FRESH DEL MONTE PRODUCE INC
Form 10-Q
October 29, 2013

UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
Washington, D.C. 20549

FORM 10-Q

(Mark One)
ý QUARTERLY REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934
For the quarterly period ended September 27, 2013
OR
¨ TRANSITION REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934
For the transition period from to
1-14706
(Commission file number)

FRESH DEL MONTE PRODUCE INC.
(Exact Name of Registrant as Specified in Its Charter)

The Cayman Islands (State or Other Jurisdiction of Incorporation or Organization)	N/A (I.R.S Employer Identification No.)
c/o Intertrust SPV (Cayman) Limited 190 Elgin Avenue George Town, Grand Cayman, KY1-9001 Cayman Islands	N/A
(Address of Registrant's Principal Executive Office)	(Zip Code)

(305) 520-8400
(Registrant's telephone number including area code)
Please send copies of notices and communications from the Securities and Exchange Commission to:
c/o Del Monte Fresh Produce Company
241 Sevilla Avenue
Coral Gables, Florida 33134
(Address of Registrant's U.S. Executive Office)

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant: (1) has filed all reports required to be filed by Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to file such reports), and (2) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days. Yes ý No ¨
Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has submitted electronically and posted on its corporate Web site, if any, every Interactive Data File required to be submitted and posted pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T (§232.405 of this chapter) during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to submit and post such files). Yes ý No ¨
Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a large accelerated filer, an accelerated filer, a non-accelerated filer, or a smaller reporting company. See the definitions of "large accelerated filer," "accelerated filer" and "smaller reporting

company” in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act. (Check one):

Large accelerated filer x	Accelerated filer ¨
Non-accelerated filer ¨	Smaller reporting company ¨
(Do not check if a smaller reporting company)	

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a shell company (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act). Yes ¨ No ý

As of October 18, 2013, there were 56,115,607 ordinary shares of Fresh Del Monte Produce Inc. issued and outstanding.

Forward-Looking Statements

This report, information included in future filings by us and information contained in written material, press releases and oral statements, issued by or on behalf of us contains, or may contain, statements that constitute forward-looking statements. In this report, these statements appear in a number of places and include statements regarding the intent, beliefs or current expectations of us or our officers (including statements preceded by, followed by or that include the words “believes”, “expects”, “anticipates” or similar expressions) with respect to various matters, including our plans and future performance. These forward-looking statements involve risks and uncertainties. Fresh Del Monte’s actual plans and performance may differ materially from those in the forward-looking statements as a result of various factors, including (i) the uncertain global economic environment and the timing and strength of a recovery in the markets we serve, and the extent to which adverse economic conditions continue to affect our sales volume and results, including our ability to command premium prices for certain of our principal products, or increase competitive pressures within the industry, (ii) the impact of governmental initiatives in the United States and abroad to spur economic activity, including the effects of significant government monetary or other market interventions on inflation, price controls and foreign exchange rates, (iii) the impact of governmental trade restrictions, including adverse governmental regulation that may impact our ability to access certain markets, (iv) our anticipated cash needs in light of our liquidity, (v) the continued ability of our distributors and suppliers to have access to sufficient liquidity to fund their operations, (vi) trends and other factors affecting our financial condition or results of operations from period to period, including changes in product mix or consumer demand for branded products such as ours, particularly as consumers remain price-conscious in the current economic environment; anticipated price and expense levels; the impact of crop disease, severe weather conditions, such as flooding, or natural disasters, such as earthquakes, on crop quality and yields and on our ability to grow, procure or export our products; the impact of prices for petroleum-based products and packaging materials; and the availability of sufficient labor during peak growing and harvesting seasons, (vii) the impact of pricing and other actions by our competitors, particularly during periods of low consumer confidence and spending levels, (viii) the impact of foreign currency fluctuations, (ix) our plans for expansion of our business (including through acquisitions) and cost savings, (x) our ability to successfully integrate acquisitions into our operations, (xi) the impact of impairment or other charges associated with exit activities, crop or facility damage or otherwise, (xii) the timing and cost of resolution of pending legal and environmental proceedings, (xiii) the impact of changes in tax accounting or tax laws (or interpretations thereof), and the impact of settlements of adjustments proposed by the Internal Revenue Service or other taxing authorities in connection with our tax audits, and (xiv) the cost and other implications of changes in regulations applicable to our business, including potential legislative or regulatory initiatives in the United States or elsewhere directed at mitigating the effects of climate change. All forward-looking statements in this report are based on information available to us on the date hereof, and we assume no obligation to update any such forward-looking statements. Our plans and performance may also be affected by the factors described in Item 1A-“Risk Factors” in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 28, 2012 along with other reports that we have on file with the Securities and Exchange Commission.

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PART I: FINANCIAL INFORMATION

Item 1. Financial Statements

FRESH DEL MONTE PRODUCE INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS (Unaudited)
(U.S. dollars in millions, except share and per share data)

	September 27, 2013	December 28, 2012
Assets		
Current assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	$30.6	$39.9
Trade accounts receivable, net of allowance of $8.9 and $6.8, respectively	317.6	296.1
Other accounts receivable, net of allowance of $6.8 and $7.6, respectively	59.5	58.4
Inventories, net	494.9	482.8
Deferred income taxes	9.8	11.8
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	41.2	37.0
Total current assets	953.6	926.0
Investments in and advances to unconsolidated companies	2.1	2.0
Property, plant and equipment, net	1,046.0	1,024.6
Deferred income taxes	54.0	56.5
Other noncurrent assets	119.4	118.7
Goodwill	405.4	405.6
Total assets	$2,580.5	$2,533.4
Liabilities and shareholders' equity		
Current liabilities:		
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	$347.9	$333.5
Current portion of long-term debt and capital lease obligations	3.9	2.7
Deferred income taxes	15.2	15.9
Income taxes and other taxes payable	15.7	10.4
Total current liabilities	382.7	362.5
Long-term debt and capital lease obligations	95.8	123.5
Retirement benefits	91.8	90.9
Other noncurrent liabilities	46.8	47.4
Deferred income taxes	75.7	77.7
Total liabilities	692.8	702.0
Commitments and contingencies		
Shareholders' equity:		
Preferred shares, $0.01 par value; 50,000,000 shares authorized; none issued or outstanding	—	—
Ordinary shares, $0.01 par value; 200,000,000 shares authorized; 56,115,607 and 57,707,385 issued and outstanding, respectively	0.6	0.6
Paid-in capital	526.3	503.7
Retained earnings	1,337.2	1,316.3
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	(14.5)	(24.9)

Total Fresh Del Monte Produce Inc. shareholders' equity	1,849.6	1,795.7
Noncontrolling interests	38.1	35.7
Total shareholders' equity	1,887.7	1,831.4
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity	$2,580.5	$2,533.4

See accompanying notes.

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FRESH DEL MONTE PRODUCE INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF INCOME (Unaudited)
(U.S. dollars in millions, except share and per share data)

	Quarter ended		Nine months ended	
	September 27, 2013	September 28, 2012	September 27, 2013	September 28, 2012
Net sales	$861.1	$788.8	$2,803.8	$2,644.3
Cost of products sold	808.1	714.4	2,546.3	2,341.1
Gross profit	53.0	74.4	257.5	303.2
Selling, general and administrative expenses	46.3	46.2	134.6	137.2
Loss (gain) on disposal of property, plant and equipment	0.2	(2.1)	(0.3)	(0.7)
Asset impairment and other charges (credits), net	(0.9)	2.1	11.1	3.2
Operating income	7.4	28.2	112.1	163.5
Interest expense	0.6	—	2.1	2.2
Interest income	0.4	0.2	0.6	0.5
Other expense (income), net	0.2	3.3	(15.7)	5.9
Income before income taxes	7.0	25.1	126.3	155.9
Provision for income taxes	1.6	0.2	17.1	9.7
Net income	$5.4	$24.9	$109.2	$146.2
Less: Net income attributable to noncontrolling interests	(1.0)	1.4	(0.3)	3.0
Net income attributable to Fresh Del Monte Produce Inc.	$6.4	$23.5	$109.5	$143.2
Net income per ordinary share attributable to Fresh Del Monte Produce Inc. - Basic	$0.11	$0.40	$1.94	$2.47
Net income per ordinary share attributable to Fresh Del Monte Produce Inc. - Diluted	$0.11	$0.40	$1.92	$2.47
Dividends declared per ordinary share	$0.125	$0.10	$0.375	$0.30
Weighted average number of ordinary shares:				
Basic	55,737,224	58,042,379	56,521,941	57,917,831
Diluted	56,079,606	58,235,794	56,887,004	58,043,535

See accompanying notes.

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FRESH DEL MONTE PRODUCE INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (Unaudited)
(U.S. dollars in millions)

	Quarter ended		Nine months ended	
	September 27, 2013	September 28, 2012	September 27, 2013	September 28, 2012
Net income	$ 5.4	$ 24.9	$ 109.2	$ 146.2
Other comprehensive income:				
Net unrealized (loss) gain on derivatives	(8.3)	(13.1)	12.7	(14.2)
Net unrealized foreign currency translation gain (loss)	10.7	5.0	(1.3)	6.1
Change in available-for-sale investments	—	5.4	(2.7)	4.7
Net change in retirement benefit adjustment, net of tax	0.6	0.5	0.8	0.5
Comprehensive income	$ 8.4	$ 22.7	$ 118.7	$ 143.3
Less: comprehensive (loss) income attributable to noncontrolling interests	(1.1)	1.6	(1.2)	4.1
Comprehensive income attributable to Fresh Del Monte Produce Inc.	$ 9.5	$ 21.1	$ 119.9	$ 139.2

See accompanying notes.

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FRESH DEL MONTE PRODUCE INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS (Unaudited)
(U.S. dollars in millions)

	Nine months ended September 27, 2013	September 28, 2012
Operating activities:		
Net income	$109.2	$146.2
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operating activities:		
Depreciation and amortization	52.0	52.1
Amortization of debt issuance costs	0.3	1.0
Stock-based compensation expense	8.0	8.6
Asset impairment, net	10.3	2.1
Change in uncertain tax positions	3.1	(7.0)
Gain on sale of securities	(2.3)	—
Gain on sales of property, plant and equipment	(0.3)	(2.6)
Equity in (income) loss of unconsolidated companies	(0.1)	0.5
Deferred income taxes	0.3	(0.7)
Excess tax benefit from stock-based compensation	—	(3.8)
Foreign currency translation adjustment	(0.1)	2.6
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:		
Receivables	(23.6)	20.0
Inventories	(13.3)	4.7
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	(10.2)	(7.1)
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	27.6	9.6
Other noncurrent assets and liabilities	(3.6)	3.3
Net cash provided by operating activities	157.3	229.5
Investing activities:		
Capital expenditures	(89.9)	(62.5)
Proceeds from sales of property, plant and equipment	8.9	8.8
Proceeds from sale of unconsolidated subsidiary	—	0.2
Purchases of available-for-sale investments	—	(11.0)
Proceeds from sale of securities available-for-sale	7.8	—
Net cash used in investing activities	(73.2)	(64.5)
Financing activities:		
Proceeds from long-term debt	432.2	332.2
Payments on long-term debt	(458.3)	(519.4)
Contributions from noncontrolling interests, net	3.6	7.0
Proceeds from stock options exercised	41.1	6.6
Excess tax benefit from stock-based compensation	—	3.8
Dividends paid	(21.2)	(17.4)
Repurchase of shares	(93.2)	—
Net cash used in financing activities	(95.8)	(187.2)
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash	2.4	(0.1)
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents	(9.3)	(22.3)
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning	39.9	46.9

Cash and cash equivalents, ending	$30.6	$24.6
Supplemental cash flow information:		
Cash paid for interest	$1.7	$1.2
Cash paid for income taxes	$13.5	$7.3
Non-cash financing and investing activities:		
Purchase of assets under capital lease obligations	$0.6	$0.1
Retirement of ordinary shares	$93.2	$—
Sale of unconsolidated subsidiary	$—	$0.8

See accompanying notes.

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FRESH DEL MONTE PRODUCE INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Unaudited)

1. General

Reference in this report to Fresh Del Monte, “we”, “our”, “us” and the “Company” refer to Fresh Del Monte Produce Inc. and its subsidiaries, unless the context indicates otherwise.

