



Calavo Growers, Inc.

2022 ANNUAL REPORT



Quality & Freshness

YOU CAN COUNT ON



Letter from our Independent Chairman of the Board and our Chief Executive Officer

To Our Shareholders:

In our 2021 annual letter to shareholders, we wrote of the leadership changes that had taken place at Calavo Growers, including our new roles as Chairman of the Board of Directors and President and Chief Executive Officer. The past year brought market volatility and new business challenges, but we made significant progress stabilizing operations, increasing governance and preparing the organization for growth. Below is a recap of the more significant foundational improvements achieved in fiscal 2022:

In the area of governance, we underwent a Board refreshment that will result in a planned reduction in the size of our Board to nine directors, which includes the recent appointment of our CEO to the Board. We also were pleased to welcome Adriana G. Mendizabal, Group President for Stanley Black & Decker Latin America, as an independent director in 2022. We believe that the reduced size of our Board and its composition of diverse experience and leadership across industries and functions will serve the company well as we grow.

We reorganized the business into two segments, Grown and Prepared, to better serve customers, improve efficiencies and ultimately to drive growth. Both the Grown and Prepared segments contributed to higher earnings in fiscal 2022. Gross profit from our Grown segment increased as avocado volume declines were more than offset by higher gross profit per case despite volatile market pricing that ranged from under \$30 per case to over \$70. Prepared segment gross profit more than doubled from the prior year as improvements in the fresh-cut division from pricing, yield enhancements, transportation savings and labor efficiencies more than compensated for lower gross profit in the guacamole division due to input cost pressure. Despite inflation and volatility, Calavo grew gross profit across both segments and adjusted EBITDA for fiscal 2022.

We established our new leadership team in 2022. We hired Danny Dumas as Senior Vice President Calavo Grown and Helen Kurtz as Senior Vice President Calavo Prepared. In addition, Shawn Munsell joined Calavo as Chief Financial Officer. These three exceptional new leaders have the knowledge and experience to take Calavo from a company that is improving to a company that is growing. Importantly, for both good governance and performance, each of our Named Executive Officers (“NEOs”) have compensation packages where at least 50% of targeted total compensation is performance and/or stock based. Furthermore, more than 70 of the top leaders in the company now have stock-based elements to their compensation plan to align with the objectives of our shareholders. Lastly, to further align NEO and shareholder interests, Calavo increased its stock ownership guidelines for NEOs and Board members. The purpose of these compensation changes is to ensure our Board and leadership team have the same goals as shareholders – to maximize Calavo’s value.

Project Uno established the mindset of continuous improvement throughout our organization and led to \$46 million in benefits in fiscal 2022 from pricing initiatives, SKU rationalization, unified procurement, labor efficiencies, freight consolidation and administrative synergies. Since its inception, Project Uno has systematically focused on improving profitability. The practices and mentality arising from Project Uno have been integrated into our daily operations and will live on, not as a project but as a way of doing business for long term success.

To reflect our reenergized company, we refreshed the Calavo brand including the company logo, brand personality and tagline – “The Family of *fresh*.” The new look and feel of the brand were thoughtfully designed to signal an evolution of our brand’s legacy while we look to the future as an innovator in our industry.

Also in fiscal 2022, we published our fourth annual Sustainability Report where we introduced a new sustainability strategy and 2030 goals built on four pillars of Climate Action, Social Responsibility, Sustainable Agriculture and Sound Governance. Our sustainability strategy focuses our efforts on the environmental, social and governance (ESG) issues that matter most to our stakeholders. You can find these goals on our website. Importantly, our operations are intrinsically linked to the natural environment and the communities we serve; therefore, it is very easy for us to link sound business decisions and investments to sound ESG policies.

In conclusion, it has been a productive year at Calavo as we built the platform for growth and established foundational processes that will allow us to scale efficiently and effectively. More changes are underway as we develop and implement our long-term strategic plan. While fiscal 2023 will surely bring new challenges, we are confident our team, our strategy, and our infrastructure are aligned with shareholder interests and focused on generating long-term shareholder value.

Sincerely,



Seven Hollister
Chairman of the Board



Brian W. Kocher
President and Chief Executive Officer

**UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20549**

FORM 10-K

ANNUAL REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934

For the fiscal year ended October 31, 2022

OR

TRANSITION REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934

Commission file number: 000-33385

CALAVO GROWERS, INC.

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

California

(State of other jurisdiction of incorporation or organization)

33-0945304

(I.R.S. Employer Identification No.)

1141-A Cummings Road, Santa Paula, CA

(Address of principal executive offices)

93060

(Zip code)

Registrant's telephone number, including area code: (805) 525-1245

Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(b) of the Act:

<u>Title of Each Class</u>	<u>Trading Symbol(s)</u>	<u>Name Of Each Exchange On Which Registered</u>
Common Stock, \$0.001 Par Value per Share	CVGW	Nasdaq Global Select Market

Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(g) of the Act: None

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is a well-known seasoned issuer, as defined in Rule 405 of the Securities Act. Yes No

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is not required to file reports pursuant to Section 13 or Section 15(d) of the Act. Yes No

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant: (1) has filed all reports required to be filed by Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to file such reports), and (2) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days. Yes No

Indicate by check mark whether the Registrant has submitted electronically; every Interactive Data File required to be submitted pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T (§232.0405 of this chapter) during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to submit such files). Yes No

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a large accelerated filer, an accelerated filer, a non-accelerated filer, a smaller reporting company, or an emerging growth company. See the definitions of "large accelerated filer," "accelerated filer," "smaller reporting company," and "emerging growth company" in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act.

Large accelerated filer Accelerated filer Non-accelerated filer Smaller reporting company
Emerging growth company

If an emerging growth company, indicate by check mark if the registrant has elected not to use the extended transition period for complying with any new or revised financial accounting standards provided pursuant to Section 13(a) of the Exchange Act.

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has filed a report on and attestation to its management's assessment of the effectiveness of its internal control over financial reporting under Section 404(b) of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act (15 U.S.C. 7262(b)) by the registered public accounting firm that prepared or issued its audit report.

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

Based on the closing price as reported on The Nasdaq Global Select Market, the aggregate market value of the Registrant's common stock held by non-affiliates on April 30, 2022 (the last business day of the Registrant's most recently completed second fiscal quarter) was approximately \$0.6 billion. Shares of common stock held by each executive officer and director and by each shareholder affiliated with a director or an executive officer have been excluded from this calculation because such persons may be deemed to be affiliates. This determination of affiliate status is not necessarily a conclusive determination for other purposes. The number of outstanding shares of the Registrant's common stock as of November 30, 2022 was 17,731,661.

Documents Incorporated by Reference

Portions of the Registrant's Proxy Statement for the 2023 Annual Meeting of Shareholders, which we intend to hold in late April, are incorporated by reference into Part III of this Form 10-K. The definitive Proxy Statement will be filed within 120 days after October 31, 2022.

CAUTIONARY STATEMENT

This Annual Report on Form 10-K, including “Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations” in Item 7, contains statements relating to future events and results of Calavo Growers, Inc. and its consolidated subsidiaries (collectively, Calavo, the Company, we, us or our), including certain projections and business trends, that are “forward-looking statements,” as defined in the Private Securities Litigation and Reform Act of 1995, that involve risks, uncertainties and assumptions. These statements are based on our current expectations and are not promises or guarantees. If any of the risks or uncertainties ever materialize or the assumptions prove incorrect, the results of Calavo may differ materially from those expressed or implied by such forward-looking statements and assumptions. All statements, other than statements of historical fact, are statements that could be deemed forward-looking statements, including, but not limited to, any projections of revenue, gross profit, expenses, income/(loss) from unconsolidated entities, earnings, earnings per share, tax provisions, cash flows and currency exchange rates; the impact of COVID-19 on our business, results of operations and financial condition; the impact of acquisitions or debt or equity investments or other financial items; any statements of the plans, strategies and objectives of management for future operations, including execution of restructuring and integration (including information technology systems integration) plans; any statements regarding current or future macroeconomic trends or events and the impact of those trends and events on Calavo and its financial performance; any statements regarding pending investigations, legal claims or tax disputes; any statements of expectation or belief; and any statements about future risks associated with doing business internationally (including possible restrictive U.S. and foreign governmental actions, such as restrictions on transfers of funds, restrictions as a result of COVID-19 and trade protection measures such as import/export/customs duties, tariffs and/or quotas).

Risks and uncertainties that may cause our actual results to be materially different from any future results expressed or implied by the forward-looking statements include, but are not limited to, the following: the ability of our new management team, including future additions, to work together successfully; the impact of Project Uno initiatives discussed in this Annual Report on our business, results of operations, and financial condition, including uncertainty as to whether the desired effects will be achieved; the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on our business, results of operations, and financial condition, including, but not limited to, disruptions in the manufacturing of our products and the operations of the related supply chains supporting our ability to deliver our products to consumers, impacts on our employees and uncertainty regarding our ability to implement health and safety measures for our employees, uncertainties regarding consumer demand for our products, impact on our foodservice customers, increased costs, the impact of governmental trade restrictions imposed as a result of COVID-19 and the possible adverse impact of COVID-19 on our goodwill and other intangible assets; our ability to raise prices, particularly in our Prepared segment, to offset increases in costs of goods sold, and the impact of such price increases on future net sales; seasonality of our business; sensitivity of our business to changes in market prices of avocados and other agricultural products and other raw materials including fuel, packaging and paper; potential disruptions to our supply chain; risks associated with potential future acquisitions, including integration; potential exposure to data breaches and other cyber-attacks on our systems or those of our suppliers or customers; dependence on large customers; dependence on key personnel, including personnel that have not yet been hired, and access to labor necessary for us to render services; susceptibility to wage inflation; potential for labor disputes; reliance on co-packers for a portion of our production needs; competitive pressures, including from foreign growers; risks of recalls and food-related injuries to our customers; changing consumer preferences; the impact of environmental regulations, including those related to climate change; risks associated with the environment and climate change, especially as they may affect our sources of supply; our ability to develop and transition new products and services and enhance existing products and services to meet customer needs; risks associated with doing business internationally (including possible restrictive U.S. and foreign governmental actions, such as restrictions on transfers of funds and restrictions as a result of COVID-19 and trade protection measures such as import/export/customs duties, tariffs and/or quotas and currency fluctuations); risks associated with receivables from, loans to and/or equity investments in unconsolidated entities; volatility in the value of our common stock; the impact of macroeconomic trends and events; and the resolution of pending investigations, legal claims and tax disputes, including an assessment imposed by the Mexican Tax Administrative Service (the “SAT”) and our defenses against collection activities commenced by the SAT.

PART I

Item 1. Business

General development of the business

Calavo Growers, Inc. (Calavo, the Company, we, us or our), is a global leader in the avocado industry and a provider of value-added fresh food. Our expertise in marketing and distributing avocados, prepared avocado products, and other perishable foods allows us to deliver a wide array of fresh and prepared food products to retail grocery, foodservice, club stores, mass merchandisers, food distributors and wholesalers on a worldwide basis. We procure avocados from California, Mexico and other growing regions around the world. Through our various operating facilities, we (i) sort, pack, and/or ripen avocados, tomatoes and/or Hawaiian grown papayas, (ii) process and package guacamole and salsa and (iii) create, process and package a portfolio of healthy fresh foods including fresh-cut fruit and vegetables, and prepared foods including sandwiches, salads, parfaits and ready-to-eat snack items among other products. We distribute our products both domestically and internationally.

On April 13, 2022, the Company announced its plans to reorganize its business into two reporting segments, Grown and Prepared. The management transition to operate as Grown and Prepared began at the start of the third quarter of 2022. The Grown segment consists of fresh avocados, tomatoes and papayas. The Prepared segment comprises all other products including fresh-cut fruits and vegetables, ready-to-eat sandwiches, wraps, salads and snacks, guacamole, and salsa sold at retail and food service as well as avocado pulp sold to foodservice. See Note 10 in our consolidated financial statements included elsewhere in this Annual Report on Form 10-K for further information about our business segments. Our principal executive offices are located at 1141-A Cummings Road, Santa Paula, California 93060; telephone (805) 525-1245.

Available information

We maintain an Internet website at <http://www.calavo.com>. Our annual reports on Form 10-K, quarterly reports on Form 10-Q, current reports on Form 8-K and amendments to such reports filed or furnished pursuant to section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, and other information related to us, are available, free of charge, on our website as soon as reasonably practicable after we electronically file those documents with, or otherwise furnish them to, the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC). Our Internet website and the information contained therein, or connected thereto, is not and is not intended to be incorporated into this Annual Report on Form 10-K (this Annual Report).

We have a code of business conduct and ethics that applies to all employees, including our executive officers, as well as our Board of Directors. Our code of business conduct and ethics is available for review on our corporate website. We intend to disclose any changes in, or waivers from, this code by posting such information on the same website or by filing a Form 8-K, in each case to the extent such disclosure is required by rules of the SEC or Nasdaq.

Grown

Calavo was founded in 1924 to market California avocados. We sell avocados sourced from a variety of locations (including but not limited to California, Mexico, Peru, and Colombia) to a diverse group of retail grocers, foodservice operators, club stores, mass merchandisers, food distributors and wholesalers, under the Calavo family of brand labels, as well as private labels. Many of our customers desire consistent year-round supply across multiple sourcing locations, the ability to receive just-in-time deliveries at their desired level of ripeness and a variety of packaging and display options. In our judgment, these factors benefit large handlers like us, which have the ability to cultivate a variety of diverse sourcing relationships and the value-added/bagging capabilities, ripening assets and distribution infrastructure to meet the needs of these large nationwide accounts. We believe we have developed strong, long-term relationships with our customers that provide a solid base for our business.

The Hass variety is the predominant avocado variety marketed on a worldwide basis. In California, the growing area stretches from San Diego County to Monterey County, with the majority of the growing areas located approximately 100 miles north and south of Los Angeles County. Generally, California grown Hass avocados are available year-round, with peak production periods occurring from April through August. In Mexico, we procure fruit from the growing regions of Michoacán and Jalisco. The Mexican avocado harvest is year-round (though generally most significant from September to June in Michoacán and from June to January for Jalisco). Other significant growing areas from which we have sourced avocados include Peru and Colombia.

In fiscal 2022, the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) approved the export of Jalisco avocados into the United States. The storage life of fresh avocados (once picked from the tree) is limited, typically ranging from one to four weeks depending upon the maturity of the fruit, the growing methods used, and the handling conditions in the distribution chain, including the utilization of controlled atmosphere during transport.

Avocados delivered to our packinghouses are graded, sized, packed and cooled. The actual size and timing of the delivery of the annual avocado crop, has a substantial impact on both our costs and the sales price we receive for the fruit. To that end, our field personnel maintain direct contact with growers and farm managers and coordinate harvest plans. The feedback from our field-managers is used by our sales department to prepare sales plans used by our direct sales force. The process by which avocados are purchased from growers differs slightly across our different sourcing regions. In California, avocado growers are provided daily field quotes, on a per pound basis, for most fruit. These quotes are based on the variety, size, and grade of California avocados and are calculated based on our expectations of how much we believe we will sell the fruit for, less our anticipated costs and desired margin. Ultimately, we pay/settle with our California growers once a month. The purchase price we pay for fruit acquired from Mexican growers is generally negotiated for substantially all the fruit in a particular grove. The Mexican avocado crop will typically have three to four blooms in a single year. Once a purchase price is agreed to on a daily basis, the fruit is then harvested and delivered to our packinghouses located in Mexico. Based on the size and quality of the fruit harvested, the final settlement with the grower on the respective day's harvest takes place approximately 14 to 21 days later. We also purchase fruit directly from third-party Mexican packers as a supplemental source to balance inventory or fulfill priority sales orders. In such cases, the already packed fruit may not be packed in a Calavo label but will be packed to our standards for shipment to either our customers' or our operating facilities. Peruvian and Colombian avocados are primarily handled on a consignment basis, in which the price we pay for the fruit is usually calculated as a percentage of the net selling price less certain charges for distribution and value-added services.

Apart from the cost of fruit and freight costs, which are generally passed on to our customer, significant portions of our avocado handling costs are fixed. As a result, significant fluctuations in the volume of avocados delivered have a considerable impact on the per pound packing costs of avocados we handle. Generally, larger crops will result in a lower per pound handling cost. As a result of our investment in packinghouse equipment, distribution centers with value-added ripening and packing capabilities, and personnel, we believe that our cost structure is geared to optimally handle larger avocado crops. We believe that our continued success in marketing avocados is largely dependent upon securing a reliable, high-quality supply of avocados at reasonable prices, and keeping the handling costs low as we ship avocados to our packinghouses and distribution centers and, ultimately, customers. We are subject to USDA, Mexican Secretary of Agriculture, Livestock, Rural Development, Fisheries and Food/Plant Protection (SAGARPA) and other regulatory inspections to ensure the safety and the quality of the fruit being delivered.

We have also developed a series of value-added programs that are designed to offer products and services to our customers that meet their various needs. Some of these key programs are as follows:

- Value-Added Ripening: Retailers require that their avocados meet strict quality and ripeness specifications and we believe that our nationwide ripening infrastructure using the latest technology and experienced avocado handling workforce best position us to service those customers. We believe that ripened avocados help our customers fulfill customer needs and accelerate the sale of avocados through their stores.
- Value-Added Packaging: We have developed various display techniques and packages that appeal to consumers and, in particular, impulse buyers. Some of our techniques include the bagging of avocados and the strategic display of the bags within the produce section of retail stores. Our research has demonstrated that consumers generally purchase a larger quantity of avocados when presented in a bag as opposed to the conventional bulk displays. We also believe that the value proposition of avocados in a bag provides for a higher level of sales to grocery stores.

The avocado market is highly competitive with many avocado marketers and/or importers, such as Calavo, seeking to source avocados from independent, USDA certified growers worldwide. Based on the information we have from various industry sources, we believe that Calavo is consistently among the largest avocado marketers in the United States (US) from a volume, sales and profitability perspective. We attribute our position as one of

the top avocado distributors to our sourcing competitiveness and to the communication and service we maintain with our growers. In addition, we believe our diversified, product assortment, consistent product quality and value-added programs provide us with a competitive advantage in servicing retail and foodservice customers.

Our Grown business segment also markets and distributes other perishable food products, such as tomatoes and papayas (Other Fresh Products). Tomatoes are primarily handled on a consigned basis, while papayas are handled on a pooling basis, generally at a fixed fee per papaya delivered. Sales of our Other Fresh Products generally experience fluctuations related to seasonality. We believe our efforts in distributing other types of fruit complement our offerings of avocados.

Prepared

Prepared products include prepared avocado products (including both frozen and fresh guacamole), salsa, fresh-cut fruit and vegetables, fresh prepared entrée salads, wraps, sandwiches, parfaits and fresh snacking products, as well as ready-to-heat entrees and other hot bar and various deli items, meals kit components and salad kits. Convenient, ready-to-eat fruits and vegetables have continued to grow faster than their broader produce categories as consumers increasingly place value on the convenient nature of these products. Our Prepared segment has also expanded its capacity to provide products for a larger portion of the fresh deli department.

Our Prepared segment consists of our prepared avocado products division and our fresh-cut division. We utilize ultra-high pressure technology equipment on all of our guacamole products, which is designed to protect and safeguard foods, without the need of preservatives. This procedure substantially destroys the cells of any bacteria that could lead to spoilage, food safety, or oxidation issues, without affecting the taste profile of the finished product. Once the procedure is complete, our packaged guacamole can be frozen to ensure a longer shelf-life or shipped fresh to customers in the U.S and abroad. While the majority of our prepared avocado products are produced in our Uruapan, Mexico production facility, we also often utilize high-quality co-packers (using similar ultra-high pressure technology), to produce some of our retail and foodservice products.

As a leader in refrigerated fresh packaged foods, we utilize a network of company-operated and independently-operated USDA and organic certified fresh food facilities strategically located across the U.S. These facilities allow us to offer national retailers high quality, refrigerated fresh foods that can generally be delivered within hours from time of production. Consumer demand is high for quality refrigerated fresh packaged foods and our speed to market, product innovation and broad product portfolio position the Company well to serve retailers addressing this consumer trend. Our prepared products include fresh-cut fruit and vegetables, fresh prepared entrée salads, wraps, sandwiches, parfaits and fresh snacking products, as well as ready-to-heat entrees and other hot bar and various deli items, meals kits and related components and salad kits. Our products are marketed under the Garden Highway Fresh Cut, Garden Highway, and Garden Highway Chef Essentials brands, as well as store-brand, private label programs.

For fiscal 2023, with plans to invest in added capacity, we believe our capacity will be sufficient for our expected growth. We believe that our marketing strength is distinguished by providing quality products, innovation, year-round product availability, strategically located warehouses, and market relationships.

Sales and Other Financial Information by Business Segment and Product Category

Sales and other financial information by business segment are provided in Note 10 to our consolidated financial statements that are included in this Annual Report.

Patents and Trademarks

Our trademarks include the Calavo brand name and related logos. We also utilize the following trademarks in conducting our business: Avo Fresco, Bueno, Calavo Gold, Calavo Salsa Lisa, Salsa Lisa, Celebrate the Taste, El Dorado, Fresh Ripe, Select, Taste of Paradise, The First Name in Avocados, Tico, Mfresh, Maui Fresh International, Triggered Avocados, ProRipeVIP™, RIPE NOW!, Renaissance Food Group, Garden Highway Fresh Cut, Garden Highway, and Garden Highway Chef Essentials.

Working Capital Requirements

We generally bridge the timing between vendor payments and customer receipts (our working capital needs) by using operating cash flows and commercial bank borrowings. In addition, from time to time we provide crop loans and other advances to some of our growers, which are also funded through operating cash flows and borrowings.

Backlog

Our Grown and Prepared customers do not place product orders significantly in advance of the requested product delivery dates.

