

management, the unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements of Dole include all necessary adjustments, which are of a normal recurring nature, to state fairly Dole's financial position, results of operations and cash flows. Dole's unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements include the accounts of majority-owned subsidiaries over which Dole exercises control, entities that are not majority-owned but require consolidation, because Dole has the ability to exercise control over operating and financial policies or has the power to direct the activities that most significantly impact the entities' economic performance, and all variable interest entities (VIEs) for which Dole is the primary beneficiary. Intercompany accounts and transactions have been eliminated on consolidation. The results of consolidated entities are included from the effective date of control or, in the case of VIEs, from the date that Dole becomes the primary beneficiary. The results of subsidiaries sold or otherwise deconsolidated are excluded from consolidated results as of the date that Dole ceases to control the subsidiary or, in the case of VIEs, when Dole ceases to be the primary beneficiary. The preparation of financial statements in conformity with U.S. GAAP requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts and disclosures reported in the financial statements and accompanying notes. Estimates and assumptions include, but are not limited to, the areas of customer and grower receivables, inventories, impairment of assets, useful lives of property, plant and equipment, intangible assets, income taxes, retirement benefits, business combinations, financial instruments and contingencies. Actual results could differ from these estimates and assumptions. 8Table of Contents A A A Interim results are subject to seasonal variations and are not necessarily indicative of the results of operations for a full year. Dole's operations are sensitive to a number of factors, including weather-related phenomena and its effects on industry volumes, prices, product quality and costs. Operations are also sensitive to fluctuations in foreign currency exchange rates, as well as economic conditions and security risks. The interim unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements should be read in conjunction with the consolidated financial statements and accompanying notes to the consolidated financial statements in the Company's Annual Report on Form 20-F. For further information on management estimates and Dole's significant accounting policies, refer to the consolidated financial statements and notes thereto included in the Annual Report on Form 20-F. There have been no material changes from the significant accounting policies disclosed in the Annual Report on Form 20-F. NOTE 3 A NEW ACCOUNTING PRONOUNCEMENTS New Accounting Pronouncements Not Yet Adopted ASU 2023-07 A Segment Reporting (Topic 280): Improvements to Reportable Segment Disclosures In November 2023, the FASB issued ASU 2023-07, Segment Reporting (Topic 280): Improvements to Reportable Segment Disclosures, which enhances interim and annual segment disclosure requirements, including disclosure of certain significant segment expenses. The amendments in this update are effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2023, and interim periods within fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2024, with early adoption permitted. The Company is evaluating the potential impact of the new requirements on segment disclosures. ASU 2023-09 A Income Taxes (Topic 740): Improvements to Income Tax Disclosures In December 2023, the FASB issued ASU 2023-09, Income Taxes (Topic 740): Improvements to Income Tax Disclosures, which enhances certain income tax disclosure requirements, including additional disclosure related to the income tax rate reconciliation and income taxes paid. The amendments in this update are effective for annual periods beginning after December 15, 2024, with early adoption permitted. The Company is evaluating the potential impact of the new requirements on income tax disclosures. ASU 2024-03 A Income Statement - Reporting Comprehensive Income - Expense Disaggregation Disclosures (Subtopic 220-40): Disaggregation of Income Statement Expenses In November 2024, the FASB issued ASU 2024-03, Income Statement - Reporting Comprehensive Income - Expense Disaggregation Disclosures (Subtopic 220-40): Disaggregation of Income Statement Expenses, which enhances interim and annual disclosure requirements of certain costs and expenses, including the disaggregation of each relevant expense caption of the income statement into certain expense categories, such as purchases of inventory, employee compensation, depreciation, intangible asset amortization, and depreciation, depletion, and amortization recognized as part of oil- and gas-producing activities. The amendments in this update are effective for annual periods beginning after December 15, 2026, and interim periods within fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2027, with early adoption permitted. The Company is evaluating the potential impact of the new requirements. 9Table of Contents A A A NOTE 4 A ACQUISITIONS AND DIVESTITURES Vegetables Exit Process On January 30, 2023, certain of Dole's wholly owned subsidiaries entered into a Stock Purchase Agreement (the Fresh Express Agreement) with Fresh Express Acquisition, LLC (the Fresh Express), pursuant to which Fresh Express agreed to acquire the Fresh Vegetables division for approximately \$293.0 million in cash, subject to certain adjustments set forth in the Fresh Express Agreement. On March 27, 2024, the Fresh Express Agreement was terminated due to a failure to obtain regulatory approval, and Dole announced that it is in the process of pursuing alternative transactions through which it will exit the Fresh Vegetables business. As of September 30, 2024, the Company believes it will complete the Vegetables exit process within the next 12 months. The Fresh Vegetables division comprises substantially all of the assets and liabilities of the former Fresh Vegetables reportable segment. Certain assets and liabilities of the Fresh Vegetables reportable segment that are excluded from the exit process are not material, individually or in the aggregate. The Company determined that exiting the Fresh Vegetables business represents a strategic shift that will have a material effect on the Company's operations and results. As such, the results of the Fresh Vegetables division have been classified as discontinued operations in the condensed consolidated statements of operations for the periods presented, and its related assets and liabilities have been classified as held for sale in the condensed consolidated balance sheets as of March 31, 2023 and onwards. As a result, depreciation on property, plant and equipment and amortization on operating lease right-of-use assets have ceased as of March 31, 2023. Additionally, its cash flows have been separately stated as discontinued operations in the condensed consolidated statements of cash flows for all periods presented. Upon exiting the business, Dole does not anticipate having significant continuing involvement with the Fresh Vegetables division. The following tables present the results of the Fresh Vegetables division as reported in income (loss) from discontinued operations, net of income taxes, in the condensed consolidated statements of operations and the carrying value of assets and liabilities as presented within assets and liabilities held for sale in the condensed consolidated balance sheets. Three Months Ended September 30, 2024 September 30, 2023 September 30, 2024 September 30, 2023 (U.S. Dollars in thousands) Revenues, net \$266,007 A \$282,677 A \$853,802 A \$879,131 A Cost of sales (237,433) (267,732) (764,054) (850,671) Gross profit 28,574 A 14,945 A 89,748 A 28,460 A Selling, marketing, general and administrative expenses (12,086) (10,576) (34,555) (38,380) Transaction and other operating costs (856) (3,223) (1,570) (10,042) Loss on asset sales 8 A (221) A Operating income (loss) from discontinued operations 15,632 A 1,146 A 53,402 A (19,962) Other income, net 979 A 344 A 894 A 750 A Net interest income (expense) 133 A (1,560) (1,620) (4,766) Income (loss) from discontinued operations before income taxes 15,674 A (70) 52,676 A (23,978) Income tax expense (8,986) (1,427) (19,988) (3,496) Income from discontinued operations attributable to noncontrolling interests (304) (175) (337) (142) Income (loss) from discontinued operations, net of income taxes \$6,384 A (\$1,672) \$32,351 A (\$27,616) Net interest expense presented within discontinued operations is net of interest income and includes the estimated allocated interest expense related to the estimated portion of Term Loan A and Term Loan B required to be repaid if the Vegetables exit process occurs. As of June 30, 2024 and September 30, 2024, the Company estimated that there would be no minimum prepayment on Term Loan A and Term Loan B and there was no interest allocated for the three months ended September 30, 2024. 10Table of Contents A A A September 30, 2024 December 31, 2023 ASSETS (U.S. Dollars in thousands) Cash and cash equivalents \$3,394 A \$1,425 A Current receivables, net 112,151 A 15,633 A Inventories, net 30,123 A 35,266 A Prepaid expenses and other current assets 6,415 A 5,724 A Property, plant and equipment, net 241,990 A 230,292 A Operating lease right-of-use assets 109,795 A 107,390 A Other noncurrent assets 19,875 A 18,727 A Total Fresh Vegetables assets held for sale \$423,743 A \$414,457 A LIABILITIES Accounts payable \$63,369 A \$69,998 A Accrued and other current liabilities 67,076 A 82,019 A Operating lease liabilities 73,262 A 87,477 A Deferred income tax liabilities 48,308 A 34,050 A Other long-term liabilities 17,864 A 17,843 A Total Fresh Vegetables liabilities held for sale \$269,879 A \$291,342 A Fresh Vegetables currently sells its trade receivables under the facility with recourse provisions described in Note 8 A Receivables and Allowances for Credit Losses. A Upon exiting the Fresh Vegetables business, Fresh Vegetables' position under the facility will be settled. Sale of Progressive Produce On February 27, 2024, Dole entered into a definitive agreement with PTF Holdings, LLC (the PTF Holdings) pursuant to which Dole agreed to sell its 65.0% stake in Progressive Produce (the Progressive Produce business) to PTF Holdings for gross proceeds of \$120.3 million in cash (the Progressive Transaction). On March 13, 2024, Dole completed the Progressive Transaction. The Progressive Produce business was reported within the Diversified Fresh Produce A Americas and the Rest of World (A Diversified Fresh Produce A Americas and ROW) reportable segment. As a result of the sale, Dole recognized a gain on the sale of \$75.9 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2024, included within gain on disposal of business in the condensed consolidated statements of operations. The carrying amount of net assets sold amounted to \$41.9 million, including allocated goodwill of \$36.0 million. Associated transaction costs were not material. On April 25, 2024, Dole voluntarily prepaid \$100.0 million of its Term Loan A and Term Loan B facilities with proceeds from the sale of the Progressive Produce business. Other Acquisitions and Divestitures The Company normally engages in acquisitions to grow its business and product offerings. Other acquisitions and divestitures in the three and nine months ended September 30, 2024 and September 30, 2023 were not material. In the nine months ended September 30, 2024 and September 30, 2023, total goodwill acquired was \$0.7 A million and \$3.2 A million, respectively, and was assigned to the Diversified Fresh Produce A EMEA reportable segment. There were no material gains or losses recorded for other acquisition activity in either period. 