policies. See disclaimer regarding stand-alone financial information for Dole on slide 2.

<sup>1</sup> Pro forma Adjusted for Oppenheimer Group acquisition in Mar-2017.

<sup>2</sup> Total Produce revenue and EBITDA including share of JV and associates.

### 3 Multiple Levers to Drive Value and Synergies at TitalPriduce. Dole

#### Revenue

- Leverage respective geographic strengths and relationships
- Increased diversification to drive resilience

В

С

#### **Cost Savings**

> Deliver annualized synergies and cost savings estimated at \$15m -\$20m in the short term and \$35m over the medium term

#### Deleveraging

- Focused capex management over next 3 years
- Active portfolio management with review of non-core assets
- Focus on working capital and cash generation

Note: Estimates for financial impact and synergies are preliminary and subject to change and are forward looking statements. Actual financial impact and results might differ. See disclaimer regarding forward-looking statements on slide 2. Cost savings/synergies are gross and do not take into account one-off or similar costs which may be required to realise such cost savings/synergies.

### 4 Transaction Structure Provides Significant Governance and Flexibility

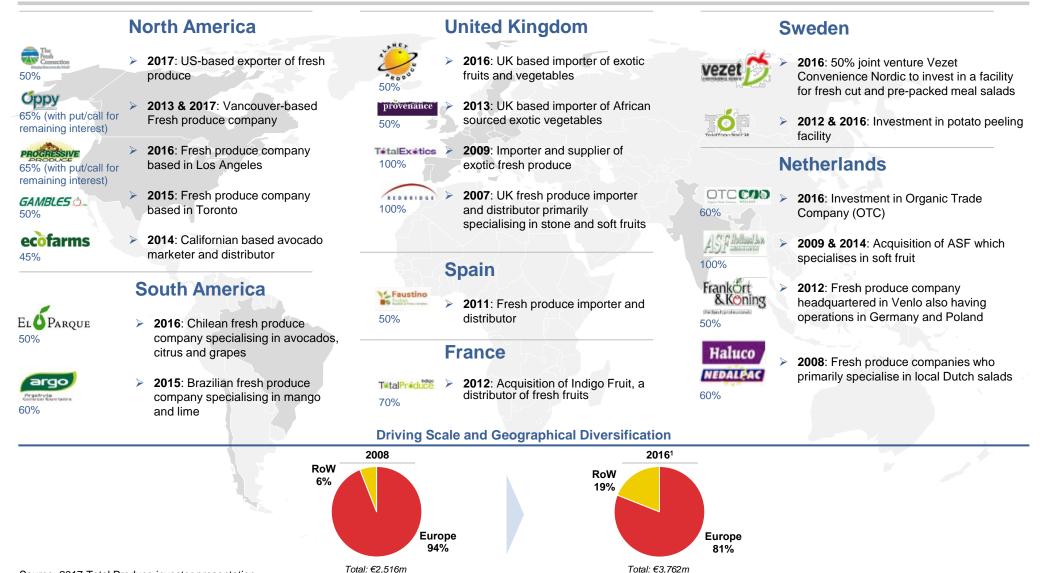


First Tranche	Total Produce to acquire 45% of Dole common stock from Mr. David H. Murdock for a cash consideration of \$300m (the "First Tranche") <sup>1</sup>
	At any time after closing of the First Tranche, Total Produce has the right (but not the obligation) to acquire (in any one or more tranches of 1%) up to an additional 6% of Dole common stock for a payment of \$2m for each 1% (the "Second Tranche"), payable in cash
Second and Third Tranches	Following the second anniversary of the First Tranche, Total Produce has the right (but not the obligation) to acquire the balance of Dole common stock (the "Third Tranche")
	The Third Tranche purchase price to be calculated based on 9x three year average EBITDA less net debt
	In no event shall the Third Tranche purchase price be less than \$250m or exceed \$450m
	Payable in cash or Total Produce stock, as the parties may agree
Liquidity Event	<ul> <li>Following the fifth anniversary of the First Tranche, in the event Total Produce has not exercised its right to acquire the Third Tranche, Mr. Murdock is permitted to cause a process to market and sell 100% of Dole common stock</li> <li>Includes price protection mechanism in favour of Total Produce around proceeds from sale</li> </ul>
	Board of Directors to comprise six members, three of which to be appointed by Total Produce ("Total Produce Appointee") and three by Mr. David H. Murdock ("Murdock Appointee")
Governance	Mr. David H. Murdock to be Chairman, Carl McCann to be Vice Chairman
	Each of the Board committees to include at least one Total Produce Appointee and one Murdock Appointee
	Major decisions will require consent of at least one Total Produce Appointee and one Murdock Appointee
Closing Conditions	<ul> <li>Anti-trust clearance required in a limited number of jurisdictions</li> <li>No shareholder vote required</li> </ul>

Note: Statements with respect to the transaction are forward-looking statements. See disclaimer regarding forward-looking statements on slide 2. <sup>1</sup> Shares to be acquired in DFC Holdings LLC, of which Dole is a wholly owned subsidiary.

### 5 Proven Track Record of M&A and Integration

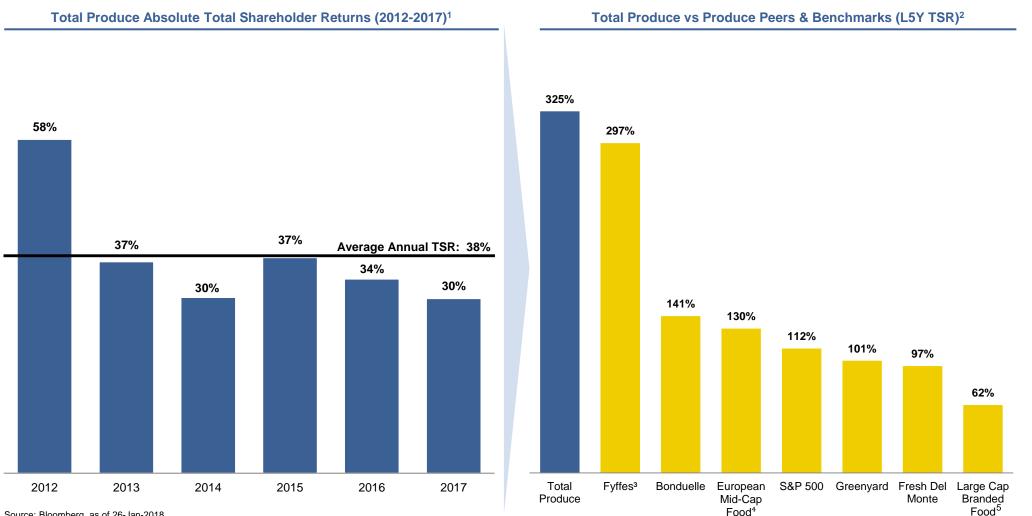




Source: 2017 Total Produce investor presentation <sup>1</sup> Pro forma for Oppenheimer Group acquisition in Mar-2017.

### 5 And Delivering Stable Returns to Our **Shareholders**





Source: Bloomberg, as of 26-Jan-2018

Note: The figures for Total Produce plc and other companies may not be prepared on a comparable GAAP basis or on the basis of the same (or similar) accounting policies and may be impacted by currency and other differences.