We were incorporated under the laws of the Cayman Islands in 1996 and are engaged primarily in the worldwide production, transportation and marketing of fresh produce. We source our products, which include bananas, pineapples, melons and non-tropical fruit (including grapes, apples, pears, peaches, plums, nectarines, avocados, citrus and kiwis) and tomatoes, primarily from Central America, South America, Africa and the Philippines. We also source products from North America and Europe and distribute our products in North America, Europe, Asia, South America, Africa and the Middle East. Products are sourced from our Company-owned farms, through joint venture arrangements and through supply contracts with independent growers. We have the exclusive right to use the DEL MONTE® brand for fresh fruit, fresh vegetables and other fresh and fresh-cut produce and certain other specified products on a royalty-free basis under a worldwide, perpetual license from Del Monte Corporation, an unaffiliated company that owns the DEL MONTE® trademark. We are also a producer, marketer and distributor of prepared fruit and vegetables, juices and snacks and we hold a perpetual, royalty-free license to use the DEL MONTE® brand for prepared foods throughout Europe, Africa, the Middle East and countries formerly part of the Soviet Union. Del Monte Corporation and several other unaffiliated companies manufacture, distribute and sell under the DEL MONTE® brand canned or processed fruit, vegetables and other produce, as well as dried fruit, snacks and other products in certain geographic regions.

The accompanying unaudited Consolidated Financial Statements for the quarter ended September 27, 2013 have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States for interim financial information and with the instructions to Form 10-Q and Rule 10-01 of Regulation S-X. They do not include all information and notes required by generally accepted accounting principles for complete financial statements. In the opinion of management, all adjustments of a normal recurring nature considered necessary for fair presentation have been included. Operating results for the quarter ended September 27, 2013 are subject to significant seasonal variations and are not necessarily indicative of the results that may be expected for the year ending December 27, 2013. For further information, refer to the Consolidated Financial Statements and notes thereto included in our annual report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 28, 2012.

We are required to evaluate events occurring after September 27, 2013 for recognition and disclosure in the Consolidated Financial Statements for the quarter ended September 27, 2013. Events are evaluated based on whether they represent information existing as of September 27, 2013, which require recognition in the Consolidated Financial Statements, or new events occurring after September 27, 2013, which do not require recognition but require disclosure if the event is significant to the Consolidated Financial Statements. We evaluated events occurring subsequent to September 27, 2013 through the date of issuance of these Consolidated Financial Statements.

2. Recently Issued Accounting Pronouncements

In July 2013, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (“FASB”) issued Accounting Standards Update (“ASU”) providing guidance on whether an uncertain tax position should be presented as a reduction to a deferred tax asset or as a separate liability. This guidance seeks to address diversity in practice, however we have adopted the impact of this guidance retrospectively. This ASU amendment had no effect on our financial condition, results of operations or cash flows.

In March 2013, the FASB issued an ASU amendment related to the accounting for the cumulative translation adjustment when a parent either sells a part or all of its investment in a foreign entity or no longer holds a controlling financial interest in a subsidiary or group of assets that is a nonprofit activity or a business within a foreign entity. The amendment is effective prospectively for fiscal years (and interim reporting periods within those years) beginning after December 15, 2013 (early adoption is permitted). Upon adoption, this ASU amendment will have no effect on our financial condition, results of operations or cash flows.

In February 2013, the FASB issued an ASU amendment related to reporting amounts reclassified out of accumulated other comprehensive income ("AOCI"). Under this ASU amendment, an entity is required to provide information about the amounts reclassified out of AOCI by component. In addition, an entity is required to present, either on the face of the financial statements or in the notes, significant amounts reclassified out of AOCI by the respective line items of net income, but only if the amount reclassified is required to be reclassified in its entirety in the same reporting period. For amounts that are not required to be reclassified in their entirety to net income, an entity is required to cross-reference to other disclosures that provide additional details about those amounts.

FRESH DEL MONTE PRODUCE INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued) (Unaudited)

2. Recently Issued Accounting Pronouncements (continued)

This ASU amendment does not change the current requirements for reporting net income or other comprehensive income in the financial statements. See Note 17, "Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)", for disclosures.

3. Asset Impairment and Other Charges (Credits), Net

The following represents a summary of asset impairment and other charges (credits), net recorded during the quarters and nine months ended September 27, 2013 and September 28, 2012 (U.S. dollars in millions):

	Quarter ended September 27, 2013			Nine months ended September 27, 2013		
	Long-lived and other asset impairment (credits)	Exit activity and other charges	Total	Long-lived and other asset impairment (credits)	Exit activity and other charges (credits)	Total
Banana segment:						
United Kingdom gain on previously impaired assets	$(2.5)	$—	$(2.5)	$(2.5)	$—	$(2.5)
Costa Rica underperforming assets	—	—	—	4.0	—	4.0
Germany under-utilized distribution center	0.7	—	0.7	0.7	0.9	1.6
Philippines underperforming assets	0.7	—	0.7	0.7	—	0.7
Poland under-utilized distribution center	—	0.2	0.2	—	0.2	0.2
Other fresh produce segment:						
Brazil previously announced decision to discontinue pineapple and melon operations	—	—	—	7.1	—	7.1
Central America melon program rationalization	—	—	—	0.3	—	0.3
Reversal of previously accrued exit activity charges in Hawaii	—	—	—	—	(0.3)	(0.3)
Total asset impairment and other charges (credits), net	$(1.1)	$0.2	$(0.9)	$10.3	$0.8	$11.1

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FRESH DEL MONTE PRODUCE INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued) (Unaudited)

3. Asset Impairment and Other Charges, Net (continued)

	Quarter ended September 28, 2012			Nine months ended September 28, 2012		
	Long-lived and other asset impairment	Exit activity and other charges	Total	Long-lived and other asset impairment	Exit activity and other charges (credits)	Total
Banana segment:						
United Kingdom under-utilized distribution center	$—	$—	$—	$1.8	$—	$1.8
Costa Rica farm flood damages	0.3	1.0	1.3	0.3	1.0	1.3
Other fresh produce segment:						
United Kingdom under-utilized distribution center	—	0.5	0.5	—	1.5	1.5
Sale of assets previously impaired as a result of the melon program rationalization in Central America	—	—	—	—	(1.9)	(1.9)
Other charges and legal costs related to the Kunia well site in Hawaii	—	0.3	0.3	—	0.5	0.5
Total asset impairment and other charges, net	$0.3	$1.8	$2.1	$2.1	$1.1	$3.2

Exit Activity and Other Reserves
 -
The following represents a rollforward of 2013 exit activity and other reserves (U.S. dollars in millions):

	Exit activity and other reserve balance at December 28, 2012	Impact to Earnings	Cash Paid	Foreign Exchange Impact	Exit activity and other reserve balance at September 27, 2013
Termination benefits	$2.0	$0.1	$(1.6)	$(0.2)	$0.3
Contract termination and other exit activity charges	3.5	0.7	(1.5)	(0.1)	2.6
	$5.5	$0.8	$(3.1)	$(0.3)	$2.9

Included in the exit activity and other reserve balance at September 27, 2013 are $2.1 million and $0.5 million in contract termination costs related to the under-utilized facilities in the United Kingdom and Germany, respectively, in the banana segment; and $0.3 million in termination benefits related to the underutilized facilities in the United Kingdom and Poland, in the banana segment. We do not expect additional charges related to the exit and other activities mentioned above that would significantly impact our results of operations or financial condition.

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FRESH DEL MONTE PRODUCE INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued) (Unaudited)

4. Noncontrolling Interests

The following table reconciles shareholders' equity attributable to noncontrolling interests (U.S. dollars in millions):

	Nine months ended September 27, 2013	September 28, 2012
Noncontrolling interests, beginning	$35.7	$25.7
Net (loss) income attributable to the noncontrolling interests	(0.3)	3.0
Translation adjustments	(0.9)	1.2
Retirement benefit adjustment	—	(0.1)
Capital contributions	3.6	—
Noncontrolling interests, ending	$38.1	$29.8

5. Variable Interest Entities

One of our Del Monte Gold® Extra Sweet pineapple producers meets the definition of a Variable Interest Entity ("VIE") pursuant to the Accounting Standards Codification ("ASC") guidance on "Consolidation" and is consolidated. Our variable interest in this entity includes an equity investment and certain debt guarantees. All of this entity's pineapple production is sold to us. Based on the criteria of this ASC, as amended, we are the primary beneficiary of this entity's expected residual returns or losses in excess of our ownership interest. Although we are the primary beneficiary, the VIE's creditors do not have recourse against us. At September 27, 2013, the VIE had total assets of $44.1 million and total liabilities of $9.2 million. The VIE had long-term debt of $4.8 million, which is collateralized by its property, plant and equipment. As of December 28, 2012, the long term debt was guaranteed by a $0.8 million standby letter of credit issued by us, which expired in January 2013. In June 2013, we issued another standby letter of credit for $0.8 million in order to guarantee the VIE's long term debt until August 2014. As of September 27, 2013, the VIE is current on its long-term debt. There are no other restrictions on the assets of the VIE.

We have provided funding for capital investments in the VIE in proportion to our voting interest. In the future, we may provide additional funding for capital investments in the VIE.

6. Financing Receivables

Financing receivables are included in other accounts receivable less allowances on our accompanying Consolidated Balance Sheets and are recognized at net realizable value, which approximates fair value. Other accounts receivable includes value-added taxes receivables, seasonal advances to growers and suppliers, which are usually short-term in nature, and other financing receivables.

We source our products from independent growers primarily in Central and South America, Africa and the Philippines. We also source products from North America and Europe.

A significant portion of the fresh produce we sell is acquired through supply contracts with independent growers. In order to ensure the consistent high quality of our products and packaging, we make advances to independent growers and suppliers. These growers and suppliers typically sell all of their production to us and make payments on their advances as a deduction to the agreed upon selling price of the fruit or packaging material. The majority of the advances to growers and suppliers are for terms less than one year and typically span a growing season. In certain cases, there may be longer term advances with terms of up to 10 years.

These advances are collateralized by property liens and pledges of the respective season’s produce; however certain factors such as the impact of weather (i.e. flooding), crop disease and financial stability could impact the ability for these growers to repay their advance. Occasionally, we agree to a payment plan or take steps to recover the advance via established collateral. Reserves for uncollectible advances are determined on a case by case basis depending on the production for the season and other contributing factors.

We also from time to time enter into notes receivable primarily related to asset sales. The majority of our notes receivable have terms that are less than one year.

The following table details financing receivables including the related allowance for doubtful accounts (U.S. dollars in millions):

	September 27, 2013		December 28, 2012	
	Short-term	Long-term	Short-term	Long-term
Gross advances to independent growers	$31.1	$4.2	$29.2	$4.3
Allowance for advances to independent growers	(3.9)	—	(3.4)	—
Net advances to independent growers	$27.2	$4.2	$25.8	$4.3
Gross notes receivable	$—	$—	$—	$0.1
Allowance for notes receivable	—	—	—	—
Net notes receivable	$—	$—	$—	$0.1

The current and noncurrent portions of the financing receivables included above are classified in the Consolidated Balance Sheets in other accounts receivable and other noncurrent assets, respectively.

The following table details the credit risk profile of the above listed financing receivables (U.S. dollars in millions):

	Current Status	Past Due Status	Total
Gross advances to independent growers:			

September 27, 2013	$31.4	$3.9	$35.3
December 28, 2012	30.1	3.4	33.5
Gross notes receivable:			
September 27, 2013	$—	$—	$—
December 28, 2012	0.1	—	0.1

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FRESH DEL MONTE PRODUCE INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued) (Unaudited)

6. Financing Receivables (continued)

The allowance for doubtful accounts and the related financing receivables for the quarter and nine months ended September 27, 2013 and September 28, 2012 were as follows (U.S. dollars in millions):

	Quarter ended		Nine months ended	
	September 27, 2013	September 28, 2012	September 27, 2013	September 28, 2012
Allowance for advances to independent growers:				
Balance, beginning of period	$3.9	$4.2	$3.4	$3.4
Provision for uncollectible amounts	—	0.3	0.5	1.1
Balance, end of period	$3.9	$4.5	$3.9	$4.5

7. Uncertain Tax Positions

During the nine months ended September 27, 2013, the Company settled an audit in a foreign jurisdiction which resulted in tax of $4.1 million, of which $2.1 million was charged to tax expense during the period and $2.0 million was reflected as a reduction in previously accrued uncertain tax position. During the quarter ended September 27, 2013, there was an increase of $0.5 million in uncertain tax positions.

8. Stock-Based Compensation

We maintain various compensation plans for officers, other employees, and non-employee members of our Board of Directors. Stock-based compensation expense included in selling, general and administrative expenses related to stock options on a straight-line, single-award basis, restricted stock awards and restricted stock units included in the accompanying Consolidated Statements of Income were as follows (U.S. dollars in millions, except per share data):

	Quarter ended		Nine months ended	
	September 27, 2013	September 28, 2012	September 27, 2013	September 28, 2012
Stock-based compensation expense	$3.0	$3.3	$8.0	$8.6
Stock-based compensation expense per diluted share	$0.05	$0.06	$0.14	$0.15

We realized an excess share-based payment deduction resulting from stock options exercised through a reduction in taxes currently payable and related effect on cash flows of less than $0.1 million and $3.8 million for the nine months ended September 27, 2013 and September 28, 2012, respectively. Proceeds of $41.1 million and $6.6 million were received from the exercise of stock options for the nine months ended September 27, 2013 and September 28, 2012, respectively.