Research and Development

Our research and development for new and improved products, which is generally driven by customer requests, changes in product specifications, customer and market research and/or innovative ideas generated by our own team of experts with food processing and culinary backgrounds. We solicit customer and supplier input, review process and product trends and conduct sensory and shelf life testing, all to expand the category and drive new sales for our customers. Research and development costs are charged to expense when incurred. Total research and development costs for fiscal years 2022, 2021 and 2020 were approximately \$0.1 million, \$0.3 million and \$0.7 million.

Compliance with Government Regulations

As a purchaser, manufacturer, distributor, marketer, and advertiser of food products, our operations are subject to extensive regulation by various federal government agencies, including the U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA), the USDA and the Federal Trade Commission (FTC), as well as state and local agencies, with respect to production processes, product attributes, packaging, labeling, storage and distribution. Under various statutes and regulations, these agencies prescribe requirements and establish standards for the distribution, safety, purity and labeling of food products. In addition, our operations are subject to certain employment health and safety regulations, including those issued under the Occupational Safety and Health Act (OSHA). Our packinghouse facilities and products are subject to periodic inspection by federal, state and local authorities, including the FDA and the California Department of Food and Agriculture (CFDA), which oversees weights & measures compliance at our California facilities. All of our US facilities are also in compliance with the FDA's Food Safety Modernization Act (FSMA). In addition, our operations in Mexico are subject to Mexican regulations through the SAGARPA.

As a large importer of perishable products in the US, Calavo was an early adopter of the U.S. Customs & Border Protection's C-TPAT certification programs for monitoring and expediting all imports to the US.

As a purchaser and manufacturer of perishable agricultural commodities, we are subject to, and compliant with, USDA's Perishable Agricultural Commodities Act. Certain agricultural commodities sold by Calavo are subject to additional specific government acts or regulations, including the Hass Avocado Promotion, Research and Information Act of 2000 for our avocados and the federal suspension agreement guidelines which govern tomato imports to the US.

As a result of our agricultural and food processing activities, we are subject to numerous environmental laws and regulations. These laws and regulations govern the treatment, handling, storage and disposal of materials and waste and the remediation of contaminated properties.

We seek to comply at all times with all such laws and regulations and to obtain any necessary permits and licenses, and we are not aware of any instances of material non-compliance. We believe our facilities and practices are sufficient to maintain compliance with applicable governmental laws, regulations, permits and licenses.

Employees

As of October 31, 2022, we had 3,266 employees, of which 1,464 were located in the United States and 1,802 were located in Mexico. We do not have a significant number of United States employees covered by a collective bargaining agreement. Approximately 1,600 of Calavo's Mexican employees are represented by a union. We consider the relationship with our employees to be good and we have never experienced a significant work stoppage.

The following is a summary of the number of "salaried" and "hourly" employees as of October 31, 2022.

<u>Location</u>	<u>Salaried</u>	<u>Hourly</u>	<u>Total</u>
United States	331	1,133	1,464
Mexico	217	1,585	1,802
TOTAL	<u>548</u>	<u>2,718</u>	<u>3,266</u>

Item 1A. Risk Factors

You should carefully consider the following risks and other information in this Form 10-K. Any of the following risks could materially and adversely affect our results of operations or financial condition. The following risk factors should be read in conjunction with Part II, Item 7, "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations" and the Consolidated Financial Statements and related notes in Part II, Item 8, "Financial Statements and Supplementary Data" of this Form 10-K.

Business and Operational Risks

The COVID-19 pandemic and resulting worldwide economic conditions adversely affected, and may continue to adversely affect, our business operations, financial condition, results of operations, and cash flows.

Manufacturing and Supply Chain Disruption

Outbreaks of contagious diseases, including the ongoing COVID-19 outbreak and pandemic, and other adverse public health developments in countries and states where we operate, have had and may continue to have an adverse effect on our business and financial condition, as well as cause operational challenges in the manufacturing of our products and the operation of the related supply chains supporting our ability to deliver our products to the consumer. These effects include a potential negative impact on the availability of our key personnel; disruptions of our facilities or facilities of our members, business partners, customers, suppliers, third-party service providers or other vendors; and interruption of domestic and global supply chains, distribution channels, liquidity and capital or financial markets. Restrictions on or disruptions of transportation, border controls and closures, and other impacts on domestic and global supply chains and distribution channels could increase our costs for raw materials and commodity costs, increase demand for raw materials and commodities from competing purchasers, limit our ability to meet customer demand or otherwise have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, results of operation or cash flows.

Costs to Confront the COVID-19 Pandemic

We have incurred and may in the future incur increased costs related to overtime and sick pay, government mandated employee leave related to pandemic conditions, incremental pay for working under challenging conditions, temporary employees, temporary facility closures, sanitizing the work environment, and overall increased safety measures. We have implemented health and safety measures to protect our employees and will continue to take precautionary measures to help minimize the risk of COVID-19 to our employees. Some of these precautionary measures, and similar precautionary measures that we may take in the future, may result in additional costs. Our operating results may be adversely affected if we fail to adequately manage these costs or if we experience significant unexpected costs in the future.

The ultimate impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on our operations and financial performance depends on many factors that are not within our control. If we are unable to successfully manage our business through the challenges and uncertainty created by the COVID-19 pandemic, our business and operating results could be materially adversely affected.

If the COVID-19 pandemic or other factors result in prolonged adverse impacts on our operating results, our goodwill and other intangible assets may be at risk of impairment.

We have significant goodwill and intangibles balances recorded with respect to our Prepared reporting unit, which we periodically review for impairment. These assets are sensitive to any significant changes in related results of operations of the underlying businesses. The COVID-19 pandemic has had adverse effects on the Prepared reporting unit, although no impairment of the related goodwill and intangibles balances has occurred during the year ended October 31, 2022. We cannot, however, predict the effects that any continued adverse conditions from the pandemic or other factors may have on the future impairment of these assets.

The recovery from the COVID-19 pandemic and the current economic climate are increasing labor costs, commodity costs and logistical costs, each of which has adversely affected our business operations and results of operations and may continue to do so in the future. Our efforts to raise prices may not be sufficient to offset these cost increases and may have other adverse effects.

We have experienced operational challenges in our production facilities and logistics networks, shortage of labor and impacts from increases in prices of petroleum-based products, packaging materials and commodities, all of which are increasing costs companywide.

In response to the inflationary costs described above, we have implemented price increases and may implement additional price increases in the future. Customers may not accept price increases or we may face competitive pressure that leads to price reductions for certain products.

Increases in interest rates could increase the cost of servicing our indebtedness and have an adverse effect on our results of operations, cash flows and stock price.

Our credit facility currently bears interest at a variable rate, which will generally change as interest rates change. We also have various leases, and may enter into future equipment leases, with costs that increase as interest rates increase. We bear the risk that the rates we are charged by our lenders and lessors will increase faster than the earnings and cash flow of our business, which could reduce profitability, adversely affect our ability to service our debt, or cause us to breach covenants contained in our credit agreement or leases, which could materially adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Increases in interest rates may also affect consumer purchasing behavior, including for our fresh and processed food products.

Additionally, the trading price of our common stock may be affected by the dividend yield on our common stock relative to market interest rates. When market interest rates rise, prospective purchasers of our common stock may expect a higher dividend yield. We may not be able to, or we may not choose to, provide a higher dividend yield in such instances. As a result, prospective purchasers may decide to purchase other securities rather than shares of our common stock, which would reduce the demand for, and potentially result in a decline in the market price of, shares of our common stock.

Due to the seasonality of the business, our revenue and operating results may vary from quarter to quarter.

Our earnings may be affected by seasonal factors, including:

- the availability, quality and price of raw materials (including, but not limited to fruit and vegetable inputs);
- the timing and effects of ripening and perishability;
- the ability to process perishable raw materials in a timely manner;
- the leveraging of certain fixed overhead costs during off-season months; and
- the impacts on consumer demand based on seasonal and holiday timing.

Our earnings are sensitive to fluctuations in market prices and demand for our products.

Excess supplies often cause severe price competition in our industry. Growing conditions in various parts of the world, particularly weather conditions such as rainfall, hailstorms, windstorms, floods, droughts, wildfires and freezes, as well as diseases and pests, are primary factors affecting market prices because of their influence on the supply and quality of product.

Fresh produce is highly perishable and generally must be brought to market and sold soon after harvest. The selling price received for each type of produce depends on factors such as the availability and quality of the produce item in the market and the availability and quality of competing types of produce.

In addition, general public perceptions regarding the quality, safety or health risks associated with particular food products could reduce demand and prices for some of our products. Food safety warnings, advisories, notices and recalls such as those administered by the FDA, CDC, other federal/state government agencies and/or suppliers of various agricultural products, could also reduce demand and/or prices for some of our products. To the extent that consumers stop purchasing products that we produce due to health, food safety or other reasons, and we are unable to modify our products or to develop products that satisfy new consumer preferences, there will be a decreased demand for our products.

Increases in commodity or raw product input costs, such as fuel, packaging, and paper, could adversely affect our operating results.

Many factors may affect the cost and supply of fresh produce, including external conditions, commodity market fluctuations, currency fluctuations, changes in governmental laws and regulations, the war in Ukraine or

conflict elsewhere, agricultural programs, severe and prolonged weather conditions and natural disasters. Increased costs for purchased fruit have in the past negatively impacted our operating results, and there can be no assurance that they will not adversely affect our operating results in the future.

The price of various commodities can affect our costs. Fuel and transportation cost is a significant component of the price of much of the produce that we purchase from growers, and there can be no assurance that we will be able to pass on to our customers any increased costs we incur in these respects.

The cost of paper is also significant to us as most of our products are packed in cardboard boxes. If the price of paper increases and we are not able to effectively pass these price increases along to our customers, then our operating income will decrease.

We depend on our infrastructure to have sufficient capacity to handle our annual production needs.

Our infrastructure has sufficient capacity for our production needs, including investments we expect to make to facilitate growth, but if we lose machinery or facilities due to natural disasters or mechanical failure, we may not be able to operate at a sufficient capacity to meet our production needs and we may incur significant costs or delays in any effort to restore lost capacity. This could have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations, and financial condition.

Failure to optimize our supply chain or disruption of our supply chain could have an adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

In coordination with our suppliers, our ability to make, move and sell products is critical to our success. Our inability to maintain sufficient internal production capacity or our inability to enter into co-packing agreements on terms that are beneficial to us could have an adverse effect on our business. Failure to adequately handle increasing production costs and complexity, turnover of manufacturing personnel, or production capability and efficiency issues could materially impact our ability to produce our products in a cost-effective manner and meet customer demand.

Additionally, damage or disruption to our collective manufacturing or distribution capabilities resulting from weather, any potential effects of climate change, natural disaster, disease, crop spoilage, fire or explosion, terrorism, organized crime, pandemics, strikes, repairs or enhancements at our facilities, or other reasons, could impair our ability to manufacture or sell our products. Failure to take adequate steps to mitigate the likelihood or potential impact of such events, or to effectively manage such events if they occur, could adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations, and may require additional resources to restore our supply chain.

Disruption of the supply or reliability of transportation services and/or significant increases in the cost of these services could impact our operating income.

We use multiple forms of transportation to bring our products to market, including truck, ocean, and air-cargo. Disruption to the timely supply of these services or dramatic increases in the cost of these services for any reason including availability of fuel for such services, labor disputes, governmental regulation, or governmental restrictions limiting specific forms of transportation could have an adverse effect on our ability to serve our customers and could have an adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

The acquisition of other businesses could pose risks to our operating income.

We intend to review acquisition prospects that would complement our business. While we are not currently a party to any definitive agreement with respect to any acquisitions, we may acquire other businesses in the future. Future acquisitions by us could result in accounting charges, potentially dilutive issuances of equity securities, and increased debt and contingent liabilities, any of which could have a material adverse effect on our business and the market price of our common stock. Acquisitions involve numerous risks, including the integration of the acquired operations, diversion of management's attention to other business concerns, risks of entering markets in which we have limited prior experience, and the potential loss of key employees of acquired organizations. We may be unable to successfully integrate businesses or the personnel of any business that might

be acquired in the future, and our failure to do so could have a material adverse effect on our business and on the market price of our common stock. Management's attention, or other resources, may be diverted if we fail to successfully complete or integrate business combination and investment transactions that further our strategic objectives.

System security risks, data protection breaches, cyber-attacks and systems integration issues could disrupt our internal operations or services provided to customers, and any such disruption could reduce our expected revenue, increase our expenses, damage our reputation and adversely affect our stock price.

Experienced computer programmers and hackers may be able to penetrate our network security and misappropriate or compromise our confidential information or that of third parties, create system disruptions or cause shutdowns. For example, in 2019, certain of our computer systems became encrypted by ransomware, which prevented them from operating for a time. Computer programmers and hackers also may be able to develop and deploy viruses, worms, and other malicious software programs that attack our systems or otherwise exploit any security vulnerabilities of our systems. In addition, sophisticated hardware and operating system software and applications that we procure from third parties may contain defects in design or manufacture, including "bugs" and other problems that could unexpectedly interfere with the operation of the system. The costs to us to eliminate or alleviate cyber or other security problems, bugs, viruses, worms, malicious software programs and security vulnerabilities could be significant, and our efforts to address these problems may not be successful and could result in interruptions, delays, cessation of service and loss of existing or potential customers that may impede our sales, manufacturing, distribution or other critical functions. We carry insurance, including cyber insurance, commensurate with our size and the nature of our operations, although there is no certainty that such insurance will in all cases be sufficient to fully reimburse us for all losses incurred in connection with the occurrence of any of these system security risks, data protection breaches, cyber-attacks or other events.

Portions of our IT infrastructure may also experience interruptions, delays or cessations of service, or produce errors in connection with systems integration or migration work that takes place from time to time. We may not be successful in implementing new systems and transitioning data, which could cause business disruptions and be more expensive, time consuming, disruptive and resource-intensive. Such disruptions could adversely impact our ability to fulfill orders and interrupt other processes.

The loss of one or more of our largest customers, or a reduction in the level of purchases made by these customers, could negatively impact our sales and profits.

Sales to Kroger, Trader Joes, and Wal-mart, our largest customers, amounted to approximately 15% , 11% and 10% of our total net sales in 2022. We expect that a significant portion of our revenues will continue to be derived from a relatively small number of customers. We believe these customers make purchase decisions based on a combination of price, product quality, consumer demand, customer service performance, desired inventory levels and other factors that may be important to them at the time the purchase decisions are made. Changes in our customers' strategies or purchasing patterns, including a reduction in the number of brands they carry, may adversely affect our sales. Additionally, our customers may face financial or other difficulties which may impact their operations and cause them to reduce their level of purchases from us, which could adversely affect our results of operations. Customers also may respond to any price increase that we may implement by reducing their purchases from us, resulting in reduced sales of our products. If sales of our products to one or more of our largest customers are reduced, this reduction may have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, and results of operations. Any bankruptcy or other business disruption involving one of our significant customers also could adversely affect our results of operations.

We may not be successful in achieving targeted savings and efficiencies from cost reduction initiatives and related strategic initiatives, including Project Uno.

During the third quarter of 2021, we launched Project Uno, a strategic set of initiatives that seeks to identify areas of operating efficiencies and cost savings to expand profit margins, cash flow and return on invested capital. We have undertaken multiple productivity and transformation initiatives, including (1) closure and transfer of certain facilities, (2) implementing broader supply chain operational improvements, (3) integrating our commercial, logistics, IT, procurement and accounting functions across the three divisions, (4) product

rationalization initiatives which are aimed at eliminating unprofitable or slow moving SKUs and (5) outsourcing certain functions in our North American business to third-party service providers and the associated implementation of new procurement technology solutions.

We may not be successful in fully implementing our productivity plans or realizing our anticipated savings and efficiencies, including potentially as a result of factors outside our control. If we are unable to fully realize the anticipated savings and efficiencies of our cost reduction initiatives and related strategic initiatives, including Project Uno, our profitability may be materially and adversely impacted.

Holders of our common stock may not receive the level of dividends provided for in our dividend policy or any dividends at all.

Dividend payments are not mandatory or guaranteed and holders of our common stock do not have any legal right to receive, or require us to pay, dividends. Our Board of Directors may, in its sole discretion, decrease the level of dividends provided for in our dividend policy or entirely discontinue the payment of dividends. Future dividends with respect to shares of our capital stock, if any, depend on, among other things, our results of operations, cash requirements, financial condition, contractual restrictions (including restrictions in our credit agreement), business opportunities, provisions of applicable law (including certain provisions of the California Corporations Code) and other factors that our board of directors may deem relevant.

If our cash flows from operating activities were to fall below our minimum expectations (or if our assumptions as to capital expenditures or interest expense were too low or our assumptions as to the sufficiency of our credit facility were to prove incorrect), we may need to either reduce or eliminate dividends.

We have in the past had and may in the future incur substantial indebtedness which could restrict our ability to pay dividends and impact our financing options and liquidity position.

Our ability to pay dividends is subject to restrictions contained in the instruments governing our indebtedness. Additionally, although our credit agreement contains covenants that restrict our ability to incur debt, as long as we meet these covenants, we will be able to incur additional indebtedness. The degree to which we are leveraged on a consolidated basis could have important consequences to the holders of our securities, including:

- our ability in the future to obtain additional financing for working capital, capital expenditures or acquisitions may be limited;
- we may not be able to refinance our indebtedness on terms acceptable to us or at all;
- a significant portion of our cash flow may be dedicated to the payment of interest on our indebtedness, thereby reducing funds available for operations, capital expenditures, acquisitions and/or dividends on our common stock; and
- we may be more vulnerable to economic downturns and be limited in our ability to withstand competitive pressures.

Human Capital Risks

We have recently transitioned new personnel into executive leadership positions and our future success will depend in part on our ability to manage this transition successfully. Management and key personnel changes may disrupt our operations, and we may have difficulty attracting and retaining qualified replacements.

We have experienced changes in management and other key personnel in critical functions across our organization, including our chief executive officer and our chief financial officer. Changes in management and other key personnel have the potential to disrupt our business, and any such disruption could adversely affect our operations, programs, growth, financial condition and results of operations. Further, new members of management may have different perspectives on programs and opportunities for our business, which may cause us to focus on new business opportunities or reduce or change emphasis on our existing business programs.

Our success is dependent upon our ability to attract and retain qualified management and key personnel in a highly competitive environment. Qualified individuals are in high demand, and we may incur significant costs to attract them, particularly at the executive level. We may face difficulty in attracting, retaining and compensating key talent for a number of reasons, including competitive market conditions and the need to align the vision of

a new executive team with our Board's vision for our Company. We cannot assure you that we will be able to hire or retain the personnel necessary to achieve our strategic vision, that personnel we do recruit will be successful or that the loss of any such personnel will not have a material impact on our financial condition and results of operations.

Replacing departing executives can involve organizational disruption and uncertainty. If we fail to manage this transition successfully, we could experience significant delays or difficulty in the achievement of our development and strategic objectives and our business, financial condition and results of operations could be materially and adversely harmed.

A continued shortage of qualified labor could negatively affect our business and materially reduce earnings.

We have experienced shortages of qualified labor across our operations. Participants in our supply chain have also experienced shortages of qualified labor. The future success of our operations, including the achievement of our strategic objectives, depends on our ability, and the ability of third parties on which we rely to supply and to deliver our products, to identify, recruit, develop and retain qualified and talented individuals. As a result, any shortage of qualified labor could significantly adversely affect our business. Employee recruitment, development and retention efforts that we or such third parties undertake may not be successful, which could result in a shortage of qualified individuals in future periods. Any such shortage could decrease our ability to effectively produce and deliver our products and to achieve our strategic objectives. Such a shortage would also likely lead to higher wages for employees (or higher costs to purchase the services of such third parties) and a corresponding reduction in our results of operations. In the current operating environment, we are experiencing a shortage of qualified labor in certain geographies, particularly with plant production workers, resulting in increased costs from certain temporary wage actions, such as hiring and referral and retention bonus program. A continuation of such shortages for a prolonged period of time could have a material adverse effect on our results of operations.

A portion of our workforce is unionized and labor disruptions could decrease our profitability.

While we believe that our relations with our employees and labor unions are good, we cannot ensure that we will be able to negotiate collective bargaining agreements on favorable terms, or at all, and without production interruptions, including labor stoppages. A prolonged labor dispute, which could include a work stoppage, could have a material adverse effect on the portion of our business affected by the dispute, which could impact our business, results of operations and financial condition.

We rely on co-packers for a portion of our production needs.

We utilize high-quality co-packers to produce a portion of our retail and foodservice products. If we are unable to utilize quality co-packers effectively, we may not be able to meet our production needs for our expected growth. Similar, if an existing co-packer is no longer able or willing to produce products for us, there are no assurances that we will be able to immediately replace them with our own production capacity or that of another co-packer operating in the same region and at the same level of quality. We closely monitor and audit the quality of our co-packers; and our co-packers are required to maintain insurance. We, however, remain subject to risks related to the production of fresh and processed foods.

Industry Risks

We are subject to increasing competition that may adversely affect our operating results.

The fresh produce and prepared food markets in which we operate are highly competitive. Each of our businesses is subject to competitive pressures, including the following:

- The market for avocados is impacted by an increasing volume of foreign grown avocados being imported into the United States. Recently, there have been significant plantings of avocados in Mexico, Chile, the Dominican Republic, Peru, Colombia and other parts of the world, which have had, and will continue to have, the effect of increasing the volume of foreign grown avocados entering the United States market. Increased supply could put downward pressure on the market price for avocados and also lead to a broader number of marketing and distribution competitors if we are unable to process sufficient supply to maintain our market share.