<sup>1</sup> Total shareholder return defined as change in share price including reinvested dividends and based on the period 1-Jan-2012 to 31-Dec-2017.

<sup>2</sup> Total shareholder return (TSR) defined as change in share price including reinvested dividends from 26-Jan-2013 to 26-Jan-2018.

<sup>3</sup> Total shareholder return defined as change in share price including reinvested dividends from 1-Jan-2012 to undisturbed share price 7-Dec-2016.

<sup>4</sup> European Mid-Cap Food Index includes: Britvic, Cranswick, Dairy Crest, Greencore and Ebro.

<sup>5</sup> Large Cap Branded Food includes: Nestle, Unilever and Danone.

### **Financial Impact to Total Produce**

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#### **Committed Financing**

- Total Produce has fully committed acquisition financing in place to secure funding of the transaction
- The conservative funding strategy allows Total Produce to retain a strong balance sheet post-closing for strategic and financial flexibility going forward

#### **Financial Impact to Total Produce**

- Dole investment and contribution will be treated as a joint venture and accounted for via equity method under IFRS until an exercise of the Third Tranche
- The Transaction is expected to generate low double digit adjusted earnings per share accretion in the first full fiscal year post closing
- Total Produce expects to maintain current approach to dividend payout post-transaction (fiscal 2017 final dividend to be announced with fiscal 2017 results in early March)
- Total Produce is now expecting increased fiscal 2017 adjusted earnings per share of approx. 13.4 cents, slightly above the previously announced guidance range of 12.5 to 13.0 cents per share

Note: See disclaimer regarding forward-looking statements and combined or pro forma financial information on slide 2. Estimates for financial impact are preliminary and subject to change and are forward-looking statements. Actual financial impact might differ.

### **Compelling Investment Proposition**



1 Attractive Industry Backdrop: Sector is expected to outperform vis-a-vis packaged food driven by a structural trend towards healthy eating and snacking

- 2 Dole is an Iconic Brand with Leading Market Positions & Scale: #1 / #3 positions in bananas, #2 / #3 position in pineapples (North America / Europe). \$237m of Adj. EBITDA (LTM 30-Sep-2017) and \$227m Adj. EBITDA (average over 2014 LTM 30-Sep-2017)<sup>1</sup>
- 3 Bringing Together Two Highly Complementary Businesses: Creates world's largest group with potential to realize synergies
- **4** Balanced Transaction Structure and Terms: Transaction structure provides significant governance and flexibility on path forward. Implies an EV/EBITDA of c.9x<sup>2</sup>
- 5 **Total Produce Has a Proven Track Record:** Continuation of successful acquisition strategy with c.325%<sup>3</sup> total shareholder return delivered to shareholders over the last 5 years

Source: Dole June 2017 S-1 prospectus, Dole financials statements

Note: Statements with respect to the Transaction are forward-looking statements. See disclaimer regarding forward-looking statements and stand-alone financial information for Dole on slide 2.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Dole financial statements. See Appendix B for adjusted EBITDA reconciliation.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Based on \$300m for 45% of Dole (the First Tranche), financial net debt of \$1,257m as of 31-Dec 2016 and Adj. EBITDA of \$216m as of 31-Dec 2016.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> Total shareholder return defined as change in share price including reinvested dividends from 26-Jan-2013 to 26-Jan-2018.

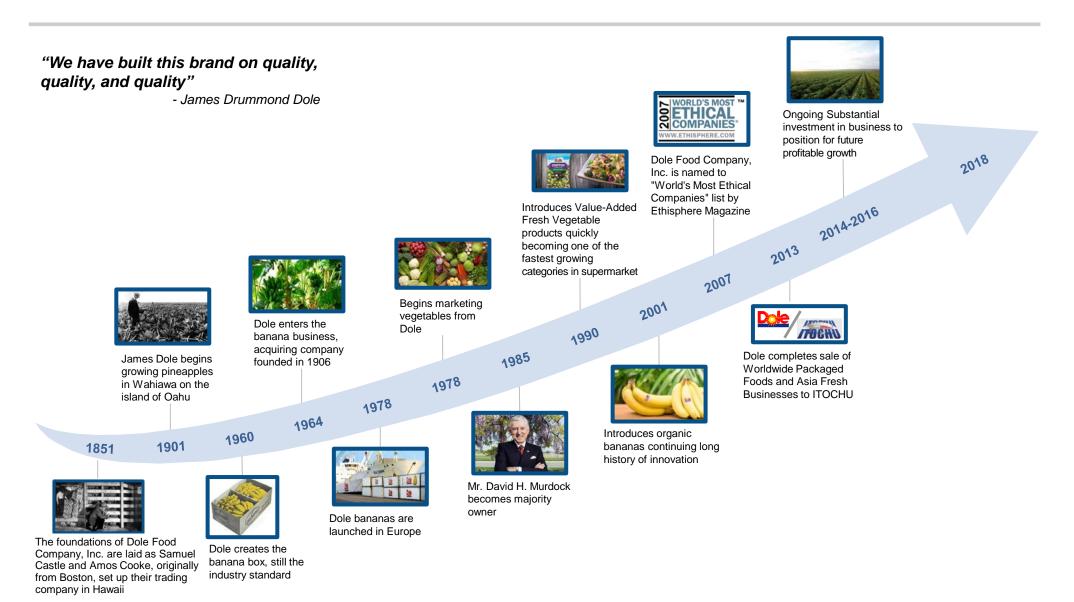
### **Appendix A**

## Additional Materials on Dole

Disclaimer: The section has been prepared solely by Total Produce, with no input from Dole.

### Dole has a Rich History Spanning Over 150 Years TétalPréduce

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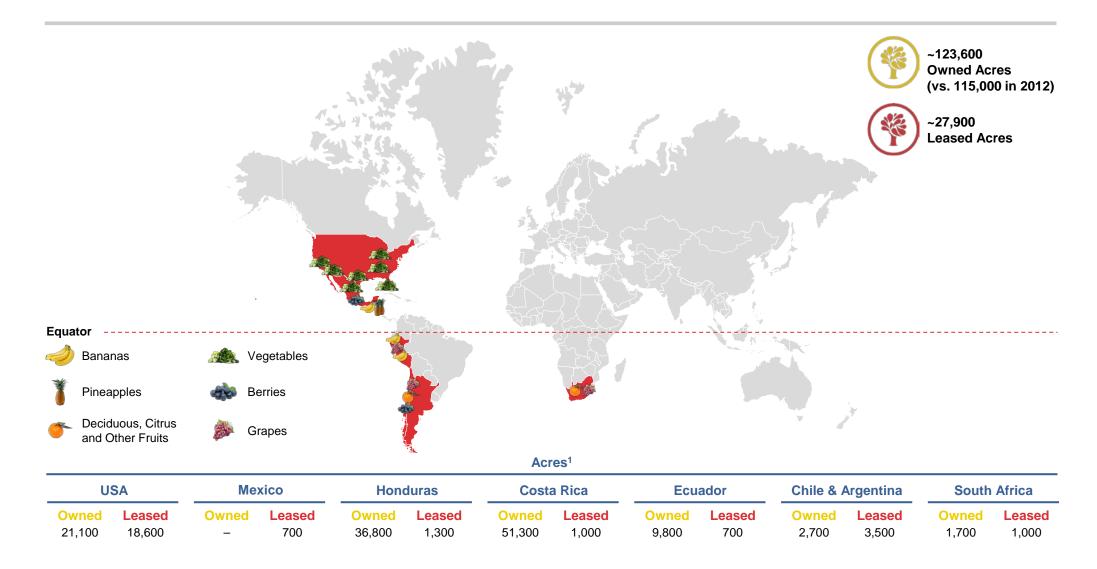


Source: Company public filings, Dole June 2017 S-1 prospectus

### **Dole Owned and Leased Acreage Overview**

Superior Sourcing Capabilities Following Strong Growth in Production Acreage





Source: Company public filings, Dole June 2017 S-1 prospectus <sup>1</sup> Include only selected regions. Owned and leased land is as of Q1 2017.