Stock Option Awards

On May 4, 2011, our shareholders approved and ratified the 2011 Omnibus Share Incentive Plan (the “2011 Plan”). The 2011 Plan allows the Company to grant equity-based compensation awards, including stock options, restricted stock awards and restricted stock units. We disclosed the significant terms of the 2011 Plan and the 1999 Share Incentive Plan (the "1999 Plan") in our annual financial statements included in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 28, 2012.

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FRESH DEL MONTE PRODUCE INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued) (Unaudited)

8. Stock-Based Compensation (continued)

The following table lists the various stock option grants from our 1999 and 2011 Plans for the nine months ended September 27, 2013 and September 28, 2012:

Stock Option Grant	Number of Options Granted	Exercise Price	Fair Value	
July 31, 2013 - Employees	446,000	$28.09	$8.46	(1)
July 31, 2013 - Employees	149,000	28.01	6.79	(2)
February 20, 2013 - Chairman and Chief Executive Officer	161,000	26.52	8.38	(1)
August 1, 2012 - Employees	825,000	24.29	8.44	(1)
February 29, 2012 - Chairman and Chief Executive Officer	161,000	22.46	8.15	(1)

(1) Option granted under the 2011 Plan based on daily closing stock prices.
(2) Option granted under the 1999 Plan based on daily average of high and low stock prices.

The fair value for stock options was estimated at the date of grant using the Black-Scholes option pricing model, which requires us to make certain assumptions. Volatility is estimated based on the historical volatility of our stock over the past five years. The risk-free interest rate is based on U.S. Treasury zero-coupon issues with a remaining term equal to the expected term of grant. The dividend yield is estimated over the expected life based on our dividend policy, historical cash dividends and expected future cash dividends. The expected term of grant was based on the contractual term of the stock option and expected employee exercise and post-vesting employment termination trends. Forfeitures are estimated based on historical experience.

Restricted Stock Awards

On May 5, 2010, our shareholders approved and ratified the 2010 Non-Employee Directors Equity Plan (the "Directors Equity Plan"), which allows the Company to award restricted stock to non-management members of our Board of Directors. Under the Directors Equity Plan, awards are made on January 1st of each calendar year. A share of "restricted stock" is one ordinary share of the Company that has restrictions on transferability until certain vesting conditions are met. We disclosed the significant terms of the Directors Equity Plan in our annual financial statements included in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 28, 2012.

Under the Directors Equity Plan, 50% of each award of restricted stock granted will vest on the date on which it is granted. The remaining 50% of each award will vest upon the six-month anniversary of the date on which the recipient ceases to serve as a member of our Board of Directors. The provision in the Directors Equity Plan that allows directors to retain all of their awards once they cease to serve as a member of our Board of Directors is considered a nonsubstantive service condition in accordance with the guidance provided by the ASC on "Compensation – Stock Compensation". Accordingly, it is appropriate to recognize compensation cost immediately for restricted stock awards granted to non-management members of the Board of Directors.

The following table lists the various restricted stock awards and related compensation expense under the Directors Equity Plan for the nine months ended September 27, 2013 and September 28, 2012 (U.S. dollars in millions except share and per share data):

Date of Award	Number of Restricted Stock Awarded	Price Per Share	Compensation Expense
January 2, 2013	26,201	$ 26.72	$ 0.7
January 3, 2012	27,573	25.39	0.7

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FRESH DEL MONTE PRODUCE INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued) (Unaudited)

8. Stock-Based Compensation (continued)

Restricted Stock Units

The 2011 Plan includes the ability to award Restricted Stock Units ("RSUs"). Each RSU represents a contingent right to receive one of our ordinary shares. The RSUs are subject to meeting minimum performance criteria set by our Compensation Committee of our Board of Directors. The actual number of shares the recipient receives is determined based on the results achieved versus Company performance goals. Those performance goals are based on exceeding a measure of our earnings. Depending on the results achieved, the actual number of shares that an award recipient receives at the end of the period may range from 0% to 100% of the award units granted. Provided such criteria are met, the RSU will vest in three equal annual installments on each of the next three anniversary dates provided that the recipient remains employed with us.

RSUs do not have the voting rights of ordinary shares, and the shares underlying the RSUs are not considered issued and outstanding. However, shares underlying RSUs are included in the calculation of diluted earnings per share to the extent the performance criteria are met.

RSUs are eligible to earn Dividend Equivalent Units ("DEU's") equal to the cash dividend paid to ordinary shareholders. DEUs are subject to the same performance and service conditions as the underlying RSUs and are forfeitable. On March 29, 2013, May 31, 2013 and September 6, 2013, we awarded 1,516, 1,540 and 1,408 DEUs with a grant date price of $26.98, $26.77 and $29.41 per share, respectively.

We expense the fair market value of RSUs, as determined on the date of grant, ratably over the three year vesting period provided the performance condition is probable of attaining.

The following table lists the compensation expense related to RSUs for the quarter and nine months ended September 27, 2013 and September 28, 2012.

	Quarter ended		Nine months ended	
	September 27, 2013	September 28, 2012	September 27, 2013	September 28, 2012
RSUs compensation expense	$0.7	$0.3	$1.8	$0.9

9. Inventories

Inventories consisted of the following (U.S. dollars in millions):

	September 27, 2013	December 28, 2012
Finished goods	$202.7	$177.3
Raw materials and packaging supplies	138.3	152.4
Growing crops	153.9	153.1
Total inventories	$494.9	$482.8

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FRESH DEL MONTE PRODUCE INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued) (Unaudited)

10. Long-Term Debt and Capital Lease Obligations

The following is a summary of long-term debt and capital lease obligations (U.S. dollars in millions):

	September 27, 2013	December 28, 2012
Senior unsecured revolving credit facility (see Credit Facility below)	$94.2	$122.0
Various other notes payable	4.8	3.6
Capital lease obligations	0.7	0.6
Total long-term debt and capital lease obligations	99.7	126.2
Less: Current portion	(3.9)	(2.7)
Long-term debt and capital lease obligations	$95.8	$123.5

Credit Facility

On October 23, 2012, we entered into a five-year, $500 million syndicated senior unsecured revolving credit facility maturing on October 23, 2017 (the "Credit Facility") with Bank of America, N.A. as administrative agent. Borrowings under the Credit Facility bear interest at a spread over LIBOR that varies with our leverage ratio. The Credit Facility also includes a swing line facility and a letter of credit facility.

The following is a summary of the material terms of the Credit Facility and other working capital facilities (U.S. dollars in millions):

	Term	Maturity Date	Interest Rate at Sept 27, 2013	Borrowing Limit	Available Borrowings
Credit Facility	5 years	October 23, 2017	1.59%	$500.0	$394.5
Other working capital facilities	Varies	Varies	Varies	20.4	14.2
				$520.4	$408.7

The current margin for LIBOR advances is 1.25%. The Company intends to use funds borrowed under the Credit Facility from time to time for general corporate purposes, which may include the repayment, redemption or refinancing of the Company's existing indebtedness, working capital needs, capital expenditures, funding of possible acquisitions, possible share repurchases and satisfaction of other obligations of the Company.

The Credit Facility requires us to comply with financial and other covenants, including limitations on capital expenditures, the amount of dividends that can be paid in the future, the amount and types of liens and indebtedness, material asset sales and mergers. As of September 27, 2013, we were in compliance with all of the covenants contained in the Credit Facility. The Credit Facility is unsecured as long as we maintain a certain leverage ratio and is guaranteed by certain of our subsidiaries. The Credit Facility permits borrowings under the revolving commitment with an interest rate determined based on our leverage ratio and spread over LIBOR. In addition, we pay a fee on unused commitments.

At September 27, 2013, we applied $11.3 million to the letter of credit facility, comprised primarily of certain contingent obligations and other governmental agency guarantees combined with guarantees for purchases of raw materials and equipment. We also had $11.6 million in other letters of credit and bank guarantees not included in the letter of credit facility.

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FRESH DEL MONTE PRODUCE INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued) (Unaudited)

11. Commitments and Contingencies

DBCP Litigation

Beginning in December 1993, certain of our U.S. subsidiaries were named among the defendants in a number of actions in courts in Texas, Louisiana, Hawaii, California and the Philippines involving claims by numerous non-U.S. plaintiffs alleging that they were injured as a result of exposure to a nematocide containing the chemical dibromochloropropane (“DBCP”) during the period 1965 to 1990. As a result of a settlement entered into in December 1998, the remaining unresolved DBCP claims against our U.S. subsidiaries are pending or subject to appeal in Hawaii, Louisiana, California, Delaware and the Philippines.

In 1997, plaintiffs from Costa Rica and Guatemala named certain of our U.S. subsidiaries in a purported class action in Hawaii. On June 28, 2007, plaintiffs voluntarily dismissed our U.S. subsidiaries named in the action without ties to Hawaii. At a hearing held on June 9, 2009, the court granted summary judgment in favor of our remaining U.S. subsidiaries with ties to Hawaii, holding that the claims of the remaining plaintiffs are time-barred. A final judgment dismissing all remaining claims and terminating the action was entered on July 28, 2010. On August 24, 2010, plaintiffs filed a notice of appeal. The appeal is fully briefed and remains pending.

On October 14, 2004, two of our subsidiaries were served with a complaint in an action styled Angel Abarca, et al. v. Dole Food Co., et al. filed in the Superior Court of the State of California for the County of Los Angeles on behalf of more than 2,600 Costa Rican banana workers who claim injury from exposure to DBCP. On January 2, 2009, three of our subsidiaries were served with multiple complaints in related actions styled Jorge Acosta Cortes, et al. v. Dole Food Company, et al. filed in the Superior Court of the State of California for the County of Los Angeles on behalf of 461 Costa Rican residents. An initial review of the plaintiffs in the Abarca and Cortes actions found that a substantial number of the plaintiffs were claimants in prior DBCP actions in Texas and may have participated in the settlement of those actions. On June 27, 2008, the court dismissed the claims of 1,329 plaintiffs who were parties to prior DBCP actions.

On June 30, 2008, our subsidiaries moved to dismiss the claims of the remaining Abarca plaintiffs on grounds of forum non conveniens in favor of the courts of Costa Rica. On September 22, 2009, the court granted the motion to dismiss and on November 16, 2009 entered an order conditionally dismissing the claims of those remaining plaintiffs who allege employment on farms in Costa Rica exclusively affiliated with our subsidiaries. Those dismissed plaintiffs re-filed their claim in Costa Rica on May 17, 2012. On January 18, 2013, all remaining plaintiffs in California filed Requests for Dismissal effecting the dismissal of their claims without prejudice. On September 25, 2013, our subsidiaries filed an answer to the claim re-filed with the courts of Costa Rica.

On July 13, 2011, one of our subsidiaries was served with multiple complaints filed in the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Louisiana on behalf of 121 Panamanian residents, 72 Costa Rican residents and 68 Ecuadorian residents who claim injury from exposure to DBCP. We and our subsidiaries have never owned, managed or otherwise been involved with any banana growing operations in Panama and were not involved with any banana growing operations in Ecuador during the period when DBCP was in use. On January 4, 2012, plaintiffs filed a third amended complaint. On February17, 2012, our subsidiary filed its answer to the third amended complaint. On April 6, 2012, our subsidiary joined in a motion for summary judgment on grounds of limitations. On September 17, 2012, the court granted the motion and dismissed the actions with prejudice. On September 19, 2013, the United States Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit affirmed the dismissal.

In February 2011, a group of former banana cooperative workers from the Philippines filed a complaint in the Philippines against two of our subsidiaries claiming injury from exposure to DBCP. The trial court dismissed the complaint against our subsidiaries on October 3, 2011. Plaintiffs have appealed the dismissal to the Court of Appeals, which appeal remains pending.

In August 2011, approximately 2,500 banana workers from the Philippines filed a complaint in the Superior Court of the State of California for the County of Los Angeles, captioned Macasa, et al. v. Dole Food Co. Inc., et al., against one of our subsidiaries again claiming injury from DBCP exposure. On February 6, 2012, plaintiffs filed an amended complaint adding approximately 500 more claimants to the action. Based upon an initial review, it appears that all of the plaintiffs in this action were claimants in a prior DBCP action in the Philippines that was dismissed in 2002 and that the claims of such plaintiffs are prone to being barred by limitations. A demurrer on limitations grounds was filed on April 24, 2012 and joined in by our subsidiary. That motion was granted on August 7, 2012 and the court entered judgment against the plaintiffs dismissing the action with prejudice on September 25, 2012. Plaintiffs have appealed the dismissal to the California Court of Appeals, which appeal remains pending.