11Table of Contents A A A NOTE 5 A REVENUE Revenue consists primarily of product revenue, which includes the selling of fresh produce, health foods and consumer goods to third-party customers. Fresh produce comprises two main product categories, tropical fruit and diversified produce. Tropical fruit primarily consists of bananas and pineapples, and diversified produce primarily consists of all other fruit, vegetables and other produce. Product revenue also includes surcharges for additional product services such as freight, cooling, warehousing, fuel, containerization, handling and palletization related to the transfer of products. Revenue also includes service revenue, which includes third-party freight services and royalties for the use of Company brands and trademarks. Additionally, the Company maintains a commercial cargo business where revenue is earned by providing handling and transportation services of containerized cargo on Company vessels. Net service revenues were less than 10% of total revenue for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2024 and September 30, 2023. The following table presents the Company's disaggregated revenue by similar types of products and services for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2024 and September 30, 2023. Three Months Ended September 30, 2024 September 30, 2023 (U.S. Dollars in thousands) Diversified produce \$1,258,694 A \$1,308,319 A \$3,864,660 A \$3,824,430 A Tropical fruit 719,924 A 638,040 A 2,184,036 A 2,055,621 A Health foods and consumer goods 37,782 A 36,546 A 105,850 A 101,785 A Commercial cargo 40,856 A 43,193 A 131,046 A 136,849 A Other 5,158 A 16,574 A 22,287 A 54,328 A Total revenue, net \$2,062,414 A \$2,042,672 A \$6,307,879 A \$6,173,013 A The following table presents the Company's disaggregated revenue by channel for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2024 and September 30, 2023. Three Months Ended September 30, 2024 September 30, 2023 (U.S. Dollars in thousands) Retail \$1,188,898 A \$1,168,778 A \$3,671,916 A \$3,625,945 A Wholesale 683,130 A 656,524 A 2,057,261 A 1,911,919 A Food service 122,607 A 138,496 A 356,324 A 378,700 A Commercial cargo 40,856 A 43,193 A 131,046 A 136,849 A Other 2,128 A 10,466 A 9,886 A 40,377 A Revenue from sales to unconsolidated affiliates 24,795 A 25,215 A 81,446 A 79,223 A Total revenue, net \$2,062,414 A \$2,042,672 A \$6,307,879 A \$6,173,013 A NOTE 6 A SEGMENTS Accounting for the anticipated exit from the Fresh Vegetables division, Dole has the following three reportable segments, which align with the manner in which the business is managed: Fresh Fruit, Diversified Fresh Produce A Europe, the Middle East and Africa (A Diversified Fresh Produce A EMEA) and Diversified Fresh Produce A Americas & ROW. The Company's reportable segments are based on (i) financial information reviewed by the Chief Operating Decision Maker (CODM), defined as the Chief Executive Officer (CEO) and Chief Operating Officer (COO), (ii) internal management and related reporting structures and (iii) the basis upon which the CODM assesses performance and allocates resources. Fresh Fruit: The Fresh Fruit reportable segment primarily sells bananas and pineapples which are sourced from local growers or Dole-owned and leased farms, predominately located in Latin America, and sold throughout North America, Europe, Latin America and Asia. This segment also operates a commercial cargo business, which offers available capacity to transport third party cargo on company-owned vessels that are primarily used internally for transporting bananas and pineapples between Latin America, North America and Europe. 12Table of Contents A A A Diversified Fresh Produce A EMEA: The Diversified Fresh Produce A EMEA reportable segment includes Dole's Irish, Dutch, Spanish, Portuguese, French, Italian, United Kingdom (A UK), Swedish, Danish, South African, Czech, Slovakian, Polish, German and Brazilian businesses, the majority of which sell a variety of imported and local fresh fruits and vegetables through retail, wholesale and, in some instances, food service channels across the European marketplace. Diversified Fresh Produce A Americas & ROW: The Diversified Fresh Produce A Americas & ROW reportable segment includes Dole's United States (A U.S.), Canadian, Mexican, Chilean, Peruvian and Argentinian businesses, all of which market globally and locally sourced fresh produce from third-party growers or Dole-owned farms through retail, wholesale and food service channels globally. Segment performance is evaluated based on a variety of factors, of which revenue and adjusted earnings before interest expense, income taxes and depreciation and amortization (A EBITDA) are the primary financial measures reviewed by the CODM. Management does not use assets by segment to evaluate performance or allocate resources. Therefore, assets by segment are not disclosed. All transactions between reportable segments are eliminated in consolidation. Adjusted EBITDA is reconciled below to net income by (1) adding the income or subtracting the loss from discontinued operations, net of income taxes; (2) subtracting the income tax expense or adding the income tax benefit; (3) subtracting interest expense; (4) subtracting depreciation charges; (5) subtracting amortization charges on intangible assets; (6) subtracting mark to market losses or adding mark to market gains related to unrealized impacts from certain derivative instruments and foreign currency denominated borrowings, realized impacts on noncash settled foreign currency denominated borrowings, net foreign currency impacts on liquidated entities and fair value movements on contingent consideration; (7) other items which are separately stated based on materiality, which, during the three and nine months ended September 30, 2024 and September 30, 2023, included adding or subtracting asset write-downs from extraordinary events, net of insurance proceeds, adding the gain or subtracting the loss on the disposal of business interests, adding the gain or subtracting the loss on asset sales for assets held for sale and actively marketed property, subtracting impairment charges on goodwill and subtracting costs incurred for the cyber-related incident; and (8) the Company's share of these items from equity method investments. 13Table of Contents A A A The following table provides revenue and Adjusted EBITDA by reportable segment: Three Months Ended September 30, 2024 September 30, 2023 September 30, 2024 September 30, 2023 (U.S. Dollars in thousands) Fresh Fruits \$798,781 A \$749,210 A \$2,474,461 A \$2,387,163 A Diversified Fresh Produce A EMEA 899,639 A 856,351 A 2,698,088 A 2,570,080 A Diversified Fresh Produce A Americas & ROW 390,057 A 470,011 A 1,222,996 A 1,310,407 A Total segment revenue 2,088,477 A 2,075,572 A 6,395,545 A 6,267,650 A Intersegment revenue (26,063) (32,900) (87,666) (94,637) Total consolidated revenue, net \$2,062,414 A \$2,042,672 A \$6,307,879 A \$6,173,013 A Segment Adjusted EBITDA: Fresh Fruits 42,904 A \$45,111 A \$182,958 A \$180,138 A Diversified Fresh Produce A EMEA 30,363 A 34,923 A 99,017 A 100,932 A Diversified Fresh Produce A Americas & ROW 8,805 A 5,159 A 35,617 A 27,191 A Adjustments: Income tax expense (15,524) (13,017) (75,385) (40,604) Interest expense (17,473) (20,899) (54,209) (62,359) Depreciation (22,616) (21,737) (66,852) (69,182) Amortization of intangible assets (1,621) (2,536) (5,780) (7,726) Mark to market (losses) gains (6,301) 4,783 A (1,217) 2,926 A Gain on asset sales 66 A 28,802 A 35 A 43,356 A Gain on disposal of business A A A 75,945 A A A Cyber-related incident A A A A A (5,321) Impairment of goodwill A A A A A (36,684) A A A Other items 983 A (222) 2,709 A (1,085) Items in equity method earnings: Dole's share of depreciation (1,399) (1,919) (4,870) (5,583) Dole's share of amortization (552) (631) (1,655) (1,887) Dole's share of income tax expense (1,262) (851) (3,523) (3,507) Dole's share of interest expense (1,114) (1,309) (2,975) (3,368) Dole's share of other items (128) A A (466) (470) A Income from continuing operations 15,131 A 55,675 A 142,665 A 154,391 A Income (loss) from discontinued operations, net of income taxes 6,384 A (1,672) 32,351 A (27,616) Net income \$21,515 A \$53,985 A \$175,016 A \$126,775 A 14Table of Contents A A A NOTE 7 A OTHER (EXPENSE) INCOME, NET Included in other (expense) income, net, in Dole's condensed consolidated statements of operations were the following items: Three Months Ended September 30, 2024 September 30, 2023 (U.S. Dollars in thousands) Rental income \$2,053 A \$1,942 A \$6,168 A \$6,647 A Unrealized (loss) gain on foreign currency denominated borrowings (6,201) 3,369 A (714) 21 A Realized (loss) gain on fair value hedges (329) 283 A 236 A 751 A Unrealized loss on fair value hedges (1,285) (714) (246) (814) Gain (loss) on investments 971 A (437) 1,467 A 430 A Non-service components of net periodic pension income (cost) 275 A 277 A 1,531 A (120) (Loss) gain on contingent consideration (272) 24 A (179) 61 A Other 2 A 73 A 1,195 A 745 A Other (expense) income, net \$4,541 A \$4,817 A \$9,458 A \$7,721 A NOTE 8 A RECEIVABLES AND ALLOWANCES FOR CREDIT LOSSES Trade receivables as of September 30, 2024 and December 31, 2023 were \$561.7 A million and \$538.2 A million, net of allowances for credit losses of \$21.6 A million and \$18.4 A million, respectively. Trade receivables are also recorded net of allowances for sales deductions under the scope of Accounting Standards Codification (ASC) 606, Revenue from Contracts with Customers. As a result of Dole's robust credit monitoring practices, the industry in which it operates and the nature of its customer base, the credit losses associated

with trade receivables have historically not been significant in comparison to net revenue and gross trade receivables. The allowance for credit losses on trade receivables is measured on a collective pool basis, when the Company believes similar risk characteristics exist among customers. Trade receivables that do not share similar risk characteristics are evaluated on a case-by-case basis. Dole estimates expected credit losses based on ongoing monitoring of customer credit, macroeconomic indicators and historical credit losses based on customer type and geographic region. A rollforward of the allowance for credit losses for trade receivables was as follows:Amount(U.S. Dollars in thousands)Balance as of December¹ 31, 2023(\$18,360)Additional provisions in the period(11,426)Recoveries of amounts previously reserved7,192² Balance sheet write-offs1,527³ Balance sheet reclassifications(643)Disposals416⁴ Foreign exchange impact(325)Balance as of September¹ 30, 2024\$(21,619)Dole utilizes third-party trade receivables sales arrangements to help manage its liquidity. Certain arrangements contain recourse provisions in which Dole's maximum financial loss is limited to percentage of receivables sold under the arrangements. Dole derecognizes all sold receivables from the condensed consolidated balance sheets, as it accounts for the transfers as sales under ASC 860, Transfers and Servicing. 15Table of Contents⁵ As of September¹ 30, 2024, the Company had derecognized trade receivables under non-recourse facilities and facilities with recourse provisions of \$23.5⁶ million and \$255.0⁷ million, respectively. As of December¹ 31, 2023, the Company had derecognized trade receivables under non-recourse facilities and facilities with recourse provisions of \$13.2 million and \$246.8 million, respectively. The fees associated with the sale of such receivables are recorded in interest expense in the condensed consolidated statements of operations. The Company continues to service sold receivables, and the fair value of any resulting servicing liability is immaterial. Grower AdvancesDole makes cash advances and materials advances to third-party growers for various production needs, including labor, fertilization, irrigation, pruning and harvesting costs, and additionally incurs other supply chain costs on behalf of third-party growers that are recorded as grower advance receivables. Some of these advances are secured by collateral owned by the growers. Grower advances are categorized as either working capital advances or term advances. Working capital advances are made to the growers during a normal seasonal growing cycle to support operational working capital needs. These advances are short-term in nature and are intended to be repaid with excess cash proceeds from the current crop harvest. Short-term grower loans and advances, whether secured or unsecured, are classified as grower advance receivables, net, in the condensed consolidated balance sheets. Term advances are made to support longer-term grower investments. These advances are long-term in nature, are typically secured by long-term grower assets and usually involve a long-term supply agreement for the marketing of fruit. These advances typically have structured repayment terms which are payable over the term of the advance or supply agreement with excess cash proceeds from the crop harvest, after payment of any outstanding working