- We are subject to competition from other avocado handlers. If we are unable to consistently pay growers a competitive price for their avocados, these growers may choose to have their avocados marketed by alternate handlers.
- Mexican sourced avocados and perishable food products are impacted by competitors operating in Mexico. Generally, handlers of Mexican grown avocados operate facilities that are substantially smaller than our facility in Uruapan, Mexico. If we are unable to pack and market a sufficient volume of Mexican grown avocados, smaller handlers will have a lower per unit cost and be able to offer Mexican avocados at a more competitive price to our customers.
- The fresh-cut produce market is highly fragmented and we compete with a variety of national, regional and local manufacturers and distributors of fresh-cut produce in the geographies that we serve. These competitors include both branded and non-branded producers, as well as certain retailers' own in-house fresh-cut operations. To compete successfully, we must be able to strategically source a wide array of fresh produce and prepared food items of uniformly high quality and sell and distribute it on a timely and regular basis. The overall availability and quality of produce items that we purchase for processing can have a meaningful impact on sales and profitability of our Prepared reporting unit. Additionally, the short-shelf life nature of these products makes this business highly localized and our success is often related to our ability to manufacture those products within close proximity to our customers' locations.

A recall of our products could have a material adverse effect on our business. In addition, we may be subject to significant liability claims should the consumption of any of our products cause injury, illness or death.

The sale of food products for human consumption involves the risk of injury to consumers. Such injuries may result from tampering by unauthorized third parties, product contamination or spoilage, including the presence of foreign objects, substances, chemicals, other agents, or residues introduced during the growing, storage, handling or transportation phases. While we are subject to governmental inspection and regulations and believe our facilities comply in all material respects with all applicable laws and regulations, we cannot be sure that consumption of our products will not cause a health-related illness in the future or that we will not be subject to claims or lawsuits relating to such matters. Even if a product liability claim is unsuccessful or is not fully pursued, the negative publicity surrounding any assertion that our products caused illness or injury could adversely affect our reputation with existing and potential customers and our corporate and brand image.

We and our growers are subject to the risks that are inherent in farming.

Our results of operations may be adversely affected by numerous factors over which we have little or no control and that are inherent in farming, including reductions in the market prices for our products, adverse weather (including but not limited to drought, high winds, earthquakes and/or wildfire) and growing conditions, pest and disease problems, and new government regulations regarding farming and the marketing of agricultural products.

Demand for our products is subject to changing consumer preferences.

Consumer preferences for particular food products are subject to fluctuations over time. Our ability to market and sell our products successfully depends in part on our ability to identify changing consumer preferences and respond to those changes by offering products that appeal broadly to consumers in light of current demands. Shifts in consumer preferences that can impact demand for our products at any given time can result from a number of factors, including dietary trends, attention to particular nutritional aspects of our products, concerns regarding the health effects of particular ingredients, attention given to ingredient sourcing practices and general public perception of food safety risks. Consumer demand for our products also may be impacted by any public commentary that consumers or certain regulatory bodies (including federal or state agencies involved in monitoring food safety) may make regarding our products or similar products. Consumer demand for our products also may be impacted by changes in the level of advertising or promotional support that are employed by (i) us, (ii) our retail/foodservice customers, or (iii) relevant industry groups or third parties that provide competing products. If consumer preferences trend negatively with respect to any one or more of our products, our sales volumes may decline as a result.

Regulatory and Related Risks

Environmental and other regulation of our business, including potential climate change regulation, could adversely impact us by increasing our production cost or restricting our ability to import certain products into the United States.

Climate change could increase both the frequency and severity of natural disasters that may affect our business operations. Moreover, there has been a broad range of proposed and promulgated state, national and international regulation aimed at reducing the effects of climate change. Such regulations apply or could apply in countries where we have interests or could have interests in the future. In the United States, there is a significant possibility that some form of regulation will be enacted at the federal level to address the effects of climate change. Such regulation could take several forms that could result in additional costs in the form of taxes, the restriction of output, investments of capital to maintain compliance with laws and regulations, or required acquisition or trading of emission allowances. Climate change regulation continues to evolve, and it is not possible to accurately estimate either a timetable for implementation or our future compliance costs relating to implementation.

Increased legislative, regulatory and public scrutiny on environmental, social, and corporate governance (“ESG”) issues including potential litigation involving our ESG practices or disclosures may adversely affect our business, and results of operations.

A number of companies have been subject to private litigation and governmental action involving a diverse set of claims ranging from allegedly false environmental compliance and “sustainability” disclosures, social issues such as modern slavery in supply chains, and governance issues involving corporate audits and reporting. Like many companies, we publish an annual sustainability report covering topics including energy and emissions, fair labor, and sustainable agriculture. While we believe the disclosures in our sustainability reports and elsewhere concerning ESG are accurate, we could still be subject to litigation involving ESG claims. Such litigation, even if without merit, could negatively impact our reputation, take management time and attention away from other company business, require changes in operations and/or adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations. In addition, the actions of growers and other industry partners on ESG matters could negatively impact our reputation or involve us in legal or regulatory proceedings concerning their conduct.

Unanticipated changes in U.S. or international tax provisions, the adoption of new tax legislation or exposure to additional tax liabilities could affect our financial performance.

We are subject to taxes in the U.S. and Mexico. Due to economic and political conditions, tax rates in various jurisdictions may be subject to significant change. Our effective tax rates could be affected by changes in the mix of earnings in countries with differing statutory tax rates, changes in the valuation of deferred tax assets and liabilities, or changes in tax laws or their interpretation.

We are also subject to the examination of our tax returns and other tax matters by the U.S. Internal Revenue Service, the Servicio de Administracion Tributaria in Mexico (the “SAT”) and other tax authorities. We regularly assess the likelihood of an adverse outcome resulting from these examinations to determine the adequacy of our provision for taxes. There can be no assurance that we will accurately predict the outcomes of any audits, and the amounts ultimately paid upon resolution of audits could be materially different from the amounts previously included in our income tax expense and therefore could have a material impact on our tax provision, net income and cash flows. If our effective tax rates were to increase, or if the ultimate determination of our taxes owed is for an amount in excess of amounts previously accrued, our financial condition, operating results and cash flows could be adversely affected.

Our dispute with Mexican tax authorities related to the 2013 Tax Assessment may have a material adverse effect on our results of operations and financial position.

In July 2018, a local office of the SAT issued a final tax assessment (the “2013 Assessment”) totaling approximately \$2.6 billion Mexican pesos (which includes annual adjustments for inflation, and equals approx. \$131.3 million USD at October 31, 2022) related to a fiscal 2013 tax audit. This amount has been adjusted for inflation as of October 31, 2022 to the amount of \$3 billion Mexican pesos (approx. \$151.5 million USD). Additionally, the tax authorities have determined that we owe our employees profit-sharing liability, totaling

approximately \$118 million Mexican pesos (approx. \$6.0 million USD at October 31, 2022). In August 2018, we filed an administrative appeal (the “Administrative Appeal”) on the 2013 Assessment, appealing our case to the SAT’s Legal Administration in Michoacan.

On June 25, 2021, we became aware that the Administrative Appeal had been resolved against CDM on March 12, 2021, and that CDM had allegedly failed to timely respond to and challenge the SAT’s notification of such resolution, therefore rendering the 2013 Assessment as definitive. In addition, the SAT placed liens on the fixed assets of CDM, with a net book value of approximately \$26 million USD, and on bank accounts of CDM totaling approximately \$1 million USD in order to guaranty the 2013 Assessment. As of October 31, 2022 all liens have been removed from the assets of CDM as a result of a Court ruling in favor of CDM. CDM accordingly received access to its bank accounts in November 2022.

We have taken measures to vigorously defend our position that the 2013 Assessment is without merit and we have court rulings in favor of CDM, including a Court resolution from the Tax Court ordering the SAT to accept an Administrative Guaranty and remove all liens. We have filed an Annulment Suit (the “Suit”) with the Federal Tax Court, which among other things, contends that the notifications made by the SAT to CDM and its designated advisors of the resolution of the Administrative Appeal in March 2021 was not legally communicated and asserts the same matters central to the Reconsideration as wrongly concluded in the resolution of the Administrative Appeal. We cannot assure you that any of these measures will be successful or that we will be able to settle the 2013 Assessment on terms acceptable to us or at all. Such outcomes could have a material adverse effect on our results of operations and financial condition which could result in an event of default under our credit facility and the acceleration of indebtedness under such facility. Further, we cannot assure you that the provision for this matter in our financial statements will be adequate to fund any settlement we may ultimately enter into or any amount of taxes.

Our dispute with the Mexican tax authorities related to taxes receivable may have a material adverse effect on our results of operations and financial position.

As of October 31, 2022, and October 31, 2021, CDM IVA receivables totaled \$43.6 million (865.4 million Mexican pesos) and \$37.5 million (762.1 million Mexican pesos). Historically, CDM received IVA refund payments from the Mexican tax authorities on a timely basis. Beginning in fiscal 2014 and continuing into fiscal 2022, the tax authorities began objecting to refund requests and supporting documentation that had previously been deemed acceptable to process a refund. Additionally, they are also questioning the refunds requested attributable to IVA paid to certain suppliers that allegedly did not fulfill their own tax obligations. We believe these factors and others have contributed to delays in the processing of IVA claims by the Mexican tax authorities. Currently, we are in the process of collecting such balances primarily through regular administrative processes, but these amounts may ultimately need to be recovered through Administrative Appeals and/or other legal means. For further details on this matter, see Note 15 in the consolidated financial statements.

We believe that our operations in Mexico are properly documented and our internationally recognized tax advisors believe that there are legal grounds to prevail in collecting the corresponding IVA amounts. Therefore, we believe that it is probable that the Mexican tax authorities will ultimately authorize the refund of the corresponding IVA amounts. However, there is no assurance that we will collect the full amount reflected in our financial statements.

We are subject to possible changing USDA and FDA regulations which govern the importation of foreign avocados into the United States and the processing of processed avocado products.

The USDA has established, and continues to modify, regulations governing the importation of avocados into the United States. Our permits that allow us to import foreign-sourced avocados into the United States generally are contingent on our compliance with these regulations. Our results of operations may be adversely affected if we are unable to comply with existing and modified regulations and are unable to secure avocado import permits in the future.

The FDA establishes, and continues to modify, regulations governing the production of processed avocado products, such as the new Food Safety Modernization Act, which implements mandatory preventive controls for food facilities and compliance with mandatory produce safety standards. Our results of operations may be adversely affected if we are unable to comply with these existing and modified regulations. Such failures could also cause reputational damage to our business.

International Risks

We work with international third-party suppliers and partners, and our financial results could suffer due to unfavorable international events or regulations.

We conduct a substantial amount of business with growers and customers who are located outside the United States. We purchase avocados from foreign growers and packers, sell fresh avocados and processed avocado products to foreign customers, and operate packinghouses and a processing plant in Mexico. In recent years, there has been an increase in organized crime in Mexico. This has not had a significant impact on our operations, but this does increase the risk of doing business in Mexico. We are also subject to regulations imposed by the Mexican government, and also to examinations by the Mexican tax authorities. Significant changes to these government regulations and to assessments by the Mexican tax authorities can have a negative impact on our operations and operating results in Mexico. For additional information about our Mexican sourced fruit, see the “Business” section included in this Annual Report.

Our current international operations are subject to a number of inherent risks, including:

- Local economic and political conditions, including disruptions in supply, labor, transportation (the transport of consumer goods), trading and capital markets;
- Restrictive U.S. and foreign governmental actions, such as restrictions on transfers of funds and trade protection measures, including import/export duties and quotas and customs duties and tariffs; and
- Changes in legal or regulatory requirements affecting foreign investment, loans, taxes (including value-added taxes), imports, and exports.

Currency exchange fluctuations may impact the results of our operations.

Currency exchange rate fluctuations, depending upon the nature of the changes, may make our domestic-sourced products more expensive compared to foreign grown products or may increase our cost of obtaining foreign-sourced products. These foreign currency fluctuations also affect the ultimate realization of foreign currency denominated assets and liabilities in US dollar terms. While hedging instruments may help reduce the volatility associated with currency rate changes, hedging instruments may not be readily available, may be too expensive or may be ineffective for the respective reduction in volatility desired. To date, the Company has not hedged against foreign currency exposure and we may not hedge against foreign currency exposure in the future, which could increase our susceptibility to foreign currency fluctuations.

Financial Risks

Our ability to raise capital in the future may be limited, and our failure to raise capital when needed could prevent us from executing our growth strategy.

The timing and amount of our working capital and capital expenditure requirements may vary significantly depending on many factors, including:

- Market acceptance of our products; and
- The existence of opportunities for expansion.

If our capital resources are not sufficient to satisfy our liquidity needs, we may seek to sell additional equity or obtain additional debt financing. The sale of additional equity would result in dilution to our shareholders. Additional debt would result in increased expenses and could result in covenants that would restrict our operations. We may not be able to obtain additional financing, if required, in amounts or on terms acceptable to us, or at all.

We are subject to restrictive debt covenants and other requirements related to our debt that limit our business flexibility by imposing operating and financial restrictions on our operations.

The agreements governing our indebtedness impose significant operating and financial restrictions on us. These restrictions prohibit or limit, among other things:

- the incurrence of additional indebtedness;
- a number of restricted payments, including investments;

- specified sales of assets;
- specified transactions with affiliates;
- the creation of certain types of liens;
- consolidations, mergers and transfers of all or substantially all of our assets.

Our credit agreement requires us to maintain specified financial ratios and satisfy financial condition tests, including, without limitation, a consolidated leverage ratio and a consolidated fixed charge coverage ratio.

Our ability to comply with the ratios or tests may be affected by events beyond our control, including prevailing economic, financial and industry conditions. A breach of any of these covenants, or failure to meet or maintain ratios or tests could result in a default under our credit agreement. Certain events of default under our credit agreement would prohibit us from paying dividends on our common stock. In addition, upon the occurrence of an event of default under our credit agreement, the lenders could elect to declare all amounts outstanding under the credit agreement, together with accrued interest, to be immediately due and payable. If we were unable to repay those amounts, the credit agreement lenders could proceed against the security granted to them to secure that indebtedness. If the lenders accelerate the payment of the indebtedness, our assets may not be sufficient to repay in full this indebtedness and our other indebtedness.

Further, we were previously not in compliance with certain covenants regarding financial ratios and tests contained in our credit agreement. As a result, we entered into amendments of such credit agreement that waived our noncompliance with such covenants and amended the financial covenants required. See Note 6 to our consolidated financial statements. Currently we are in compliance with such financial covenants and expect to remain in compliance.

Our ownership in unconsolidated subsidiaries, our loans/notes or advances to unconsolidated subsidiaries and other future debt or equity investments that we may make in unconsolidated subsidiaries, present risks and challenges that could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial position and results of operations.

Income/(loss) from unconsolidated entities includes our allocation of earnings or losses from our investments in Don Memo. We do not control the operations of these investments, and our allocation of potential income or loss can increase or decrease our overall profitability significantly.

Any loans/notes or advances that we make to unconsolidated entities (such as the existing advances to Don Memo) may at some point in the future be deemed uncollectible and as such may materially and negatively impact our financial results in the period such determination is made. As noted earlier, we do not control the operations of Don Memo, and their future operating performance and/or their future ability to raise capital from other third parties could negatively impact our ability to collect on our loans/notes or advances.

General Risks

The value of our common stock may be adversely affected by market volatility and our common stock price has fluctuated and may continue to fluctuate, which may make future prices of our common stock difficult to predict.

Investors should not rely on recent or historical trends to predict future stock prices, financial condition, results of operations or cash flows. Our common stock price, like that of other companies, can be volatile and can be affected by many factors, including:

- Our operating and financial performance and prospects;
- Announcements and public SEC filings we make about our business, financial performance and prospects;
- Announcements our customers or competitors make regarding their business, financial performance and prospects;
- Short-interest in our common stock, which may be significant from time-to-time;
- The depth and liquidity of the market for our common stock;
- Investor perception of us and the industry and markets in which we operate;
- Our inclusion in, or removal from, any equity market indices;

- Changes in earnings estimates or buy/sell recommendations by analysts;
- Whether or not we meet earnings estimates of analysts who follow our Company;
- Competitors in common markets; and
- General financial, domestic, international, economic, industry and other market trends or conditions.

Our performance may be impacted by general economic conditions or an economic downturn.

An overall decline in economic activity could adversely impact our business and financial results. Economic uncertainty may reduce consumer spending as consumers make decisions on what to include in their food budgets. This could also result in a shift in consumer preference. Shifts in consumer spending could result in increased pressure from competitors or customers that may require us to increase promotional spending or reduce the prices of some of our products and/or limit our ability to increase or maintain prices, which could lower our revenue and profitability. Instability in financial markets may impact our ability, or increase the cost, to enter into new credit agreements in the future. Additionally, it may weaken the ability of our customers, suppliers, third-party distributors, banks, insurance companies and other business partners to perform their obligations in the normal course of business, which could expose us to losses or disrupt the supply of inputs we rely upon to conduct our business. If one or more of our key business partners fail to perform as expected or contracted for any reason, our business could be negatively impacted.

Our insurance policies may not adequately protect us from liability or may negatively impact our financial condition and results of operations due to increasing costs.

While we believe that the extent of our insurance coverage is consistent with industry practice, such coverage does not cover all losses we may incur, even in areas for which we have coverage. Our insurance policies are subject to coverage exclusions, deductibles and caps, and any claim we make under our insurance policies may be subject to such limitations. Any claim we make may not be honored fully, in a timely manner, or at all, and we may not have purchased sufficient insurance to cover all losses incurred. If we were to incur substantial liabilities or if our business operations were interrupted for a substantial period of time, we could incur costs and suffer losses. Additionally, in the future, insurance coverage may not be available to us at commercially acceptable premiums, or at all.

Item 1B. Unresolved Staff Comments

None.

Item 2. Properties

We lease our corporate headquarters building from Limoneira, which building is located in Santa Paula, California. In addition, we lease a corporate office in Rancho Cordova, California. We have numerous facilities throughout the United States and three facilities in Mexico. See the following table for a summary of our locations:

United States Locations:

Packinghouses:

<u>Leased or Owned:</u>	<u>City</u>	<u>State</u>	<u>Description</u>
Owned	Santa Paula	California	Primarily handles fresh avocados. The facility was purchased in 1955 and has been improved in capacity and efficiency since then. We believe that the annual capacity of this facility will be sufficient to handle its forecasted annual production needs.
Leased	Temecula	California	Primarily ripens, sorts, packs and ships fresh avocados. We sort and pack certain other fresh products as well. We sold this facility in 2019 and leased back a portion of it.

Operating and Distributing Facilities:

<u>Leased or Owned:</u>	<u>City</u>	<u>State</u>	<u>Description</u>
Owned	Santa Paula	California	Primarily ripens, sorts, packs and ships fresh avocados. We sort and pack certain other fresh products as well. We believe that the annual capacity of this facility will be sufficient to pack and ripen, if necessary, its expected annual volume of avocados and other fresh products delivered to us.
Leased	Swedesboro	New Jersey	Primarily ripens, sorts, packs, and ships avocados. Additionally, it also serves to store and ship certain other fresh products, as well as prepared foods and prepared guacamole products. We believe that the annual capacity of this facility will be sufficient to handle its forecasted annual production needs.
Leased	Garland	Texas	Primarily ripens, sorts, packs and ships fresh avocados. Additionally, it also serves to store and ship prepared guacamole products as well. We believe that the annual capacity of this facility will be sufficient to handle its forecasted annual production needs.
Leased	Green Cove Springs	Florida	Primarily ripens, sorts, packs and ships fresh avocados and stores and ships prepared guacamole. We believe that the annual capacity of this facility will be sufficient to handle its forecasted annual production needs. In November 2021, we have ceased operations in the Prepared products portion of this facility. See Note 18 in consolidated financial statements.
Leased	Hilo	Hawaii	Primarily sorts, packs, and ships papayas. We believe that the annual capacity will be sufficient to handle its forecasted annual production needs.
Owned	Hilo	Hawaii	Primarily provides irradiation services for produce grown in Hawaii. We believe that the annual capacity will be sufficient to handle its forecasted annual production needs.

<u>Leased or Owned:</u>	<u>City</u>	<u>State</u>	<u>Description</u>
Leased	St. Paul	Minnesota	Calavo Salsa Lisa (CSL) facility that produces salsa. We believe that the annual capacity of this facility will be sufficient to handle its forecasted annual production needs.
Leased	Houston	Texas	Prepared products facility that primarily processes fresh-cut fruits and vegetables, and prepared foods. We believe that the annual capacity of this facility will be sufficient to handle its forecasted annual production needs.
Owned	Riverside	California	Prepared products facility that primarily processes fresh-cut fruits and vegetables, and prepared foods. We believe that the annual capacity of this facility will be sufficient to handle its forecasted annual production needs.
Leased	Sacramento	California	Prepared products facility that primarily processes fresh-cut fruits and vegetables, and prepared foods. We believe that the annual capacity of this facility will be sufficient to handle its forecasted annual production needs.
Leased	Clackamas	Oregon	Opened in the fourth quarter of fiscal 2019, this Prepared products facility primarily processes fresh-cut fruits and vegetables, and prepared foods. We believe that the annual capacity of this facility will be sufficient to handle its forecasted annual production needs.
Leased	Conley	Georgia	Opened in the third quarter of fiscal 2019, this Prepared products facility primarily processes fresh-cut fruits and vegetables, and prepared foods. We believe that the annual capacity of this facility will be sufficient to handle its forecasted annual production needs.

Mexico Locations:

Packinghouses and Processing Facility:

<u>Leased or Owned:</u>	<u>City</u>	<u>State</u>	<u>Description</u>
Owned	Uruapan	Michoacan	Our guacamole processing facility produces our guacamole products. We believe that the annual capacity of this facility will be sufficient to handle its forecasted annual production needs. See Note 7 to our consolidated financial statements
Owned	Uruapan	Michoacan	Primarily handles fresh avocados. The facility was built in 1985 and has been significantly and continually improved in capacity and efficiency since then. We believe that the annual capacity of this facility will be sufficient to process its forecasted annual production needs. See Note 7 to our consolidated financial statements
Owned	Ciudad Guzman	Jalisco	Opened in the third quarter of 2017, this facility primarily handles fresh avocados. We believe that the annual capacity of this facility will be sufficient to process its forecasted annual production needs.

Item 3. Legal Proceedings

See Note 7 of our consolidated financial statements for further information.

Item 4. Mine Safety Disclosures

Not applicable.