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FRESH DEL MONTE PRODUCE INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued) (Unaudited)

11. Commitments and Contingencies (continued)

On May 31 and June 1, 2012, eight actions were filed against one of our subsidiaries in the United States District Court for the District of Delaware on behalf of approximately 3,000 plaintiffs alleging exposure to DBCP on or near banana farms in Costa Rica, Ecuador, Panama, and Guatemala. We and our subsidiaries have never owned, managed or otherwise been involved with any banana growing operations in Panama and were not involved with any banana growing operations in Ecuador during the period when DBCP was in use. The plaintiffs include claimants who had cases currently pending in the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Louisiana which were dismissed on September 17, 2012. On August 30, 2012, our subsidiary joined a motion to dismiss the claims of those plaintiffs on the grounds that they have first-filed claims pending in the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Louisiana. The motion was granted on March 29, 2013. On September 21, 2012, our subsidiary filed an answer with respect to the claims of those plaintiffs who had not already filed in Louisiana. On January 16, 2013, our subsidiary joined a motion seeking summary judgment on limitations grounds against approximately 2,400 of the 2,800 plaintiffs whose claims it answered. On September 19, 2013, the court denied the motion. Our subsidiary plans to join a new motion for summary judgment based on the September 19, 2013 affirmance by the United States Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit of the dismissal of related cases by the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Louisiana.

On June 1, 2012, an action was filed against one of our subsidiaries in the Superior Court of the State of Delaware for the County of New Castle on behalf of 30 plaintiffs alleging exposure to DBCP on or near banana farms in Costa Rica, Ecuador, and Panama. We and our subsidiaries have never owned, managed or otherwise been involved with any banana growing operations in Panama and were not involved with any banana growing operations in Ecuador during the period when DBCP was in use. All of the plaintiffs in this action had previously filed claims against the same subsidiary in the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Louisiana which were dismissed on September 17, 2012. Our subsidiary has joined a motion to dismiss this action on the grounds that all plaintiffs had first-filed claims in the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Louisiana. On October 18, 2013, the Court heard oral argument on this motion, which motion remains pending.

Pineapple Class Action Litigation

On March 5, 2004, an alleged individual consumer filed a putative class action complaint against certain of our subsidiaries in the state court of Tennessee on behalf of consumers who purchased (other than for resale) Del Monte Gold® Extra Sweet pineapples in Tennessee from March 1, 1996 to May 6, 2003. The complaint alleges violations of the Tennessee Trade Practices Act and the Tennessee Consumer Protection Act. On February 18, 2005, our subsidiaries filed a motion to dismiss the complaint. On May 15, 2006, the court granted the motion in part, dismissing the plaintiffs' claim under the Tennessee Consumer Protection Act.

Between March 17, 2004 and March 18, 2004, three alleged individual consumers separately filed putative class action complaints against us and certain of our subsidiaries in the state court of California on behalf of residents of California who purchased (other than for re-sale) Del Monte Gold® Extra Sweet pineapples between March 1, 1996 and May 6, 2003. On November 9, 2005, the three actions were consolidated under one amended complaint with a single claim for unfair competition in violation of the California Business and Professional Code. On September 26, 2008, plaintiffs filed a motion to certify a class action. On August 20, 2009, the court denied class certification. On October 19, 2009, plaintiffs filed a notice of appeal of the court's order denying class certification. On February 29, 2012, the oral argument hearing on the appeal was held. On March 7, 2012, the appeal was rejected and the denial of class certification was upheld. On May 14, 2013, the consolidated action was dismissed.

On April 19, 2004, an alleged individual consumer filed a putative class action complaint against our subsidiaries in the state court of Florida on behalf of Florida residents who purchased (other than for re-sale) Del Monte Gold® Extra Sweet pineapples between March 1, 1996 and May 6, 2003. The only surviving claim under the amended complaint alleges violations of the Florida Deceptive and Unfair Trade Practices Act relating only to pineapples purchased since April 19, 2000. Our subsidiaries filed an answer to the surviving claim on October 12, 2006. On August 5, 2008, plaintiffs filed a motion to certify a class action. Our subsidiaries filed an opposition on January 22, 2009 to which plaintiffs filed a reply on May 11, 2009. On November 29, 2011, the court denied the motion to certify a class action.

FRESH DEL MONTE PRODUCE INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued) (Unaudited)

11. Commitments and Contingencies (continued)

European Union Antitrust Investigation

On June 2, 2005, one of our German subsidiaries was visited by the European Commission, the antitrust authority of the European Union ("EU") as part of its investigation of certain of our overseas subsidiaries as well as other produce companies for possible violations of the EU's competition laws. Our subsidiaries cooperated fully with the investigation. On October 17, 2008, the European Commission concluded its investigation without finding any infringement of EU competition rules by, or imposing any fines on, our subsidiaries.

The European Commission did, however, find that Internationale Fruchtimport Gesellschaft Weichert & Co KG ("Weichert"), an entity in which one of our subsidiaries formerly held an indirect 80% noncontrolling interest, infringed EU competition rules and imposed upon it a €14.7 million ($19.9 million using exchange rates as of September 27, 2013) fine. The European Commission has asserted that we controlled Weichert during the period by virtue of our subsidiary's former, indirect noncontrolling interest and has therefore held that we are jointly and severally liable for Weichert's payment of the fine.

On December 31, 2008, we filed an appeal of this determination on grounds, among others, that Weichert did not violate EU competition rules and that, in any event, we cannot be held jointly and severally liable for Weichert's acts under applicable EU law. On April 14, 2010, Weichert filed a statement of intervention in support of our appeal seeking annulment of the European Commission's determination. A hearing was held on February 1, 2012 for oral argument on the appeal. On March 14, 2013, the ruling on the appeal was issued reducing the fine from €14.7 million to €8.8 million ($11.9 million using exchange rates as of September 27, 2013) but upholding the European Commission's decision holding us jointly and severally liable for Weichert's payment of the fine.

On May 24, 2013, we filed an appeal against this decision re-asserting that we cannot be held jointly and severally liable for Weichert's acts under EU law. On June 4, 2013, the European Commission filed an appeal challenging only an approximate €1.0 million ($1.4 million using exchange rates as of September 27, 2013) portion of the lower court's fine reduction and thereby seeking that the fine be set at €9.8 million ($13.3 million using exchange rates as of September 27, 2013) rather than €8.8 million. In its appeal, the European Commission also disputed the grounds upon which we based our appeal. We filed our response to the European Commission's appeal on July 1, 2013. The European Commission filed its response to our appeal on August 5, 2013. Weichert filed responses to our appeal and the European Commission's appeal as well as a cross-appeal on August 8, 2013. We filed a reply to the European Commission's response to our appeal on October 17, 2013.

Breach of Contract Litigation

On July 31, 2003, Net Results, Inc., a consulting company, filed a complaint alleging breach of contract against one of our subsidiaries in an action styled Net Results, Inc. v. Del Monte Fresh Produce Company in the Eleventh Judicial Circuit of Florida (Miami-Dade County, Florida). On April 15, 2008, the plaintiff amended its complaint to include an additional claim of anticipatory repudiation and sought a significant amount of damages. Our subsidiary denied liability and brought a counterclaim against the plaintiff. In November 2009, the jury returned a verdict in favor of the plaintiff in the amount of $10 million. Our subsidiary's post-trial motions requested, among other things, that the jury's verdict be set aside and that judgment be entered in favor of our subsidiary. On March 25, 2010, the trial court denied the motions and entered a final judgment in the amount of $15.7 million (plus attorneys' fees). On April 15, 2010, our subsidiary appealed the judgment. The oral argument hearing on the appeal of our subsidiary was held on July 13,

2011. On October 19, 2011, the Third District Court of Appeal for the State of Florida ruled in favor of the appeal of our subsidiary and reversed and remanded the case for a new trial on damages.

Kunia Well Site

In 1980, elevated levels of certain chemicals were detected in the soil and ground-water at a plantation leased by one of our U.S. subsidiaries in Honolulu, Hawaii (the "Kunia Well Site"). Shortly thereafter, our subsidiary discontinued the use of the Kunia Well Site and provided an alternate water source to area well users and the subsidiary commenced its own voluntary cleanup operation.

In 1993, the Environmental Protection Agency ("EPA") identified the Kunia Well Site for potential listing on the National Priorities List ("NPL") under the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act of 1980, as amended. On December 16, 1994, the EPA issued a final rule adding the Kunia Well Site to the NPL.

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FRESH DEL MONTE PRODUCE INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued) (Unaudited)

11. Commitments and Contingencies (continued)

On September 28, 1995, our subsidiary entered into an order (the "Order") with the EPA to conduct the remedial investigation and the feasibility study of the Kunia Well Site. Under the terms of the Order, our subsidiary submitted a remedial investigation report in November 1998 and a final draft feasibility study in December 1999 (which was updated from time to time) for review by the EPA. The EPA approved the remedial investigation report in February 1999 and the feasibility study on April 22, 2003.

As a result of communications with the EPA in 2001, we recorded a charge of $15.0 million in the third quarter of 2001 to increase the recorded liability to the estimated expected future cleanup cost for the Kunia Well Site to $19.1 million. Based on conversations with the EPA in the third quarter of 2002 and consultation with our legal counsel and other experts, we recorded a charge of $7.0 million during the third quarter of 2002 to increase the accrual for the expected future clean-up costs for the Kunia Well Site to $26.1 million.

On September 25, 2003, the EPA issued the Record of Decision ("ROD"). The EPA estimates in the ROD that the remediation costs associated with the cleanup of the Kunia Well Site will range from $12.9 million to $25.4 million and will last approximately 10 years. It remains to be determined how long the remediation will actually last.

The undiscounted estimates are between $14.8 million and $28.7 million. The undiscounted estimate on which our accrual is based totals $21.4 million and is discounted using a 5.0% rate. As of September 27, 2013, there is $15.5 million included in other noncurrent liabilities and $1.0 million included in accounts payable and accrued expenses in the Consolidated Balance Sheets for the Kunia Well Site clean-up, which we expect to expend in the next 12 months. We expect to expend approximately $1.0 million in cash per year for the following four years. Certain portions of the EPA's estimates have been discounted using a 5.0% interest rate.

On January 13, 2004, the EPA deleted a portion of the Kunia Well Site (Northeast section) from the NPL. On May 2, 2005, our subsidiary signed a Consent Decree with the EPA for the performance of the clean-up work for the Kunia Well Site. On September 27, 2005, the U.S. District Court for Hawaii approved and entered the Consent Decree. Based on findings from remedial investigations at the Kunia Well Site, our subsidiary continues to evaluate with the EPA the clean-up work currently in progress in accordance with the Consent Decree.

Additional Information

In addition to the foregoing, we are involved from time to time in various claims and legal actions incident to our operations, both as plaintiff and defendant. In the opinion of management after consulting with legal counsel, none of these other claims are currently expected to have a material adverse effect on the results of our operations, our financial position or our cash flows.

We intend to vigorously defend ourselves in all of the above matters.

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FRESH DEL MONTE PRODUCE INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued) (Unaudited)

12. Earnings Per Share

Basic and diluted net income per ordinary share is calculated as follows (U.S. dollars in millions, except share and per share data):

	Quarter ended		Nine months ended	
	September 27, 2013	September 28, 2012	September 27, 2013	September 28, 2012
Numerator:				
Net income attributable to Fresh Del Monte Produce Inc.	$6.4	$23.5	$109.5	$143.2
Denominator:				
Weighted average number of ordinary shares - Basic	55,737,224	58,042,379	56,521,941	57,917,831
Effect of dilutive securities - Share based employee options and awards	342,382	193,415	365,063	125,704
Weighted average number of ordinary shares - Diluted	56,079,606	58,235,794	56,887,004	58,043,535
Net income per ordinary share attributable to Fresh Del Monte Produce Inc.:				
Basic	$0.11	$0.40	$1.94	$2.47
Diluted	$0.11	$0.40	$1.92	$2.47

Refer to Note 18, “Shareholders’ Equity”, for disclosures related to the stock repurchase program and retired shares.

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FRESH DEL MONTE PRODUCE INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued) (Unaudited)

13. Retirement and Other Employee Benefits

The following table sets forth the net periodic benefit costs of our pension plans and post-retirement plans (U.S. dollars in millions):

	Quarter ended		Nine months ended	
	September 27, 2013	September 28, 2012	September 27, 2013	September 28, 2012
Service cost	$1.4	$1.1	$4.2	$3.2
Interest cost	1.6	1.6	4.7	4.7
Expected return on assets	(0.9)	(0.9)	(2.6)	(2.6)
Amortization of net actuarial loss	0.5	0.3	1.5	1.0
Net periodic benefit costs	$2.6	$2.1	$7.8	$6.3

We funded our U.S. based non-contributory defined benefit pension plan by an additional $0.8 million during the nine months ended September 28, 2012. The funding was actuarially determined based on U.S. funding regulations. There was no additional funding during the nine months ended September 27, 2013.