### **Fresh Fruit Segment Review**

A Leading Banana and Pineapple Supplier



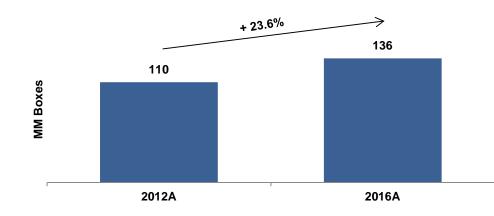
#### **Bananas Overview**

- Accounted for 43% of 2016 revenue<sup>1</sup>
- > ~136MM boxes sold annually
- > Diverse sourcing platform spanning 7 countries
- > #1 Market share in North America for both conventional and organic bananas
- > ~56,400 acres dedicated to banana production
- > 11% increase in banana volume since 2014
- Over 90% of total retail banana volume in North America sold under contract and 65% in Europe

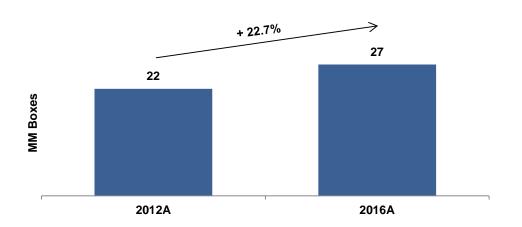
**Banana Volumes** 

#### **Pineapples Overview**

- Accounted for 8% of 2016 revenue<sup>1</sup>
- > ~27MM boxes sold annually
- > Diverse sourcing platform spanning 3 countries
- #2 Market share in North America for conventional pineapples and #3 in Europe
- > ~34,200 acres dedicated to pineapple production
- No third-party grower represents more than 10% of sourced banana and pineapple volume
- Over 50% of total retail pineapple volume in North America sold under contract



#### **Pineapple Volumes**



Source: Company public filings, Dole June 2017 S-1 prospectus <sup>1</sup> Excludes revenues from Swedish fresh fruit procurement and distribution operation.

### Fresh Vegetables Segment Review

#2 Market Share in North America for Packaged Salads



#### Value-Added Overview

- Accounted for 20% of 2016 revenue<sup>1</sup>
- #2 Market share in North America value-added vegetables & #1 in the chopped salad kit
- > Launched 16 new value- added products in North America in fiscal 2016
- Fastest growing category
- Remain focused on the cutting edge of product innovation
- > Also offer private label which enhances relationships with key retailers

#### **Fresh-Packed Overview**

- Accounted for 6% of 2016 revenue<sup>1</sup>
- More than 20 different conventional and organic fresh vegetables items in the portfolio
- Dole considers itself one of the largest suppliers of iceberg lettuce and celery and a leading producer of cauliflower in the United States
- Diversified customer base
- Produce and harvest export grade products
- > Proprietary celery seed for stalk celery and celery hearts

#### State of The Art Salad Manufacturing Plants

- 6 Salad Manufacturing Plants in the United States, Chile, Finland & Sweden
- State of the art processing facilities with automated salad trimming and washing systems
- Best-in-class supply and cold chain process
- Processing, cooling and distribution facilities strategically located to service our customers with fresh salads and vegetables



#### **Fresh Vegetables Product Overview**



### **Diversified Fruit Segment Review**

#1 Exporter of Table Grapes

#### **Diversified Fruit Overview**

- Accounted for 13% of 2016 revenue<sup>1</sup>
- Includes all non-tropical fruit with operations in Chile, South Africa, Argentina and Peru
- Exports ~35MM boxes
- > **#1** worldwide exporter of table grapes
- > One of the leading marketers of apples in the Southern Hemisphere
- Counter-seasonal harvest offsets seasonality of fresh fruit produced in the Northern Hemisphere and stabilizes earnings

#### **Product Offering**



Source: Dole June 2017 S-1 prospectus <sup>1</sup> Excludes revenues from Swedish fresh fruit procurement and distribution operation.

#### **Cold Storage and Packing Facilities**

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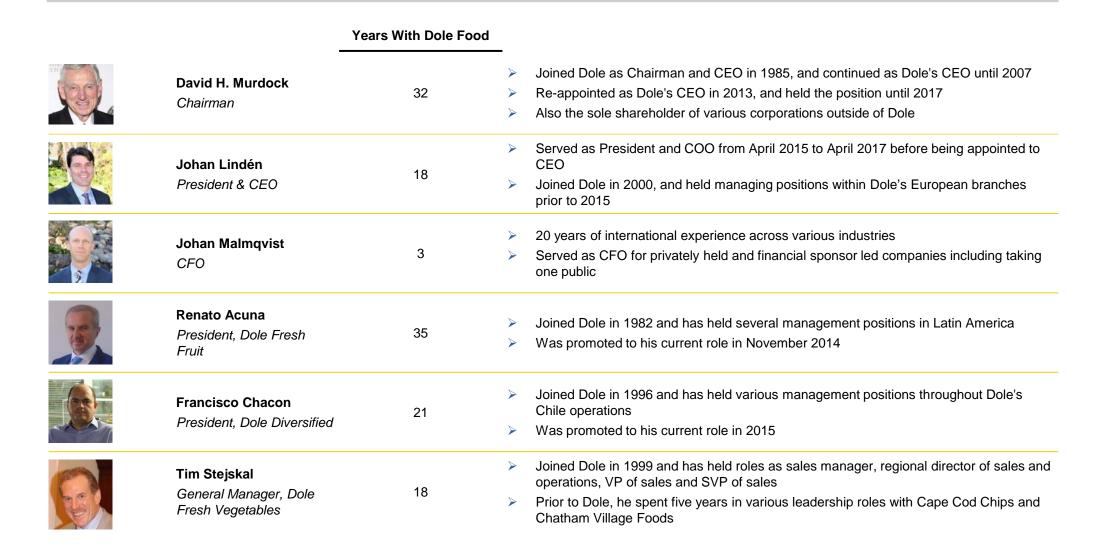
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- Network of 11 cold storage and packing facilities in Chile, Argentina and South Africa
- > Largest packing and cooling capacity in Chile
- One of the largest controlled atmosphere capacities in the Southern Hemisphere