PART II

Item 5. Market for Registrant’s Common Equity, Related Stockholder Matters and Issuer Purchases of Equity Securities

Our common stock trades on The Nasdaq Global Select Market under the symbol “CVGW”.

The following tables set forth, for the periods indicated, the high and low sales prices per share of our common stock as reported on the Nasdaq Global Select Market.

<u>Fiscal 2022</u>	<u>High</u>	<u>Low</u>
First Quarter	\$44.56	\$37.00
Second Quarter	\$45.26	\$32.75
Third Quarter.	\$44.57	\$28.76
Fourth Quarter.	\$45.50	\$29.51
<u>Fiscal 2021</u>	<u>High</u>	<u>Low</u>
First Quarter	\$77.95	\$62.02
Second Quarter	\$85.40	\$71.58
Third Quarter.	\$80.06	\$55.65
Fourth Quarter.	\$57.76	\$33.25

Shareholders

As of November 30, 2022, there were 746 stockholders of record of our common stock.

Dividend Policy

Our dividend policy has historically provided for an annual dividend payment, as determined by the Board of Directors.

In November 2022, we announced that we will begin declaring and paying dividends quarterly rather than annually as had been our practice. On December 14, 2022, we paid a dividend of \$0.2875 per share, or an aggregate of \$5.2 million, to shareholders of record on November 16, 2022.

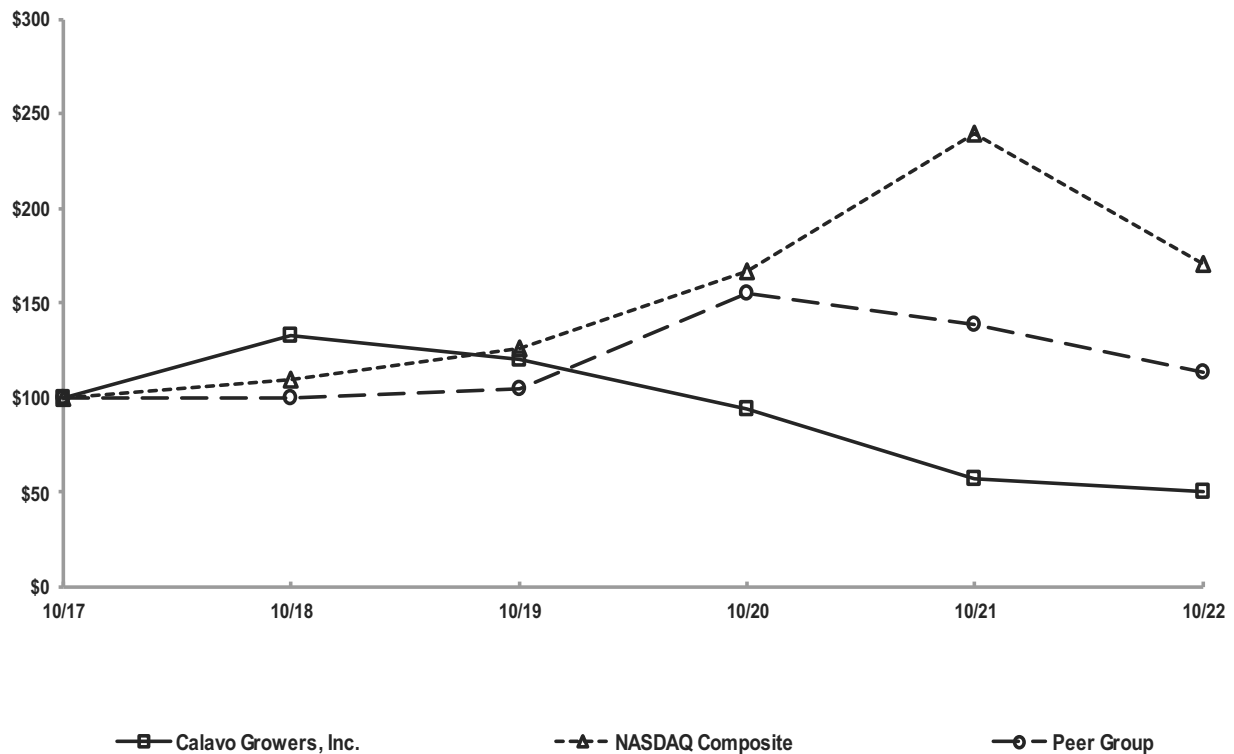
On October 29, 2021, we declared a cash dividend of \$1.15 per share. On December 3, 2021, we paid the aggregate amount of \$20.3 million to shareholders of record on November 12, 2021.

Shareholder Return Performance Graph

The following graph compares the performance of our common stock with the performance of the Nasdaq Market Index and a Peer Group of major diversified companies in our same industry for approximately the 60-month period beginning October 31, 2017 and ending October 31, 2022. In making this comparison, we have assumed an investment of \$100 in Calavo Growers, Inc. common stock, the Nasdaq Market Index, the Peer Group Index as of October 31, 2017. We have also assumed the reinvestment of all dividends. Our Peer Group Index includes the companies of: Andersons, Inc., B&G Foods, Inc., Boston Beer Company, Inc., Fresh Del Monte Produce, Inc., Hain Celestial Group, Inc., Hostess Brands, Inc., J&J Snack Foods, Corp., John B Sanfilippo & Son, Inc., and Landec, Corp.

COMPARISON OF 5 YEAR CUMULATIVE TOTAL RETURN*

Among Calavo Growers, Inc., the NASDAQ Composite Index, and a Peer Group



*\$100 invested on 10/31/17 in stock or index, including reinvestment of dividends.
Fiscal year ending October 31.

	10/17	10/18	10/19	10/20	10/21	10/22
Calavo Growers, Inc.	100.00	133.32	120.44	94.44	57.47	50.85
NASDAQ Composite	100.00	109.74	125.95	167.31	239.24	170.91
Peer Group	100.00	99.81	105.14	155.34	138.82	113.39

Item 6. RESERVED**Item 7. Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations**

You should read the following discussion and analysis of our financial condition and results of operations together with our consolidated financial statements and notes thereto that appear elsewhere in this Annual Report. This discussion and analysis contains forward-looking statements that involve risks, uncertainties, and assumptions. Actual results may differ materially from those anticipated in these forward-looking statements as a result of various factors, including, but not limited to, those presented under “Risks Related to Our Business” included in Item 1A and elsewhere in this Annual Report.

Overview

We are a leader in the distribution of avocados, guacamole products, and other perishable food products throughout the United States. Our expertise in marketing and distributing avocados, prepared avocado products, and other perishable foods allows us to deliver a wide array of fresh and prepared food products to retail grocery, foodservice, club stores, mass merchandisers, food distributors and wholesalers on a worldwide basis. We procure avocados from California, Mexico and other growing regions around the world. Through our various operating facilities, we (i) sort, pack, and/or ripen avocados, tomatoes and/or Hawaiian grown papayas, (ii) create, process and package a portfolio of healthy fresh foods including fresh-cut fruit and vegetables, and prepared foods including sandwiches, salads, parfaits and ready-to-eat snack items among other products and (iii) process and package guacamole and salsa. We distribute our products both domestically and internationally.

On April 13, 2022, we announced plans to reorganize our business into two reporting segments, Grown and Prepared. The management transition to operate as Grown and Prepared began at the start of the third quarter of 2022. The Grown segment consists of fresh avocados, tomatoes and papayas. The Prepared segment comprises all other products including fresh-cut fruits and vegetables, ready-to-eat sandwiches, wraps, salads and snacks, guacamole, and salsa sold at retail and food service as well as avocado pulp sold to foodservice. See Note 10 to our consolidated financial statements for further information about our business segments.

Our Grown products business grades, sizes, packs, cools, and ripens (if desired) avocados for delivery to our customers. During fiscal 2022, we operated four packinghouses and four operating and distributing facilities (aka value-added depots or VADs) that handle avocados that are sold across the United States and to select international markets. We believe that our continued success in marketing avocados is largely dependent upon securing a reliable, high-quality supply of avocados at reasonable prices, and keeping the handling costs low as we ship avocados to our packinghouses and distribution centers. We believe our diversified avocado sources help provide a level of relative supply stability that may, over time, serve to increase the availability and demand for avocados among consumers in the United States and elsewhere in the world. Significant fluctuations in the volume of avocados delivered have an impact on the per pound packing costs of avocados we handle. Generally, larger crops will result in a lower per pound handling cost. As a result of our investment in packinghouse equipment, distribution centers with value-added ripening and packing capabilities, and personnel, we believe that our cost structure is geared to optimally handle larger avocado volume. We believe our efforts in distributing our other various perishable foods, such as tomatoes and papayas, complement our offerings of avocados. From time to time, we continue to explore the distribution of other crops that provide reasonable returns to our business.

Our Prepared business produces, markets and distributes nationally a portfolio of healthy, high quality fresh packaged food products for consumers sold through the retail and other channels. Prepared products include guacamole products (including both frozen and fresh), salsa, fresh-cut fruit and vegetables, fresh prepared entrée salads, wraps, sandwiches and fresh snacking products, as well as ready-to-heat entrees and other hot bar and various deli items, meals kit components and salad kits. Prepared products are marketed under the Calavo, Garden Highway Fresh Cut, Garden Highway, and Garden Highway Chef Essentials brands, as well as store-brand and private label programs. We believe that we are well positioned to address the diverse taste and needs of today’s foodservice and retail customers. Our Prepared business maintains relationships with foodservice companies and food retailers. We continue to seek to expand our relationships with major foodservice companies and food retailers and develop alliances that will allow our products to reach a larger percentage of the marketplace.

The operating results of all of our businesses have been, and will continue to be, affected by quarterly and annual fluctuations and market downturns due to a number of factors, including but not limited to pests and disease, weather patterns, changes in demand by consumers, food safety advisories impacting the fresh perishable

food categories in which we currently operate, the timing of the receipt, reduction, or cancellation of significant customer orders, the gain or loss of significant customers, market acceptance of our products, our ability to develop, introduce, and market new products on a timely basis, the availability, quality and price of raw materials, new product introductions by our competitors, the utilization of production capacity at our various plant locations, change in the mix of products that our Grown and Prepared segments sell, and general economic conditions. We believe, however, that we are currently positioned to address these risks and deliver favorable operating results for the foreseeable future.

Recent Developments

Sale of Investment in Limoneira

On October 27, 2022, we sold 1,677,299 shares of Limoneira common stock for gross proceeds of approximately \$18.5 million. We used the net proceeds thereof after payment of commissions and expenses to pay down borrowings on our credit facility with Bank of America, as administrative agent, and the other lenders thereto. Contemporaneously with such sale, Bank of America, as administrative agent, released its lien on such shares in accordance with terms of the Credit Facility and the related loan documents.

COVID-19 Pandemic Impact

The COVID-19 pandemic created challenging and unprecedented conditions for our business, and the global economy, disrupting global supply chains, changing certain purchasing norms in retail and foodservice channels and created significant volatility and disruption of financial markets. This has resulted in inflationary and cost pressures that adversely impacted, our production and distribution costs, including costs of raw materials, packaging, labor, and freight.

We continue to experience increased labor costs, commodity costs and logistical costs in the current economic climate and as we recover from the COVID-19 pandemic. We are experiencing higher costs attributed to operational challenges that impact our production facilities and our logistics network; the impact of higher prices for petroleum-based products, packaging materials and other commodities; and the availability of labor.

In response to the inflationary costs described above, we have implemented price increases and may implement additional price increases in the future. Customers may not accept price increases or we may face competitive pressure that leads to price reductions for certain products.

Increasing volume of foreign grown avocados

The market for avocados is impacted by an increasing volume of foreign grown avocados being imported into the United States. Recently, there have been significant plantings of avocados in Mexico, Chile, the Dominican Republic, Peru, Colombia and other parts of the world, which have had, and will continue to have, the effect of increasing the volume of foreign grown avocados entering the United States market.

Dividend payment

In November 2022, we announced that we will begin declaring and paying dividends quarterly rather than annually as had been our practice. On December 14, 2022, we paid a dividend of \$0.2875 per share, or an aggregate of \$5.2 million, to shareholders of record on November 16, 2022.

Project Uno

During the third quarter of 2021, the Company launched Project Uno, a strategic set of initiatives that seeks to identify areas of operating efficiencies and cost savings to expand profit margins, cash flow and return on invested capital. We have undertaken multiple productivity and transformation initiatives, including (1) closure of the Prepared Florida plant and transfer of its viable operations into Prepared Georgia, (2) implementing broader supply chain operational improvements, (3) integrating our commercial, logistics, IT, procurement and accounting functions across the three divisions, (4) product rationalization initiatives which are aimed at eliminating unprofitable or slow moving stock keeping units and (5) outsourcing certain functions in our North American business to third-party service providers and the associated implementation of new procurement technology solutions.

As Project Uno has progressed, we have embedded operating controls and initiatives outlined by Project Uno into our regular operating procedures. As such, we anticipate the financial impact of Project Uno will simply be embedded in our financial results of operations as opposed to separately disclosed.

Mexico tax audits

In January 2017, we received preliminary observations from the Servicio de Administracion Tributaria in Mexico (the “SAT”) related to an audit for fiscal year 2013 outlining certain proposed adjustments primarily related to intercompany funding, deductions for services from certain vendors/suppliers and IVA. We provided a written rebuttal to these preliminary observations during our second fiscal quarter of 2017.

On February 4, 2022, we had a follow-up meeting with the SAT in Mexico City to begin a dialog with the objective of reaching a settlement of the 2013 Assessment. The SAT agreed in principle to continue this dialog, but requested that we provide a financial guaranty to secure the related tax as a pre-requisite to these discussions.

On February 25, 2022, we filed an injunction to challenge the SAT’s response issued to the Reconsideration. This would allow time to continue the discussions with SAT at the administrative level and would give SAT the legal basis to issue a new resolution. This injunction suit represents a further opportunity for a Court of Law to analyze this matter from a constitutional perspective.

The injunction suit was admitted for analysis by the District Court, however, SAT filed a complaint (*queja*) against the ruling allowing Calavo de Mexico (“CDM”) to file an extension of the injunction suit. This complaint was filed by SAT to challenge the admission and analysis of the injunction suit; this complaint was decided by the Circuit Courts in October 2022 against the SAT complaint and the Court will start the analysis of injunction in the following months.

On March 4, 2022, the Annulment Suit was formally accepted by the Federal Tax Court, which simultaneously granted a provisional suspension of the collections proceedings by the SAT. The acceptance by the court of the Annulment Suit renders the 2013 Assessment as non-definitive, until such time as the suit is resolved.

On March 10, 2022, we met with the SAT and offered an Administrative Guaranty (*Embargo en Via Administrativa*) to secure the 2013 Assessment, which provides the SAT with certain administrative rights to CDM assets in the unlikely event we do not prevail in our actions through the Federal Tax Court (see below). Once the Administrative Guaranty is in place, the existing liens over the assets of CDM will be removed and the SAT collection process will be suspended.

On April 27, 2022, the SAT provided a Positive Compliance Opinion to CDM, and consequently the Tax Authority renewed the VAT Certification to CDM. These two resolutions signal a positive development on the Tax controversies in Mexico.

On October 10, 2022, the Tax Court ruled in favor of CDM granting the definitive suspension, accepting the Administrative Guaranty and forcing the SAT to remove all liens placed on CDM fixed assets and bank accounts. The Court also recognized that the \$3.1 billion pesos assessment exceeds the economic capacity of CDM.

While we continue to believe that the 2013 Assessment is completely without merit, and that we will prevail on the Annulment Suit in the Tax Court, and that we have court rulings in favor of CDM, we also believe it is in the best interest of CDM and the Company to settle the 2013 Assessment as quickly as possible. Furthermore, we believe that the above actions taken by CDM will encourage the SAT to agree to reach a settlement. In accordance with our cumulative probability analysis, based on factors such as recent settlements made by the SAT in other cases, the 2011 Assessment settlement reached by CDM with the MFM, and the value of CDM assets, we recorded a provision of \$11 million USD in the third quarter of fiscal 2021, as a discrete item in Income Tax Provision. The provision includes estimated penalties, interest and inflationary adjustments. We believe that this provision remains appropriate as of October 31, 2022 based on our cumulative probability analysis. We incurred \$1.4 million of related professional fees for the year ended October 31, 2022, which have been recorded in Expenses related to Mexican Tax matters.

Mexican IVA taxes receivable

Historically, CDM received IVA refund payments from the Mexican tax authorities on a timely basis. Beginning in fiscal 2014 and continuing into fiscal 2022, the tax authorities began objecting to refund requests and supporting documentation that had previously been deemed acceptable to process a refund. Additionally, they

are also questioning the refunds requested attributable to IVA paid to certain suppliers that allegedly did not fulfill their own tax obligations. We believe these factors and others have contributed to delays in the processing of IVA claims by the Mexican tax authorities. Currently, we are in the process of collecting such balances primarily through regular administrative processes, but these amounts may ultimately need to be recovered through Administrative Appeals and/or legal means.

In April 2022, the Tax Court issued the ruling for the months of July, August and September 2015 through which it was declared that the following resolutions were resolved:

- It is recognized that CDM operates as a maquila under the authorization of the Ministry of Finance.
- It is recognized that all bank deposits corresponding to the purchase of avocados on behalf of Calavo Growers Inc. (CGI), are subject to the maquila program and it is not accruable income for purposes of Income Tax nor activities subject to VAT.
- It is recognized that VAT is recoverable, since CDM demonstrated the existence of operations carried under the maquila services.
- Resolved that certain VAT amounts attributed to the purchase of certain packing materials are not recoverable as CDM was not the buyer on record and therefore did not pay for the materials, which approximated \$6.9 million pesos (approximately \$0.3 million USD).

The court is still reviewing the appeal filed by the Company on May 9, 2022, against the ruling resolving that certain VAT amounts are not recoverable.

The latest court resolution sustains the Company's position that it is entitled to substantially all of its VAT amounts, and the Company is considering its options for collecting the entire VAT receivable. In the unlikely event of an unfavorable resolution of the Administrative Appeals, we plan to file Annulment Suits with the Mexican Federal Tax Court. If these suits result in an unfavorable ruling, there is an option to appeal to the Collegiate Circuit Court. The estimated time for the resolution of these suits could be 2 – 3 years.

We believe that our operations in Mexico are properly documented, and our internationally recognized tax advisors believe that there are legal grounds to prevail in collecting the corresponding IVA amounts. With assistance from our internationally recognized tax advisory firm, as of October 31, 2022, CDM has filed Administrative Appeals for months for which IVA refunds have been denied by the SAT, and will continue filing such appeals for any months for which refunds are denied in the future. Therefore, it is probable that the Mexican tax authorities will ultimately authorize the refund of the corresponding IVA amounts.

Litigation

From time to time, we are involved in litigation arising in the ordinary course of our business that we do not believe will have a material adverse impact on our financial statements.

Critical Accounting Estimates

Our discussion and analysis of our financial condition and results of operations are based upon our consolidated financial statements, which have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. The preparation of these financial statements requires us to make estimates and judgments that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses. On an ongoing basis, we re-evaluate all of our estimates, including those related to the areas of customer and grower receivables, IVA tax receivables, inventories, useful lives of property, plant and equipment, promotional allowances, equity income/losses and impairment analysis from unconsolidated entities, loans to unconsolidated entities, income taxes, retirement benefits, and commitments and contingencies. We base our estimates on historical experience and on various other assumptions that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances, the results of which form the basis for making judgments about the carrying values of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. Additionally, we frequently engage third party valuation experts to assist us with estimates described below. Actual results may materially differ from these estimates under different assumptions or conditions as additional information becomes available in future periods.

Management has discussed the development and selection of critical accounting estimates with the Audit Committee of the Board of Directors and the Audit Committee has reviewed our disclosure relating to critical accounting estimates in this Annual Report.

We believe the following are the more significant judgments and estimates used in the preparation of our consolidated financial statements.

Promotional allowances. We provide for promotional allowances at the time of sale, based on volume purchased and our historical experience. Our estimates are generally based on evaluating the relationship between promotional allowances and gross sales. The derived percentage is then applied to the current period's sales revenues in order to arrive at the appropriate debit to sales allowances for the period. The offsetting credit is made to accrued liabilities. When certain amounts of specific customer accounts are subsequently identified as promotional, they are written off against this allowance. Actual amounts may differ from these estimates and such differences are recognized as an adjustment to net sales in the period they are identified. We estimate that a one percent (100 basis point) change in the derived percentage for the entire year would impact results of operations by approximately \$0.1 million.

2013 Mexican Tax Audit Assessment. In January 2017, we received preliminary observations from SAT related to an audit for fiscal year 2013 outlining certain proposed adjustments primarily related to intercompany funding, deductions for services from certain vendors/suppliers and IVA. We provided a written rebuttal to these preliminary observations during our second fiscal quarter of 2017.

As a result, in July 2018, the SAT's local office in Uruapan issued to CDM a final tax assessment totaling approximately \$2.6 billion Mexican pesos (which includes annual adjustments for inflation, and equals approximately \$131.3 million USD at October 31, 2022) related to Income Tax, Flat Rate Business Tax, and value added tax, related to this fiscal 2013 tax audit. This amount has been adjusted for inflation as of October 31, 2022 to the amount of \$3 billion Mexican pesos (approximately \$151.5 million USD). Additionally, the tax authorities have determined that we owe our employee's profit-sharing liability, totaling approximately \$118 million Mexican pesos (approximately \$6.0 million USD at October 31, 2022).

While we continue to believe that the 2013 Assessment is completely without merit, and that we will prevail on the Annulment Suit in the Tax Court, and that we have court rulings in favor of CDM, we also believe it is in the best interest of CDM and the Company to settle the 2013 Assessment as quickly as possible. Furthermore, we believe that the above actions taken by CDM will encourage the SAT to agree to reach a settlement. In accordance with our cumulative probability analysis, based on factors such as recent settlements made by the SAT in other cases, the 2011 Assessment settlement reached by CDM with the MFM, and the value of CDM assets, we recorded a provision of \$11 million in the third quarter of fiscal 2021, as a discrete item in Income Tax Provision. The provision includes estimated penalties, interest and inflationary adjustments. We believe that this provision remains appropriate as of October 31, 2022 based on our cumulative probability analysis. We incurred \$1.4 million of related professional fees for the year ended October 31, 2022, which have been recorded in Expenses related to Mexican Tax matters. See Note 7 to our consolidated financial statements for further information.