capital advances. The term of supply agreements and term advances is generally one to ten years. The current portion of term advances is classified as grower advance receivables, net, and the non-current portion of term advances is classified as other assets in the condensed consolidated balance sheets. Both working capital advances and term advances may bear interest. Accrued interest on these arrangements has not historically been significant to the financial statements. The following table summarizes growers advances as of September¹ 30, 2024 and December¹ 31, 2023 based on whether the advances are secured or unsecured:September¹ 30, 2024December¹ 31, 2023Short-Term Long-Term Short-Term Long-Term(U.S. Dollars in thousands)Secured gross advances to growers and suppliers\$85,819⁸ \$19,822⁹ \$67,104¹⁰ \$13,197¹¹ Allowance for secured advances to growers and suppliers(10,466)(1,286)(11,416)(1,317)Unsecured gross advances to growers and suppliers66,914⁸ 8,332⁹ 62,693¹⁰ 6,391¹¹ Allowance for unsecured advances to growers and suppliers(10,559)(4,567)(8,423)(4,375)Net advances to growers and suppliers\$131,708⁸ \$22,301⁹ \$109,958¹⁰ \$13,896¹¹ Of the \$154.0 million and \$123.9 million of net advances to growers and suppliers as of September¹ 30, 2024 and December¹ 31, 2023, \$13.5 million and \$21.0 million, respectively, was considered past due. Dole monitors the collectability of grower advances through periodic review of financial information received from growers. The allowance for credit losses for grower advances is monitored by management on a case-by-case basis, considering historical credit loss information for the grower, the timing of the growing season and expected yields, the fair value of the collateral, macroeconomic indicators, weather conditions and other miscellaneous contributing factors. Dole generally considers an advance to a grower to be past due when the advance is not fully recovered by the excess cash proceeds on the current year crop harvest or when the advance is not repaid by the excess cash proceeds by the end of the supply term agreement. 16Table of Contents¹² A¹³ A¹⁴ A¹⁵ A¹⁶ A¹⁷ A¹⁸ A¹⁹ A²⁰ A²¹ A²² A²³ A²⁴ A²⁵ A²⁶ A²⁷ A²⁸ A²⁹ A³⁰ A³¹ A³² A³³ A³⁴ A³⁵ A³⁶ A³⁷ A³⁸ A³⁹ A⁴⁰ A⁴¹ A⁴² A⁴³ A⁴⁴ A⁴⁵ A⁴⁶ A⁴⁷ A⁴⁸ A⁴⁹ A⁵⁰ A⁵¹ A⁵² A⁵³ A⁵⁴ A⁵⁵ A⁵⁶ A⁵⁷ A⁵⁸ A⁵⁹ A⁶⁰ A⁶¹ A⁶² A⁶³ A⁶⁴ A⁶⁵ A⁶⁶ A⁶⁷ A⁶⁸ A⁶⁹ A⁷⁰ A⁷¹ A⁷² A⁷³ A⁷⁴ A⁷⁵ A⁷⁶ A⁷⁷ A⁷⁸ A⁷⁹ A⁸⁰ A⁸¹ A⁸² A⁸³ A⁸⁴ A⁸⁵ A⁸⁶ A⁸⁷ A⁸⁸ A⁸⁹ A⁹⁰ A⁹¹ A⁹² A⁹³ A⁹⁴ A⁹⁵ A⁹⁶ A⁹⁷ A⁹⁸ A⁹⁹ A¹⁰⁰ A¹⁰¹ A¹⁰² A¹⁰³ A¹⁰⁴ A¹⁰⁵ A¹⁰⁶ A¹⁰⁷ A¹⁰⁸ A¹⁰⁹ A¹¹⁰ A¹¹¹ A¹¹² A¹¹³ A¹¹⁴ A¹¹⁵ A¹¹⁶ A¹¹⁷ A¹¹⁸ A¹¹⁹ A¹²⁰ A¹²¹ A¹²² A¹²³ A¹²⁴ A¹²⁵ A¹²⁶ A¹²⁷ A¹²⁸ A¹²⁹ A¹³⁰ A¹³¹ A¹³² A¹³³ A¹³⁴ A¹³⁵ A¹³⁶ A¹³⁷ A¹³⁸ A¹³⁹ A¹⁴⁰ A¹⁴¹ A¹⁴² A¹⁴³ A¹⁴⁴ A¹⁴⁵ A¹⁴⁶ A¹⁴⁷ A¹⁴⁸ A¹⁴⁹ A¹⁵⁰ A¹⁵¹ A¹⁵² A¹⁵³ A¹⁵⁴ A¹⁵⁵ A¹⁵⁶ A¹⁵⁷ A¹⁵⁸ A¹⁵⁹ A¹⁶⁰ A¹⁶¹ A¹⁶² A¹⁶³ A¹⁶⁴ A¹⁶⁵ A¹⁶⁶ A¹⁶⁷ A¹⁶⁸ A¹⁶⁹ A¹⁷⁰ A¹⁷¹ 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generally have contract terms of one to twenty years, often with an option to renew. As of September 30, 2024 and December 31, 2023, total letters of credit, bank guarantees and surety bonds outstanding under these arrangements were \$57.6 million and \$48.6 million, respectively, which represents the maximum potential future payments that Dole could be required to make. Additionally, the Company guarantees certain bank borrowings and other obligations of certain equity method investees. As of September 30, 2024 and December 31, 2023, total guarantees under these arrangements were \$5.6 million and \$6.4 million, respectively, which represents the maximum potential future payments that Dole could be required to make. Hawaii Spillway In February of 2020, the State of Hawaii and Department of Land and Natural Resources provided notice to Dole of a deficiency in the spillway and embankment stability of a Company-owned reservoir that requires remediation by 2025. Dole contracted a third party to perform an improvement study which resulted in an estimate of costs to modify the spillway of approximately \$20.0 million. On July 5, 2023, Hawaii Senate Bill 833 was signed into law by the Governor of Hawaii, pursuant to which the Office of the Governor will negotiate the acquisition of Dole's interests in the reservoir and associated irrigation system. The bill also appropriates funds for the State to repair and maintain the irrigation system and the associated spillway. The Company does not deem a resulting loss from the contingency associated with the costs to modify the spillway to be probable and, thus, has not recognized a liability in the condensed consolidated balance sheets. Legal Contingencies Dole is involved from time to time in claims and legal actions incidental to its operations, both as plaintiff and defendant. Legal fees are expensed as incurred or expected to be incurred when the resulting loss from legal matters related to underlying events that have already occurred is probable and estimable. Dole has established what management currently believes to be adequate accruals for pending legal matters. These accruals are established as part of an ongoing worldwide assessment of claims and legal actions that takes into consideration such items as changes in the pending case load (including resolved and new matters), opinions of legal counsel, individual developments in court proceedings, changes in the law, changes in business focus, changes in the litigation environment, changes in opponent strategy and tactics, new developments as a result of ongoing discovery and past experience in defending and settling similar claims. In the opinion of management, after consultation with legal counsel, the claims or actions to which Dole is a party are not expected to have a material adverse effect, individually or in the aggregate, on Dole's results of operations, financial condition or cash flows. DBCP Cases: Dole Food Company, Inc. and certain of its subsidiaries are involved in lawsuits pending in the U.S. and in foreign countries alleging injury because of exposure to the agricultural chemical DBCP (1,2-dibromo-3-chloropropane). Currently, there are approximately 180 lawsuits in various stages of proceedings alleging injury or seeking enforcement of Nicaraguan judgments, most of which are pending in Nicaragua and are inactive, and one of which is pending in the Philippines and is currently active. In addition, there are multiple labor cases pending in Costa Rica under that country's national insurance program. Settlements have been reached that, when fully implemented, will significantly reduce DBCP litigation in Nicaragua and the Philippines. Currently, claimed damages in DBCP cases worldwide total approximately \$17.8 billion, with lawsuits in Nicaragua representing almost all of this amount. 24 of the cases in Nicaragua have resulted in judgments, although many of these are being eliminated as part of the current settlements. The Company believes that none of the Nicaraguan judgments that remain will be enforceable against any Dole entity in the U.S. or in any other country. 29 Table of Contents As to all the DBCP matters, Dole has denied liability and asserted substantial defenses. The Company believes there is no reliable scientific basis for alleged injuries from the agricultural field application of DBCP. Although no assurance can be given concerning the outcome of the DBCP cases, in the opinion of management, after consultation with legal counsel and based on experience defending and resolving DBCP claims, neither the pending lawsuits and claims nor their resolution are expected to have a material adverse effect on Dole's financial position or results of operations, because the probable loss is not material. Former Shell Site: Beginning in 2009, Shell Oil Company and Dole Food Company, Inc. were sued in several cases filed in Los Angeles Superior Court by the City of Carson and persons claiming to be current or former residents in the area of a housing development built in the 1960s by a predecessor of what is now a Dole subsidiary, Barclay Hollander Corporation (a BHC), on land that had been owned and used by Shell as a crude oil storage facility for 40 years prior to the housing development. The homeowner and City of Carson complaints have been settled and the litigation has been dismissed. On May 6, 2013, Shell filed a complaint against Dole Food Company, Inc. (which was later voluntarily dismissed), BHC and Lomita Development Company (a Lomita), seeking indemnity for the costs associated with the lawsuits discussed above (approximately \$90.0 million plus attorney fees) and for the cleanup discussed below (approximately \$310.0 million). Shell's indemnification claims were based on an early entry side agreement between Shell and an entity related to BHC and on claims based in equity. The trial court dismissed Shell's contract-based claims and eliminated Shell's demands for indemnification related to the homeowner and City of Carson cases. Shell's equitable claims related to the cleanup costs were tried and, on November 9, 2022, the jury delivered a verdict deciding that Shell properly incurred and will incur a total of \$266.6 million in cleanup costs, and that BHC should bear 50.0% of those costs, or \$133.3 million. BHC has filed an appeal. In June 2023, the trial court granted Shell's motion to add Dole Food Company, Inc. to the BHC judgment as an alter ego of BHC and ordered Shell to reimburse BHC approximately \$26.7 million in attorney's fees, which serves as an offset to the BHC judgment amount. Dole Food Company, Inc., has appealed the alter ego ruling and secured a bond sufficient to stay enforcement of the judgement. Shell has appealed the award of the attorney's fees. The California Regional Water Quality Control Board (a Water Board) is supervising the cleanup on the former Shell site. On March 11, 2011, the Water Board issued a Cleanup and Abatement Order (a CAO) naming Shell as the Discharger and a Responsible Party and ordering Shell to assess, monitor and cleanup and abate the effects of contaminants discharged to soil and groundwater at the site. On April 30, 2015, the CAO was amended to also name BHC as a discharger. BHC appealed this CAO revision to the California State Water Resources Control Board, which appeal was denied by operation of law when the Water Board took no action. On September 30, 2015, BHC filed a writ petition in the Superior Court challenging the CAO on several grounds. The trial court denied BHC's petition, which denial was subsequently upheld by the California Court of Appeals, thereby ending BHC's challenge to the CAO revision naming BHC as a discharger. In the opinion of management, after consultation with legal counsel, the claims or actions related to the CAO are not expected to have a material adverse effect, individually or in the aggregate, on Dole's results of operations, financial condition or cash flows, because management believes the risk of loss is remote. NOTE A 17 a STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY Common Stock As of September 30, 2024, the Company was authorized to issue 600.0 million total shares of capital stock, consisting of 300.0 million shares of common stock and 300.0 million shares of preferred stock. As of September 30, 2024 and December 31, 2023, there were 95.0 million and 94.9 million, shares of common stock outstanding, respectively, and no shares of preferred stock outstanding. Stock-Based Compensation The Company's primary stock-based compensation plan is the 2021 Omnibus Incentive Compensation Plan (a the Plan), under which to date, share options and two different types of restricted stock units (a RSUs) have been issued. The purpose of the Plan is to benefit and advance the interests of Dole by attracting, retaining and motivating participants and to compensate participants for contributions to the success of the Company. Upon exercise of share options or vesting of RSUs, new shares are issued from existing authorization. A total of 7.4 million shares of the Company's common stock were initially reserved for issuance pursuant to the Omnibus Plan. Upon the exercise of any option or vesting of any RSU, the related award is cancelled to the extent of the number of shares exercised or vested, and that number of shares is no longer available under the Plan. If any part of the award terminates without delivery of the related shares, the extent of the award will then be available for future grant under the Plan. As of September 30, 2024, there were 5.2 million shares available for future grant under the Plan and 2.0 million shares available for future issue under awards granted. 30 Table of Contents During the nine months ended September 30, 2024, additional RSU awards were issued under the Plan that vest over a one to three year service period, and additional RSU awards were issued under the Plan that vest over three years if certain market conditions are met. Compensation expense under the awards that include a market condition is determined based on the grant date fair value of the award calculated using a Monte Carlo simulation approach. For three and nine months ended September 30, 2024, total stock-based compensation expense related to the Plan was \$2.0 million and \$6.1 million, respectively. For the three and nine months ended September 30, 2023, total stock-based compensation expense related to the Plan was \$1.6 million and \$4.4 million, respectively. Stock-based compensation expense related to the Plan is recorded in selling, marketing, general and administrative expenses in the condensed consolidated statements of operations. The total unrecognized compensation cost related to the unvested awards as of September 30, 2024 was \$8.3 million. Dividends Declared The following table summarizes dividends per share declared for the nine months ended September 30, 2024 and September 30,