### **Dole Senior Management Team**

Experienced Leadership with an Average Tenure of 19 Years



**TétalPréduce** 

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### **Appendix B**

## Dole Historical Financials

### Dole



FYE - Dec (\$m)	FY2014A	FY2015A	FY2016A	LTM 7-Oct-2017A	Commentary	
Revenues, net	4,786	4,646	2 4,507	3 4,455	Strengthening USD negatively impacted	
% growth	6.2 %	(2.9)%	(3.0)%	_(2.3)%_	reported revenue	
Cost of products sold	(4,453)	(4,309)	(4,239)	(4,153)		
Gross profit	333	337	269	302	Revenue fell primarily due to the voluntarily recall of packaged salads as well as the	
SG&A	(249)	(234)	(193)	(205)	berries business restructuring	
Merger transaction, litigation settlement and other related costs	(4)	(67)	(70)	(64)	2	
Gain on asset sales	14	20	16	3	Partially offset by the Fresh fruit segment in which revenues increased due to higher	
Operating Profit	95	56	21	35	worldwide volumes of bananas and	
Other income (expense), net	19	14	3	(20)	pineapples	
Interest income	4	5	5	5		
Interest expense	(64)	(63)	(70)	(75)	Revenue decrease in 2017 partially attributable to sale of the Swedish Logistics	
Income taxes	29	(22)	27	41	and Flowers business in January 2017 and	
Earnings (loss) from equity method investments	1	(1)	(3)	(3)	June 2017 respectively	
Net income (loss) from continuing operations	84	(12)	(17)	(16)	Underlying business grew driven by	
Income (loss) from discontinued op., net of income taxes	(19)	1	(6)	(0)	increasing volumes in both the Banana,	
Net income (loss)	65	(11)	(23)	(16)	Pineapple and Diversified segment	
(Income) loss from discontinued op., net of income taxes	19	(1)	6	0		
Total S-1 adjustments <sup>1</sup>	9	60	82	115		
Pro forma adjustments to Taxes <sup>2</sup>	(2)	(16)	(23)	(30)		
Adj. net income <sup>3</sup>	90	31	43	69		

Source: Company public filings, Dole June 2017 S-1 prospectus, Dole financials statements

Note: See disclaimer regarding stand-alone financial information for Dole on slide 2.

<sup>1</sup> Full list of S-1 adjustments identified on the next page.

<sup>2</sup> Illustratively assumes 27.5% tax rate on addback of non-recurring items.

<sup>3</sup>Calculation of unaudited adjusted net income for illustrative purposes only.

### **Dole** Adjusted EBITDA Reconciliation (\$m)<sup>1</sup>



FYE - Dec (\$m)	FY2014A	FY2015A	FY2016A	LTM 7-Oct-2017A	Commentary
Net income (loss)	65	(11)	(23)	(16)	Primarily severance, onerous lease costs,
(Income) loss from discontinued operations, net of income taxes	19	(1)	6	0	inventory and other asset write downs in
Interest expense from continuing operations	64	63	70	75	respect of the Berries division
Income taxes from continuing operations	(29)	22	(27)	(41)	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
EBIT before discontinued operations	119	73	26	18	
Depreciation and amortization	94	102	107	104	Reversal of non-trading asset sale gains largely related to Hawaii land sales
S-1 Adjustments					
Charges for restructuring	22	0	11	17	
Gain on asset sales	(14)	(20)	(16)	(3)	Reversal of costs related to the settlement of
Merger transaction, litigation settlement and other related costs	4	67	70	64	<b>3</b> federal securities litigation and in potential
Acquisition accounting impact	39	0	0	0	IPO
Packaged salads recall costs	0	0	26	1	
Other <sup>2</sup>	(43)	12	(8)	36	Elimination of costs related to a January
Total S-1 Adjustments	9	60	82	115	4 2016 listeria outbreak linked to Dole's
S-1 Adjusted EBITDA	221	235	216	237	Springfield, Ohio facility
% margin	4.6 %	5.1 %	4.8 %	5.3 %	
Credit Adjustments					
Taxes in lieu of income taxes	7	11	10	16	
Packaged salads recall costs	0	0	8	15	
Other <sup>3</sup>	3	2	8	3	
Total Credit Adjustments	10	13	27	34	
Credit Adjusted EBITDA	231	247	242	271	
% margin	4.8 %	5.3 %	5.4 %	6.1 %	

Source: Company public filings, Dole June 2017 S-1 prospectus, Dole financials statements

Note: see disclaimer regarding stand-alone financial information for Dole on slide 2.

<sup>1</sup>As per Dole financial statements.

<sup>2</sup> Includes Net unrealized (gain) loss on derivative instruments, Net unrealized (gain) loss on foreign currency denominated intercompany borrowings, Converted share based award compensation and certain long-term incentive plans, Refinancing charges, IPO and other transaction costs and Asset write-downs.

<sup>3</sup> Includes Equity method investments, Legal and tax matters, Charitable contributions, Gain on sale of investment and Sunnyridge Farm acquisition earn out.

### Dole Summary Balance Sheet (\$m)<sup>1</sup>



FYE - Dec (\$m)	FY2015A	FY2016A	7-Oct-2017A
Cash and cash equivalents	83	37	166
Receivables	556	550	467
Inventories	246	242	228
Other	47	56	79
Total current assets	933	885	940
PP&E	1,166	1,172	1,115
Intangible assets	599	602	596
Other	264	248	228
Total assets	2,962	2,907	2,878
Accounts payable	277	299	304
Accrued liabilities	372	409	292
Notes payable and current portion of long-term debt, net	57	74	37
Total current liabilities	707	782	632
Long-term debt, net	1,147	1,220	1,327
Other	518	428	375
Total liabilities	2,371	2,429	2,335
Total equity	590	477	544
Total liabilities and equity	2,962	2,907	2,878

Source: Company public filings, Dole June 2017 S-1 prospectus, Dole financials statements

Note: See disclaimer regarding stand-alone financial information for Dole on slide 2.

<sup>1</sup> Further information is provided by Dole in regard to its assets and liabilities in the Dole June 2017 S-1 prospectus.



FYE - Dec (\$m)	FY2015A	FY2016A	7-Oct-2017A	Commentary		
Revolving credit facility		63	0	Entered into a new term credit agreement		
7.25% notes due 2019 <sup>1</sup>		300	0	and a new asset-based revolving credit agreement in April 2017		
7.25% notes due 2025 <sup>1</sup>		0	300			
Term loan (matures in 2024) <sup>2</sup>		782	944	Also completed issuance of \$300m senior secured notes due 2025		
Vessel financing loan facility		104	97	'		
Other financing arrangements and capital lease obligations		<sup>3</sup> 45	44	Dole entered into two secured loan facilities		
Notes payable and note agreements		15	3	in December 2015		
Unamortized debt discounts and debt issuance costs		(16)	(24)			
Total Debt	1,204	1,294	1,364	Other financing arrangements include long- term asset financing arrangements in Chile		
Cash and cash equivalents	(83)	(37)	(166)	3 and Costa Rica		
Total Net Debt	1,121	1,257	1,198	Capital lease obligations relate primarily to machinery and equipment		
Credit Agreement Adjusted EBITDA <sup>3</sup>	247	242	271	Lower Sep-2017 net debt partially		
 Net Leverage Ratio⁴	4.5 x	5.2 x	4.4 x	attributable to seasonality of cash flows		

Source: Company public filings, Dole June 2017 S-1 prospectus, Dole financials statements

Note: See disclaimer regarding stand-alone financial information for Dole on slide 2.