Mexican IVA taxes receivable. As of October 31, 2022, and October 31, 2021, CDM IVA receivables totaled \$43.6 million (865.4 million Mexican pesos) and \$37.5 million (762.1 million Mexican pesos). Historically, CDM received IVA refund payments from the Mexican tax authorities on a timely basis. Beginning in fiscal 2014 and continuing into fiscal 2022, however, the tax authorities began carrying out more detailed reviews of our refund requests and our supporting documentation. Additionally, they are also questioning the refunds requested attributable to IVA paid to certain suppliers that allegedly did not fulfill their own tax obligations. We believe these factors and others have contributed to delays in the processing of IVA claims by the Mexican tax authorities. Currently, we are in the process of collecting such balances primarily through regular administrative processes, but these amounts may ultimately need to be recovered through Administrative Appeals and/or legal means.

During the first quarter of fiscal 2017, the tax authorities informed us that their internal opinion, based on the information provided by the local SAT office, considers that CDM is not properly documented relative to its declared tax structure and therefore CDM cannot claim the refundable IVA balance. CDM has strong arguments and supporting documentation to sustain its declared tax structure for IVA and income tax purposes. CDM started an Administrative Appeal for the IVA related to the request of the months of July, August and September of 2015 (the "2015 Appeal") in order to assert its argument that CDM is properly documented and to therefore change the SAT's internal assessment. In August 2018, we received a favorable ruling from the SAT's Legal Administration in Michoacan on the 2015 Appeal indicating that they believe CDM's legal interpretation of its

declared tax structure is indeed accurate. While favorable on this central matter of CDM's declared tax structure, the ruling, however, still does not recognize the taxpayers right to a full refund for the IVA related to the months of July, August and September 2015. Therefore, in October 2018, CDM filed a substance-over-form Annulment Suit in the Federal Tax Court to recover its full refund for IVA over the subject period, which is currently pending resolution.

In spite of the favorable ruling from the SAT's Legal Administration in Michoacan, as discussed above, the local SAT office has denied our refund claims and continues to believe that CDM is not properly documented relative to its declared tax structure. As a result, they believe CDM cannot claim certain refundable IVA balances, specifically regarding our IVA refunds since January through October 2017. CDM has strong arguments and supporting documentation to sustain its declared tax structure for IVA and income tax purposes. With assistance from our internationally recognized tax advisory firm, CDM has filed an Administrative Appeals for the IVA related to the preceding months. A response to these Administrative Appeals is currently pending resolution.

In light of the foregoing, the Company is currently considering its options for resolution of the VAT receivables. In the unlikely event of an unfavorable resolution of the Administrative Appeals, we plan to file Annulment Suits with the Mexican Federal Tax Court. If these suits result in an unfavorable ruling, there is an option to appeal to the Collegiate Circuit Court. The estimated time for the resolution of these suits could be 2 – 3 years. This estimated time could be impacted and delayed by the situation of the COVID-19 pandemic.

We believe that our operations in Mexico are properly documented and our internationally recognized tax advisors believe that there are legal grounds to prevail in collecting the corresponding IVA amounts. Therefore, we believe that it is probable that the Mexican tax authorities will ultimately authorize the refund of the corresponding IVA amounts. However, there is no assurance that we will collect the full amount reflected in our financial statements.

Goodwill and acquired intangible assets. Goodwill, defined as unidentified asset(s) acquired in conjunction with a business acquisition, is tested for impairment on an annual basis and between annual tests whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. Goodwill is tested at the reporting unit level, which is defined as an operating segment or one level below the operating segment. We perform a goodwill impairment test on an annual basis, and between annual tests whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. To the extent the carrying amount of the reporting unit's allocated goodwill exceeds the unit's fair value, we recognize an impairment of goodwill for the excess up to the amount of goodwill of that reporting unit.

As a result of the Company's operating segment realignment, the composition of its reporting units for the evaluation of goodwill impairment was changed. RFG reporting unit goodwill is now included within the Prepared reporting unit. Therefore, goodwill of \$24.7 million, which was previously recorded within the RFG reporting unit, is now within our Prepared segment and \$4.0 million, previously recorded within the Fresh reporting unit, is now in our Grown segment. Prior to the change in its reporting unit, the Company tested goodwill for impairment at the previous reporting unit, which did not result in any impairment charge.

In fiscal 2022 and 2021, the Company's estimated fair value significantly exceeded its carrying value in our quantitative assessment of the Company's impairment test. The fair value of the Company's reporting units is determined using a combination of valuation techniques, including a discounted cash flow methodology. To corroborate the discounted cash flow analysis, a market approach is utilized using observable market data such as comparable companies in similar lines of business that are publicly traded. The Company concluded based on quantitative assessment tests that no goodwill impairment existed in the fiscal years ended October 31, 2022 and 2021. Goodwill impairment testing requires significant judgment and management estimates, including, but not limited to, the determination of (i) the number of reporting units, (ii) the goodwill and other assets and liabilities to be allocated to the reporting units and (iii) the fair values of the reporting units which includes forecasted cash flow. The estimates and assumptions described above, along with other factors such as discount rates, will significantly affect the outcome of the impairment tests and the amounts of any resulting impairment losses.

Results of Operations

The following table sets forth certain items from our consolidated statements of operations, expressed as percentages of our total net sales, for the periods indicated:

	<u>Year ended October 31,</u>		
	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>	<u>2020</u>
Net sales	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Gross profit	6.2%	5.4%	8.5%
Selling, general and administrative	5.5%	5.4%	5.5%
Expenses related to Mexican tax matters	—%	0.0%	—%
Impairment and charges related to RFG Florida facility closure	0.1%	0.9%	—%
Gain on sales of Temecula packinghouse	(0.0)%	(0.0)%	(0.0)%
Operating income	0.5%	(0.9)%	3.0%
Interest income	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%
Interest expense	(0.1)%	(0.1)%	(0.1)%
Other income, net	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
Recovery (loss) on reserve for FreshRealm note receivable and impairment of investment	—%	0.6%	(3.5)%
Unrealized and realized net loss (gain) on Limoneira shares	(0.7)%	0.4%	(0.8)%
Net loss	(0.5)%	(1.1)%	(1.3)%

Non-GAAP Financial Measures

The below tables include non-GAAP measures EBITDA, adjusted EBITDA, adjusted net income and adjusted diluted earnings per share (“EPS”), which are not prepared in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles, or “GAAP.”

EBITDA is defined as net income (loss) attributable to Calavo Growers, Inc. excluding (1) interest income and expense, (2) income taxes (benefit) provision, (3) depreciation and amortization and (4) stock-based compensation expense. Adjusted EBITDA is EBITDA with further adjustments for (1) non-cash net losses (income) recognized from unconsolidated entities, (2) goodwill impairment, (3) write-off of long-lived assets, (4) acquisition-related costs, (5) restructuring-related costs, including certain severance costs, (6) certain litigation and other related costs, and (7) one-time items. Adjusted EBITDA is a primary metric by which management evaluates the operating performance of the business, on which certain operating expenditures and internal budgets are based and by which, in addition to other factors, the Company’s senior management is compensated. The adjustments to calculate EBITDA and adjusted EBITDA are items recognized and recorded under GAAP in particular periods but might be viewed as not necessarily coinciding with the underlying business operations for the periods in which they are so recognized and recorded.

Adjusted net income is defined as net income (loss) attributable to Calavo Growers, Inc. excluding (1) non-cash net losses recognized from unconsolidated entities, (2) goodwill impairment, (3) write-off of long-lived assets, (4) acquisition-related costs, (5) restructuring-related costs, including certain severance costs, (6) certain litigation and other related costs, and (7) one-time items. Adjusted net income and the related measure of adjusted diluted EPS exclude certain items that are recognized and recorded under GAAP in particular periods but might be viewed as not necessarily coinciding with the underlying business operations for the periods in which they are so recognized and recorded. We believe adjusted net income affords investors a different view of the overall financial performance of the Company than adjusted EBITDA and the GAAP measure of net income (loss) attributable to Calavo Growers, Inc.

Reconciliations of non-GAAP financial measures to the most directly comparable GAAP financial measures are provided in the financial tables below.

Items are considered one-time in nature if they are non-recurring, infrequent or unusual and have not occurred in the past two years or are not expected to recur in the next two years, in accordance with SEC rules. One-time items are identified in the notes to the reconciliations in the financial tables below.

Non-GAAP information should be considered as supplemental in nature and not as a substitute for, or superior to, any measure of performance prepared in accordance with GAAP. None of these metrics are presented

as measures of liquidity. The way the Company measures EBITDA, adjusted EBITDA, adjusted net income and adjusted diluted EPS may not be comparable to similarly titled measures presented by other companies and may not be identical to corresponding measures used in Company agreements.

Adjusted Net Income (Non-GAAP, Unaudited)

The following table presents adjusted net income and adjusted diluted EPS, each a non-GAAP measure, and reconciles them to net income (loss) attributable to Calavo Growers, Inc., and Diluted EPS, which are the most directly comparable GAAP measures. See “Non-GAAP Financial Measures” above (in thousands, except per share amounts).

	Year ended October 31,		
	2022	2021	2020
Net loss attributable to Calavo Growers, Inc.	\$(6,249)	\$(11,818)	\$(13,625)
Non-GAAP adjustments:			
Non-cash losses recognized from unconsolidated entities ^(a)	564	1,719	6,110
Loss (recovery) from FreshRealm and other related expenses ^(b)	580	(5,989)	37,577
Acquisition costs ^(c)	—	262	510
Net (gain) loss on Limoneira shares ^(d)	8,928	(3,858)	8,537
Rent expense add back ^(e)	432	396	108
Restructure costs - consulting, management recruiting and severance ^(f)	4,914	3,180	1,119
Mexican tax matters ^(g)	2,343	14,270	—
Impairment, losses and charges related to property, plant and equipment ^(h)	1,145	9,748	—
Tax impact of adjustments ⁽ⁱ⁾	(3,788)	(1,690)	(12,773)
Adjusted net income attributed to Calavo Growers, Inc.	<u>\$ 8,869</u>	<u>\$ 6,220</u>	<u>\$ 27,563</u>
Calavo Growers, Inc.’s net income (loss) per share:			
Diluted EPS (GAAP)	<u>\$ (0.35)</u>	<u>\$ (0.67)</u>	<u>\$ (0.78)</u>
Adjusted Diluted EPS	<u>\$ 0.50</u>	<u>\$ 0.35</u>	<u>\$ 1.57</u>
Number of shares used in per share computation:			
Diluted	<u>17,663</u>	<u>17,621</u>	<u>17,564</u>

- (a) For the year ended October 31, 2020, FreshRealm incurred losses totaling \$24.1 million, of which we recorded \$7.2 million of non-cash losses during fiscal 2020. For the years ended October 31, 2022, 2021 and 2020, we incurred income from Agricola Don Memo totaling \$0.6 million, \$1.7 million, and \$1.1 million. In July 2021, as part of the FreshRealm Separation Agreement, FreshRealm paid Calavo the Loan Payoff Amount of \$6.0 million, and we recorded the receipt on the statement of operations as a recovery of the reserve for collectability of the FreshRealm note receivable.
- (b) In July 2021, as part of the FreshRealm Separation Agreement, FreshRealm paid Calavo the Loan Payoff Amount of \$6.0 million, and we recorded the receipt on the statement of operations as a recovery of the reserve for collectability of the FreshRealm note receivable. In addition, we recovered \$0.1 million in receivables that we previously reserved. During the third quarter of fiscal 2020, the results of operations of FreshRealm deteriorated significantly, with declining sales and continuing losses. We therefore recorded an impairment of 100% of our equity investment of \$2.8 million, and we recorded a reserve for 100% of our note receivable of 34.2 million (which includes accrued interest of \$4.1 million), and \$0.3 million in trade accounts receivable as of October 31, 2020, which resulted in a loss of \$37.3 million. For the year ended October 31, 2021 and 2020, we incurred \$0.1 million and \$0.3 million of professional fees related to FreshRealm and to the Loss on reserve for FreshRealm note receivable and impairment of investment. For the year ended October 31, 2022, we recognized a return to provision discrete tax expense of \$0.6 million due to the finalization of the tax treatment of the loss related to the previously recorded impairment of the investment in FreshRealm.
- (c) In the first quarter of fiscal 2021, we incurred professional service costs related to a considered but non-consummated acquisition. In fiscal 2020, we incurred expenses related to the acquisition of SFFI Company, Inc. doing business as Simply Fresh (SFFI). SFFI is a processor and supplier of a broad line of fresh-cut fruit, principally serving the foodservice and hospitality markets.
- (d) For the years ended October 31, 2022, 2021 and 2020, we recorded losses of \$8.6 million, income of \$3.9 million, and losses of \$8.5 million in realized and unrealized net gain (loss) on Limoneira shares. In the year ended October 31, 2022, we sold our entire investment of 1,677,299 shares of Limoneira stock. We incurred \$0.3 million of broker fees as part of the sale of Limoneira stock.
- (e) For the year ended October 31, 2022, 2021 and 2020, we incurred \$0.4 million, \$0.4 million and \$0.1 million related to rent paid for Prepared’s former corporate office space that we have vacated and plan to sublease.
- (f) For fiscal 2022, 2021 and 2020, results include higher stock-based compensation expense of \$0.1 million, \$1.3 million and \$1.1 million related to senior management transitions, which does not impact the underlying cost structure of the Company. For fiscal 2022 and

2021, we recorded \$2.8 million and \$0.9 million of consulting expenses related to an enterprise-wide strategic business review conducted for the purpose of restructuring to improve the profitability of the organization and efficiency of our operations. In fiscal 2022 and 2021, we incurred \$2.0 million and \$0.9 million related to management recruiting and severance costs in connection with the restructuring initiative.

- (g) For the year ended October 31, 2022, we incurred \$1.4 million of professional fees related to the Mexican tax matters. For the year ended October 31, 2021, we recognized a return to provision discrete tax expense of \$0.9 million due to the finalization of the tax treatment for the final settlement of the 2011 Assessment (see below).

In June 2021, we paid \$2.4 million in full settlement of the 2011 Assessment. Of this amount, \$1.5 million has been recorded as a discrete item in Income Tax Provision and \$0.9 million is related to value added tax expense and recorded as Expenses related to the Mexican tax matters. An additional \$0.3 million of related professional fees have also been recorded as expenses related to the Mexican tax matters. See Note 7 to the consolidated financial statements for further information.

In July 2021, based on our evaluation of the most probable outcomes of the 2013 Assessment, we recorded an accrual of \$11 million as a discrete item in Income Tax Provision. An additional \$0.6 million of related professional fees have also been recorded as Expenses related to the Mexican tax matters. See Note 7 to the consolidated financial statements for further information.

- (h) On October 18, 2021, we announced the closure of Prepared's food processing operations at our Green Cove Springs (near Jacksonville), Florida facility, as part of our Project Uno profit improvement program. As of November 15, 2021, the Green Cove facility for our Prepared segment has ceased operations. We wrote down \$8.7 million of leasehold improvements, \$0.1 million of equipment, and \$0.6 million of inventory (recognized through cost of goods sold). We also paid \$0.4 million in employee severance. We incurred \$0.9 million of expenses for the year ended October 31, 2022, related to the closure of this facility.
- (i) Tax impact of non-GAAP adjustments are based on the prevailing year-to-date tax rates in each period and adjusted to the one-time tax charges mentioned in note (b) above.

Reconciliation of EBITDA and Adjusted EBITDA (Non-GAAP, Unaudited)

The following table presents EBITDA and adjusted EBITDA, each a non-GAAP measure, and reconciles them to net income (loss) attributable to Calavo Growers, Inc., which is the most directly comparable GAAP measure. See "Non-GAAP Financial Measures" above (in thousands, except per share amounts).

	Year ended October 31,		
	2022	2021	2020
Net loss attributable to Calavo Growers, Inc.	\$ (6,249)	\$(11,818)	\$(13,625)
Interest Income	(500)	(335)	(1,998)
Interest Expense	1,686	798	877
Provision for Income Taxes	3,251	10,747	(4,292)
Depreciation & Amortization	16,589	17,571	16,093
Stock-Based Compensation	3,139	3,950	4,487
EBITDA	<u>\$17,916</u>	<u>\$ 20,913</u>	<u>\$ 1,542</u>
Adjustments:			
Non-cash losses recognized from unconsolidated entities ^(a)	564	1,719	6,110
Net (gain) loss on Limoneira shares ^(d)	8,928	(3,858)	8,537
Loss (recovery) from FreshRealm and other related expenses ^(b)	—	(5,989)	37,577
Rent expense add back ^(e)	432	396	108
Acquisition costs ^(c)	—	262	510
Restructure costs - consulting and management recruiting and severance ^(f)	4,775	1,833	—
Expenses related to Mexican tax matters ^(g)	1,417	1,797	—
Impairment, losses and charges related to property, plant and equipment ^(h)	1,115	9,748	—
Adjusted EBITDA	<u>\$35,147</u>	<u>\$ 26,821</u>	<u>\$ 54,384</u>
Adjusted EBITDA per dilutive share	<u>\$ 1.98</u>	<u>\$ 1.52</u>	<u>\$ 3.10</u>

See prior page for footnote references

Net Sales

We believe that the fundamental consumption trends for our products continue to be favorable. First, U.S. avocado demand continues to grow, with per capita consumption in 2021/2022 per USDA reaching 8.4 pounds per person, and approximately 65% higher than the estimate from a decade ago. We believe that the healthy eating trend that has been developing in the U.S. contributes to such growth, as avocados are cholesterol

and sodium free, dense in fiber, vitamin B6, antioxidants, potassium, folate, and contain unsaturated fat, which helps lower cholesterol. Also, a growing number of research studies seem to suggest that phytonutrients, which avocados are rich in, help fight chronic illnesses, such as heart disease and cancer.

Additionally, we believe that the demographic changes in the U.S. will impact the consumption of avocados and avocado-based products. The Hispanic community currently accounts for approximately 20% of the U.S. population and the total number of Hispanics is estimated to double by the year 2050. Avocados are considered a staple item purchased by Hispanic consumers, as the per-capita avocado consumption in Mexico is significantly higher than that of the U.S.

We anticipate avocado products will further penetrate the United States marketplace, driven by year-round availability of imported fresh avocados, a rapidly growing Hispanic population, and the promotion of the health benefits of avocados. As one of the largest marketers of avocado products in the United States, we believe that we are well positioned to leverage this trend and to grow our avocado and guacamole products business. Additionally, we also believe that avocados and avocado based products will further penetrate other marketplaces that we currently operate in as interest in avocados continues to expand.

In October 2002, the USDA announced the creation of a Hass Avocado Board to promote the sale of Hass variety avocados in the U.S. marketplace. This board provides a basis for a unified funding of promotional activities based on an assessment on all avocados sold in the U.S. marketplace. The California Avocado Commission, which receives its funding from California avocado growers, has historically shouldered the promotional and advertising costs supporting avocado sales. We believe that the incremental funding of promotional and advertising programs in the U.S. will, in the long term, positively impact average selling prices and will favorably impact our avocado businesses. During fiscal 2022, 2021 and 2020, on behalf of avocado growers, we remitted approximately \$1.5 million, \$1.0 million and \$1.3 million to the California Avocado Commission. During fiscal 2022, 2021 and 2020, we remitted approximately \$8.1 million, \$8.3 million and \$8.4 million to the Hass Avocado Board related to avocados. Similarly, Avocados from Mexico (AFM) was formed in 2013 as the marketing arm of the Mexican Hass Avocados Importers Association (MHAIA) and the Association of Growers and Packers of Avocados From Mexico (APEAM). During fiscal 2022, 2021 and 2020, we remitted approximately \$4.2 million, \$5.7 million and \$5.2 million to APEAM primarily related to these marketing activities for Mexican avocados.

We also believe that our other Grown products, primarily tomatoes, are positioned for future growth. The tomato is the fourth most popular fresh-market vegetable (though a fruit scientifically speaking, tomatoes are more commonly considered a vegetable) behind potatoes, lettuce, and onions in the U.S. Although stabilizing in the first decade of the 2000s, annual average fresh-market tomato consumption remains well above that of the previous decade. Over the past few decades, per capita consumption of tomatoes has been on the rise due primarily to the enduring popularity of salads, salad bars, and submarine sandwiches. Perhaps of greater importance has been the introduction of new and improved tomato varieties, the increased development of hot-house grown tomatoes (such as those grown by our ADM affiliate), heightened consumer interest in a wider range of tomatoes, a surge of new immigrants who eat vegetable-intensive diets, and expanding national emphasis on health and nutrition.

Papayas have become more popular as consumption in the U.S. has more than doubled in the past decade. Papayas have high nutritional benefits. They are rich in anti-oxidants, B vitamins, folate and pantothenic acid, potassium and magnesium, and fiber.

Additionally, through our Prepared segment we have expanded and accelerated the Company's presence in the fast-growing refrigerated fresh packaged foods category through an array of retail product lines for produce, deli, and foodservice departments. Prepared products include guacamole products (including both frozen and fresh), salsa, fresh-cut fruit and vegetables, fresh prepared entrée salads, wraps, sandwiches, parfaits and fresh snacking products, as well as ready-to-heat entrees and other hot bar and various deli items, meals kit components and salad kits. Value-added fruits and vegetables have continued to grow faster than their broader produce categories as consumers increasingly place value on the convenient nature of those products and producers to develop new formulations of value-added products. Our Prepared segment has also expanded the capacity to provide products for a larger portion of the Fresh Deli department.