from accumulated other comprehensive loss(\$4,148) A At A (4,148)Income tax effect of amounts reclassified from accumulated other comprehensive loss,\$/75A At A \$/7,75A Net other comprehensive income (loss) attributable to Dole plc,3,384 A At A \$/960A 3,298A Balance as of June 30, 2023\$36,373A (\$36,938)\$(97,048)\$(97,613)Other comprehensive income (loss) attributable to Dole plc before reclassifications, net of tax6,911A A At A (18,274)(11,363)Gross amounts reclassified from accumulated other comprehensive loss(\$5,831)A At A A (\$5,831)Income tax effect of amounts reclassified from accumulated other comprehensive loss1,840A A At A A 1,840A Net other comprehensive income (loss) attributable to Dole plc2,920A A At A (18,274)(15,354)Balance as of September 30, 2023\$39,293A (\$36,938)\$(115,322)\$(112,967)The following table includes details about net (gains) losses reclassified from accumulated other comprehensive loss by component of accumulated other comprehensive loss:(Gains) losses reclassified out of Accumulated Other Comprehensive LossThree Months EndedNine Months EndedSeptember 30, 2024September 30, 2023September 30, 2023Affected line item in the Statement of Operations(U.S. Dollars in thousands)Fair Value of Derivatives:Interest rate swap contracts\$6,744A \$(7,794)\$(22,440)\$(21,194)Interest expenseCash flow hedges245A 1,963A (96)6,992A Cost of salesTotal\$(6,499)\$(5,831)\$(22,536)\$(14,202)33Table of ContentsA A A NOTE 18 A At A INVESTMENTS IN UNCONSOLIDATED AFFILIATESAs of SeptemberA 30, 2024, DoleA™'s investments in unconsolidated affiliates were \$136.1 million, of which \$132.6 million represented equity method investments, and \$3.5 million represented investments in which Dole does not have significant influence. As of DecemberA 31, 2023, DoleA™'s investments in unconsolidated affiliates were \$131.7 million, of which \$128.3 million represented equity method investments, and \$3.4 million represented investments in which Dole does not have significant influence. DoleA™'s consolidated net income includes its proportionate share of the net income or loss of equity method investments in affiliates. When Dole records its proportionate share of net income, it increases equity method earnings in the condensed consolidated statements of operations and the carrying value in that investment in the condensed consolidated balance sheets. Conversely, when Dole records its proportionate share of a net loss, it decreases equity method earnings in the condensed consolidated statements of operations and the carrying value in that investment in the condensed consolidated balance sheets. Cash dividends received from investments in which Dole does not have significant influence are recorded in other income, net, and have historically not been significant. Transactions with Unconsolidated AffiliatesIn the ordinary course of business, Dole enters into armA™'s length transactions with unconsolidated affiliates, which include trading sales and purchases of goods and other supplies. From time to time, Dole also provides both seasonal and long-term loans to these affiliates, though these amounts have historically not been significant. The following table presents sales to and purchases from investments in unconsolidated affiliates for the three and nine months ended SeptemberA 30, 2024 and SeptemberA 30, 2023:Three Months EndedNine Months EndedSeptemberA 30, 2024SeptemberA 30, 2023SeptemberA 30, 2023(U.S. Dollars in thousands)Sales\$24,795A \$25,215A \$81,446A \$79,223A Purchases\$4,688A 41,595A 120,587A 116,820A The following tables presents amounts due from and to investments in unconsolidated affiliates as of SeptemberA 30, 2024 and DecemberA 31, 2023:SeptemberA 30, 2024DecemberA 31, 2023(U.S. Dollars in thousands)Amounts due from investments in unconsolidated affiliates presented within trade receivables\$14,057A \$25,066A Amounts due from investments in unconsolidated affiliates presented within other receivables\$9,578A 4,138A Amounts due from investments in unconsolidated affiliates presented within other assets\$8,784A 9,220A Amounts due to investments in unconsolidated affiliates presented within accounts payable(\$11,614)(10,514)34Table of ContentsA A A NOTE 19 A At A EARNINGS (LOSS) PER SHAREBasic earnings (loss) per shareBasic earnings (loss) per share is calculated by dividing the net income (loss) for the period attributable to shareholders of the Company by the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the period. Diluted earnings per share is calculated by dividing the net income (loss) for the period attributable to shareholders of the Company by the weighted average number of shares outstanding after adjusting for the impact of all share options and RSUs with a dilutive effect. The Company uses the treasury stock method to calculate the dilutive effect of outstanding equity awards for diluted earnings (loss) per share. The following table presents basic and diluted earnings (loss) per share for the three and nine months ended SeptemberA 30, 2024 and SeptemberA 30, 2023:Three Months EndedNine Months EndedSeptemberA 30, 2024SeptemberA 30, 2023(U.S. Dollars and shares in thousands, except per share amounts)Income from continuing operations\$15,131A 55,657A \$142,665A \$154,391A Net income attributable to noncontrolling interests(\$7,113)(8,693)(10,354)(25,049)Income from continuing operations attributable to Dole plc\$8,018A 46,964A 132,311A 129,342A Income (loss) from discontinued operations, net of income taxes\$6,384A (1,672)32,351A (27,616)Net income attributable to Dole plc\$14,402A \$45,292A \$164,662A \$101,726A Weighted average number of shares outstanding:Weighted average number of shares A At A basic\$94,990A 94,929A 94,950A 94,912A Effect of share awards with a dilutive effect\$244A 219A 445A 182A Weighted average number of shares A At A diluted\$95,614A 95,184A 95,395A 95,094A Income (loss) per share:Basic:Continuing operations\$0.08A \$0.50A \$1.39A \$1.36A Discontinued operations\$0.07A (0.02)0.34A (0.29)Net income per share attributable to Dole plc\$0.15A \$0.48A \$1.73A \$1.07A Diluted:Continuing operations\$0.08A \$0.50A \$1.39A \$1.36A Discontinued operations\$0.07A (0.02)0.34A (0.29)Net income per share attributable to Dole plc\$0.15A \$0.48A \$1.73A \$1.07A

with a market condition is based on quoted market prices for the period during which the awards were outstanding during the three and nine months ended September 30, 2024 and September 30, 2023. The calculation of diluted earnings per share for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2024 and September 30, 2023 does not include the effect of certain awards, because to do so would be antidilutive. NOTE 20 – SUBSEQUENT EVENTS Dole evaluated subsequent events through November 13, 2024, the date that Dole's unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements were issued. On November 12, 2024, the Board of Directors of Dole plc declared a cash dividend for the third quarter of 2024 of \$0.08 per share, payable on January 3, 2025 to shareholders of record on December 11, 2024. A cash dividend of \$0.08 per share was paid on October 3, 2024 for the second quarter of 2024. 36Table of Contents A A A Item 2. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations The following discussion and analysis of our financial condition and results of operations included herein may contain forward-looking statements that relate to our plans, objectives, estimates and goals and involve risks and uncertainties. Our actual results could differ materially from the forward-looking statements included herein. Statements regarding our future and projections relating to products, sales, revenues, expenditures, costs and earnings are typical of such statements. Factors that could cause or contribute to such differences include, but are not limited to, those discussed in Item 3D. Risk Factors in the Annual Report on Form 20-F. Executive Overview We are a global leader in fresh fruits and vegetables, with produce sourced both locally and globally from over 30 countries in various regions and distributed and marketed in over 75 countries, across retail, wholesale and food service channels. Our most significant products hold leading market share positions in their respective categories and territories. We are one of the world's largest producers of fresh bananas and pineapples, one of the largest global exporter of grapes and have a strong presence in growing categories such as berries, avocados and organic produce. We sell and distribute fruit and vegetable products throughout an extensive network in North America, Europe, Latin America, Asia, the Middle East and Africa (primarily in South Africa). For further information on our principal sources of revenue, refer to Note 5 – Revenue to the unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements included herein. In addition, see Item 4, Information on the Company in the Annual Report on Form 20-F for a more detailed description of our products and services offered. Dole is comprised of the following three reportable segments: Fresh Fruit: The Fresh Fruit reportable segment primarily sells bananas and pineapples which are sourced from local growers or Dole-owned and leased farms, predominately located in Latin America, and sold throughout North America, Europe, Latin America and Asia. This segment also operates a commercial cargo business, which offers available capacity to transport third party cargo on company-owned vessels that are primarily used internally for transporting bananas and pineapples between Latin America, North America and Europe. Diversified Fresh Produce – EMEA: The Diversified Fresh Produce – EMEA reportable segment includes Dole's Irish, Dutch, Spanish, Portuguese, French, Italian, U.K., Swedish, Danish, South African, Czech, Slovakian, Polish, German and Brazilian businesses, the majority of which sell a variety of imported and local fresh fruits and vegetables through retail, wholesale and, in some instances, food service channels across the European marketplace. Diversified Fresh Produce – Americas & ROW: The Diversified Fresh Produce – Americas & ROW reportable segment includes Dole's U.S., Canadian, Mexican, Chilean, Peruvian and Argentinian businesses, all of which market globally and locally-sourced fresh produce from third-party growers or Dole-owned farms through retail, wholesale and food service channels globally. Vegetables: The Vegetables exit process On March 27, 2024, certain of our wholly owned subsidiaries terminated the Fresh Express Agreement, pursuant to which Fresh Express had agreed to acquire our Fresh Vegetables division, due to the failure to obtain regulatory approval. We are currently engaged in the Vegetables exit process pursuant to which we will exit the Fresh Vegetables business. We are committed to exiting the business and have therefore determined that the Fresh Vegetables division continues to meet the criteria to be classified as held for sale and that the Vegetables exit process represents a strategic shift that will have a material effect on the Company's operations and results. The results of operations of the Fresh Vegetables division have been reported separately as discontinued operations, net of income taxes, within our