14. Business Segment Data

We are principally engaged in one major line of business, the production, distribution and marketing of bananas, other fresh produce and prepared food. Our products are sold in markets throughout the world with our major producing operations located in North, Central and South America, Asia and Africa.

Our operations are aggregated into business segments on the basis of our products: bananas, other fresh produce and prepared food. Other fresh produce includes pineapples, melons, non-tropical fruit (including grapes, apples, pears, peaches, plums, nectarines, avocados, citrus and kiwis), fresh-cut products, other fruit and vegetables, a third-party ocean freight business and a plastic products business. Prepared food includes prepared fruit and vegetables, juices, beverages, snacks, poultry and meat products.

We evaluate performance based on several factors, of which net sales and gross profit by product are the primary financial measures (U.S. dollars in millions):

	Quarter ended			
	September 27, 2013		September 28, 2012	
	Net Sales	Gross Profit	Net Sales	Gross Profit
Banana	$402.3	$1.3	$359.8	$12.0
Other fresh produce	366.1	41.0	335.2	50.8
Prepared food	92.7	10.7	93.8	11.6
Totals	$861.1	$53.0	$788.8	$74.4

	Nine months ended			
	September 27, 2013		September 28, 2012	
	Net Sales	Gross Profit	Net Sales	Gross Profit
Banana	$1,265.3	$66.5	$1,182.2	$88.4
Other fresh produce	1,278.1	162.3	1,210.1	177.0

Prepared food	260.4	28.7	252.0	37.8
Totals	$ 2,803.8	$ 257.5	$ 2,644.3	$ 303.2

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FRESH DEL MONTE PRODUCE INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued) (Unaudited)

15. Derivative Financial Instruments

We account for derivative financial instruments in accordance with the ASC guidance on "Derivatives and Hedging". This ASC requires us to recognize the value of derivative instruments as either assets or liabilities in the statement of financial position at fair value. The accounting for changes in the fair value (i.e., gains or losses) of a derivative instrument depends on whether it has been designated as a hedge and qualifies as part of a hedging relationship. The accounting also depends on the type of hedging relationship, whether a cash flow hedge, a fair value hedge, or hedge of a net investment in a foreign operation. On entry into a derivative instrument, we formally designate and document it as a hedge of a specific underlying exposure, as well as the risk management objectives and strategies for undertaking the hedge transaction.

Derivatives are recorded in our Consolidated Balance Sheets at fair value in prepaid expenses and other current assets, other noncurrent assets, accounts payable and accrued expenses or other noncurrent liabilities, depending on whether the amount is an asset or liability and whether it is short-term or long-term in nature. The fair values of derivatives used to hedge or modify our risks fluctuate over time. These fair value amounts should not be viewed in isolation, but rather in relation to the cash flows or fair value of the underlying hedged transactions or assets and other exposures, as well as the overall reduction in our risk. In addition, the earnings impact resulting from our derivative instruments is recorded in the same line item within the Consolidated Statements of Income as the underlying exposure being hedged.

We predominantly designate our hedges as cash flow hedges. A cash flow hedge requires that the effective portion of the change in the fair value of a derivative instrument be recognized in other comprehensive income, a component of shareholders' equity, and reclassified into earnings in the same period or periods during which the hedged transaction affects earnings. The ineffective portion of the change in fair value of a derivative instrument is to be recognized in earnings in the same line in which the hedge transaction affects earnings.

Counterparties expose us to credit loss in the event of non-performance on hedges. We monitor our exposure to counterparty non-performance risk both at inception of the hedge and at least quarterly thereafter. However, because these contracts are entered into with highly rated financial institutions, we do not anticipate non-performance by any of the counterparties. The exposure is usually the amount of the unrealized gains, if any, in such contracts.

Because of the high degree of effectiveness between the hedging instrument and the underlying exposure being hedged, fluctuations in the value of the derivative instruments are generally offset by changes in the cash flows or fair value of the underlying exposures being hedged. In addition, we perform an assessment of hedge effectiveness, both at inception and at least quarterly thereafter, in order to determine whether the financial instruments that are used in hedging transactions are effective at offsetting changes in the cash flows or fair value of the related underlying exposures. Any ineffective portion of a financial instrument's change in fair value is immediately recognized in earnings.

Foreign Currency Hedges

We are exposed to fluctuations in currency exchange rates against the U.S. dollar on our results of operations and financial condition and we mitigate that exposure by entering into foreign currency forward contracts. Certain of our subsidiaries periodically enter into foreign currency forward contracts in order to hedge portions of forecasted sales or cost of sales denominated in foreign currencies, which generally expire within one year. Our foreign currency hedges were entered into to hedge our 2013 and 2014 foreign currency exposure.

The foreign currency forward contracts qualifying as cash flow hedges were designated as single-purpose cash flow hedges of forecasted cash flows. Based on our formal assessment of hedge effectiveness of our qualifying foreign currency forward contracts, we determined that the impact of hedge ineffectiveness was de minimis for the quarters ended September 27, 2013 and September 28, 2012, respectively.

Bunker Fuel Hedges

We are exposed to fluctuations in bunker fuel prices on our results of operations and financial condition and mitigate that exposure by entering into bunker fuel swap agreements, which permit us to lock in bunker fuel purchase prices. One of our subsidiaries entered into bunker fuel swap agreements in order to hedge fuel costs incurred by our owned and chartered vessels throughout 2013. We designated our bunker fuel swap agreements as cash flow hedges.

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FRESH DEL MONTE PRODUCE INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued) (Unaudited)

15. Derivative Financial Instruments (continued)

Certain of our derivative instruments contain provisions that require the current credit relationship between the Company and its counterparty to be maintained throughout the term of the derivative instruments. If that credit relationship changes, certain provisions could be triggered, and the counterparty could request immediate collateralization of derivative instruments in net liability position above a certain threshold. There were $0.1 million derivative instruments with credit-risk related contingent features for which the aggregate fair value was in a liability position on September 27, 2013. As of September 27, 2013, no triggering event has occurred and thus we are not required to post collateral. If the credit-risk-related contingent features underlying these agreements were triggered on September 27, 2013, we would not be required to post collateral to our counterparty because the collateralization threshold has not been met.

We had the following outstanding foreign currency forward and bunker fuel swap contracts as of September 27, 2013:

Foreign Currency Contracts Qualifying as Cash Flow Hedges:	Notional Amount		
Euro	€	194.2	million
British pound	£	11.5	million
Japanese yen	JPY	2,573.0	million
Costa Rican colon	CRC	26,818.6	million
Brazilian real	BRL	7.1	million
Kenya shilling	KES	340.8	million
Philippine peso	PHP	40.6	million

Bunker Fuel Swap Contracts Qualifying as Cash Flow Hedges:	Notional Amount	
3% U.S. Gulf Coast	18,000	metric tons
3.5% Rotterdam Barge	12,000	metric tons
Singapore 380	6,000	metric tons

The following table reflects the fair values of derivative instruments , all of which are designated as Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy, as of September 27, 2013 and December 28, 2012 (U.S. dollars in millions):

Derivatives Designated as Hedging Instruments [1]

	Foreign exchange contracts		Bunker fuel swap agreements
Balance Sheet Location:	September 27, 2013 [2]	December 28, 2012	September 27, 2013 [2]
Asset derivatives:			
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	$6.7	$4.6	$0.5
Other noncurrent assets	0.2	—	—
Total asset derivatives	$6.9	$4.6	$0.5
Liability derivatives:			
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	$7.9	$18.4	$—
Other noncurrent liabilities	0.3	0.1	—
Total liability derivatives	$8.2	$18.5	$—

[1] See Note 16, "Fair Value Measurements", for fair value disclosures.
[2] We expect that $0.6 million and $0.1 million of the net fair value of hedges recognized as a net loss in AOCI will be transferred to earnings during the next 12 months and last three months of 2014, respectively, along with the effect of the related forecasted transaction.

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FRESH DEL MONTE PRODUCE INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued) (Unaudited)

15. Derivative Financial Instruments (continued)

The following table reflects the effect of derivative instruments on the Consolidated Statements of Income for the quarters and nine months ended September 27, 2013 and September 28, 2012, respectively (U.S. dollars in millions):

Derivatives in Cash Flow Hedging Relationships	Amount of Gain (Loss) Recognized in Other Comprehensive Income on Derivatives (Effective Portion)		Location of Gain (Loss) Reclassified from AOCI into Income (Effective Portion)	Amount of Gain (Loss) Reclassified from AOCI into Income (Effective Portion)	
	Quarter ended			Quarter ended	
	September 27, 2013	September 28, 2012		September 27, 2013	September 28, 2012
Foreign exchange contracts	$(9.3)	$(14.9)	Net sales	$4.0	$2.8
Foreign exchange contracts	(0.2)	(0.1)	Cost of products sold	1.1	1.4
Bunker fuel swap agreements [1]	1.2	1.9	Cost of products sold	0.6	(0.4)
Total	$(8.3)	$(13.1)		$5.7	$3.8
	Nine months ended			Nine months ended	
	September 27, 2013	September 28, 2012		September 27, 2013	September 28, 2012
Foreign exchange contracts	$9.0	$(14.8)	Net sales	$(1.9)	$10.5
Foreign exchange contracts	3.1	0.4	Cost of products sold	2.7	3.4
Bunker fuel swap agreements [1]	0.6	0.2	Cost of products sold	0.6	(0.1)
Total	$12.7	$(14.2)		$1.4	$13.8

[1] The bunker fuel swap agreements had an ineffective portion of $0.1 million for the quarter and nine months ended September 27, 2013 and September 28, 2012.

16. Fair Value Measurements

We measure fair value for financial instruments, such as derivatives and equity securities, on an ongoing basis. We measure fair value for non-financial assets when a valuation is necessary, such as for impairment of long-lived and indefinite-lived assets when indicators of impairment exist. Fair value is measured in accordance with the ASC on "Fair Value Measurements and Disclosures". The ASC on "Fair Value Measurements and Disclosures" defines fair value, establishes a framework for measuring fair value and enhances disclosures about fair value measures required under other accounting pronouncements, but does not change existing guidance as to whether or not an instrument is carried at fair value.

Derivative Instruments

We may choose to mitigate the risk of fluctuations in currency exchange rates and bunker fuel prices on our results of operations and financial condition by entering into foreign currency cash flow hedges and bunker fuel hedges, respectively. We account for the fair value of the related forward contracts as either an asset in other current assets or a liability in accrued expenses. We use an income approach to value our outstanding foreign currency and bunker fuel cash flow hedges. An income approach consists of a discounted cash flow model that takes into account the present value of future cash flows under the terms of the contracts using current market information as of the measurement date such as foreign currency and bunker fuel spot and forward rates. Additionally, we built an element of default risk based on observable inputs into the fair value calculation. Due to the fact that inputs to fair value these derivative instruments can be observed, these derivatives are classified as Level 2.

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FRESH DEL MONTE PRODUCE INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued) (Unaudited)

16. Fair Value Measurements (continued)

Equity Securities

During the nine months ended September 27, 2013, proceeds on the sale of available for sale equity securities were $7.8 million. The fair value of these equity securities was $8.3 million as of December 28, 2012. We recognized a realized gain of $2.3 million in other (income) expense, net, related to the sale of these securities. There were no remaining balances as of September 27, 2013 in other comprehensive income.

The following table provides a summary of the fair values of assets and liabilities measured on a recurring basis under the ASC on "Fair Value Measurements and Disclosures" (U.S. dollars in millions):

	Fair Value Measurements			
	Foreign currency forward contracts, net liability		Bunker fuel swap agreements, net asset (liability)	
	September 27, 2013	December 28, 2012	September 27, 2013	December 28, 2012
Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Assets (Level 1)	$—	$—	$—	$—
Significant Observable Inputs (Level 2)	(1.2)	(13.8)	0.5	(0.1)
Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)	—	—	—	—

In estimating our fair value disclosures for financial instruments, we use the following methods and assumptions:

Cash and cash equivalents: The carrying amount of these items approximates fair value due to their liquid nature.

Trade accounts receivable and other accounts receivable, net: The carrying value reported in the Consolidated Balance Sheets for these items is net of allowances for doubtful accounts, which includes a degree of counterparty non-performance risk.

Accounts payable and other current liabilities: The carrying value reported in the Consolidated Balance Sheets for these items approximates their fair value, which is the likely amount for which the liability with short settlement periods would be transferred to a market participant with a similar credit standing to ours.