<sup>1</sup> The 7.25% notes due 2019 were refinanced April 6, 2017 and the company issued the 7.25% notes due 2025 as part of that refinancing.

<sup>2</sup> Amortizing term loan with balloon payment due on the maturity date of April 6, 2024.

<sup>3</sup> As per Dole financial statements.

<sup>4</sup>Net leverage ratio based on reported net debt and Dole credit agreement adjusted EBITDA.

### **Dole** Adjusted Cash Flow (\$m)



FYE - Dec (\$m)	FY2014A	FY2015A	FY2016A	LTM 7-Oct-2017A	Commentary	
Adjusted EBITDA	221	235	216	2 237	Decrease of accrued and other long-term liabilities due to payments of merger related	
Capital Expenditures (net of disposals)	(152)	(120)	(122)	3 (13)	Iitigation settlements and liabilities associated with Dole Asia	
Receivables, net of allowances	(16)	(29)	3	23		
Inventories	29	10	1	8	<ul> <li>Strong performance over last four quarters</li> <li>with Adj. EBITDA rising to \$237m versus</li> <li>\$221m in 2014</li> </ul>	
Prepaid expenses and other assets	(11)	26	(5)	1	- t	
Income taxes	6	8	8	(19)	Capital expenditures lower in LTM Sep-2017 than historical period	
Accounts payable	14	(2)	9	11	Capital expenditures in the prior year were related to payment for three shipping	
Accrued and other long-term liabilities	1	(95)	(13)	(74)	vessels, farm purchases in Chile and Costa Rica, and the Ohio facility	
Changes in operating assets and liabilities, net of effects from acquisitions / dispositions:	23	(82)	4	(49)	·	
Adjusted cash flow <sup>1</sup>	92	32	97	175		

Source: Company public filings, Dole June 2017 S-1 prospectus, Dole financials statements Note: See disclaimer regarding stand-alone financial information for Dole on slide 2. <sup>1</sup> Illustrative breakdown of key operating cash flow items.

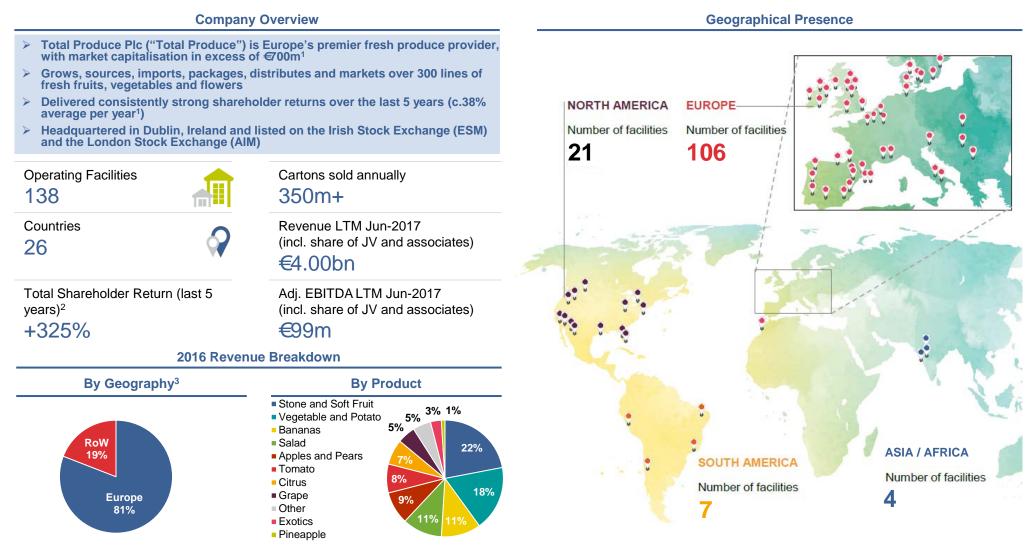


## Additional Materials on Total Produce

### **Total Produce Company Overview**

Leading European Fresh Produce Company





Source: Company public filings, company presentations

<sup>1</sup>Average annual TSR from 1-Jan-2012 to 31-Dec-2017. TSR defined as change in share price including reinvested dividends. <sup>2</sup> From 26-Jan-2013 to 26-Jan-2018. TSR defined as change in share price including reinvested dividends. <sup>3</sup> Pro forma Adjusted for Oppenheimer Group acquisition in Mar-2017.