operating results below. The Vegetables exit process, if and when completed, will have certain material direct and indirect impacts to our future operating results, statement of financial position and cash flows, the extent of which cannot be reliably estimated at this time. 37Table of Contents A A A Progressive Produce Sale On March 13, 2024, we completed the sale of our 65.0% equity interest in the Progressive Produce business to PTF Holdings. As a result of the sale, Dole received gross proceeds of \$120.3 million in cash and recognized a gain on the sale of \$75.9 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2024, included in gain on disposal of business within the condensed consolidated statements of operations. The carrying amount of net assets sold amounted to \$41.9 million, including allocated goodwill of \$36.0 million, and net proceeds from the sale were primarily used to make a voluntary prepayment of \$100.0 million on the Term Loan A and Term Loan B facilities. The Progressive Produce business was reported within the Diversified Fresh Produce – Americas & ROW reportable segment, and during the nine months ended September 30, 2024 and September 30, 2023, it comprised approximately \$77.9 million and \$326.6 million, respectively, of Dole's consolidated net revenue. Excluding the impact of its contribution to prior period results and the gain on sale recognized in the nine months ended September 30, 2024, we do not expect the sale to have other material direct or indirect impacts to our future operating results, statement of financial position and cash flows. Current Economic and Market Environment Inflationary pressures that have impacted the global economy since 2021 have significantly moderated in several cost areas that impact our industry as we move towards the end of 2024. However, shipping costs have again become an area of disruption this year, as issues in the Panama Canal and Suez Canal, in particular, have indirectly led to overall pressure on container and charter rates in the marketplace. Overall, the economic and market environment remains volatile and a number of external factors continue to pose important risks to the global economy and to our business today, including: Global economic disruption due to geopolitical conflicts; changing central bank monetary policies, which have in particular resulted in higher interest rates and volatile foreign exchange rates; Weather events; and evolving regulatory environments in many areas, including in shipping. In response to the various ongoing challenges noted above, we are continuing to work across our business on mitigation strategies, including implementing price increases, identifying operational efficiencies and making strategic investments where deemed appropriate. Although we ultimately believe that we are well positioned within our industry to weather periods of economic disruption, the scope, duration and carryover effects of the above factors are uncertain, rapidly changing and difficult to predict. Therefore, the extent and magnitude of the impact of these factors on our business, operating results and long-term liquidity position cannot be reliably estimated at this time. We are continuing to monitor the direct and indirect effects of the ongoing geopolitical conflicts on both the global economy and our business and operations. The broader consequences of these geopolitical conflicts have given rise to certain challenges for our business but any resulting impacts have not been and are not expected to be material to Dole's overall results. See Item 3D. Risk Factors in the Annual Report on Form 20-F for more information on ongoing risks, such as those related to currency exchange fluctuations, increases in product costs, global capital and credit markets, public health outbreaks and the uncertainty of wars and other global conflicts. 38Table of Contents A A A Operating Results Selected results of operations for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2024 and September 30, 2023 were as follows: Three Months Ended September 30, 2024 vs. 2023 (U.S. Dollars in thousands, except percentages) Revenues, net \$2,062,414 A \$2,042,672 A \$19,742 A 1.0% Cost of sales (1,898,375) (1,876,292) (22,083) 1.2% Gross profit 164,039 A 166,380 A (2,341) (1.4%) Selling, marketing, general and administrative expenses (115,829) (118,023) 2,194 A (1.9%) Gain on disposal of business A A A A A Gain on asset sales 1,573 A 28,746 A (27,173) (94.5%) Impairment and asset write-downs of property, plant and equipment (2,049) A (2,049) 100.0% Operating income 47,734 A 77,103 A (29,369) (38.1%) Other (expense) income, net (4,541) A 8,174 A (9,358) (194.3%) Interest income 2,632 A 2,311 A 321 A 13.9% Interest expense (17,473) (20,899) 3,426 A (16.4%) Income from continuing operations before income taxes and equity earnings 28,352 A 63,332 A (34,980) (55.2%) Income tax expense (15,524) (13,017) (2,507) 19.3% Equity method earnings 2,303 A 5,342 A (3,039) (56.9%) Income from continuing operations 15,131 A 55,657 A (40,526) (72.8%) Income (loss) from discontinued operations, net of income taxes 6,384 A (1,672) 8,056 A (481.8%) Net income 21,515 A 53,985 A (32,470) (60.1%) Net income attributable to noncontrolling interests (7,113) (8,693) 1,580 A (18.2%) Net income attributable to Dole plc \$14,402 A \$45,292 A (\$30,890) (68.2%) 38Table of Contents A A A Nine Months Ended September 30, 2024 vs. 2023 (U.S. Dollars in thousands, except percentages) Revenues, net \$6,307,879 A \$6,173,013 A \$14,866 A 2.2% Cost of sales (5,748,577) (5,631,021) (117,556) 2.1% Gross profit 559,302 A 541,992 A 17,310 A 3.2% Selling, marketing, general and administrative expenses (351,383) (354,569) 3,186 A (0.9%) Gain on disposal of business 75,945 A (75,945) 100.0% Gain on asset sales 1,901 A 43,442 A (41,541) (95.6%) Impairment of goodwill (36,684) A (36,684) 100.0% Impairment and asset write-downs of property, plant and equipment (3,326) A (3,326) 100.0% Operating income 245,755 A 230,865 A 14,890 A 6.4% Other (expense) income, net 9,458 A 7,721 A 1,737 A 22.5% Interest income 8,335 A 7,260 A 1,075 A 14.8% Interest expense (54,209) (62,359) 8,150 A (13.1%) Income from continuing operations before income taxes and equity earnings 209,339 A 183,487 A 25,852 A 14.1% Income tax expense (75,385) (40,604) (34,781) 85.7 A% Equity method earnings 8,711 A 11,508 A (2,797) (24.3%) Income from continuing operations 142,665 A 154,391 A (11,726) (7.6%) Income (loss) from discontinued operations, net of income taxes 32,351 A (27,616) 59,967 A (217.1%) Net income 175,016 A 126,775 A 48,241 A 38.1% Net income attributable to noncontrolling interests (10,354) (25,049) 14,695 A (58.7%) Net income attributable to Dole plc \$164,662 A \$101,726 A \$62,936 A 61.9% The following provides an analysis of consolidated operating results in comparison to the prior year. Trading results were strong in the three and nine months ended September 30, 2024, but we continue to be impacted by inflationary pressures and increases in shipping costs, as well as by volatility in foreign currency translation. Management has analyzed the significant drivers of changes in consolidated operating results below and provided further commentary on segment performance in the section to follow. All other operating results not included in the analysis were not significant to the Company's overall performance. Revenues, Net The increase in total revenue, net, for the three months ended September 30, 2024 (1.0%, or \$19.7 million) was primarily due to strong operational performances across all reportable segments and a favorable impact of foreign currency translation of \$12.7 million. These increases were partially offset by a net negative impact from acquisitions and divestitures of \$110.9 million primarily as a result of the disposal of the Progressive Produce business in mid-March 2024. The increase in total revenue, net, for the nine months ended September 30, 2024 (2.2%, or \$134.9 million) was primarily due to strong operational performance across all reportable segments and a favorable impact of foreign currency translation of \$15.9 million, partially offset by a net negative impact from acquisitions and divestitures of \$224.4 million primarily as a result of the disposal of the Progressive Produce business. Other factors driving changes in revenue are described in more detail in the Segment Operating Results section below. 39Table of Contents A A A Cost of Sales The increase in total cost of sales for the three months ended September 30, 2024 (1.2%, or \$22.1 million) was primarily due to increased trading activity as discussed above and an unfavorable impact of foreign currency translation, offset in part by the disposal of the Progressive Produce business. The increase in total cost of sales for the nine months ended September 30, 2024 (2.1%, or \$117.6 million) was primarily due to increased trading activity as discussed above and an unfavorable impact of foreign currency translation, offset in part by the disposal of the Progressive Produce business. Selling, Marketing and General and Administrative Expenses (SMG&A) The decrease in total SMG&A for the three months ended September 30, 2024 (1.9%, or \$2.2 million) was primarily due to the disposal of the Progressive Produce business in mid-March 2024 partially offset by increases in employee wages and salaries in the current year. The decrease in total SMG&A for the nine months ended September 30, 2024 (0.9%, or \$3.2 million) was primarily due to \$5.3 million of nonrecurring costs related to the cyber incident in the nine months ended September 30, 2023, as well as the impact of the disposal of the Progressive Produce business. This decrease was partially offset by increases in employee wages and salaries in the current year. Gain on Asset Sales The gain on asset sales for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2024 was \$1.6 million and \$1.9 million, respectively. The gain on asset sales for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2023 was \$28.7 million and \$43.4 million, respectively. The gain on asset sales for the three months ended September 30, 2023 was primarily a result of the sale of actively marketed land in Hawaii in the Fresh Fruit reportable segment. The nine months ended September 30, 2023 was also impacted by additional sales of actively marketed land in Hawaii, the sale of vessels and a property in Latin America, all within the Fresh Fruit reportable segment, and the sale of other properties within the Diversified Fresh Produce – Americas & ROW reportable segment. Impairment of Goodwill As a result of the completion of the Progressive Transaction during the three months ended March 31, 2024, the Company identified a triggering event for the Diversified Fresh Produce – Americas & ROW reporting unit. After accounting for the disposal, we performed a quantitative analysis on the remaining goodwill within the reporting unit and concluded that goodwill was impaired by \$36.7 million in the nine months ended September 30, 2024. Unfavorable changes to key assumptions, market conditions and macroeconomic circumstances could result in future impairment. The impairment of goodwill did not impact the results for the three months ended September 30, 2024. Other income (expense), net Other income (expense), net decreased to expense of \$4.5 million in the three months ended September 30, 2024 from income of \$4.8 million in the three months ended September 30, 2023. The decrease was primarily due to an increase in net unrealized losses on foreign currency denominated borrowings and a net increase in losses from fair value hedges, offset partially by a higher gain on investments. Other income (expense), net increased to income of \$9.5 million in the nine months ended September 30, 2024 from income of \$7.7 million in the nine months ended September 30, 2023. The increase was primarily due to a higher gain on investments and higher net periodic income from non-service components of pension and other postretirement benefits plans. Interest Expense The decrease in interest expense for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2024 (16.4%, or \$3.4 million and 13.1%, or \$8.2 million, respectively) was due to lower borrowings in the current year, as well as lower interest rates. 