Capital lease obligations: The carrying value of our capital lease obligations reported in the Consolidated Balance Sheets approximates their fair value based on current interest rates, which contain an element of default risk. Refer to Note 10, "Long-Term Debt and Capital Lease Obligations".

Long-term debt: The carrying value of our long-term debt reported in the Consolidated Balance Sheets approximates their fair value since they bear interest at variable rates or fixed rates which contain an element of default risk. Refer to Note 10, "Long-Term Debt and Capital Lease Obligations".

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16. Fair Value Measurements (continued)

Fair Value of Non-Financial Assets

The fair value of the banana, tomato and vegetable and prepared food reporting unit's goodwill and prepared food trademarks are sensitive to differences between the estimated and actual cash flows and changes in the related discount rate used to evaluate the fair value of these assets.

We disclosed the sensitivities related to the banana, tomato and vegetable and prepared food unit's goodwill and prepared food trademarks in our annual financial statements included in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 28, 2012.

There were no non-recurring fair value measurements during the third quarter and first nine months of 2013. The following is a tabular presentation of the non-recurring fair value measurement along with the level within the fair value hierarchy in which the fair value measurement in its entirety falls (U.S. dollars in millions):

	2012 Fair Value Measurements			
	Total	Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Assets (Level 1)	Significant Other Observable Inputs (Level 2)	Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)
United Kingdom under-utilized distribution center	$4.4	$—	$4.4	$—
	$4.4	$—	$4.4	$—

In the first nine months of 2012, we recognized $1.8 million in impairment charges related to an under-performing banana ripening facility in the United Kingdom. The carrying value of the assets was $6.2 million and was written down to $4.4 million. These assets related predominantly to building and machinery and equipment included in property, plant and equipment, net on our Consolidated Balance Sheets. We estimated the fair value of the underlying assets by using the market approach. We used observable inputs based on market participant information, as such, we classify the fair value of these banana ripening assets within Level 2.

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FRESH DEL MONTE PRODUCE INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued) (Unaudited)

17. Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)

The following table includes the changes in accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) by component under the ASC on "Comprehensive Income" for the quarter and nine months ended September 27, 2013 (U.S. dollars in millions):

	Changes in Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss) by Component [1] Quarter ended September 27, 2013				
	Changes in Fair Value of Effective Cash Flow Hedges	Foreign Currency Translation Adjustment	Retirement Benefit Adjustment	Changes in Fair Value of Available for Sale Securities	Total
Balance at June 28, 2013	$7.6	$(0.6)	$(24.6)	$—	$(17.6)
Other comprehensive income (loss) before reclassifications	(2.6)	10.8 [2]	0.1	—	8.3
Amounts reclassified from accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)	(5.7)	—	0.5	—	(5.2)
Net current period other comprehensive income (loss)	(8.3)	10.8	0.6	—	3.1
Balance at September 27, 2013	$(0.7)	$10.2	$(24.0)	$—	$(14.5)

[1] All amounts are net of tax and noncontrolling interest.
[2] Includes loss of $(1.4) million on intra-entity foreign currency transactions that are of a long-term-investment nature, also includes $(0.1) million of noncontrolling interests.

	Changes in Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss) by Component [1] Nine months ended September 27, 2013				
	Changes in Fair Value of Effective Cash Flow Hedges	Foreign Currency Translation Adjustment	Retirement Benefit Adjustment	Changes in Fair Value of Available for Sale Securities	Total
Balance at December 28, 2012	$(13.4)	$10.6	$(24.8)	$2.7	$(24.9)
Other comprehensive income (loss) before reclassifications	14.1	(0.4) [2]	(0.7)	(0.4)	12.6
Amounts reclassified from accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)	(1.4)	—	1.5	(2.3)	(2.2)
Net current period other comprehensive income (loss)	12.7	(0.4)	0.8	(2.7)	10.4
Balance at September 27, 2013	$(0.7)	$10.2	$(24.0)	$—	$(14.5)

(1) All amounts are net of tax and noncontrolling interest.
(2) Includes loss of $(2.0) million on intra-entity foreign currency transactions that are of a long-term-investment nature, also includes $(0.9) million of noncontrolling interests.

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FRESH DEL MONTE PRODUCE INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued) (Unaudited)

17. Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss) (continued)

The following table includes details about amounts reclassified from accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) by component
the changes for the quarter and nine months ended September 27, 2013 (U.S. dollars in millions):

Details about accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) components	Amount reclassified from accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)		Affected line item in the statement where net income is presented
	Quarter ended	Nine months ended	
Changes in fair value of effective cash flow hedges:			
Foreign currency cash flow hedges	$(4.0)	$1.9	Sales
Foreign currency cash flow hedges	(1.7)	(3.3)	Cost of sales
Total	$(5.7)	$(1.4)	
Amortization of retirement benefits:			
Actuarial losses	$0.1	$0.3	Selling, general and administrative expenses
Actuarial losses	0.4	1.2	Cost of sales
Total	$0.5	$1.5	
Changes in fair value of available for sale securities:			
Gain on available for sale securities	$—	$(2.3)	Other (income) expense, net
Total	$—	$(2.3)	

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FRESH DEL MONTE PRODUCE INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued) (Unaudited)

18. Shareholders' Equity

Our shareholders have authorized 50,000,000 preferred shares at $0.01 par value, of which none are issued or outstanding. Our shareholders have authorized 200,000,000 ordinary shares of common stock at $0.01 par value, of which 56,115,607 are issued and outstanding at September 27, 2013.

Ordinary share activity for the nine months ended September 27, 2013 and September 28, 2012 is summarized as follows:

	Nine months ended	
	September 27, 2013	September 28, 2012
Ordinary shares issued (retired) as a result of:		
Stock option exercises	1,844,527	312,225
Restricted stock grants	26,201	27,573
Ordinary shares repurchase and retirement	(3,462,506)	—

On July 31, 2009, our Board of Directors approved a three-year stock repurchase program of up to $150 million of our ordinary shares, which expired on July 31, 2012. On May 5, 2010, our Board of Directors approved an additional three-year stock repurchase program of up to $150 million of our ordinary shares, which expired on May 5, 2013. On May 1, 2013, our Board of Directors approved a three-year stock repurchase program of up to $300 million of our ordinary shares. We have repurchased $265.5 million, or 11,237,403 ordinary shares, under the aforementioned repurchase programs and retired all the repurchased shares. We have a maximum dollar amount value of $258.7 million of shares that may yet be purchased under the stock repurchase program.

Dividend activity for the nine months ended September 27, 2013 and September 28, 2012 is summarized as follows:

Nine months ended September 27, 2013		Nine months ended September 28, 2012	
Dividend Declared Date	Cash Dividend Declared, per Ordinary Share	Dividend Declared Date	Cash Dividend Declared, per Ordinary Share
September 6, 2013	$0.125	August 1, 2012	$0.10
May 31, 2013	$0.125	May 2, 2012	$0.10
March 29, 2013	$0.125	February 29, 2012	$0.10

On February 20, 2013, our Board of Directors increased the interim cash dividend from $0.10 to $0.125 per ordinary share to shareholders of record on March 6, 2013.

We paid $21.2 million and $17.4 million in dividends for the nine months ended September 27, 2013 and September 28, 2012, respectively.

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Item 2. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations

Overview

We are one of the world's leading vertically integrated producers, marketers and distributors of high-quality fresh and fresh-cut fruit and vegetables, as well as a leading producer and marketer of prepared fruit and vegetables, juices, beverages and snacks in Europe, Africa, the Middle East and countries formerly part of the Soviet Union. We market our products worldwide under the DEL MONTE® brand, a symbol of product innovation, quality, freshness and reliability since 1892. Our global sourcing and logistics system allows us to provide regular delivery of consistently high-quality produce and value-added services to our customers. Our major producing operations are located in North, Central and South America, Asia and Africa. Production operations are aggregated on the basis of our products: bananas, other fresh produce and prepared food. Other fresh produce includes pineapples, melons, tomatoes, non-tropical fruit (including grapes, apples, pears, peaches, plums, nectarines, avocados, citrus and kiwis), fresh-cut produce, other fruit and vegetables, a plastic products business and a third-party ocean freight service. Prepared food includes prepared fruit and vegetables, juices, beverages, snacks, poultry and meat products.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

Net cash provided by operating activities was $157.3 million for the first nine months of 2013 as compared with $229.5 million for the first nine months of 2012, a decrease of $72.2 million. The decrease in cash provided by operating activities was principally attributable to lower net income combined with higher levels of trade accounts receivable and higher levels of inventory, principally canned pineapple, fresh produce in-transit and prepared food products in the Middle East, partially offset by higher accounts payable and accrued expenses. These increased levels of accounts receivable, inventory and accounts payable and accrued expenses were principally due to higher net sales and increased production of prepared food products.

Working capital was $570.9 million at September 27, 2013 compared with $563.5 million at December 28, 2012, an increase of $7.4 million. This increase in working capital is primarily due to higher trade accounts receivables, partially offset by higher accounts payable and accrued expenses, principally as a result of higher net sales.

Net cash used in investing activities for the first nine months of 2013 was $73.2 million compared with $64.5 million for the first nine months of 2012. Net cash used in investing activities for the first nine months of 2013 consisted of capital expenditures of $89.9 million, partially offset by proceeds from sales of property, plant and equipment of $8.9 million and proceeds from sale of securities available for sale of $7.8 million. Capital expenditures for the first nine months of 2013 were primarily for expansion of our distribution and manufacturing facilities in North America, including a new distribution center in Canada with banana ripening and fresh-cut manufacturing capabilities combined with improvements of production facilities in Costa Rica, Guatemala, Chile and the Philippines. These capital expenditures are related to the other fresh produce and banana segments. Capital expenditures during the first nine months of 2013 also included expansion and improvements of our production facilities in Kenya and Greece and distribution facilities in Saudi Arabia related to the prepared food and banana segments and the acquisition of two pre-owned refrigerated vessels. Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment for the first nine months of 2013 consisted of the sale of a distribution center in the United Kingdom and other surplus equipment. During the first nine months of 2013, we sold $7.8 million of available-for-sale securities that were acquired during 2012 and recognized a gain of $2.3 million.

Net cash used in investing activities for the first nine months of 2012 consisted of capital expenditures of $62.5 million and purchases of available-for-sale investments of $11.0 million, partially offset by proceeds from sales of property, plant and equipment of $8.8 million and proceeds from sale of unconsolidated subsidiary of $0.2 million. Capital expenditures for the first nine months of 2012 were primarily for expansion and improvements of production facilities in Saudi Arabia and Kenya related to the prepared food segment and in Costa Rica and Guatemala related to the other fresh produce and banana segments. Capital expenditures for the first nine months of 2012 also included the purchase of three refrigerated vessels, improvements of distribution facilities in North America and Costa Rica principally related to the banana segment and additional transportation equipment in North America. The purchases of available-for-sale investments consisted of purchases of publicly traded equity securities which we plan to hold as investments. Proceeds from sales of property, plant and equipment for the first nine months of 2012 consisted primarily of the sale of surplus land in Guatemala, the sale of a refrigerated vessel and shipping-related and other surplus equipment.

Net cash used by financing activities for the first nine months of 2013 was $95.8 million compared with net cash used in financing activities of $187.2 million for the first nine months of 2012. Net cash used by financing activities for the first nine months of 2013 consisted of net repayments on long-term debt of $26.1 million, dividends paid of $21.2 million and $93.2 million of repurchase of our ordinary shares, partially offset by contributions from noncontrolling interests, net of $3.6 million and proceeds from stock options exercised of $41.1 million.

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Net cash used in financing activities for the first nine months of 2012 consisted of net repayments on long-term debt of $187.2 million and $17.4 million of dividends paid, partially offset by contributions from noncontrolling interests, net of $7.0 million, proceeds from stock options exercised of $6.6 million and excess tax benefit from stock-based compensation of $3.8 million.

We finance our working capital and other liquidity requirements primarily through cash from operations and borrowings under our $500 million syndicated senior unsecured revolving credit facility maturing on October 23, 2017 (the "Credit Facility") with Bank of America, N.A. as administrative agent. Borrowings under the Credit Facility bear interest at a spread over the London Interbank Offer Rate ("LIBOR") that varies with our leverage ratio. The Credit Facility also includes a swing line facility and a letter of credit facility. We intend to use the Credit Facility from time to time for our working capital needs, capital expenditures, funding of possible acquisitions, possible share repurchase and satisfaction of other obligations.

At September 27, 2013, we had $94.2 million outstanding under the Credit Facility bearing interest at a per annum rate of 1.59%. In addition, we pay a fee on unused commitments.