### **Competitive Advantage**

Scale and Operational Excellence, Combined with a Strategic Vision for Growth

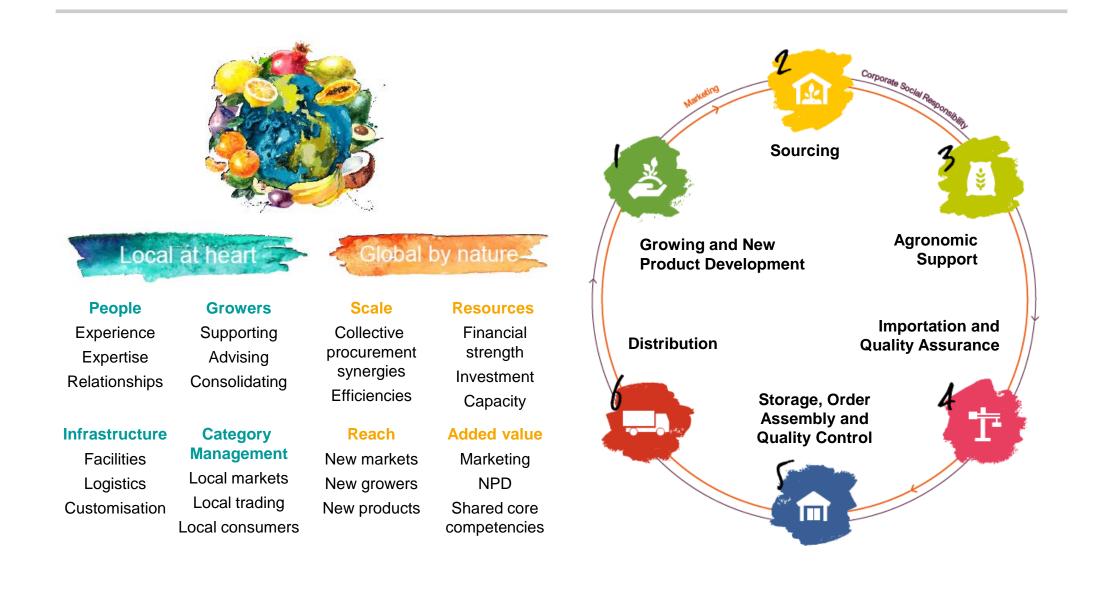




### **Business Model and Supply Chain**

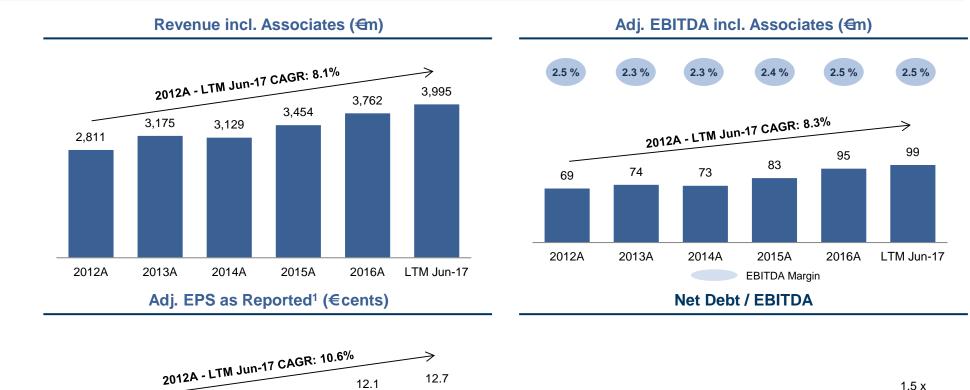


Vertically Integrated Supply Chain

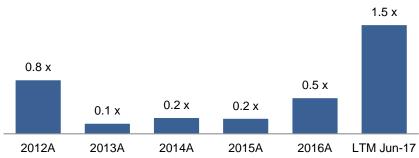


### **Historical Financial Performance**

Track Record of Consistent Top-Line, EBITDA and EPS Growth







Source: Company public filings. Fiscal year ended 31-Dec

<sup>1</sup> Adjusted earnings per share is based on fully diluted shares and excludes acquisition related intangible asset amortisation charges and costs, fair value movements on contingent consideration, exceptional items and related tax on such items. It also excludes the Group's share of these items within joint ventures and associates.

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### Highly Experienced Senior Leadership Team With TétalPréduce Over 100+ Years in Fruits & Vegetables



		Years in the Fruits & Vegetable Industry		
	<b>Carl McCann</b> Executive Chairman	37		Chairman of Total Produce since December 2006 with 37+ years of industry experience
12-2				Previously served as Chairman of Fyffes plc, which he joined in 1980
				Also Chairman of Balmoral International Land Holdings plc and Director at various other companies
	Rory Byrne	29		Chief Executive of Total Produce since December 2006
90	Chief Executive Officer and Executive Director			Previously served as the Managing Director of the Fyffes General Produce division from 2002 to 2006
				Extensive experience in the fresh produce industry, having joined Fyffes in 1988 and held a number of senior positions within Fyffes
	Frank Davis	34		Finance Director and Board Member of Total Produce since August 2009
	Finance Director		$\geqslant$	Previously held the roles of Company Secretary/CFO
	and Executive Director		$\geqslant$	Prior to this, served as Finance Director of the General Produce division of Fyffes plc
				An accountant by profession, he is also a qualified barrister-at-law with 34+ years of experience working in the industry
	Jimmy Tolan	27	$\triangleright$	Strategic Advisor to Total Produce since 2008
	External Consultant		$\succ$	CEO of Fyffes from 2006-2008 (18 years with Fyffes)
2			$\geqslant$	CEO of VHI – Ireland's largest health insurer from 2008 to 2011
				Advisor to and director of a number of companies

### **Appendix D**

## Additional Transaction Materials

### **Other Deal Terms**

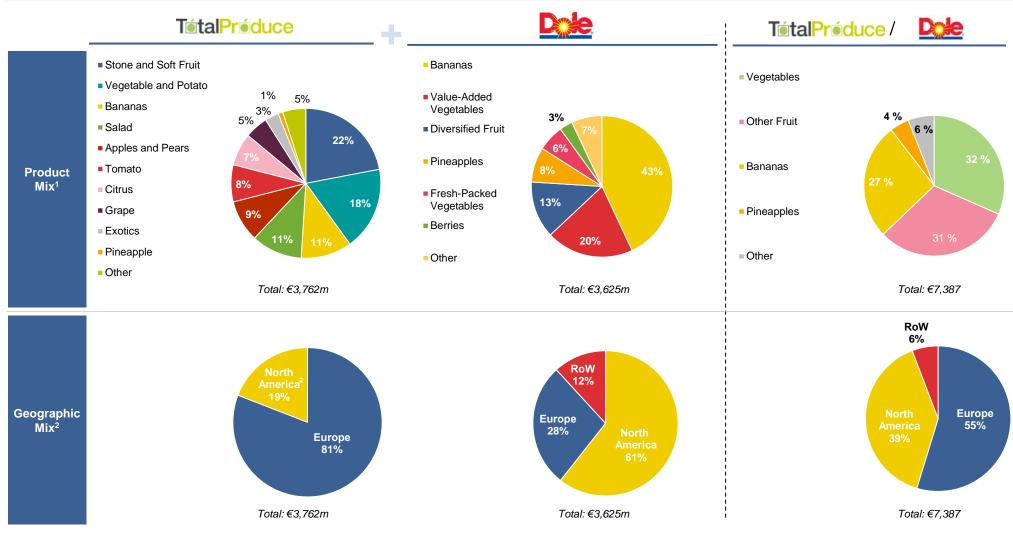
Major Decisions	<ul> <li>All major decisions must have consent of at least one Total Produce Appointee and one Murdock Appointee, including:</li> <li>Approval of annual budgets, business plans and financial statements</li> <li>Approval of any equity issuances, dividends or transactions with affiliates</li> <li>Approval of material capital expenditures, acquisitions/divestitures or incurrence of indebtedness</li> <li>Approval of removal of CEO and approval of remuneration of Dole's senior employees</li> <li>Approval of reorganizations or alterations of organizational documents</li> <li>Commencement or settlement of any material litigation or tax disputes</li> </ul>
Information Rights	Customary information rights for Total Produce

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# Enhanced Diversification by Both Product and Geography





Source: Company public filings, Dole June 2017 S-1 prospectus

Note: Combined charts reflect the sum of Total Produce 2016 sales and Dole 2016 sales for illustrative purposes only on the basis of 100% consolidation. EUR/USD converted at spot exchange rate of 1.24 as of 26-Jan-2018. Note that figures for each of Dole and Total Produce may not be prepared on a comparable GAAP basis or on the basis of the same (or similar) accounting policies. See disclaimer regarding combined or pro forma financial information and stand-alone financial information for Dole on slide 2.

<sup>1</sup> Dole Split excluding revenues from Swedish fresh fruit procurement and distribution operation. <sup>2</sup> Total Produce Split Pro forma Adjusted for Oppenheimer Group acquisition in Mar-2017. International sales illustratively added to North America.



Disclaimer: The section has been prepared solely by Total Produce, with no input from Dole.