40Table of Contents A A A Income Taxes The Company recorded income tax expense of \$15.5 million on \$28.4 million of income from continuing operations before income taxes and equity earnings for the three months ended September 30, 2024, reflecting a 54.8% effective tax rate. The Company recorded income tax expense of \$13.0 million on \$63.3 million of income from continuing operations before income taxes and equity earnings for the three months ended September 30, 2023, reflecting a 20.6% effective tax rate. The Company recorded income tax expense of \$75.4 million on \$209.3 million of income from continuing operations before income taxes and equity earnings for the nine months ended September 30, 2024, reflecting a 36.0% effective tax rate. The Company recorded income tax expense of \$40.6 million on \$183.5 million of income from continuing operations before income taxes and equity earnings for the nine months ended September 30, 2023, reflecting a 22.1% effective tax rate. Dole's effective tax rate varies significantly from period to period due to the level, mix and seasonality of earnings generated in Ireland and its various foreign jurisdictions, including the U.S. For the three months ended September 30, 2024, the Company's income tax expense differed from the Irish statutory rate of 12.5% primarily due to U.S. GILTI provisions of the Tax Act, U.S. Subpart F income inclusion, an increase in liabilities for uncertain tax positions, impacts of Pillar Two and operations in foreign jurisdictions that are taxed at different rates than the Irish statutory tax rate. For the nine months ended September 30, 2024, the Company's income tax expense differed from the Irish statutory rate of 12.5% primarily due to the gain on the sale of the equity interest in the Progressive Produce business taxed in the U.S., a nondeductible goodwill impairment charge, U.S. GILTI provisions of the Tax Act, U.S. Subpart F income inclusion, a net increase in liabilities for uncertain tax positions, impacts of Pillar Two and operations in foreign jurisdictions that are taxed at different rates than the Irish statutory tax rate. For the three and nine months ended September 30, 2023, the Company's income tax expense differed from the Irish statutory rate of 12.5% primarily due to U.S. GILTI provisions of the Tax Act, U.S. Subpart F income inclusion and operations in foreign jurisdictions that are taxed at different rates than the Irish statutory tax rate. The Company's net deferred tax liability is primarily related to acquired intangible assets and fair value adjustments resulting from the Merger and is net of deferred tax assets related to the U.S. federal interest disallowance carryforward, U.S. state and non-U.S. net operating loss carryforwards and other temporary differences. Dole maintains a valuation allowance against certain U.S. state and non-U.S. deferred tax assets. Each reporting period, the Company evaluates the need for a valuation allowance on deferred tax assets by jurisdiction and adjusts estimates as more information becomes available. All post-1986 previously unremitted earnings for which no U.S. deferred tax liability had been accrued have been subject to U.S. tax. Dole plc is an Irish-based parent company and intends to continue to invest most or all of its foreign earnings, as well as capital in its foreign subsidiaries, indefinitely outside of Ireland and does not expect to incur any significant additional taxes related to such amounts. Also, from time to time, Dole may choose to repatriate anticipated future earnings of which some portion may be subject to tax and increase Dole's overall tax expense for that fiscal year. The Company continues to evaluate its cash needs and may update its assertion in future periods. During the year ended December 31, 2022, the tax authorities in one of Dole's foreign jurisdictions issued an income tax assessment related to transfer pricing of approximately \$30.0 million (including interest and penalties) for the 2017 tax year. The Company's subsidiary appealed the assessment, and on March 9, 2023, the reviewing body annulled the assessment. The tax authority has begun a new audit, which the Company's subsidiary has challenged based on the expiration of the statute of limitations. Based on the new audit, an assessment was issued in October 2023 of approximately \$20.0 million (including interest and penalties) for the 2017 tax year. The Company continues to protest the reopening of the audit for 2017 on the grounds that the statute of limitations has expired, and the Company has also appealed the most recent assessment with the taxing authorities. On December 20, 2023, the Tax Administration issued a resolution to the filed appeal in which the tax authority

confirmed its assessments against the Company. In response, the Company filed an appeal on February 15, 2024. On May 7, 2024, the taxing authorities notified the Company confirming all assessments included in the notice of deficiency and rejecting the statute of limitation appeal. On June 17, 2024, the Company filed an appeal with the Administrative Tax Court. The Company filed an addition to its appeal with additional technical evidence on August 1, 2024 with the Administrative Tax Court. The Company believes that based on an analysis of the facts and circumstances, applicable local law, tax regulations and case law, it is more likely than not that we will prevail. While the Company believes the likelihood of paying the assessment is remote, the timing of resolution remains uncertain. 41Table of ContentsA A A See Note 9 **Income Taxes** to the unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements included herein for additional information on income taxes. Results from discontinued operations, net of income taxesIncome from discontinued operations before income taxes for the three months ended September 30, 2024 was \$15.7 million, compared to a prior year loss of \$0.1 million. On an underlying basis, the increase is due to both improved cost control and operating efficiency in value-added products and fresh-packed products, despite a decline in revenue in the quarter. The three months ended also benefited from the partial release of a provision for legal costs accrued for in 2023 and lower transaction costs than in the prior year. Income tax expense of \$9.0 million in the current period was impacted by a \$4.8 million discrete tax charge impacting the estimated deferred tax liability position. Net of income taxes, results from discontinued operations increased for the three months ended September 30, 2024 to income of \$6.4 million from a loss of \$1.7 million in the prior year. Income from discontinued operations before income taxes for the nine months ended September 30, 2024 was \$52.7 million, compared to a prior year loss of \$24.0 million. The improvement in results before income taxes is primarily driven by underlying cost control and operating efficiency in value-added products and fresh-packed products, as well as higher pricing and volumes in fresh-packed products. The period was also impacted from the partial release of the provision for legal costs discussed above and lower transaction costs than in the prior year. The current year also benefited in comparison to the prior period due to the cessation of depreciation of fixed assets and amortization of operating lease right-of-use assets from March 31, 2023 onward, due to their classification as held for sale, as well as the prior year being negatively impacted by nonrecurring costs of weather-related events, costs from legal matters and the cyber-related incident. Income tax expense of \$20.0 million in the current period was impacted by a \$4.8 million discrete tax charge impacting the estimated deferred tax liability position. Net of income taxes, results from discontinued operations increased for the nine months ended September 30, 2024 to income of \$32.4 million from a loss of \$27.6 million in the prior year. Net income attributable to noncontrolling interests in the three months ended September 30, 2024, net income attributable to noncontrolling interests decreased to \$7.1 million from \$8.7 million in the three months ended September 30, 2023, mainly due to the sale of the GroupA™'s 65.0% interest in the Progressive Produce business in mid-March 2024. In the nine months ended September 30, 2024, net income attributable to noncontrolling interests decreased to \$10.4 million from \$25.0 million in the nine months ended September 30, 2023, primarily due to the share of the goodwill impairment in the Diversified Fresh Produce A Americas & ROW reporting unit of \$9.9 million described above attributable to noncontrolling interests, as well as the impact of the sale of the Progressive Produce business. 42Table of ContentsA A A Segment Operating ResultsDole plc has the following segments: Fresh Fruit, Diversified Fresh Produce A EMEA and Diversified Fresh Produce A Americas & ROW. The CompanyA™'s reportable segments are based on (i) financial information reviewed by the Chief Operating Decision Maker (A CODM), (ii) internal management and related reporting structures and (iii) the basis upon which the CODM assesses performance and allocates resources. Segment performance is evaluated based on a variety of factors, of which revenue and adjusted earnings before interest expense, income taxes and depreciation and amortization (A Adjusted EBITDA) are the financial measures regularly reviewed by the CODM. DoleA™'s CEO and COO, use Adjusted EBITDA as the primary financial measure, because it is a measure commonly used by financial analysts in evaluating the performance of companies in the same industry. The adjustments in calculating Adjusted EBITDA have been made, because management excludes these amounts when evaluating performance, on the basis that such adjustments eliminate the effects of (i) considerable amounts of non-cash depreciation and amortization and (ii) items not within the control of the CompanyA™'s operations managers. Adjusted EBITDA is not calculated or presented in accordance with U.S. GAAP, but Adjusted EBITDA by segment is presented in conformity with ASC 280, Segments. Further, Adjusted EBITDA as used herein is not necessarily comparable to similarly titled measures of other companies. Adjusted EBITDA is not a substitute for income from continuing operations, net income attributable to Dole plc, net income, cash flows from operating activities or any other measure prescribed by U.S. GAAP. Adjusted EBITDA is reconciled below to net income by taking consolidated net income and (1) subtracting the income or adding the loss from discontinued operations, net of income taxes; (2) adding the income tax expense or subtracting the income tax benefit; (3) adding interest expense; (4) adding depreciation charges; (5) adding amortization charges on intangible assets; (6) adding mark to market losses or subtracting mark to market gains related to unrealized impacts from certain derivative instruments and foreign currency denominated borrowings, realized impacts on noncash settled foreign currency denominated borrowings, net foreign currency impacts on liquidated entities and fair value movements on contingent consideration; (7) other items which are separately stated based on materiality, which, during the three and nine months ended SeptemberA 30, 2024 and SeptemberA 30, 2023, included adding or subtracting asset write-downs from extraordinary events, net of insurance proceeds, subtracting the gain or adding the loss on the disposal of business interests, subtracting the gain or adding the loss on asset sales for assets held for sale and actively marketed property, adding impairment charges on goodwill and adding costs incurred for the cyber-related incident; and (8) the CompanyA™'s share of these items from equity method investments. 