The following tables set forth sales by product category and sales allowances, by segment (dollars in thousands):

	Year ended October 31, 2022			Year ended October 31, 2021		
	Grown	Prepared	Total	Grown	Prepared	Total
Third-party sales:						
Avocados	\$645,944	\$ —	\$ 645,944	\$536,969	\$ —	\$ 536,969
Tomatoes	47,288	—	47,288	43,658	—	43,658
Papayas	11,422	—	11,422	10,884	—	10,884
Other fresh income	123	—	123	693	—	693
Fresh-cut fruit	—	204,433	204,433	—	205,087	205,087
Fresh-cut vegetables	—	107,332	107,332	—	102,291	102,291
Prepared products	—	114,396	114,396	—	95,639	95,639
Guacamole	—	74,970	74,970	—	75,681	75,681
Salsa	—	1,860	1,860	—	2,784	2,784
Total gross sales	704,777	502,991	1,207,768	592,204	481,482	1,073,686
Less sales allowances	(4,507)	(10,123)	(14,630)	(3,677)	(11,682)	(15,359)
Less inter-company eliminations	(2,065)	—	(2,065)	(2,497)	—	(2,497)
Net sales	<u>\$698,205</u>	<u>\$492,868</u>	<u>\$1,191,073</u>	<u>\$586,030</u>	<u>\$469,800</u>	<u>\$1,055,830</u>

	Year ended October 31, 2021			Year ended October 31, 2020		
	Grown	Prepared	Total	Grown	Prepared	Total
Third-party sales:						
Avocados	\$536,969	\$ —	\$ 536,969	\$521,542	\$ —	\$ 521,542
Tomatoes	43,658	—	43,658	53,922	—	53,922
Papayas	10,884	—	10,884	10,529	—	10,529
Other fresh income	693	—	693	327	—	327
Fresh-cut fruit	—	205,087	205,087	—	204,766	204,766
Fresh-cut vegetables	—	102,291	102,291	—	113,460	113,460
Prepared products	—	95,639	95,639	—	88,346	88,346
Guacamole	—	75,681	75,681	—	75,409	75,409
Salsa	—	2,784	2,784	—	2,783	2,783
Total gross sales	592,204	481,482	1,073,686	586,320	484,764	1,071,084
Less sales allowances	(3,677)	(11,682)	(15,359)	(1,268)	(8,794)	(10,062)
Less inter-company eliminations	(2,497)	—	(2,497)	(1,651)	—	(1,651)
Net sales	<u>\$586,030</u>	<u>\$469,800</u>	<u>\$1,055,830</u>	<u>\$583,401</u>	<u>\$475,970</u>	<u>\$1,059,371</u>

Net sales to third parties by segment exclude inter-segment sales and cost of sales. For fiscal years 2022, 2021 and 2020, inter-segment sales and cost of sales of \$2.1 million, \$2.5 million and \$1.7 million between the Grown segment and the Prepared segment were eliminated.

The following table summarizes our net sales by business segment:

	2022	Change	2021	Change	2020
Gross sales:					
Grown	\$ 700,270	19%	\$ 588,527	1%	\$ 585,052
Prepared	492,868	5%	469,800	(1)%	475,970
Less intercompany eliminations	(2,065)	(17)%	(2,497)	51%	(1,651)
Total net sales	<u>\$1,191,073</u>	13%	<u>\$1,055,830</u>	(0)%	<u>\$1,059,371</u>

As a percentage of sales:

Grown	58.7%	55.6%	55.1%
Prepared	41.3%	44.4%	44.9%
	<u>100%</u>	<u>100%</u>	<u>100%</u>

Summary

Net sales for the year ended October 31, 2022, as compared to 2021, increased by approximately \$135.2 million or 13%. The increase in sales for the year ended October 31, 2022, when compared to the prior year period, was due to an increase in both Grown and Prepared segments.

For the year ended October 31, 2022, the increase in Grown product sales was primarily due to an increase in price per unit of avocados offset by lower sales volume resulting from industry-wide constraints of fruit available for purchase in Mexico. For the year ended October 31, 2022, the increase in Prepared product sales was due primarily to increased per unit sales prices of fresh-cut fruit and vegetables and prepared foods products.

Our Grown and Prepared segments of our business are subject to seasonal trends which can impact the volume and/or quality of raw materials sourced in any particular quarter. All intercompany sales are eliminated in our consolidated results of operations.

In the third quarter of fiscal 2022, we have begun importing avocados into the United States from our subsidiary Avocados de Jalisco. We expect this volume to increase in fiscal 2023.

Grown Products

Fiscal 2022 vs. Fiscal 2021:

Net sales for the Grown products business increased by approximately \$111.7 million, or 19%, for the year ended October 31, 2022, compared to prior year period. This increase in Grown product sales during the year ended October 31, 2022, was due primarily to increased sales prices of avocados associated with lower overall supply of avocados in the marketplace. In addition, tomato sales increased due to an increase in overall sales volume, partially offset by a decrease in sales prices.

Sales of avocados increased \$108.1 million, or 20%, for the year ended October 31, 2022, compared to the prior year period. The average avocado sales price per carton increased 37% compared to the prior year period. This increase in the sales price per carton was mainly due to a decrease of supply of avocados in the marketplace. The volume of avocados sold for the year ended October 31, 2022, decreased 12% compared to the prior year period.

Sales of tomatoes increased \$3.6 million, or 8%, for the year ended October 31, 2022, when compared to the prior year period. This increase in tomato sales was due primarily to a 9% increase in the cartons sold of tomatoes, partially offset by a 1% decrease in average sales prices per carton.

Fiscal 2021 vs. Fiscal 2020:

Net sales delivered by the Grown products business increased by approximately \$3.5 million, or 1%, for the year ended October 31, 2021, when compared to prior year period. This increase in Grown product sales during fiscal 2021, was primarily related to increased sales prices, partially offset by a decrease in sales of tomatoes.

Sales of avocados increased \$13.0 million, or 3%, for the year ended October 31, 2021, when compared to the prior year period. The average avocado sales price per carton increased 3% compared to the prior year period.

Sales of tomatoes decreased \$10.3 million, or 19%, for the year ended October 31, 2021, when compared to the prior year period. This decrease in tomato sales was primarily due to a 21% decrease in the average sales price per carton compared to the prior year period. This was partially offset by an increase of 2% in the volume of tomatoes.

Prepared products

Fiscal 2022 vs. Fiscal 2021:

Net sales for the Prepared products business increased by approximately \$23.5 million, or 5%, for the year ended October 31, 2022 compared to the prior year period. This increase in Prepared product sales during the year ended October 31, 2022 was due primarily to increased sales prices of fresh-cut fruit & vegetables and prepared foods products. Partially offsetting these increases was a decrease in sales of guacamole products due to overall lower sales volume.

Net sales for fresh-cut fruit and vegetables and prepared foods products for the year ended October 31, 2022 compared to the prior year period increased \$27.1 million, or 7%. This increase primarily reflects price increases of 14% as well as a favorable product mix, partially offset by a 7% decrease in sales volumes.

Net sales for guacamole products for the year ended October 31, 2022 compared to the prior year period decreased \$3.2 million, or 4%, primarily due to a decrease in the total volume sold.

Fiscal 2021 vs. Fiscal 2020:

Net sales for the Prepared products business decreased by approximately \$6.2 million, or 2%, for the year ended October 31, 2021 compared to the prior year period.

Net sales for fresh-cut fruit and vegetables and prepared foods products for the year ended October 31, 2021, when compared to the prior year period, decreased \$8.3 million, or 2%. The decrease was primarily due to lower sales out of the Midwest, relating to the closure of Prepared's co-packing partner in that region, which occurred in April 2020. This was partially offset by additional sales in regions where we added manufacturing capacity. Additionally, changing consumer demand and buying patterns related to COVID-19 adversely impacted Prepared's sales during the year ended October 31, 2021.

Sales of guacamole products increased by approximately \$2.3 million, or 3%, primarily related to an increase in the sales price per pound, partially offset by a decrease in pounds sold. The decline in pounds sold of guacamole products was due to a decline in demand from foodservice customers related to COVID-19 during the year.

Gross Profit

The following table summarizes our gross profit and gross profit percentages by business segment:

	<u>2022</u>	<u>Change</u>	<u>2021</u>	<u>Change</u>	<u>2020</u>
	(Dollars in thousands)				
Gross profit (loss):					
Grown	\$50,165	5%	\$47,787	0%	\$47,563
Prepared	<u>23,680</u>	146%	<u>9,638</u>	(77)%	<u>42,335</u>
Total gross profit	<u>\$73,845</u>	29%	<u>\$57,425</u>	(36)%	<u>\$89,898</u>
Gross profit (loss) percentages:					
Grown	7.2%		8.1%		8.1%
Prepared	4.8%		2.1%		8.9%
Consolidated	6.2%		5.4%		8.5%

Summary

Our cost of goods sold consists predominantly of ingredient costs (primarily fruit and other whole foods), packing materials, freight and handling, labor and overhead (including depreciation) associated with preparing food products, and other direct expenses pertaining to products sold. Gross profit increased by approximately \$16.4 million, or 29%, for the year ended October 31, 2022, when compared to the prior year period. The increase was attributable to gross profit increases in both our Grown and Prepared segments.

Grown products

Fiscal 2022 vs. Fiscal 2021:

During our year ended October 31, 2022, as compared to the prior year period, our Grown products segment gross profit increased \$2.3 million or 4%. While our overall gross profit increased, our gross profit percentage decreased. For the year ended October 31, 2022 and 2021, the gross profit percentages for avocados were 7.1% and 8.0%, respectively. Partially offsetting the increase in gross profit for fiscal 2022 was the weakening of the U.S. dollar in relation to the Mexican peso during the year ended October 31, 2022, which resulted in a \$1.0 million net loss related to the remeasurement of peso-dominated net assets at our Mexican subsidiaries. For the year ended October 31, 2021, we had a remeasurement gain of \$0.9 million.

Significant fluctuations in the exchange rate between the U.S. Dollar and the Mexican Peso may have a material impact on future gross profit for our Grown products segment.

For the year ended October 31, 2022 we generated gross profit of \$3.5 million from tomato sales, down from \$3.7 million in the prior year period. The majority of our tomato sales are made on a consignment basis, in which the gross profit we earn is generally based on a commission agreed to with each party, which usually is a percent of the overall selling price; however, we also purchase some tomatoes on the spot market to meet specific customer requests and have certain fixed overhead costs associated with our tomato operations which impact the overall gross profit realized from tomato sales. The gross profit percentage for consignment sales are dependent on the volume of fruit we handle, the average selling prices, and the competitiveness of the returns that we provide to third-party growers/packers. The decrease in tomato gross profit was due primarily to an increase in sales of tomatoes from third-party growers/packers. As discussed above, even though a majority of our tomato sales are made on a consignment basis, we had lower gross profit from third-party growers/packers compared to prior year.

Fiscal 2021 vs. Fiscal 2020:

During our year ended October 31, 2021, as compared to the prior year period, our Grown products segment gross profit percentage was consistent. For each of the years ended October 31, 2021 and 2020, the gross profit percentage for avocados was 8.0%. Gross profit benefited for fiscal 2021 by the strengthening of the U.S. dollar in relation to the Mexican peso during the year ended October 31, 2021, which resulted in a \$0.9 million net gain related to the remeasurement of peso-dominated net assets at our Mexican subsidiaries. For the year ended October 31, 2020, we had a remeasurement loss of \$1.0 million.

For the year ended October 31, 2021 we generated gross profit of \$3.7 million from tomato sales, down from \$5.1 million in the prior year period. The decrease in tomato gross profit was due primarily to the year-over-year decrease in sales described in more detail above. The majority of our tomato sales are made on a consignment basis, in which the gross profit we earn is generally based on a commission agreed to with each party, which usually is a percent of the overall selling price; however, we also purchase some tomatoes on the spot market to meet specific customer requests and have certain fixed overhead costs associated with our tomato operations which impact the overall gross profit realized from tomato sales. The gross profit percentage for consignment sales is dependent on the volume of fruit we handle, the average selling prices, and the competitiveness of the returns that we provide to third-party growers/packers.

Prepared products

Fiscal 2022 vs. Fiscal 2021:

The increase in our Prepared products gross profit for the year ended October 31, 2022 was the result of increased gross profit for fresh-cut fruit and vegetables and prepared foods, partially offset by decreases in gross profit from guacamole products.

Fresh-cut fruit and vegetables and prepared foods products gross profit percentages for the year ended October 31, 2022 was 4.8%, compared to a loss of 0.9% for the same prior year period. The increase in gross profit for these products for the year ended October 31, 2022 was mainly due to increased sales prices and a reduction in distribution expenses, an improvement in product yield and labor productivity, and a reduction in costs related to the consolidation of operations in our Green Cove Springs, Florida facility into our Georgia facility.

Guacamole products gross profit percentage for the year ended October 31, 2022 was 5.7% compared to a gross profit of 17.6% for the prior year period. The decrease in guacamole products gross profit was due primarily to higher raw product fruit costs associated with the same supply constraints that drove whole avocado prices to historically high levels, which increased manufacturing costs. Any significant fluctuation in the cost of fruit used in the production process or the exchange rate between the U.S. dollar and the Mexican peso may have a material impact on future gross profit for our Prepared segment.

Management has considered the impact of current operating results as well as expected future results and has concluded that there were no impairment indicators regarding intangible assets carried on the balance sheet as of October 31, 2022. Management will continue to evaluate the impact of operating results on these considerations in future quarters.

Fiscal 2021 vs. Fiscal 2020:

The decrease in our Prepared products gross profit for the year ended October 31, 2021 was the result of decreased gross profit for fresh-cut fruit and vegetables, prepared foods, and guacamole products.

Fresh-cut fruit and vegetables and prepared foods' gross profit (loss) percentage for the year ended October 31, 2021 was (0.9)%, compared to 5.3% in the same prior year period. The declines in gross profit for the year ended October 31, 2021, was due to increased commodity costs, lack of availability of key commodities, lower supply and higher turnover of labor that increased overtime costs and decreased efficiencies. In addition, gross profit (loss) was negatively impacted by the decreased sales that resulted from the closure of our Midwest co-packing partner.

Our prepared avocado products gross profit percentage decreased to 16.9% of net sales, during the year ended October 31, 2021 compared to 27.8% during the prior year period. The decrease in our guacamole products' gross profit percentage was due primarily to an increase in fruit input costs, in addition to higher manufacturing costs relating to an overall decrease in guacamole pounds produced. Any significant fluctuation in the cost of fruit used in the production process or the exchange rate between the U.S. Dollar and the Mexican Peso may have a material impact on future gross profit for our Prepared segment.

We are experiencing operational challenges that impact our production facilities and our logistics network; the impact of higher prices for petroleum-based products, packaging materials and other commodities; and the availability of sufficient labor is increasing costs.

In response to the inflationary costs described above, we have implemented price increases and may implement additional price increases in the future.

In October 2021, we announced the closure of Prepared's food processing operations at our Green Cove Springs (near Jacksonville), Florida facility, as part of our Project Uno profit improvement program. As of November 15, 2021, Prepared's portion of our Green Cove facility had ceased operations. We wrote down \$8.7 million of leasehold improvements, \$0.1 million of equipment, and \$0.6 million of inventory. We also paid \$0.4 million in employee severance

Selling, General and Administrative

	<u>2022</u>	<u>Change</u>	<u>2021</u>	<u>Change</u>	<u>2020</u>
	(Dollars in thousands)				
Selling, general and administrative	\$65,698	16%	\$56,679	(2)%	\$57,952
Percentage of net sales	5.5%		5.4%		5.5%

Selling, general and administrative expenses of \$65.7 million for the year ended October 31, 2022 include costs of marketing and advertising, sales expenses (including broker commissions) and other general and administrative costs. Selling, general and administrative expenses increased by \$9.0 million, or 16%, for the year ended October 31, 2022, when compared to the prior year period. This increase was primarily due to an increase in management restructuring costs that include recruiting fees and severance (\$2.8 million), an increase in consulting services related to restructuring efforts (\$2.0 million), an increase in our short-term incentive accrual (\$1.4 million) and an increase in salaries primarily related to the investment in key personnel.

Selling, general and administrative expenses of \$56.7 million for the year ended October 31, 2021 include costs of marketing and advertising, sales expenses (including broker commissions) and other general and administrative costs. Selling, general and administrative expenses decreased by \$1.3 million, or 2.2%, for the year ended October 31, 2021, when compared to the prior period. This decrease was primarily due to a decrease in salaries and benefit expense due to the eliminations of staff positions (\$1.9 million), a decrease in broker commission (\$0.9 million) and a decrease in stock based compensation due to prior year stock grants for certain management transition expenses (\$0.5 million). Partially offsetting these decreases is an increase in professional service fees (\$1.4 million), an increase in travel and entertainment (\$0.5 million) and an increase in IT expenses (\$0.4 million).

Loss from Unconsolidated Entities

	<u>2022</u>	<u>Change</u>	<u>2021</u>	<u>Change</u>	<u>2020</u>
	(Dollars in thousands)				
Loss from unconsolidated entities	\$ (564)	(67)%	\$ (1,719)	(72)%	\$ (6,110)

Loss from unconsolidated entities includes our allocation of earnings or losses from our investments in FreshRealm and Don Memo. For the year ended October 31, 2022, 2021 and 2020, we recognized income (losses) of \$(0.6) million, \$(1.7) million and of \$1.1 million, respectively, related to Don Memo. For the year ended October 31, 2020, we recognized \$7.2 million of losses related to FreshRealm.

Interest Income

	<u>2022</u>	<u>Change</u>	<u>2021</u>	<u>Change</u>	<u>2020</u>
	(Dollars in thousands)				
Interest income	\$500	49%	\$335	(83)%	\$1,998
Percentage of net sales	0.0%		0.0%		0.0%

The increase in interest income in fiscal 2022 as compared to 2021 is primarily due to a bridge loan to one of our tomato growers. The decrease in interest income in fiscal 2021 as compared to fiscal 2020 is primarily due to the discontinuation of accruing interest for FreshRealm, which was effective August 1, 2020.

Interest Expense

	<u>2022</u>	<u>Change</u>	<u>2021</u>	<u>Change</u>	<u>2020</u>
	(Dollars in thousands)				
Interest expense	\$1,686	111%	\$798	(9)%	\$877
Percentage of net sales	0.1%		0.1%		0.1%

Interest expense is primarily generated from our line of credit borrowings with Farm Credit West, PCA (FCW) and Bank of America, N.A. (Bank of America). For fiscal 2022, as compared to fiscal 2021, the increase in interest expense was due to higher interest rates, as well as a higher average debt balance over the first half of the year. For fiscal 2021, as compared to fiscal 2020, the decrease in interest expense was primarily related to lower interest rates, offset by a higher average debt balance.

Other Income, Net

	<u>2022</u>	<u>Change</u>	<u>2021</u>	<u>Change</u>	<u>2020</u>
	(Dollars in thousands)				
Other income, net	\$1,017	0%	\$1,016	84%	\$553
Percentage of net sales	0.1%		0.1%		—%

Other income, net includes dividend income, as well as certain other transactions that are outside of the normal course of operations. During fiscal 2022, 2021 and 2020, we received \$0.6 million, \$0.5 million and \$0.5 million, million as dividend income from Limoneira.

Income Taxes Benefit (Provision)

	<u>2022</u>	<u>Change</u>	<u>2021</u>	<u>Change</u>	<u>2020</u>
	(Dollars in thousands)				
Income tax benefit (provision)	\$ (3,251)	(70)%	\$ (10,747)	(350)%	\$4,292
Effective tax rate	97.0%		913.3%		23.7%

For fiscal 2022, we incurred return to provision discrete taxable items in the amount of \$2.0 million. These discrete items were primarily related to rate differentials related to our carryback losses from prior years and the lack of deductibility of certain Mexican tax expenses. In addition, we recognized additional income tax provision expenses during fiscal 2022 related to the recording of additional valuation allowance and other permanent differences.

In June 2021, we paid \$2.4 million related to the settlement of the 2011 Assessment (See Note 7 to our consolidated financial statements for further information). Of this amount, \$1.5 million was included as a discrete item in income tax provision and \$0.9 million related to value added taxes was included in expenses related to Mexican tax matters in the accompanying consolidated statement of operations.

In July 2021, based on our evaluation of the most probable outcomes of the 2013 Assessment, we recorded an accrual for uncertain tax positions of \$11 million in the accompanying financials, as a discrete item in tax provision expense. An additional \$0.6 million of related professional fees was also recorded as expenses related to the Mexican tax matters. See Note 7 to our consolidated financial statements for further information.

Our effective tax rate without the above discrete items was approximately 21.7% for the year ended October 31, 2022. Our effective tax rate for year ended October 31, 2021 was approximately 146.6%. The distortive effective tax rate for fiscal 2021 differs from that of prior fiscal periods primarily due to the impacts of one-time tax events including the 2011 and 2013 Mexico Assessments, tax rate arbitrage on carryback claims under the CARES Act, and near break-even pre-tax operations relative to prior fiscal periods. See Note 9 to our consolidated financial statements for further information.

Net loss attributable to noncontrolling interest

	<u>2022</u>	<u>Change</u>	<u>2021</u>	<u>Change</u>	<u>2020</u>
	(Dollars in thousands)				
Net loss attributable to noncontrolling interest	\$353	239%	\$104	(52)%	\$216
Percentage of net sales	0.0%		0.0%		0.0%

For fiscal years 2022, 2021 and 2020, the net losses attributable to noncontrolling interest is due to losses from Avocados de Jalisco.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

Operating activities for fiscal 2022, 2021 and 2020 provided cash flows of \$50.1 million, \$13.6 million and \$28.9 million. Fiscal year 2022 operating cash flows reflect our net loss of \$6.6 million, net increase of noncash charges (depreciation and amortization, stock-based compensation expense, provision for losses on accounts receivable, losses from unconsolidated entities, net losses on Limoneira shares, deferred taxes, loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment, loss on the reserve for FreshRealm, impairment related to Prepared’s Florida facility closure and gain on the sale of the Temecula packinghouse) of \$29.1 million and a net increase from changes in the non-cash components of our working capital accounts of approximately \$27.6 million.