The Credit Facility is unsecured as long as we meet a certain leverage ratio and also requires us to comply with certain financial and other covenants, including limitations on capital expenditures, the amount of dividends that can be paid in the future, the amount and types of liens and indebtedness, material asset sales and mergers. As of September 27, 2013, we were in compliance with all of the financial and other covenants contained in the Credit Facility.

At September 27, 2013, we had $408.7 million available under committed working capital facilities, primarily under the Credit Facility. At September 27, 2013, we applied $11.3 million to the letter of credit facility, comprised primarily of certain contingent obligations and other governmental agencies and purchases of equipment guarantees. We also had $11.6 million in other letters of credit and bank guarantees not included in the letter of credit facility.

As of September 27, 2013, we had $99.7 million of long-term debt and capital lease obligations, including the current portion, consisting of $94.2 million outstanding under the Credit Facility, $0.7 million of capital lease obligations and $4.8 million of other long-term debt and notes payable.

Based on our operating plan, combined with our borrowing capacity under our Credit Facility, we believe we will have sufficient resources to meet our cash obligations in the foreseeable future.

As of September 27, 2013, we had cash and cash equivalents of $30.6 million.

As a result of the closure of distribution centers in the United Kingdom and the previously announced closure of our Hawaii pineapple operations, we paid approximately $3.1 million in contractual obligations and termination benefits during the first nine months of 2013. We expect to make additional payments of approximately $2.9 million principally related to the closure of certain facilities in the United Kingdom and Germany.

The fair value of our derivatives changed from a net liability of $13.9 million as of December 28, 2012, to a net liability of $0.7 million as of September 27, 2013 related to our foreign currency cash flow and bunker fuel swap hedges. For foreign currency hedges, these fluctuations are primarily related to a weaker U.S. dollar relative to the euro and British pound and a stronger U.S. dollar relative to the Japanese yen when compared to the contracted exchange rates. We also entered into bunker fuel swap agreements that are in a net asset position of $0.5 million. We expect that a net loss of $0.6 million and $0.1 million will be transferred to earnings during the next 12 months and last three months of 2014, respectively, along with the earnings effect of the related forecasted transactions.

Recent Developments

In early October 2013, we acquired approximately 7,200 total acres of agricultural production land, packing houses and farm equipment in Florida and Virginia for approximately $36.8 million related to the other fresh produce segment. We believe, this acquisition of field grown tomato assets complements our state-of-the-art greenhouse operations in Costa Rica and Guatemala and gives us the opportunity to continue to expand our tomato and vegetable product offerings and enable us to provide our customers with high-quality, locally grown produce, strengthening our competitive position in the tomato industry.

In early October 2013, we also acquired a pineapple plantation in Costa Rica of approximately 1,850 total acres consisting of agricultural production land, packing houses and farm equipment for approximately $19.4 million. This acquisition expands our productive capacity of gold pineapples in Costa Rica by approximately 2 million boxes per year.

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Results of Operations

The following tables present for each of the periods indicated (i) net sale by geographic region and (ii) net sales and gross profit by product category, and in each case, the percentage of the total represented thereby (U.S. dollars in millions, except percent data):

Net sales by geographic region:

	Quarter ended						Nine months ended					
	September 27, 2013			September 28, 2012			September 27, 2013			September 28, 2012		
North America	$459.2	53	%	$420.2	53	%	$1,516.1	54	%	$1,413.9	53	%
Europe	163.2	19	%	145.5	19	%	549.3	20	%	546.0	21	%
Middle East	132.4	16	%	105.6	13	%	376.8	13	%	287.4	11	%
Asia	95.9	11	%	91.2	12	%	322.6	12	%	332.8	13	%
Other	10.4	1	%	26.3	3	%	39.0	1	%	64.2	2	%
Total	$861.1	100	%	$788.8	100	%	$2,803.8	100	%	$2,644.3	100	%

Product net sales and gross profit:

	Quarter ended											
	September 27, 2013						September 28, 2012					
	Net Sales			Gross Profit			Net Sales			Gross Profit		
Banana	$402.3	47	%	$1.3	3	%	$359.8	46	%	$12.0	16	%
Other fresh produce	366.1	42	%	41.0	77	%	335.2	42	%	50.8	68	%
Prepared food	92.7	11	%	10.7	20	%	93.8	12	%	11.6	16	%
Totals	$861.1	100	%	$53.0	100	%	$788.8	100	%	$74.4	100	%

	Nine months ended											
	September 27, 2013						September 28, 2012					
	Net Sales			Gross Profit			Net Sales			Gross Profit		
Banana	$1,265.3	45	%	$66.5	26	%	$1,182.2	45	%	$88.4	29	%
Other fresh produce	1,278.1	46	%	162.3	63	%	1,210.1	45	%	177.0	58	%
Prepared food	260.4	9	%	28.7	11	%	252.0	10	%	37.8	13	%
Totals	$2,803.8	100	%	$257.5	100	%	$2,644.3	100	%	$303.2	100	%

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Third Quarter 2013 Compared with Third Quarter 2012

Net Sales. Net sales for the third quarter of 2013 were $861.1 million compared with $788.8 million for the third quarter of 2012. The increase in net sales of $72.3 million was principally attributable to higher net sales of bananas and other fresh produce, partially offset by lower net sales of prepared food.

- Net sales of bananas increased by $42.5 million principally due to higher sales volumes and per unit sales prices in Europe, the Middle East and Asia and higher sales volumes in North America. Worldwide banana sales volume increased 3%.
Europe banana net sales increased primarily due to higher sales volume as a result of an expanded customer base in Germany combined with our increased direct sales initiative in the Southern European markets combined with an increase in per unit sales prices.
Middle East banana net sales increased principally due to higher sales volumes from Central America and the Philippines primarily to new markets in the region combined with higher per unit sales prices.
North America banana net sales increased due to higher sales volume primarily as a result of higher customer demand, partially offset by slightly lower per unit sales price.
Asia banana net sales increased principally due to higher per unit sales prices as a result of improved market conditions combined with higher sales volumes from the Philippines, partially offset by unfavorable exchange rates.

- Net sales in the other fresh produce segment increased $30.9 million principally as a result of higher net sales of non-tropical fruit, fresh-cut products and tomatoes, partially offset by lower net sales of pineapples.
Net sales of non-tropical fruit increased principally due to higher sales volumes and per unit sales prices of avocados in North America as a result of increased consumer demand and increased supplies sourced from the U.S. and Latin America combined with higher sales volumes of apples and grapes in the Middle East principally as a result of increased supplies from South America. Partially offsetting these increases in net sales were lower per unit sales prices of grapes due to a late harvest in Chile which resulted in quality issues.
Net sales of fresh-cut products increased principally due to higher sales volumes in North America that resulted from an expanded customer base and improved demand for our products. Also contributing to the increase were higher sales volumes in the Middle East that resulted from expansion into new markets and introduction of new products. Partially offsetting these increases in net sales of fresh-cut products were lower sales volumes in Europe as a result of lower customer demand.
Net sales of pineapples decreased principally due to lower sales volumes in Asia as a result of lower production and lower sales volumes in Europe as a result of weak demand. Partially offsetting these decrease were higher sales volumes and per unit sales prices in the Middle East as a result of improved market conditions. Worldwide sales volume decreased 10%.
- Net sales in the prepared food segment decreased $1.1 million principally due to lower sales volumes of frozen poultry products in Jordan as a result of poor market conditions, partially offset by higher sales volumes of canned deciduous fruit, canned pineapple and industrial products in Europe.

Cost of Products Sold. Cost of products sold was $808.1 million for the third quarter of 2013 compared with $714.4 million for the third quarter of 2012, an increase of $93.7 million. This increase was primarily attributable to higher sales volume and higher fruit cost which resulted from higher procurement and production costs, combined with higher distribution costs.

Gross Profit. Gross profit was $53.0 million for the third quarter of 2013 compared with $74.4 million for the third quarter of 2012, a decrease of $21.4 million. This decrease was primarily attributable to lower gross profit in all segments.

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Gross profit in the banana segment decreased $10.7 million primarily due to higher fruit cost resulting from higher procurement and production costs and higher ocean freight costs in the Middle East due to increased shipments from Central America combined with lower per unit selling prices and higher logistics costs in North America and unfavorable exchange rates in Asia. Partially offsetting these decreases in banana gross profit were higher per unit sales prices in Asia that resulted from lower industry volumes and higher sales volumes in North America, the Middle East and Europe. Worldwide banana per unit sales prices increased 8%, and per unit cost increased 12%.

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- Gross profit in the other fresh produce segment decreased $9.8 million principally due to lower gross profit on non-tropical fruit and fresh-cut products.
Gross profit on non-tropical fruit decreased principally as a result of lower selling prices and higher cost of Chilean grapes due to delays in harvesting which resulted in quality issues. Also contributing to the decrease in gross profit were higher procurement cost of apples from Chile and lower per unit selling prices of apples in North America and the Middle East.
Gross profit on fresh-cut products decreased principally due to higher production and logistics costs in North America.

- Gross profit in the prepared food segment decreased by $0.9 million principally as a result of higher cost and lower selling prices of pineapple industrial products in the Middle East combined with higher cost of canned deciduous products and lower selling prices for tomato products in Europe. Partially offsetting these decreases were higher gross profit in our poultry business in Jordan as a result of improved selling prices.

Selling, General and Administrative Expenses. Selling, general and administrative expenses increased $0.1 million from $46.2 million in the third quarter of 2012 to $46.3 million for the third quarter of 2013. The increase was principally higher selling and marketing expenses in Europe, partially offset by lower executive compensation expense.

Loss (Gain) on Disposal of Property, Plant and Equipment. The loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment of $0.2 million during the third quarter of 2013 was principally related to the sale of surplus equipment. The gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment of $2.1 million during the third quarter of 2012 was principally due to the sale of shipping related and other surplus equipment.

Asset Impairment and Other Charges (Credits), Net. Asset impairment and other charges (credits), net, were a credit of $0.9 million during the third quarter of 2013 as compared with an expense of $2.1 million during the third quarter of 2012. During the third quarter of 2013, we recorded a credit of $2.5 million due to the sale of a previously impaired under-utilized facility in the United Kingdom, $0.7 million in asset impairment related to the closure of an under-utilized distribution center in Germany, $0.7 million in asset impairments for the closure of certain areas of a banana plantation in the Philippines due to underperformance and $0.2 million in exit activity charges related to the closure of two distribution centers in Poland, all principally related to the banana segment. During the third quarter of 2012, we recorded $1.3 million in asset impairments and other charges related to floods in our Costa Rica banana operations, $0.5 million in termination benefits related to the closure of an under-performing fresh-cut facility in the United Kingdom in the other fresh produce segment and $0.3 million in other charges related to Hawaii in the other fresh produce segment.

Operating Income. Operating income for the third quarter of 2013 decreased by $20.8 million from $28.2 million in the third quarter of 2012 to $7.4 million for the third quarter of 2013. This decrease was due to lower gross profit, higher selling, general and administrative expense and a loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment, partially offset by a credit in asset impairment and other charges.

Interest Expense. Interest expense increased by $0.6 million during the third quarter of 2013 as compared with the third quarter of 2012 principally as a result of higher average loan balances, partially offset by lower interest rates.

Other Expense (Income), Net. Other expense (income), net was expense of $0.2 million for the third quarter of 2013 compared to expense of $3.3 million for the third quarter of 2012. The change in other expense (income) of $3.1 million was principally attributable to foreign exchange losses incurred during the third quarter of 2012 as compared with foreign exchange gains during the third quarter of 2013.

Provision for Income Taxes. Provision for income taxes was $1.6 million for the third quarter of 2013 compared to $0.2 million for the third quarter of 2012. The increase in the provision for income taxes of $1.4 million is primarily due to higher taxable income in certain jurisdictions with higher tax rates.

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First Nine Months of 2013 Compared with First Nine Months of 2012

Net Sales. Net sales for the first nine months of 2013 were $2,803.8 million compared with $2,644.3 million for the first nine months of 2012. The increase in net sales of $159.5 million was attributable to higher net sales of bananas, other fresh produce and prepared food.

- Net sales of bananas increased by $83.1 million principally due to higher sales volume in Europe, the Middle East and North America, partially offset be lower sales volumes in Asia. Worldwide banana sales volume increased by 4%.
  Middle East banana net sales increased principally due to higher sales volumes that resulted from increased shipments from Central America to new markets in the region combined with higher per unit sales prices.
  Europe banana net sales increased primarily due to higher sales volume as a result of an expanded customer base in Germany combined with our increased direct sales initiative in the Southern European markets. Partially offsetting these increases were lower per unit sales prices as a result of lower consumer demand due to a weak economy and unfavorable exchange rates.
  North America banana net sales increased due to higher sales volume primarily as a result of higher customer demand, partially offset by a slight reduction in per unit sales price.
  Asia banana net sales increased principally due to higher per unit sales prices resulting from lower industry volumes, partially offset by lower sales volumes due to the effects of a typhoon during the fourth quarter of 2012 and unfavorable exchange rates.