43Table of ContentsA A A The following provides revenue by segment and a reconciliation of Adjusted EBITDA by segment to consolidated net income, which is the most directly comparable U.S. GAAP financial measure: Three Months EndedNine Months EndedSeptemberA 30, 2024SeptemberA 30, 2023SeptemberA 30, 2024Segment Revenue:(U.S. Dollars in thousands)Fresh Fruit\$798,781A \$749,210A \$2,474,461A \$2,387,163A Diversified Fresh Produce A EMEA899,639A 856,351A 2,698,088A 2,570,080A Diversified Fresh Produce A Americas & ROW\$390,057A 470,011A 1,222,996A 1,310,407A Total segment revenue2,088,477A 2,075,572A 6,395,545A 6,267,650A Intersegment revenue(26,063)(32,900)(87,666)(94,637)Total consolidated revenue, net\$2,062,414A \$2,042,672A \$6,307,879A \$6,173,013A Reconciliation of net income to Adjusted EBITDANet income\$21,515A \$53,985A \$175,016A \$126,775A (Income) loss from discontinued operations, net of income taxes(6,384)A 1,672A (32,351)27,616A Income from continuing operations15,131A 55,657A 142,665A 154,391A Adjustments:Income tax expense15,524A 13,017A 75,385A 40,604A Interest expense17,473A 20,899A 54,209A 62,359A Depreciation22,616A 21,737A 66,852A 69,182A Amortization of intangible assets1,621A 2,536A 5,780A 7,726A Mark to market losses(gains)6,301A (4,783)A 217A (2,926)Gain on asset sales(66)(28,802)(35)(43,356)Gain on disposal of businessA A A (75,945)A Goodwill impairmentA A A 36,684A Cyber-related incidentA A A 5,321A Other items(983)222A (2,709)1,085A Adjustments from equity method investments4,455A 4,710A 13,489A 13,875A Total consolidated Adjusted EBITDA\$82,072A \$85,193A \$317,592A \$308,261A Segment Adjusted EBITDA:Fresh Fruit\$42,904A \$45,111A \$182,958A \$180,138A Diversified Fresh Produce A EMEA30,363A 49,923A 99,017A 100,932A Diversified Fresh Produce A Americas & ROW8,805A 5,159A 35,617A 27,191A Total consolidated Adjusted EBITDA\$82,072A \$85,193A \$317,592A \$308,261A 44Table of ContentsA A A The following tables illustrate the estimated impact of factors that have driven changes in segment revenues for the three and nine months ended SeptemberA 30, 2024, as compared to the three and nine months ended SeptemberA 30, 2023:Revenue for the three months ended September 30, 2023Foreign exchange translation1,2Acquisitions/ divestituresOperational change3September 30, 2024(U.S. Dollars in thousands)Fresh Fruit\$749,210A A A \$49,571A \$798,781A Diversified Fresh Produce A EMEA856,351A 13,639A 1,761A 27,888A 899,639A Diversified Fresh Produce A Americas & ROW470,011A (974)(112,618)33,638A 390,057A Intersegment revenue(32,900)A A A 6,837A (26,063)2,042,672A \$12,665A (\$110,857)A \$117,934A \$2,062,414A Revenue for the nine months ended September 30, 2023Foreign exchange translation1,2Acquisitions/ divestituresOperational change3September 30, 2024(U.S. Dollars in thousands)Fresh Fruit\$2,387,163A A A \$87,298A \$2,474,461A Diversified Fresh Produce A EMEA2,570,080A 17,571A 15,732A 94,705A 2,698,088A Diversified Fresh Produce A Americas & ROW1,310,407A (1,700)(240,119)154,408A 1,222,996A Intersegment revenue(94,637)A A A 6,971A (87,666)\$6,173,013A \$15,871A (\$22,387)A \$343,382A \$6,307,879A 1 The impact of foreign exchange translation represents an estimate of the effect of translating the results of operations denominated in a foreign currency to U.S. Dollar at prior year average rates, as compared to the current year average rates. 2 While we acknowledge that the Fresh Fruit segment is impacted by foreign exchange translation, the impact is not easily determinable, as the prices for Fresh Fruit products in European markets are typically heavily impacted by the exchange rates between European currencies and the U.S. Dollar at the time contracts are set with customers (and for spot fruit at the time fruit is sold). This is due to the majority of Fresh Fruit products being sourced using U.S. Dollar terms. 3 Operational change represents the remaining change in revenue after isolating the impacts of foreign exchange translation and acquisitions and divestitures, which we believe are significant factors that impact the comparability of our operating results in comparison to the prior year. The operational change is discussed in greater detail below. 45Table of ContentsA A A The following tables illustrate the estimated impact of factors that have driven changes in segment Adjusted EBITDA for the three and nine months ended SeptemberA 30, 2024, as compared to the three and nine months ended SeptemberA 30, 2023:Adjusted EBITDA for the three months ended September 30, 2023Foreign exchange translation1,2Acquisitions/ divestituresOperational change3September 30, 2024(U.S. dollars in thousands)Fresh Fruit\$45,111A (\$32)A A A \$2,175A \$42,904A Diversified Fresh Produce A EMEA34,923A 479A 28A (5,067)30,363A Diversified Fresh Produce A Americas & ROW5,159A (29)(5,511)19,86A 8,805A \$85,193A \$418A \$5,483A \$1,944A \$82,072A Adjusted EBITDA for the nine months ended September 30, 2023Foreign exchange translation1,2Acquisitions/ divestituresOperational change3September 30, 2024(U.S. dollars in thousands)Fresh Fruit\$180,138A (\$33)A A A \$2,853A \$182,958A Diversified Fresh Produce A EMEA100,932A 515A 153A (2,583)99,017A Diversified Fresh Produce A Americas & ROW27,191A (48)(14,137)22,611A 35,617A \$308,261A \$434A (\$13,984)A \$22,881A \$317,592A 1 The impact of foreign exchange translation represents an estimate of the effect of translating the results of operations denominated in a foreign currency to U.S. Dollar at prior year average rates, as compared to the current year average rates. 2 Operational change represents the remaining change in Adjusted EBITDA after isolating the impacts of foreign exchange translation and acquisitions and divestitures, which we believe are significant factors that impact the comparability of our operating results in comparison to the prior year. The operational change is discussed in greater detail below. Changes in segment revenue and segment Adjusted EBITDA are described in more detail below, with focus on operational changes which we believe are more reflective of the CompanyA™'s performance in comparison to the prior year. Unless otherwise noted, the changes discussed below are for the three and nine months ended SeptemberA 30, 2024, as compared to the three and nine months ended SeptemberA 30, 2023. Fresh FruitThe increase in Fresh Fruit revenue, net, for the three months ended SeptemberA 30, 2024 (6.6% or \$49.6 million) to \$798.8 million was primarily due to higher worldwide volumes of bananas sold, as well as higher worldwide pricing of bananas and pineapples, partially offset by lower worldwide volumes for pineapples and lower pricing and volume for plantains. The decrease in Fresh Fruit Adjusted EBITDA for the three months ended SeptemberA 30, 2024 (4.9%, or \$2.2 million) to \$42.9 million was primarily driven by higher shipping costs due to scheduled dry dockings in the North American market as well as lower volumes of pineapples sold and lower commercial cargo profitability, partially offset by higher volumes of bananas sold and higher pricing for bananas and pineapples. The increase in Fresh Fruit revenue, net, for the nine months ended SeptemberA 30, 2024 (3.7%, or \$87.3 million) to \$2.5 billion was primarily due to higher worldwide volumes of bananas and plantains sold and an increase in worldwide pricing of bananas and pineapples. The increase in Fresh Fruit Adjusted EBITDA for the nine months ended SeptemberA 30, 2024 (1.6%, or \$2.8 million) to \$183.0 million was driven by higher revenue and lower fruit sourcing costs, partially offset by higher shipping costs, particularly in the North American market due to scheduled dry dockings and decreases in commercial cargo performance. 46Table of ContentsA A A Diversified Fresh Produce A EMEA The increase in Diversified Fresh Produce A EMEA revenue, net, for the three months ended SeptemberA 30, 2024 (5.1%, or \$43.3 million) to \$899.6 million was primarily due to strong performance in Ireland, the U.K. and the Netherlands. There was also a favorable impact from foreign currency translation of \$13.6 million from foreign currency translation as a result of the strengthening of the euro, British pound sterling and Swedish krona against the U.S. Dollar, and an incremental positive impact from acquisitions of \$1.8 million. Excluding the impact of foreign currency translation and acquisition and divestitures, revenue was 3.3%, or \$27.9 million, ahead of the prior year. The decrease in Diversified Fresh Produce A EMEA Adjusted EBITDA for the three months ended SeptemberA 30, 2024 (13.1%, or \$4.6 million) to \$30.4 million was primarily due to a decrease in the U.K. due to higher one-off IT charges and the impact of lower supply of certain categories and seasonal timing differences in Spain and South Africa. These decreases were partially offset by a positive impact of \$0.5 million from foreign currency translation as a result of the strengthening of the euro, British pound sterling and Swedish krona against the U.S. Dollar. Excluding the impact of foreign currency translation and acquisition and divestitures, Adjusted EBITDA was 14.5%, or \$5.1 million, behind the prior year. The increase in Diversified Fresh Produce A EMEA revenue, net, for the nine months ended SeptemberA 30, 2024 (5.0%, or \$128.0 million) to \$2.7 billion was primarily due to strong performance in Ireland and the U.K.. There was also a favorable impact from foreign currency translation of \$17.6 million, as a result of the strengthening of the British pound sterling and Swedish krona against the U.S. Dollar, and an incremental positive impact of \$15.7 million from acquisitions. Excluding the impact of foreign currency translation and acquisition and divestitures, revenue was 3.7%, or \$94.7 million, ahead of the prior year. The decrease in Diversified Fresh Produce A EMEA Adjusted EBITDA for the nine months ended SeptemberA 30, 2024 (1.9%, or \$1.9 million) to \$99.0 million was primarily due to decreases in the Netherlands and the U.K.. This decrease was partially offset by strong performance in the Nordics and South Africa and a positive impact of \$0.5 million from foreign currency translation as a result of the strengthening of the euro, British pound sterling and Swedish krona against the U.S. Dollar. Excluding the impact of foreign currency translation and acquisition and divestitures, Adjusted EBITDA was 2.6%, or \$2.6 million, behind the prior year. Diversified Fresh Produce A Americas & ROW The decrease in Diversified Fresh Produce A Americas & ROW revenue, net, in the three months ended SeptemberA 30, 2024 (17.0%, or \$80.0 million) to \$390.1 million was primarily due to the disposal of the Progressive Produce business in mid-March 2024. Excluding the impact of foreign currency translation and acquisitions and divestitures, revenue was 7.2%, or \$33.6 million, ahead of the prior year, primarily due to both volume and pricing growth across most commodities in North America. The increase in Diversified Fresh Produce A Americas & ROW Adjusted EBITDA in the three months ended SeptemberA 30, 2024 (70.7%, or \$3.6 million) to \$8.8 million was primarily due to an improved performance in our North American berries business and positive margin development in avocados in North America, as well as revenue growth across most commodities in North America. These positive impacts were significantly offset by the disposal of the Progressive Produce business. Excluding the impact of foreign currency translation and acquisitions and divestitures, Adjusted EBITDA was 17.8%, or \$9.2 million, ahead of the prior year. The decrease in Diversified Fresh Produce A Americas & ROW revenue, net, in the nine months ended SeptemberA 30, 2024 (6.7%, or \$87.4 million) to \$1.2 billion was primarily due to lower sales from the Progressive Produce business following its disposal in mid-March 2024. Excluding the impact of foreign currency translation and acquisitions and divestitures, revenue was 11.8%, or \$154.4 million, ahead of the prior year, primarily due to seasonal timing differences in South American export countries, particularly higher volumes of cherries sold in the first quarter and good revenue growth in other export products, as well as improved pricing and volumes across most commodities in the North American market. 47Table of ContentsA A A The increase in Diversified Fresh Produce A Americas & ROW Adjusted EBITDA in the nine months ended SeptemberA 30, 2024 (31.0%, or \$8.4 million) to \$35.6 million was primarily driven by both seasonal timing differences in South American export markets, particularly in cherries but also in other commodities, as well as strong underlying performance in most commodities sold in North America, including a strong performance in avocados, and an improved performance in our North American berries business. These positive impacts were significantly offset by the disposal of the Progressive Produce business. Excluding the impact of foreign currency translation and acquisitions and divestitures, Adjusted EBITDA was 83.2%, or \$22.6 million, ahead of the prior year. 48Table of ContentsA A A Liquidity and capital resourcesPrimary sources of cash flow for Dole have historically been cash flow from operating activities, the issuance of debt and bank borrowings. Dole has a history of borrowing funds internationally and expects to be able to continue to borrow funds over the long term. Material cash requirements have included payments of debt and related interest, capital expenditures, investments in companies, increases in ownership of subsidiaries or companies in which Dole holds equity investments and payments of dividends to shareholders. Cash FlowsThe following table summarizes DoleA™'s consolidated cash flows for the nine months ended SeptemberA 30, 2024 and SeptemberA 30, 2023: Nine Months EndedSeptemberA 30, 2024SeptemberA 30, 2023Cash flow provided by (used in) continuing operations, net:(U.S. Dollars in thousands)Operating activities\$106,246A \$157,134A Investing activities\$60,695A 14,575A Financing activities(198,835)(158,835)Foreign currency impact\$1,613A (1,716)Cash provided by discontinued operations, net\$17,258A (22,475)Net decrease in cash(\$13,023)(11,317)Cash and cash equivalents, beginning\$277,005A 228,840A Cash and cash equivalents, ending\$263,982A \$217,523A Cash flows provided by operating activities were \$106.2 million for the nine months ended SeptemberA 30, 2024, compared to cash flows provided by operating activities of \$157.1 million for the nine months ended SeptemberA 30, 2023. There was a