Increases in operating cash flows caused by working capital changes include a decrease in accounts receivable of \$19.9 million, a net increase in accounts payable, accrued expenses and other liabilities of \$10.4 million, an increase in income taxes payable of \$8.1 million, and a decrease in inventory of \$1.8 million, partially offset by an increase in other assets of \$5.0 million, an increase in advances to suppliers of \$4.7 million, and a decrease in payable to growers of \$2.8 million and an increase in prepaid expenses and other current assets of \$0.1 million.

The decrease in our accounts receivable is due to improvements in our working capital practices and lower sales in October 2022 compared to the same prior year period. The increase in accounts payable, accrued expenses and other liabilities is primarily related to an increase in payables related to an increase in freight and other costs. The increase in income taxes payable is due to a combination of discrete tax items and income tax refunds in fiscal 2022. The decrease in our inventory as of October 31, 2022, when compared to the prior year period, is primarily due to a combination of lower inventory of Mexican avocados and prepared avocado products. The increase in other assets is primarily related to the increase in IVA receivable in fiscal 2022. The increase in advances to suppliers is mainly due to advances to our tomato growers for fiscal 2022 compared to the prior year period. The decrease in payable to growers is mostly due to lower sales prices for Mexican avocados in the month of October 2022 compared to October 2021.

Cash provided by investing activities was \$8.0 million for fiscal year 2022. Cash used in investing activities was \$9.6 million and \$31.9 million for fiscal years 2021, and 2020. Fiscal year 2022 cash flows provided by investing activities includes the proceeds received on the sale of Limoneira stock of \$18.5 million, partially offset by purchases of property, plant and equipment of \$10.5 million.

Cash used in financing activities was \$57.8 million, \$5.2 million and \$0.9 million for fiscal years 2022, 2021 and 2020. Cash used during fiscal year 2022 primarily relates to the net payment on our credit facilities totaling \$36.5 million, payment of a \$20.3 million dividend, payments on long-term obligations of \$1.1 million and the payment of minimum withholding taxes on net share settlement of equity awards of \$0.1 million, partially offset by proceeds received from a failed leaseback of \$0.2 million.

Our principal sources of liquidity are cash generated from operations and amounts available for borrowing under our Credit Facility. Restricted cash, cash and cash equivalents as of October 31, 2022 and 2021 totaled \$3.1 million and \$2.9 million. Our working capital at October 31, 2022 was \$23.7 million, compared to \$38.0 million at October 31, 2021.

We believe that cash flows from operations, the available Credit Facility, and other sources will be sufficient to satisfy our future capital expenditures, working capital and other financing requirements for at least the next twelve months. We will continue to pursue grower recruitment opportunities and expand relationships with retail and/or foodservice customers to fuel growth in each of our business segments. We have a revolving credit facility with Bank of America as administrative agent and Farm Credit West as joint lead arranger. Under the terms of this agreement, we may draw on funds for both working capital and long-term productive asset purchases. For our line of credit the weighted-average interest rate was 4.9% and 2.2% at October 31, 2022 and 2021. Under this Credit Facility, we had \$1.2 million and \$37.7 million outstanding as of October 31, 2022 and 2021. We have a \$3.2 million letter of credit balance that reduces the amount of the credit facility available as of October 31, 2022.

As of October 31, 2021, we were out of compliance with the Fixed Charge Coverage Ratio (“FCCR”) covenant of our Credit Facility. In response to this event of default, we entered into the Fourth Amendment, Joinder, Limited Waiver and Limited Consent to Credit Agreement (the “Fourth Amendment”) on December 1, 2021. The principal terms of this Fourth Amendment are as follows:

- CDM was added as a guarantor;
- The interest rate was increased by 0.50%;
- We pledged our Limoneira stock as collateral (in addition to the general business assets of the Company already securing the Credit Facility); and
- A new financial covenant was added that tested minimum Consolidated EBITDA on a cumulative monthly basis for the period January 2022 through and including June 2022.

Simultaneous to the Fourth Amendment we entered into the Fifth Amendment to Credit Agreement (the “Fifth Amendment”) for the principal purpose of replacing the LIBOR reference interest rate with the BSBY (Bloomberg Short-Term Bank Yield Index) Daily Floating Rate.

As of January 31, 2022, we were not in compliance with the cumulative monthly minimum Consolidated EBITDA covenant, and the Consolidated Leverage Ratio (CLR) covenant. On March 14, 2022, we entered into the Sixth Amendment, Limited Waiver, and Limited Consent (the “Sixth Amendment”), which amendment waived such non-compliance and included the following terms.

- The interest rate was increased to BSBY plus 3.0%, until the first business day of the month after we certify that no default or event of default exists for the period ended July 31, 2022, at which point our interest rate would range between BSBY plus 1.25% to 1.75% based on our CLR;
- The total facility was reduced from \$100 million to \$80 million.
- Availability would be based on a borrowing base consisting of the sum of eligible accounts receivable (80%), eligible inventory (50%), and Limoneira shares (60%), less reserves including grower payables;
- The FCCR covenant was amended (i) to 1.20 to 1.00 and (ii) to calculate monthly and cumulatively starting with the quarter ended April 30, 2022, which calculation converts to a quarterly calculation of trailing 12 month figures starting with the period ending October 31, 2022; and
- The minimum Consolidated EBITDA covenant was amended to be a non-cumulative monthly test for the period from February 2022 through and including April 30, 2022.

On November 1, 2022, we entered into a Seventh Amendment to our Credit Facility with principal terms as follows:

- The FCCR covenant, only for the period ending October 31, 2022, was modified to 1.00 to 1.00; and
- We were permitted to declare cash dividends so long as (i) after giving effect to any such dividend a new Consolidated Dividend Adjusted Fixed Charge Coverage Ratio is not less than 1.20 to 1.00 and (ii) any such cash dividends are paid in the same fiscal quarter in which they are declared. Notwithstanding the foregoing restriction, we may declare and make a dividend payment in an amount not to exceed \$5,200,000 on or before January 31, 2023.

As of October 31, 2022, we were in compliance with the financial covenants and approximately \$29.9 million was available for borrowing, based on the borrowing base calculation discussed above. See Note 6 to the consolidated financial statements.

Recently Adopted Accounting Pronouncements

In December 2019, the Financial Accounting Standards Board issued Accounting Standards Update 2019-12, “Income Taxes (Topic 740): Simplifying the Accounting for Income Taxes,” which amends and simplifies the accounting for income taxes by removing certain exceptions and providing new guidance to reduce complexity in certain aspects of the current guidance. This guidance was adopted by the Company during the first quarter of 2022 and did not impact the Company’s financial statements or related disclosures.

Item 7A. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk

Our financial instruments include cash and cash equivalents, accounts receivable, payable to growers, accounts payable, current and long-term borrowings pursuant to our credit facilities with financial institutions, and long-term, fixed-rate obligations. All of our financial instruments are entered into during the normal course of operations and have not been acquired for trading purposes. The table below summarizes interest rate sensitive financial instruments and presents principal cash flows in U.S. dollars, which is our reporting currency, and weighted-average interest rates by expected maturity dates, as of October 31, 2022.

(All amounts in thousands)

	Expected maturity date October 31,						Total	Fair Value
	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	Thereafter		
Assets								
Restricted cash, cash and cash equivalents ⁽¹⁾ . . .	\$ 3,134	\$—	\$—	\$ —	\$—	\$—	\$ 3,134	\$ 3,134
Accounts receivable ⁽¹⁾	59,016	—	—	—	—	—	59,016	59,016
Advances to suppliers ⁽¹⁾	12,430	—	—	—	—	—	12,430	12,430
Liabilities								
Payable to growers ⁽¹⁾	\$20,223	\$—	\$—	\$ —	\$—	\$—	\$20,223	\$20,223
Accounts payable ⁽¹⁾	10,436	—	—	—	—	—	10,436	10,436
Borrowings pursuant to credit facilities ⁽¹⁾	—	—	—	1,200	—	—	1,200	1,200

(1) We believe the carrying amounts of cash and cash equivalents, accounts receivable, advances to suppliers, payable to growers, accounts payable, and current borrowings pursuant to credit facilities approximate their fair value due to the short maturity of these financial instruments.

We were not a party to any derivative instruments during the fiscal year. It is currently our intent not to use derivative instruments for speculative or trading purposes. Additionally, we do not use any hedging or forward contracts to offset market volatility.

Our Mexican-based operations transact a significant portion of business in Mexican pesos. Funds are transferred by our corporate office to Mexico on a weekly basis to satisfy foreign cash needs. We do not currently use derivative instruments to hedge fluctuations in the Mexican peso to U.S. dollar exchange rates. Management does, however, evaluate this opportunity from time to time. Total foreign currency translation losses for fiscal years 2022, and 2020, net of gains, were \$1.0 million and \$1.0 million. Total foreign current translation gains for fiscal year 2021, net of losses, was \$0.9 million.

Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data

CALAVO GROWERS, INC.
CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS
(in thousands)

	October 31,	
	2022	2021
Assets		
Current assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 2,060	\$ 1,885
Restricted cash	1,074	970
Accounts receivable, net of allowances of \$4,199 (2022) and \$4,816 (2021)	59,016	78,866
Inventories	38,830	40,757
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	8,868	11,946
Advances to suppliers	12,430	6,693
Income taxes receivable	3,396	11,524
Total current assets	125,674	152,641
Property, plant, and equipment, net	113,310	118,280
Operating lease right-of-use assets	54,518	59,842
Investment in Limoneira Company	—	27,055
Investments in unconsolidated entities	3,782	4,346
Deferred income taxes	5,433	5,316
Goodwill	28,653	28,653
Intangibles, net	7,206	8,769
Other assets	47,170	40,500
	\$385,746	\$445,402
Liabilities and shareholders' equity		
Current liabilities:		
Payable to growers	\$ 20,223	\$ 23,033
Trade accounts payable	10,436	9,794
Accrued expenses	51,795	42,063
Dividend payable	—	20,330
Other current liabilities	11,000	11,000
Current portion of operating leases	6,925	6,817
Current portion of long-term obligations and finance leases	1,574	1,587
Total current liabilities	101,953	114,624
Long-term liabilities:		
Borrowings pursuant to credit facilities, long-term	1,200	37,700
Long-term operating leases, less current portion	52,140	57,561
Long-term obligations and finance leases, less current portion	4,447	5,553
Other long-term liabilities	2,635	3,081
Total long-term liabilities	60,422	103,895
Commitments and contingencies		
Shareholders' equity:		
Common stock (\$0.001 par value, 100,000 shares authorized; 17,732 (2022) and 17,686 (2021) shares issued and outstanding)	18	18
Additional paid-in capital	171,223	168,133
Noncontrolling interest	1,015	1,368
Retained earnings	51,115	57,364
Total shareholders' equity	223,371	226,883
	\$385,746	\$445,402

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

CALAVO GROWERS, INC.
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS
(in thousands, except per share amounts)

	Year Ended October 31,		
	2022	2021	2020
Net sales	\$1,191,073	\$1,055,830	\$1,059,371
Cost of sales	<u>1,117,228</u>	<u>998,405</u>	<u>969,473</u>
Gross profit	73,845	57,425	89,898
Selling, general and administrative	65,698	56,679	57,952
Expenses related to Mexican tax matters	1,417	1,797	—
Impairment and charges related to Florida facility closure	959	9,162	—
Gain on sale of Temecula packinghouse	<u>(216)</u>	<u>(216)</u>	<u>(216)</u>
Operating income (loss)	5,987	(9,997)	32,162
Interest income	500	335	1,998
Interest expense	(1,686)	(798)	(877)
Other income, net	1,017	1,016	553
Recovery (loss) on reserve for FreshRealm note receivable and impairment of investment	—	6,130	(37,322)
Realized and unrealized net gain (loss) on Limoneira shares	<u>(8,605)</u>	<u>3,858</u>	<u>(8,537)</u>
Income (loss) before income taxes and loss from unconsolidated entities . . .	(2,787)	544	(12,023)
Income tax benefit (provision)	(3,251)	(10,747)	4,292
Net loss from unconsolidated entities	<u>(564)</u>	<u>(1,719)</u>	<u>(6,110)</u>
Net loss	(6,602)	(11,922)	(13,841)
Add: Net loss attributable to noncontrolling interest	<u>353</u>	<u>104</u>	<u>216</u>
Net loss attributable to Calavo Growers, Inc.	<u>\$ (6,249)</u>	<u>\$ (11,818)</u>	<u>\$ (13,625)</u>
Calavo Growers, Inc.'s net loss per share:			
Basic	<u>\$ (0.35)</u>	<u>\$ (0.67)</u>	<u>\$ (0.78)</u>
Diluted	<u>\$ (0.35)</u>	<u>\$ (0.67)</u>	<u>\$ (0.78)</u>
Number of shares used in per share computation:			
Basic	<u>17,663</u>	<u>17,621</u>	<u>17,564</u>
Diluted	<u>17,663</u>	<u>17,621</u>	<u>17,564</u>

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

CALAVO GROWERS, INC.
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY
(in thousands)

	Common Stock		Additional Paid-in Capital	Retained Earnings	Noncontrolling Interest	Total
	Shares	Amount				
Balance, October 31, 2019	17,595	18	161,606	122,557	1,688	285,869
Exercise of stock options and income tax benefit . .	2	—	86	—	—	86
Stock compensation expense	—	—	4,487	—	—	4,487
Restricted stock issued	64	—	—	—	—	—
Payments of minimum withholding taxes on net share settlement of equity awards	—	—	(1,179)	—	—	(1,179)
Dividend declared to shareholders (\$1.15 per share)	—	—	—	(20,343)	—	(20,343)
Cumulative effect adjustment on ASC 842 related to leases	—	—	—	923	—	923
Avocados de Jalisco noncontrolling interest	—	—	—	—	(216)	(216)
Net loss attributable to Calavo Growers, Inc.	—	—	—	(13,625)	—	(13,625)
Balance, October 31, 2020	17,661	18	165,000	89,512	1,472	256,002
Exercise of stock options and income tax benefit . .	2	—	47	—	—	47
Stock compensation expense	—	—	3,950	—	—	3,950
Restricted stock issued	23	—	—	—	—	—
Payments of minimum withholding taxes on net share settlement of equity awards	—	—	(864)	—	—	(864)
Dividend declared to shareholders (\$1.15 per share)	—	—	—	(20,330)	—	(20,330)
Avocados de Jalisco noncontrolling interest	—	—	—	—	(104)	(104)
Net loss attributable to Calavo Growers, Inc.	—	—	—	(11,818)	—	(11,818)
Balance, October 31, 2021	17,686	18	168,133	57,364	1,368	226,883
Exercise of stock options and income tax benefit . .	2	—	47	—	—	47
Stock compensation expense	—	—	3,139	—	—	3,139
Restricted stock issued	44	—	—	—	—	—
Payments of minimum withholding taxes on net share settlement of equity awards	—	—	(96)	—	—	(96)
Avocados de Jalisco noncontrolling interest	—	—	—	—	(353)	(353)
Net loss attributable to Calavo Growers, Inc.	—	—	—	(6,249)	—	(6,249)
Balance, October 31, 2022	<u>17,732</u>	<u>\$18</u>	<u>\$171,223</u>	<u>\$ 51,115</u>	<u>\$1,015</u>	<u>\$223,371</u>

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

CALAVO GROWERS, INC.
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASHFLOWS
(in thousands)

	<u>Year Ended October 31,</u>		
	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>	<u>2020</u>
Cash Flows from Operating Activities:			
Net loss	\$ (6,602)	\$ (11,922)	\$ (13,841)
Adjustments to reconcile net loss to net cash provided by operating activities:			
Depreciation and amortization	16,589	17,571	16,093
Non-cash operating lease expense	20	83	176
Provision for losses on accounts receivable	—	—	22
Net loss from unconsolidated entities	564	1,719	6,110
Realized and unrealized net loss (gain) on Limoneira shares	8,605	(3,858)	8,537
Impairment and non-cash charges related to closure of Florida facility	317	9,748	—
Recovery from reserve for FreshRealm note receivable and impairment of investment	—	(6,130)	37,322
Interest income on notes to FreshRealm	—	—	(1,732)
Stock-based compensation expense	3,139	3,950	4,487
Gain on sale of Temecula packinghouse	(216)	(216)	(216)
Loss (gain) on disposal of property, plant, and equipment	186	(170)	32
Deferred income taxes	(117)	(2,526)	(1,930)
Effect on cash of changes in operating assets and liabilities:			
Accounts receivable, net	19,850	(15,024)	1,859
Inventories	1,837	412	(4,206)
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	(147)	3,567	(782)
Advances to suppliers	(4,677)	(1,632)	3,077
Income taxes receivable/payable	8,128	(933)	(8,115)
Other assets	(4,961)	(7,831)	(1,871)
Payable to growers	(2,809)	11,687	(2,117)
Trade accounts payable, accrued expenses and other liabilities	10,527	15,077	(14,027)
Net cash provided by operating activities	50,233	13,572	28,878
Cash Flows from Investing Activities:			
Purchases of property, plant, and equipment	(9,769)	(11,438)	(11,343)
Acquisition of SFFI, net of cash acquired of \$623	—	—	(18,396)
Investment in unconsolidated entities	—	—	(1,477)
Loan to Agricola Belher	—	(3,500)	—
Proceeds received from Limoneira stock sales	18,450	—	—
Proceeds received from FreshRealm Separation Agreement recovery	—	6,000	—
Proceeds received on repayment of infrastructure loan	—	900	—
Infrastructure advance to tomato growers	—	(1,326)	(715)
Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities	8,681	(9,364)	(31,931)
Cash Flows from Financing Activities:			
Payment of dividend to shareholders	(20,330)	(20,343)	(19,354)
Proceeds from revolving credit facility	267,200	334,850	236,500
Payments on revolving credit facility	(303,700)	(317,700)	(215,950)
Payments of minimum withholding taxes on net share settlement of equity awards	(96)	(864)	(1,179)
Proceeds from sale leaseback	240	—	—
Payments on long-term obligations and finance leases	(1,996)	(1,398)	(968)
Proceeds from stock option exercises	47	47	86
Net cash used in financing activities	(58,635)	(5,408)	(865)
Net increase (decrease) in cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash	279	(1,200)	(3,918)
Cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash, beginning of period	2,855	4,055	7,973
Cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash, end of period	<u>\$ 3,134</u>	<u>\$ 2,855</u>	<u>\$ 4,055</u>

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

	Year Ended October 31,		
	2022	2021	2020
Supplemental Information:			
Cash paid during the year for:			
Interest	<u>\$1,482</u>	<u>\$ 687</u>	<u>\$ 878</u>
Income taxes	<u>\$2,601</u>	<u>\$3,047</u>	<u>\$5,470</u>
Noncash Investing and Financing Activities:			
Right of use assets obtained in exchange for new financing lease obligations . .	<u>\$ 611</u>	<u>\$1,430</u>	<u>\$ 529</u>
Settlement of Agricola Belher infrastructure advance offset against payable to growers	<u>\$1,060</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$2,761</u>
Property, plant, and equipment included in trade accounts payable and accrued expenses	<u>\$ 160</u>	<u>\$ 312</u>	<u>\$ 568</u>

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

CALAVO GROWERS, INC.
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1. Description of the business

Business

Calavo Growers, Inc. (referred to in this report as “Calavo”, the “Company”, “we”, “us” or “our”), is a global leader in the avocado industry and a provider of value-added fresh food. Our expertise in marketing and distributing avocados, prepared avocado products, and other perishable foods allows us to deliver a wide array of fresh and prepared food products to retail grocery, foodservice, club stores, mass merchandisers, food distributors and wholesalers on a worldwide basis. We procure avocados from California, Mexico and other growing regions around the world. Through our various operating facilities, we (i) sort, pack, and/or ripen avocados, tomatoes and/or Hawaiian grown papayas, (ii) create, process and package a portfolio of healthy fresh foods including fresh-cut fruit and vegetables, and prepared foods including sandwiches, salads, parfaits and ready-to-eat snack items among other products and (iii) process and package guacamole and salsa. We distribute our products both domestically and internationally and beginning in the third quarter of fiscal 2022 we report our operations in two different business segments: Grown and Prepared.

2. Basis of Presentation and Significant Accounting Policies

The accompanying consolidated financial statements were prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the U.S.

Our consolidated financial statements include the accounts of Calavo Growers, Inc. and our wholly owned subsidiaries, Calavo de Mexico S.A. de C.V. (Calavo de Mexico), Calavo Growers de Mexico, S. de R.L. de C.V. (Calavo Growers de Mexico), Maui Fresh International, Inc. (Maui), Hawaiian Sweet, Inc. (HS), CW Hawaii Pride, LLC (HP), Calavo Salsa Lisa, LLC (CSL), Renaissance Food Group, LLC (RFG), and Avocados de Jalisco, S.A.P.I. de C.V. (Avocados de Jalisco), in which we have an 83% ownership interest. All intercompany accounts and transactions have been eliminated in consolidation.

Use of Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the U.S. requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported in the consolidated financial statements and accompanying notes. Among the significant estimates affecting the financial statements are those related to valuation allowances for accounts and notes receivable, goodwill, grower advances, inventories, long-lived assets, valuation of and estimated useful lives of identifiable intangible assets, stock-based compensation, promotional allowances and income taxes. On an ongoing basis, management reviews its estimates based upon currently available information. Actual results could differ materially from those estimates.

Cash and Cash Equivalents

We consider all highly liquid financial instruments purchased with an original maturity date of three months or less to be cash equivalents. The carrying amounts of cash and cash equivalents approximate their fair values.

Restricted Cash

We have \$1.0 million in restricted cash in our subsidiary Calavo de Mexico. This cash is restricted due to the 2013 tax assessment. In November 2022, this restriction was lifted. See Note 7.