#### 1. Introduction

This appendix highlights certain key risks and uncertainties associated with Dole Food Company ("**Dole**"), Total Produce plc (the "**Company**") and the proposed investment in Dole by the Company as described in this presentation (the "**Transaction**"). The risks described in this appendix are not listed in order of importance or likelihood and do not constitute an exhaustive list of all risks and uncertainties relating to Dole, the Company or the Transaction. There may be additional risks and uncertainties not currently known or not currently considered material that may also have a material adverse effect on the Transaction and/or the businesses of Dole and/or the Company.

#### 2. Summary of certain key risks associated with Dole

- a) Dole has substantial indebtedness: Dole has a substantial amount of indebtedness, which subjects Dole to interest rate risk and requires Dole to dedicate a substantial portion of its cash flows to servicing its debt. Dole's high level of indebtedness also may make it more difficult for Dole to satisfy its other obligations and limit its financial and operational flexibility. In addition, Dole is subject to restrictive covenants and any failure by Dole to comply with such restrictive covenants (if not cured or waived) may trigger cross-default/cross-acceleration provisions (including as a result of any adverse litigation judgements).
- b) Volatility in global capital and credit markets could negatively affect Dole's liquidity, increase costs and disrupt operations of suppliers and customers: Dole depends on stable, liquid and well-functioning capital and credit markets to fund its operations and volatility in the capital and credit markets could impair Dole's liquidity or increase its costs. Also, Dole could be negatively impacted if its suppliers or customers experience disruptions from tighter capital and credit markets.
- c) Dole is subject to the risk of product contamination and product liability claims (including lawsuits with respect to listeria outbreaks): The sale of food products for human consumption involves the risk of injury or death of consumers, including as a result of tampering by unauthorised third parties, product contamination or spoilage (including the presence of foreign objects, substances, chemicals, other agents or residues introduced during the growing, storage, handling or transportation phases). Dole has been subject to product liability lawsuits and material recalls in the past and no assurance can be given that Dole will not be subject to product liability lawsuits or material recalls, or criminal or civil claims brought by relevant authorities, in the future. For example, packaged salads produced at Dole have been linked to an outbreak of listeria monocytogenes in North America and there are a number of pending lawsuits against Dole in connection therewith.
- d) Dole may be subject to material liabilities for environmental contamination and the use of herbicides, pesticides (including historic use of DBCP) and other potentially hazardous substances: Dole is subject to environmental laws that impose liability for remediating contamination on current and former owners of property and Dole may be required to spend material sums to remediate contamination at some locations. For example, Dole is a party to litigation in California involving the clean-up of a site that was previously used as a crude oil storage facility and in the event of an adverse ruling or unfavourable settlement Dole may be subject to material liabilities. Also, Dole uses herbicides, pesticides and other potentially hazardous substances in the operation of its business and may be required to pay for costs or damages associated with the improper application, accidental release or the use/misuse of such substances. For example, in the 1970s Dole used DBCP which has been linked to male sterility among chemical factory workers and there are a number of pending lawsuits against Dole in connection therewith.
- e) Incidents or rumours relating to the Dole brand could impact Dole's business: Any incidents or rumours that cause consumers or institutions to no longer associate the Dole brand with high-quality and safe food products may materially impact the value of the Dole brand and demand for Dole's products. The Dole brand is licensed for certain product categories and services to certain third parties for use in particular geographic regions and any acts or omissions by such companies may also have an impact on Dole. In addition, as a result of such licenses, Dole is prohibited from using the Dole brand in certain ways (e.g., on beverages worldwide).
- f) Dole's operations and products are highly regulated: Dole is subject to a broad range of regulations in the areas of food safety and protection of human health and the environment, all of which involve substantial compliance costs and Dole may be required to modify its operations, purchase new equipment or make capital improvements to comply with existing or new regulations. Dole may be subject to fines, penalties and other sanctions (including bans or suspensions on the distribution or sale of products or recalls of products) as a result of any noncompliance.



- g) Dole faces risks in connection with its international operations: Dole faces risks that are inherent in operating internationally, including risks in relation to changes in laws and regulations, expropriation of assets, imposition of unfavourable tax treatment or tax liabilities, tariffs/quotas or economic sanctions, international conflict (including war and terrorism), suspension of imports or exports and non-compliance with anti-corruption laws and regulations.
- h) Dole is subject to transportation risks and reliance on third parties: Any interruption to Dole's ability to ship its products could have an adverse impact on its business and Dole relies on third parties for certain aspects of product distribution (including third-party stevedores to load/unload products at ports and trucking companies to transport to/from ports).
- i) Labour disruptions, liabilities for labour practices and changes in immigration laws could impact Dole's business: A significant number of Dole's employees are unionised and no assurance can be given that Dole will not be subject to labour disputes, including work stoppages. In addition, Dole is subject to a number of lawsuits relating to its labour practices (including alleged wage and labour violations) and in the event of an adverse ruling or unfavourable settlement Dole may be subject to material liabilities. Also, a significant number of personnel engaged in harvesting operations are immigrants and any change in immigration laws or policies could have a material adverse effect on the availability and number of such personnel.
- j) Dole is subject to risks relating to its information systems: Dole's information systems may be subject to computer incidents, such as viruses or security breaches, and may not be sufficiently up-to-date or robust for Dole's business.

#### 3. Summary of certain key risks associated with the Transaction

- a) Failure to satisfy conditions precedent or obtain regulatory approvals could delay or prevent completion of the Transaction: The Transaction may not complete in a timely manner or at all due to delays in satisfying, or failure to satisfy, relevant conditions precedent, including anti-trust approvals in various jurisdictions (including US, EU, South Africa and Russia). Even if anti-trust approvals are received, such approvals may be delayed or subject to onerous terms and conditions.
- b) The due diligence completed with respect to Dole may not have revealed significant risks: Although the Company undertook a due diligence process in respect of Dole, the due diligence process relied significantly on the review of financial and other information provided by Dole. While the Company considers the due diligence process undertaken to have been reasonable under the circumstances, the Company has not been able to verify the accuracy, reliability or completeness of the information which was provided to it and the due diligence process may not have revealed significant risks with respect to Dole. If the Transaction completes, the Company will, after deduction of any indemnifiable losses, share a proportional risk (up to the limit of its investment) of any contingent liabilities associated with the past operations of Dole, including exposure to possible taxation and legal claims in respect of, amongst other things, Dole's past business practices, past asset/business disposals and labour/employee health and safety practices.
- c) The Company will acquire a minority stake in Dole upon completion of the First Tranche of the Transaction: Pursuant to the first tranche of the Transaction, the Company will acquire a 45% stake in Dole (the "First Tranche") from David H. Murdock ("Mr. Murdock") and accordingly the Company will not acquire immediate control over Dole. Historically, Mr. Murdock and his affiliates have had significant influence over Dole's management and affairs, including controlling virtually all matters requiring shareholder approval such as significant corporate transactions, and Dole has entered into a number of related party transactions with Mr. Murdock and his affiliates, including loans to, and lease and service agreements with, entities owned by Mr. Murdock. Following completion of the First Tranche, Mr. Murdock and his affiliates will continue to have significant influence over Dole's management and affairs do not align with those of the Company or if there is disagreement between Mr. Murdock and his affiliates and the Company, this may adversely affect Dole, undermine the potential benefits expected in connection with the Transaction and jeopardise the completion of the Second Tranche and/or Third Tranche (each as defined below).
- d) The Company may fail to become a majority shareholder or the sole shareholder of Dole and may ultimately be required to sell its stake in Dole: Although the Company has the option to increase its ownership level to 51% at any time post-completion of the First Tranche (the "Second Tranche") and to 100% at any time two years after completion of the First Tranche (the "Third Tranche"), the Company may be unable to secure adequate financing to acquire majority or sole control of Dole in due course, or may decide not to acquire majority or sole control. In the event that the Company decided it wished to sell its stake in Dole, it may be unable to do so at a price it considers acceptable, either in a timely manner or at all. In the event that the Company has not completed the Third Tranche by the fifth anniversary of completion of the First Tranche, Mr. Murdock is permitted to trigger a liquidity event to sell 100% of Dole's shares pursuant to which the Company would be required to sell its stake in Dole (whether the Company wished to do so or not).