decrease in cash flows during the current year due to normal seasonal impacts. There were higher outflows from receivables based on higher revenues (excluding the impact of divestitures) and timing of collections. There were outflows from inventories compared to inflows in the prior year. Prior year inflows from inventories were due to lower inventory levels in September 2023 when compared to the end of 2022, where there were higher levels of inventories to protect against sourcing challenges for paper and agricultural chemicals. These increased outflows from trade receivables and inventories in the current year were partly offset by inflows from accounts payables, accrued liabilities and other liabilities. Cash flows provided by investing activities were \$60.7 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2024, compared to cash flows provided by \$14.6 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2023. The increase in cash provided by investing activities was primarily attributable to proceeds related to the sale of the Progressive Produce business, offset partially by the prior year benefit of proceeds received on asset sales, primarily related to land sales in Hawaii. Cash flows used in financing activities were \$198.8 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2024, compared to \$158.8 million used in for the nine months ended September 30, 2023. The increase in cash used in financing activities was primarily attributable to higher repayments of debt, net of borrowings. Cash provided by discontinued operations increased to \$17.3 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2024, compared to cash flows used in discontinued operations of \$22.5 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2023. The increase was primarily to strong operational performance, as well as the prior year being negatively impacted by nonrecurring costs of weather-related events and the cyber incident. Cash taxes paid for the repatriation tax under Internal Revenue Code Section 965 in the nine months ended September 30, 2024 and September 30, 2023 were \$13.5 million and \$10.2 million, respectively. There are no repatriation tax payments due for the remainder of fiscal year 2024 and fiscal year 2025 payments are expected to be \$16.7 million.⁴⁹Table of ContentsA A A Net Debt/Net debt is the primary measure used by management to analyze the Company's capital structure and financial leverage. Net debt is a non-GAAP financial measure, calculated as cash and cash equivalents less current debt, long-term debt and bank overdrafts, excluding debt discounts and issuance costs. Management believes that net debt is an important measure to monitor leverage and evaluate the consolidated balance sheets. The following table sets forth a reconciliation of cash and cash equivalents and total debt to net debt as of September 30, 2024 and December 31, 2023:September 30, 2024December 31, 2023(U.S. Dollars in thousands)Cash and cash equivalents\$260,588A \$275,580A Debt:Long-term debt, net(878,785)(845,013)Current maturities(87,023)(222,940)Bank overdrafts(16,451)(11,488)Total debt, net(982,259)(1,079,441)Add: Unamortized debt discounts and issuance costs(10,312)(14,395)Total gross debt(992,571)(1,093,836)Net debt\$(731,983)\$(818,256)Under the terms of the Credit Agreement entered into on March 26, 2021 (and subsequently amended on August 3, 2021), the Company has a senior secured revolving credit facility (the "Revolving Credit Facility") in place which provides for borrowings of up to \$600.0 million and two term loan facilities ("Term Loan A" and "Term Loan B", together the "Term Loan Facilities") which provided for borrowings of \$300.0 million and \$540.0 million, respectively. Total amounts outstanding under the Revolving Credit Facility and the Term Loan Facilities were \$756.8 million as of September 30, 2024. Under the terms of the Credit Agreement, the Company may be required to use a portion of the proceeds from the Vegetables exit process to make a prepayment on Term Loan A and Term Loan B. As of September 30, 2024, the Company estimated that there would be no minimum prepayment associated with the Vegetables exit process. As the terms of alternative transactions develop, the estimated minimum prepayment may change. The Revolving Credit Facility has an expiration date of August 3, 2026. On April 25, 2024, Dole voluntarily prepaid \$100.0 million of its Term Loan A and Term Loan B facilities with proceeds from the sale of Progressive Produce. Dole's borrowings under these facilities and other borrowing arrangements are linked to both variable and fixed interest rates. Dole has entered into interest rate swaps in order to mitigate a significant portion of the interest rate risk associated with its variable-rate debt. Both cash and debt are denominated in various currencies, though primarily in the U.S. Dollar, euro, British pound sterling and Swedish krona. The Revolving Credit Facility and Term Loan Facilities are expected to provide long-term sustainable capitalization. See Note 12 to the unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements included herein for additional detail on the Company's debt.⁵⁰Table of ContentsA A A Total Available Liquidity Total available liquidity (defined as cash and cash equivalents plus available lines of credit) as of September 30, 2024 and December 31, 2023 was as follows:September 30, 2024December 31, 2023(U.S. Dollars in thousands)Cash and cash equivalents\$260,588A \$275,580A Lines of credit760,760A 721,516A Total available liquidity\$1,021,348A \$997,096A In addition, Dole utilizes third-party trade receivables sales arrangements to help manage its liquidity. Certain arrangements contain recourse provisions through which our maximum financial loss is limited to a percentage of receivables sold under the arrangements. Total facility amounts under all third-party trade receivables sales arrangements are \$285.0 million in the aggregate. As of September 30, 2024, the Company has derecognized trade receivables related to non-recourse facilities and facilities with recourse provisions of \$23.5A million and \$255.0A million, respectively. As of December 31, 2023 the Company had derecognized trade receivables related to non-recourse facilities and facilities with recourse provisions of \$13.2 million and \$246.8 million, respectively. Commitments and Contingencies As of September 30, 2024, there were no material changes in our commitments, contractual arrangements or contingencies as compared to those in described in our Annual Report on Form 20-F. Refer to Note 16 "Contingencies" to the unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements included herein for further detail on Dole's contingencies. Critical Accounting Estimates The preparation of unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements in accordance with U.S. GAAP requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, revenue and expenses. The Company bases estimates on past experience and other assumptions that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances, and management evaluates these estimates on an ongoing basis. Actual results may differ from those estimates. Critical accounting estimates are those that materially affect or could affect the unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements and involve difficult, subjective or complex judgments by management. A thorough understanding of these critical accounting estimates and their underlying nature, assumptions and inputs is essential when reviewing the unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements of the Company. Management believes that the areas of goodwill and indefinite-lived intangible assets, income taxes, and pension and other postretirement benefits are the most critical, as they involve the use of significant estimates and assumptions. There have been no material changes or additions to our critical accounting estimates identified above from those described in greater detail in our Annual Report on Form 20-F. Item 3.A A A Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk There have been no material changes to the disclosures on this matter made in our Annual Report on Form 20-F. Item 4.A A A Controls and Procedures Management carried out an evaluation, under the supervision and with the participation of its CEO and Chief Financial Officer ("CFO"), of the effectiveness of the design and operation of the Company's disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rule 13a-15(e)) as of September 30, 2024. Based upon that evaluation, the Company's CEO and CFO concluded that the Company's disclosure controls and procedures were effective as of September 30, 2024. There were no changes in internal control over financial reporting during the nine months ended September 30, 2024 that materially affected, or are reasonably likely to affect, our internal control over financial reporting.⁵¹Table of ContentsA A A PART II - OTHER INFORMATION Item 1. Legal Proceedings Dole has been or is currently the subject of a number of legal proceedings and civil and criminal investigations and inquiries by governmental agencies. See Note 16 "Contingencies" to the unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements included herein for additional information. We are unable to predict how long such proceedings, investigations and inquiries will continue or the full scope of such investigations, but we anticipate that we will continue to incur significant costs in connection with these matters and that these proceedings, investigations and inquiries will result in a substantial distraction of management's time, regardless of the outcome. These proceedings, investigations and inquiries may result in damages, fines, penalties, consent orders or other administrative action against us and/or certain of our officers, or in changes to our business practices, and any such fines or penalties could be greater than we currently anticipate. Furthermore, publicity surrounding these proceedings, investigations and inquiries or any enforcement action as a result thereof, even if ultimately resolved favorably for us, could result in additional investigations and legal proceedings. As a result, although these proceedings, investigations and inquiries could have an adverse effect on our reputation, business, financial condition and results of operations, we do not expect them to have a material adverse effect, individually or in the aggregate, on Dole's results of operation, financial condition or cash flows. Item 1A. Risk Factors In addition to the other information set forth in this report, users should carefully consider the factors discussed in Part I, "Item 3D. Risk Factors" in our Annual Report on Form 20-F, as updated and supplemented below, which could materially affect our business, financial condition or future results. These risks are not the only risks facing the Company, and additional risks and uncertainties not yet known or currently deemed to be immaterial could materially adversely affect our business, financial condition or future results. There have been no material changes from the risk factor information disclosed in Part I, "Item 3D. Risk Factors" in our Annual Report on Form 20-F, other than as updated and supplemented below. Item 5. Other Information None.⁵²