- Net sales in the other fresh produce segment increased $68.0 million principally as a result of higher net sales of non-tropical fruit, fresh-cut products and tomatoes, partially offset by lower net sales of pineapples and non-produce operations.
  - Net sales of non-tropical fruit increased principally due to higher sales volumes of avocados in North America and apples and citrus in the Middle East primarily a result of increased customer demand. Also, contributing to the increase in net sales were higher sales volumes of grapes in North America and the Middle East principally due to increased supplies from Chile.

  Net sales of fresh-cut products increased principally due to higher sales volumes in North America that resulted from an expanded customer base and improved demand for our products. Also, contributing to the increase were higher sales volumes and per unit sales prices in the Middle East that resulted from expansion into new markets and introduction of new products. Partially offsetting these increases in net sales of fresh-cut products were lower sales volumes in Europe that resulted from our closure of a prepared salad facility in the United Kingdom during the second quarter of 2012.
  Net sales of pineapples decreased principally as a result of lower sales volumes in Asia due to lower production. Also contributing to the decrease in pineapple net sales were lower sales volumes in Europe resulting from weak demand. Partially offsetting these decreases were higher sales volumes and per unit sale prices in North America and higher sales volumes in the Middle East. Worldwide sales volume decreased by 6%.

- Net sales in the prepared food segment increased $8.4 million principally as a result of higher beverages sales volumes in the Middle East as a result of expanded production combined with higher sales volumes of canned pineapple and industrial products in Europe and meat products in Jordan resulting from improved customer demand.

Cost of Products Sold. Cost of products sold was $2,546.3 million for the first nine months of 2013 compared with $2,341.1 million for the first nine months of 2012, an increase of $205.2 million. This increase in cost of products sold was primarily attributable to a 3% increase in sales volumes, higher fruit cost as a result of higher procurement and production cost combined with higher ocean freight and distribution costs.

Gross Profit. Gross profit was $257.5 million for the first nine months of 2013 compared with $303.2 million for the first nine months of 2012, a decrease of $45.7 million. This decrease was primarily attributable to lower gross profit in all segments.

- Gross profit in the banana segment decreased $21.9 million primarily due to higher fruit cost resulting from higher procurement and production costs, lower per unit selling prices in Europe principally the result of unfavorable exchange rates and lower per unit selling prices in North America due to competitive market pricing. Also contributing to the decrease were higher ocean freight costs in the Middle East due to increased shipments from Central America. Partially offsetting these decreases in banana gross profit were higher per unit sales prices in Asia and the Middle East. Worldwide banana per unit sales prices increased 3% and per unit cost increased 6%.

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- Gross profit in the other fresh produce segment decreased $14.7 million principally due to lower gross profit on fresh-cut products, non-tropical fruit, non-produce operations and pineapples.

Gross profit on fresh-cut products decreased principally due to higher production and logistics costs in North America, partially offset by higher sales prices in Europe and the Middle East and higher sales volumes in Asia.
Gross profit on non-tropical fruit decreased principally due to higher fruit cost on apples in the Middle East and lower selling prices on grapes in Europe.
Gross profit on non-produce operations decreased as a result of lower sales in our Chilean plastic operations due to a temporary volume reduction that resulted from downtime for plant improvement.
Gross profit on pineapples decreased principally as a result of lower sales volumes in Asia as a result of lower production in the Philippines. Also contributing to the decrease in gross profit were lower sales volumes in Europe due to weak customer demand combined with the negative effect of euro and yen exchange rates.

- Gross profit in the prepared food segment decreased by $9.1 million principally as a result of lower selling prices for industrial products and canned pineapple due to higher industry supplies and higher per unit cost of canned pineapples and deciduous fruit which resulted principally from higher production costs. Partially offsetting these decreases were higher gross profit on our poultry and meat products business in Jordan principally as a result of higher sales prices.

Selling, General and Administrative Expenses. Selling, general and administrative expenses decreased $2.6 million from $137.2 million for the first nine months of 2012 to $134.6 million for the first nine months of 2013. The decrease was due to lower legal and professional fees and lower selling and marketing expenses in Europe, partially offset by higher executive compensation.

Loss (Gain) on Disposal of Property, Plant and Equipment. The gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment of $0.3 million during the first nine months of 2013 was primarily related to the sale of surplus equipment. The gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment of $0.7 million during the first nine months of 2012 was primarily related to a gain from the sale of a refrigerated vessel and shipping-related and other surplus equipment, partially offset by losses from the disposal of banana plants in certain areas of our Costa Rica plantation in order to replant and improve productivity.

Asset Impairment and Other Charges (Credits), Net. Asset impairment and other charges (credits), net were $11.1 million during the first nine months of 2013 as compared with $3.2 million during the first nine months of 2012.

During the first nine month of 2013, we recorded the following asset impairments and other charges (credits):

- a credit of $2.5 million related to the sale of a previously impaired under-utilized facility in the United Kingdom related to the banana segment.
- $7.1 million in asset impairment related to previously announced exit activities in Brazil in the other fresh produce segment;
- $4.0 million in asset impairment related to underperforming assets in Costa Rica in the banana segment;
- $1.6 million in asset impairments and other charges related to the closure of two underutilized distribution centers in Germany in the banana segment;
- $0.3 million in asset impairments and other charges related to the closure of a watermelon farm in Costa Rica in the other fresh produce segment;
- $0.7 million in asset impairment related to the closure of certain areas of a banana plantation in the Philippines due to underperformance;
- $0.2 million in termination benefits related to the closure of two distribution centers in Poland in the banana segment; and
- a net credit of $0.3 million related to over-accrued exit activity costs in Hawaii in the other fresh produce segment.

During the first nine months of 2012, we recorded the following asset impairments and other charges:

- $1.5 million in termination benefits related to the closure of an under-performing fresh-cut facility in the United Kingdom in the other fresh produce segment;
- $1.8 million of asset impairments related to the closure of an under-utilized facility in the United Kingdom in the banana segment;
- a credit of $1.9 million due to the sale of assets previously impaired in 2011 due to our melon program rationalization in Guatemala related to the other fresh produce segment;
- $1.3 million in asset impairments and other charges related to floods in our Costa Rica banana operations; and
- $0.5 million in other charges in Hawaii related to the other fresh produce segment.

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Operating Income. Operating income decreased by $51.4 million from $163.5 million in the first nine months of 2012 to $112.1 million for the first nine months of 2013. The decrease in operating income was due to lower gross profit, a lower gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment and higher asset impairment and other charges (credits), net, partially offset by lower selling, general and administrative expenses.

Interest Expense. Interest expense decreased by $0.1 million from $2.2 million for the first nine months of 2012 to $2.1 million for the first nine months of 2013, principally due to lower interest rates.

Other Expense (Income), Net. Other expense (income), net, was income of $15.7 million for the first nine months of 2013 as compared with expense of $5.9 million for the first nine months of 2012. The change in other expense (income), net of $21.6 million is principally attributable to a $16.6 million gain related to the favorable judgment awarded in litigation combined with a gain on sale of equity securities and lower foreign exchange losses during 2013.

Provision for Income Taxes. Provision for income taxes was $17.1 million for the first nine months of 2013 as compared with $9.7 million for the first nine months of 2012. The tax provision for the first nine months of 2013 and 2012 includes approximately $1.8 million and $9.0 million of credits, respectively, primarily due to reversals of uncertain tax positions as a result of a lapse in the statute of limitations and settlement of tax audits and litigation in certain foreign jurisdictions.

Fair Value Measurements

Potential impairment exists if the fair value of a reporting unit to which goodwill has been allocated is less than the carrying value of the reporting unit. The amount of the impairment to recognize, if any, is calculated as the amount by which the carrying value of goodwill exceeds its implied value. Future changes in the estimates used to conduct the impairment review, including revenue projection, market values and changes in the discount rate used, could cause the analysis to indicate that our goodwill is impaired in subsequent periods and result in a write-off of a portion or all of goodwill. The discount rate used is based on independently calculated risks, our capital mix and an estimated market risk premium. The fair value of the banana, tomato and other vegetable, prepared food reporting unit’s goodwill and prepared food reporting unit's trademarks is highly sensitive to differences between estimated and actual cash flows and changes in the related discount rate used to evaluate the fair value of these assets. If we are unable to recover from weak market conditions related to bananas, the banana reporting unit goodwill may be at risk for future impairment. If we are unable to recover from current challenging economic conditions in Europe, the prepared food reporting unit goodwill and trademarks may be at risk for future impairment. If we are unable to recover from the weak tomato pricing and volumes in North America and we are unable to increase our customer base in the United States related to tomatoes and vegetables, the tomato and vegetable reporting unit's goodwill may be at risk for future impairment. We disclosed the sensitivities related to the banana reporting unit's goodwill, prepared food reporting unit’s goodwill and trademarks and tomato and vegetable reporting unit's goodwill in our annual financial statements included in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 28, 2012.

Seasonality

Interim results are subject to significant variations and may not be indicative of the results of operations that may be expected for the entire 2013 fiscal year. See the information under the caption “Seasonality” provided in Item 1. Business, of our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 28, 2012.

Item 3. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk

There have been no material changes in market risk from the information provided in Item 7A. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk of our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 28, 2012.

Item 4. Controls and Procedures

We carried out an evaluation, under the supervision and with the participation of management, including the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, of the effectiveness of the design and operation of our disclosure controls and procedures as of September 27, 2013. Based upon this evaluation, our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer concluded that our disclosure controls and procedures were effective as of such date to ensure that information required to be disclosed in the reports the Company files or submits under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in the Securities and Exchange Commission rules and forms. Such officers also confirm that there was no change in our internal control over financial reporting during the quarter ended September 27, 2013 that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting.

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PART II. OTHER INFORMATION

Item 1. Legal Proceedings

See Note 11, "Commitments and Contingencies", to the Consolidated Financial Statements, Part I, Item 1 included herein.

Item 1A. Risk Factors

There have been no material changes in the risk factors from the information provided in Item 1A. Risk Factors of our annual report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 28, 2012.

Item 2. Unregistered Sales of Equity Securities and Use of Proceeds

The following table provides information regarding our purchases of ordinary shares during the periods indicated:

Period	Total Number of Shares Purchased (1)	Average Price Paid per Share	Total Number of Shares Purchased as Part of Publicly Announced Plans or Programs	Maximum Dollar Value of Shares that May Yet Be Purchased Under the Program (2)
June 29, 2013 through July 31, 2013	37,897	$28.00	37,897	$258,738,820
August 1, 2013 through August 31, 2013	—	$—	—	$258,738,820
September 1, 2013 through September 27, 2013	—	$—	—	$258,738,820
Total	37,897	$28.00	37,897	$258,738,820

(1) In the quarter ended September 27, 2013, we repurchased and retired 37,897 of our ordinary shares.
(2) On May 1, 2013, we announced that our Board of Directors, at their May 1, 2013 board meeting, approved a three-year stock repurchase program of up to $300 million of our ordinary shares.

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Item 4. Mine Safety Disclosures

Not applicable.

Item 6. Exhibits

31.1*	Certification of Chief Executive Officer filed pursuant to 17 CFR 240.13a-14(a).
31.2*	Certification of Chief Financial Officer filed pursuant to 17 CFR 240.13a-14(a).
32*	Certification of Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer furnished pursuant to 17 CFR 240.13a-14(b) and 18 U.S.C. Section 1350.
101.INS**	XBRL Instance Document.
101.SCH**	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Schema Document.
101.CAL**	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Calculation Linkbase Document.
101.DEF**	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Definition Linkbase Document.
101.LAB**	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Label Linkbase Document.
101.PRE**	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Presentation Linkbase Document.

* Filed herewith

** Attached as Exhibit 101 to this report are the following formatted in XBRL (Extensible Business Reporting Language): (i) Consolidated Balance Sheets as of September 27, 2013 and December 28, 2012, (ii) Consolidated Statements of Income for the quarters and nine months ended September 27, 2013 and September 28, 2012, (iii) Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income for the quarters and nine months ended September 27, 2013 and September 28, 2012, (iv) Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows for the nine months ended September 27, 2013 and September 28, 2012 and (iv) Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

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SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the registrant has duly caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned, thereunto duly authorized.

Fresh Del Monte Produce Inc.

Date: October 29, 2013

By: /s/ Hani El-Naffy
Hani El-Naffy
President & Chief Operating Officer

By: /s/ Richard Contreras
Richard Contreras
Senior Vice President & Chief Financial Officer