- e) The Transaction may increase the level of the Company's indebtedness and the Company's investment in Dole may not provide the Company with sufficient cash flow to service such increased indebtedness: The First Tranche is expected to be financed with at least \$150 million of new debt financing. However, the amount of debt required to finance the Frist Tranche could be higher (up to \$300 million) in the event of an equity offering that is less than the target of \$150 million. In addition, the Company may take on additional new debt in due course in order to finance the Second Tranche and/or Third Tranche. Accordingly, the First Tranche and any subsequent tranches may significantly increase the level of the Company's indebtedness and the Company's investment in Dole may not provide the Company with sufficient cash flow to service such increased indebtedness.
- f) The Company may fail to successfully integrate Dole into its business and may not achieve expected synergies: Risks to the successful integration of Dole with the Company's existing business and the realisation of expected synergies include potential delays and costs in implementing changes to the businesses and in completing the Second Tranche and/or Third Tranche, disruptions to the ongoing operations of the businesses, higher than anticipated integration costs, difficulties in and costs associated with unwinding or replacing related party arrangements between Dole and Mr. Murdock and his affiliates (see 3.c. above), unintended losses of key personnel (some of whom are not subject to non-compete clauses) and associated severance and replacement costs (which may be material) or reduced employee productivity due to uncertainty arising as a result of the Transaction. In addition, successful integration and realisation of synergies will depend on the ability of the Company to bring together the cultures and capabilities of both organisations in an effective manner, which will require the cooperation of Dole's management and other shareholders (in particular following the First Tranche when the Company will be a minority shareholder in Dole).
- g) The Transaction may distract the Company's management: The completion of the Transaction and subsequent integration of Dole may occupy a significant amount of management's time, attention and resources, which may distract the Company's management from the Company's existing operations and business or the pursuit of other opportunities.
- h) Dole may have to make additional contributions to fund Dole's pension plans: Dole currently maintains a number of pension plans, some of which are unfunded or underfunded. Dole may be required to make additional contributions following the Transaction to adequately fund Dole's pension obligations.
- i) The Transaction would trigger termination clauses of certain of Dole's material contracts: Certain of Dole's material contracts contain change of control clauses that would be triggered by the Transaction. Under the relevant contracts, if a relevant counterparty does not provide consent or waiver, this would trigger termination or pre-emption rights in favour of the counterparty. Such consents or waivers are not conditions to completion of the Transaction.
- j) Only limited financial and other information about Dole will be publicly available in the future: Dole is not a public company and is not required to publicly report its financial statements and other financial information on a periodic basis. Dole has nevertheless made information on its consolidated results of operations and financial condition available for certain historical periods in connection with past contemplated public market transactions. Although the Company discloses limited financial and other information for its material joint ventures and associates (which would include Dole upon completion of the First Tranche), such financial and other information is substantially less detailed than would be reported by a public company or which Dole has made available in connection with such past contemplated public market transactions.

#### 4. <u>Summary of certain key risks associated with the Company</u>

- a) Economic and Political Risk: Global economic conditions and the stability of the markets in which the Company operates could impact on the Company's business.
- b) Corporate Communications: The Company as a publicly-listed company undertakes regular communications with its stakeholders. These communications may contain forward-looking statements which by their nature involve uncertainty and actual results or developments may differ materially from the expectations expressed or implied in these communications. Failure to deliver on performance indications communicated to stakeholders could result in a reduction in share price, reduced earnings and reputational damage.
- c) Key Supplier Relationships: The Company sources its products from a significant number of suppliers. The loss of any of these could have an adverse impact on the Company. Additionally the Company at times may enter into seasonal purchase agreements committing it to purchase fixed quantities of produce at fixed prices. The Company is exposed to the risk of losses arising from any inability to sell on these committed quantities and/or achieve the committed price.



- d) Food Safety: Profitability in the fresh produce sector is dependent on high quality supplies and consistency/speed of delivery. Any serious quality issues (in particular, any contamination issues, whether deliberate or accidental) or delivery issues could have a negative impact on the Company's business and reputation.
- e) Regulation and Compliance: The Company operates in a number of jurisdictions and is therefore exposed to a wide range of legal and regulatory frameworks.
- f) Key Customer Relationships and Credit Risk: The Company's customer base consists primarily of retailers and wholesalers. The increasing concentration of its customers increases credit risk. Changes in the trading relationships with major customers, or of their procurement policies, could adversely affect the operations and profitability of the Company. In addition, the Company faces strong competition in its various markets and, if it fails to compete effectively, its business could be adversely affected.
- g) Foreign Currency: As a large multinational company with extensive operations worldwide the Company is exposed to translational and transactional currency fluctuations. The principal currency risk to which the Company is exposed to is adverse currency movements on translation of the results and balance sheets of foreign currency denominated operations into Euro, the Company's reporting currency. Adverse changes in exchange rates will have an impact on the Company's reported results and shareholders' equity. The annual impact of such movements is reported in the Company's consolidated statement of comprehensive oncome. Foreign currency risk also arises from foreign currency transactions within each individual entity.
- h) Access to Credit and Interest Rates: The Company is exposed to fluctuations in credit markets which could impact the availability and cost of financing and in particular the Company's ability to grow through acquisition and/or complete the Second Tranche and/or Third Tranche of the Transaction.
- i) Employee Retirement Obligations: The Company's defined benefit pension funds are exposed to the volatility of market conditions. The value of pension assets are exposed to worldwide conditions in equity and bond markets. The underlying calculation of pension liabilities are subject to changes in discount rates, inflation rates and longevity of scheme members.
- j) Retention of Key Personnel and Talent Management: The Company is dependent on the continuing commitment of its directors and senior management team. The loss of key personnel without adequate replacement could have an adverse effect on the Company's business.
- k) IT Systems and Cyber Security: The Company relies on information technology and systems to support its business. The failure to ensure that its core operational systems are available to service business requirements could impact the day-to-day operations of the Company. In addition, the exploitation of vulnerabilities in IT systems, either accidental or malicious, including those resulting from cyber-security attacks, could adversely impact the Company's business.
- I) Goodwill Impairment: Sustained under performance in any of the Company's cash generating units may result in material write downs of goodwill. While such write downs would be non-cash charges they could have a substantial impact on the Company's income statement and shareholders' equity.