Prepaid Expenses and Other Current Assets

Prepaid expenses and other current assets consist primarily of non-trade receivables, infrastructure advances and prepaid expenses. Non-trade receivables were \$4.8 million and \$5.3 million at October 31, 2022 and 2021. Included in non-trade receivables are \$1.8 million and \$1.7 million related to the current portion of non-CDM Mexican IVA (i.e. value-added) taxes at October 31, 2022 and 2021 (See Note 15). Infrastructure advances are discussed below. Prepaid expenses totaling \$3.1 million and \$3.7 million at October 31, 2022 and 2021, are primarily for insurance, rent and other items.

Accounts Receivable

Trade accounts receivable are reported at amounts due from customers, net of an allowance for doubtful accounts and customer deductions accounted for as variable consideration. The Company performs credit evaluations of customers and evaluates the need for allowances for potential credit losses based on historical experience, as well as current and expected general economic conditions.

The total allowance for estimated uncollectable accounts receivable balances and customer deductions were \$4.2 million and \$4.8 million as of October 31, 2022 and 2021.

Inventories

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost or net realizable value. Cost is computed on a monthly weighted-average basis, which approximates the first-in, first-out method; market is based upon estimated replacement costs. Costs included in inventory primarily include the following: fruit, picking and hauling, overhead, labor, materials and freight.

Property, Plant, and Equipment

Property, plant, and equipment are stated at cost and depreciated over their estimated useful lives using the straight-line method. Leasehold improvements are stated at cost and amortized over the lesser of their estimated useful lives or the term of the lease, using the straight-line method. Useful lives are as follows: buildings and improvements - 7 to 50 years; leasehold improvements - the lesser of the term of the lease or 7 years; equipment - 7 to 25 years; information systems hardware and software - 3 to 10 years. Significant repairs and maintenance that increase the value or extend the useful life of our fixed asset are capitalized. On-going maintenance and repairs are charged to expense.

Goodwill and Acquired Intangible Assets

Goodwill, defined as unidentified asset(s) acquired in conjunction with a business acquisition, is tested for impairment on an annual basis and between annual tests whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. Goodwill is tested at the reporting unit level, which is defined as an operating segment or one level below the operating segment. We perform an assessment of goodwill for impairment on an annual basis, and between annual tests whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. To the extent the carrying amount of the reporting unit's allocated goodwill exceeds the unit's fair value, we recognize an impairment of goodwill for the excess up to the amount of goodwill of that reporting unit.

As a result of the Company's operating segment realignment, the composition of its reporting units for the evaluation of goodwill impairment was changed. RFG reporting unit goodwill is now included within the Prepared reporting unit. Therefore, the goodwill of \$24.7 million, which was previously recorded within the RFG reporting unit, is now within our Prepared segment and \$4.0 million which was previously within the Fresh reporting unit, is now within our Grown segment. Prior to the change in its reporting unit, the Company tested goodwill for impairment at the previous reporting unit, which did not result in any impairment charge.

In fiscal 2022 and 2021, the Company's estimated fair value significantly exceeded its carrying value. The fair value of the Company's reporting units is determined using a combination of valuation techniques, including a discounted cash flow methodology. To corroborate the discounted cash flow analysis, a market approach is utilized using observable market data such as comparable companies in similar lines of business that are publicly traded. The Company concluded based on its quantitative assessment that no goodwill impairment existed in the fiscal years ended October 31, 2022 and 2021. Goodwill impairment testing requires significant judgment and management estimates, including, but not limited to, the determination of (i) the number of reporting units, (ii) the goodwill and other assets and liabilities to be allocated to the reporting units and (iii) the fair values of the reporting units which includes forecasted cash flow. The estimates and assumptions described above, along with other factors such as discount rates, will significantly affect the outcome of the impairment tests and the amounts of any resulting impairment losses.

Long-lived Assets

Long-lived assets, including fixed assets and intangible assets (other than goodwill), are continually monitored and are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of any such asset may not be recoverable. The determination of recoverability is based on an

estimate of undiscounted cash flows expected to result from the use of an asset and its eventual disposition. The estimate of undiscounted cash flows is based upon, among other things, certain assumptions about future operating performance, growth rates and other factors. Estimates of undiscounted cash flows may differ from actual cash flows due to, among other things, technological changes, economic conditions, changes to the business model or changes in operating performance. If the sum of the undiscounted cash flows (excluding interest) is less than the carrying value, an impairment loss will be recognized, measured as the amount by which the carrying value exceeds the fair value of the asset. For fiscal years 2022 and 2021, we performed our annual assessment of long-lived assets and determined that no impairment existed as of October 31, 2022 and 2021, except as it related to the Florida plant as disclosed in Note 18.

Investments

We account for non-marketable investments using the equity method of accounting if the investment gives us the ability to exercise significant influence over, but not control, an investee. Significant influence generally exists when we have an ownership interest representing between 20% and 50% of the voting stock of the investee. Under the equity method of accounting, investments are stated at initial cost and are adjusted for subsequent additional investments and our proportionate share of earnings or losses and distributions.

In December 2014, Calavo formed a wholly owned subsidiary Calavo Growers De Mexico, S. de R.L. de C.V. (Calavo Sub). In July 2015, Calavo Sub entered into a Shareholder Agreement with Grupo Belo del Pacifico, S.A. de C.V., (Belo) a Mexican company owned by Agricola Belher, and Agricola Don Memo, S.A. de C.V. (Don Memo). Don Memo, a Mexican corporation formed in July 2013, is engaged in the business of owning and improving land in Jalisco, Mexico for the growing of tomatoes and other produce and the sale and distribution of tomatoes and other produce. Belo and Calavo Sub have an equal one-half ownership interest in Don Memo. Pursuant to a management service agreement, Belo, through its officers and employees, shall have day-to-day power and authority to manage the operations. This investment contribution represent Calavo Sub's 50% ownership in Don Memo, which is included in investment in unconsolidated entities on our balance sheet. We use the equity method to account for this investment. As of October 31, 2022 and 2021, we have an investment of \$3.8 million and \$4.3 million in Don Memo.

Marketable Securities

Our marketable securities consist of our investment in Limoneira Company (Limoneira) stock. These securities are considered available for sale securities based on management's intent with respect to such securities and are carried at fair value as determined from quoted market prices.

On October 27, 2022, we sold 1,677,299 shares of Limoneira common stock for gross proceeds of approximately \$18.5 million. The net proceeds thereof after payment of commissions and expenses was used by the Company to pay down borrowings on its credit facility with Bank of America, as administrative agent, and the other lenders thereto. Contemporaneously with such sale, Bank of America, as administrative agent, released its lien on such shares in accordance with terms of the Credit Facility and the related loan documents. For year ended October 31, 2022, we recorded a loss of \$8.6 million in our consolidated statements of operations.

Limoneira's stock price at October 31, 2021, and 2020 equaled \$16.13 per share, and \$13.83 per share. Our shares of Limoneira stock, totaling 1,677,299, were revalued to \$16.13 per share at October 31, 2021 as a result, we recorded a gain of \$3.9 million and a loss of \$8.5 million for the year ended October 31, 2021 and 2020 in our consolidated statements of operations.

Advances to Suppliers

We advance funds to third-party growers primarily in Mexico for various farming needs. Typically, we obtain collateral (i.e. fruit, fixed assets, etc.) that approximates the value at risk, prior to making such advances. We continuously evaluate the ability of these growers to repay advances in order to evaluate the possible need to record an allowance. No such allowance was required at October 31, 2022 and 2021.

Pursuant to our distribution agreement, which was amended in fiscal 2011, with Agricola Belher (Belher) of Mexico, a producer of fresh vegetables, primarily tomatoes, for export to the U.S. market, Belher agreed, at their sole cost and expense, to harvest, pack, export, ship, and deliver tomatoes exclusively to our Company, primarily our Arizona facility. In exchange, we agreed to sell and distribute such tomatoes, make advances to Belher for

operating purposes, provide additional advances as shipments are made during the season (subject to limitations, as defined), and return the proceeds from such tomato sales to Belher, net of our commission and aforementioned advances. These advances will be collected through settlements by the end of each year. For fiscal 2022 and 2021, we agreed to advance \$4.5 million and \$4.5 million for preseason advances. As of October 31, 2022 and 2021, we have total advances of \$4.5 million and \$4.5 million to Belher pursuant to this agreement, which is recorded in advances to suppliers.

Similar to Belher, we make advances to Don Memo for operating purposes, provide additional advances as shipments are made during the season, and return the proceeds from such tomato sales to Don Memo, net of our commission and aforementioned advances. As of October 31, 2022 and 2021, we have total advances of \$7.0 million and \$4.2 million to Don Memo, which is recorded in advances to suppliers, offset by tomato liabilities from the sales of tomatoes per the tomato marketing agreement.

We have entered into a distribution agreement with a new tomato grower Exportadora Silvalber (Silvalber). We made \$1.4 million in advances for operating purposes, similar to Belher and Don Memo, as of October 31, 2022. Advances to suppliers are offset by tomato liabilities from the sales of tomatoes per the tomato marketing agreement.

Infrastructure Advances

Pursuant to our infrastructure agreements, we make advances to be used solely for the acquisition, construction, and installation of improvements to and on certain land owned/controlled by Belher and Don Memo, as well as packing line equipment.

In October 2020, we entered into an infrastructure loan agreement with Don Memo for \$2.4 million secured by Don Memo's property and equipment. This infrastructure loan accrues interest at 7.25%. In October 2020, we advanced \$0.7 million related to this loan agreement. We advanced an additional \$0.7 million, and \$0.6 million in the first, and second quarters of fiscal 2021, for a total outstanding balance at October 31, 2021 of \$2.0 million (\$0.4 million is included in prepaids and other current assets and \$1.6 million in other assets). As of October 31, 2022, we have a total outstanding balance at October 31, 2022 of \$1.6 million (\$0.4 million is included in prepaids and other current assets and \$1.2 million in other assets).

In August 2018, we entered into an amended infrastructure loan agreement with Belher and advanced \$3.0 million. This amount shall be paid back in annual installments of \$0.6 million through June 2023, and accrues interest at Libor plus 10%. Loans prior to this amended agreement accrued interest at Libor plus 3.0%. In August 2020, we have agreed to amend the terms of this agreement to lower the interest rate to 7.25% and changed the repayment terms to two years (\$0.9 million per year). This portion of the infrastructure loan has been paid in full as of October 31, 2022, of which \$0.2 million was offset against the grower payable due to Belher.

In July 2021, we made a bridge loan of \$3.5 million to Belher. This loan is secured by certain farmland in Mexico and accrues interest at 10%. In the first quarter of fiscal 2022, this loan was amended to be due with installments of \$0.9 million on July 31, 2022, \$0.9 million on July 31, 2023 and \$1.7 million on July 31, 2024. As part of this amended loan agreement, we can withhold payments on both the infrastructure advances and the bridge loan through the netting against the grower payable due to Belher. For the year ended October 31, 2022, we withheld \$0.9 million from payments to Belher to offset the bridge loan repayments. The remaining bridge loan has been recorded as \$0.9 million in prepaid expenses and other current assets and \$1.7 million in other assets.

Accrued Expenses

Included in accrued expenses are liabilities related to the receipt of goods and/or services for which an invoice has not yet been received. These totaled approximately \$28.7 million and \$32.6 million for the year ended October 31, 2022 and 2021.

Revenue Recognition

The Company recognizes revenue when obligations under the terms of a contract with its customer are satisfied; generally, this occurs with the transfer of control of its products. Revenue is measured as the amount of net consideration expected to be received in exchange for transferring products. Revenue from product sales is

governed primarily by customer pricing and related purchase orders (“contracts”) which specify shipping terms and certain aspects of the transaction price including variable considerations such as rebates, discounts and other sales incentives. Contracts are at standalone pricing. The performance obligation in these contracts is determined by each of the individual purchase orders and the respective stated quantities, with revenue being recognized at a point in time when obligations under the terms of the agreement are satisfied. This generally occurs with the transfer of control of our products to the customer and the product is delivered. The Company’s customers have an implicit and explicit right to return non-conforming products. A provision for payment discounts and product return allowances, which is estimated, is recorded as a reduction of sales in the same period that the revenue is recognized.

Sales Incentives and Other Promotional Programs

The Company routinely offers sales incentives and discounts through various regional and national programs to our customers and consumers. These programs include product discounts or allowances, product rebates, product returns, one-time or ongoing trade-promotion programs with customers and consumer coupon programs that require the Company to estimate and accrue the expected costs of such programs. The costs associated with these activities are accounted for as reductions to the transaction price of the Company’s products and are, therefore, recorded as reductions to gross sales at the time of sale. The Company bases its estimates of incentive costs on historical trend experience with similar programs, actual incentive terms per customer contractual obligations and expected levels of performance of trade promotions, utilizing customer and sales organization inputs. The Company maintains liabilities at the end of each period for the estimated incentive costs incurred but unpaid for these programs. Differences between estimated and actual incentive costs are generally not material and are recognized in earnings in the period such differences are determined. Reserves for product returns, accrued rebates and promotional accruals are included in the consolidated balance sheets as part of accounts receivable or accrued expenses.

Principal vs. Agent Considerations

We frequently enter into consignment arrangements with avocado and tomato growers and packers located outside of the U.S. and growers of certain perishable products in the U.S. We evaluate whether its performance obligation is a promise to transfer services to the customer (as the principal) or to arrange for services to be provided by another party (as the agent) using a control model. This evaluation determined that the Company is in control of establishing the transaction price, managing all aspects of the shipments process and taking the risk of loss for delivery, collection, and returns. Based on the Company’s evaluation of the control model, it determined that all of the Company’s major businesses act as the principal rather than the agent within their revenue arrangements and such revenues are reported on a gross basis.

Customers

We sell to retail grocery, foodservice, club stores, mass merchandisers, food distributors and wholesale customers. Our top ten customers accounted for approximately 59%, 58% and 56% of our consolidated net sales in fiscal years 2022, 2021 and 2020. Sales to our largest customer, Kroger (including its affiliates), represented approximately 15%, 16%, and 18% of net sales in each of fiscal years 2022, 2021, and 2020. Trader Joes, represented approximately 11% of net sales in fiscal year 2022. Additionally, Wal-Mart (including its affiliates) represented approximately 10%, 11% and 12% of net sales in fiscal years 2022, 2021 and 2020. No other single customer accounted for more than 10% of our net sales in any of the last three fiscal years.

Shipping and Handling

We include shipping and handling fees billed to customers in net sales. Amounts incurred by us for freight are included in cost of goods sold.

Promotional Allowances

We provide for promotional allowances at the time of sale, based on our historical experience. Our estimates are generally based on evaluating the historical relationship between promotional allowances and gross sales. The derived percentage is then applied to the current period’s sales revenues in order to arrive at the appropriate debit

to sales allowances for the period. The offsetting credit is made to accrued expenses. When certain amounts of specific customer accounts are subsequently identified as promotional, they are written off against this allowance. Actual amounts may differ from these estimates and such differences are recognized as an adjustment to net sales in the period they are identified.

Loss on Reserve for FreshRealm Note Receivable and Impairment of Investment

At the beginning of fiscal year 2020, we had a note receivable from FreshRealm totaling \$34.5 million which has been fully reserved during fiscal 2020.

In July 2021, FreshRealm paid Calavo the Loan Payoff Amount per the Separation Agreements with FreshRealm (See Note 16) of \$6.0 million, and we recorded the receipt as a recovery of the reserve for collectability of the FreshRealm note receivable on the statement of operations. Therefore, the notes receivable mentioned above, have been deemed paid in full.

Consignment Arrangements

We frequently enter into consignment arrangements with avocado and tomato growers and packers located outside of the U.S. and growers of certain perishable products in the U.S. Although we generally do not take legal title to these avocados and perishable products, we do assume responsibilities (principally assuming credit risk, inventory loss and delivery risk, and pricing risk) that are consistent with acting as a principal in the transaction. Accordingly, the accompanying financial statements include sales and cost of sales from the sale of avocados and perishable products procured under consignment arrangements. Amounts recorded for each of the fiscal years ended October 31, 2022, 2021 and 2020 in the financial statements pursuant to consignment arrangements are as follows (in thousands):

	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>	<u>2020</u>
Sales	\$59,748	\$52,287	\$64,922
Cost of Sales	<u>53,238</u>	<u>45,945</u>	<u>57,554</u>
Gross Profit	<u>\$ 6,510</u>	<u>\$ 6,342</u>	<u>\$ 7,368</u>

Advertising Expense

Advertising costs are expensed when incurred and are generally included as a component of selling, general and administrative expense. Such costs were approximately \$0.6 million, \$0.4 million and \$0.4 million for fiscal years 2022, 2021, and 2020.

Research and Development

Research and development costs are expensed as incurred and are generally included as a component of selling, general and administrative expense. Total research and development costs for fiscal year 2022, 2021 and 2020 was approximately \$0.1 million, \$0.3 million and \$0.7 million.

Restructuring Costs

For the year ended October 31, 2022 and 2021, we recorded \$2.8 million and \$0.9 million of consulting expenses (included in selling, general and administrative expenses) related to an enterprise-wide strategic business review conducted for the purpose of restructuring to improve the profitability of the organization and efficiency of our operations. We also recorded \$2.0 million and \$0.6 million for the years ended October 31, 2022 and 2021, respectively, of management recruiting and severance costs related to this restructuring initiative.

Other Income

Included in other income is dividend income totaling \$0.8 million, \$0.6 million, and \$0.6 million for fiscal years 2022, 2021 and 2020. See Note 8 for related party disclosure related to other income.

Income Taxes

We account for deferred tax liabilities and assets for the future consequences of events that have been recognized in our consolidated financial statements or tax returns. Measurement of the deferred items is based on enacted tax laws. In the event the future consequences of differences between financial reporting bases and tax

bases of our assets and liabilities result in a deferred tax asset, we perform an evaluation of the probability of being able to realize the future benefits indicated by such asset. A valuation allowance related to a deferred tax asset is recorded when it is more likely than not that some portion or all of the deferred tax asset will not be realized.

We recognize the tax benefit from an uncertain tax position only if it is more likely than not that the tax position will be sustained on examination by the taxing authorities, based on the technical merits of the position. The tax benefits recognized in the financial statements from such a position should be measured based on the largest benefit that has a greater than 50% likelihood of being realized upon ultimate settlement.

As a multinational corporation, we are subject to taxation in many jurisdictions, and the calculation of our tax liabilities involves dealing with uncertainties in the application of complex tax laws and regulations in various taxing jurisdictions. If we ultimately determine that the payment of these liabilities will be unnecessary, the liability will be reversed and we will recognize a tax benefit during the period in which it is determined the liability no longer applies. Conversely, we record additional tax charges in a period in which it is determined that a recorded tax liability is less than the ultimate assessment is expected to be.

The application of tax laws and regulations is subject to legal and factual interpretation, judgment and uncertainty. Tax laws and regulations themselves are subject to change as a result of changes in fiscal policy, changes in legislation, the evolution of regulations and court rulings. Therefore, the actual liability for U.S. or foreign taxes may be materially different from management's estimates, which could result in the need to record additional tax liabilities or potentially reverse previously recorded tax liabilities.

Basic and Diluted Net Loss per Share

Basic earnings per share is calculated using the weighted-average number of common shares outstanding during the period without consideration of the dilutive effect of stock options and contingent consideration. Diluted earnings per common share is calculated using the weighted-average number of common shares outstanding during the period after consideration of the dilutive effect of stock options and the effect of contingent consideration shares.

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

	<u>Year ended October 31,</u>		
	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>	<u>2020</u>
Numerator:			
Net loss attributable to Calavo Growers, Inc.....	\$(6,249)	\$(11,818)	\$(13,625)
Denominator:			
Weighted average shares – Basic	<u>17,663</u>	<u>17,621</u>	<u>17,564</u>
Effect of dilutive securities – Restricted stock/units/options ⁽¹⁾	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>
Weighted average shares – Diluted	17,663	17,621	17,564
Net loss per share attributable to Calavo Growers, Inc:			
Basic	\$ (0.35)	\$ (0.67)	\$ (0.78)
Diluted	\$ (0.35)	\$ (0.67)	\$ (0.78)

(1) For the year ended October 31, 2022, 2021 and 2020, approximately 82,000 shares, 42,000 shares, and 55,000 shares of common stock equivalents were excluded in the computation of diluted net loss per share, as the effect would be anti-dilutive since the Company reported a net loss.

Stock-Based Compensation

We account for awards of equity instruments issued to employees under the fair value method of accounting and recognize such amounts in our statements of operations. We measure compensation cost for all stock-based awards at fair value on the date of grant and recognize compensation expense in our consolidated statements of operations over the service period that the awards are expected to vest.

For the years ended October 31, 2022, 2021 and 2020, we recognized compensation expense of \$3.1 million, \$4.0 million, and \$4.5 million related to stock-based compensation (See Note 12). The value of the stock-based compensation was determined from quoted market prices at the date of the grant.

Foreign Currency Translation and Remeasurement

Our foreign operations are subject to exchange rate fluctuations and foreign currency transaction costs. The functional currency of our foreign subsidiaries is the United States dollar. As a result, monetary assets and liabilities are translated into U.S. dollars at exchange rates as of the balance sheet date and non-monetary assets, liabilities and equity are translated at historical rates. Sales and expenses are translated using a weighted-average exchange rate for the period. Gains and losses resulting from those remeasurements are included in income. Gains and losses resulting from foreign currency transactions are also recognized in income. Total foreign currency translation gains for fiscal 2021, net of losses, was \$0.9 million. Total foreign currency translation losses for fiscal 2022 and 2020, net of gains, were \$1.0 million for each year.

Fair Value of Financial Instruments

We believe that the carrying amounts of cash and cash equivalents, accounts receivable, accounts payable, and short-term borrowings approximates fair value based on either their short-term nature or on terms currently available to the Company in financial markets. Due to current market rates, we believe that our fixed-rate long-term obligations and finance leases have nearly the same fair value and carrying value of approximately \$6.0 million and \$7.1 million as of October 31, 2022 and 2021.

Derivative Financial Instruments

We were not a party to any material derivative instruments during the fiscal year. It is currently our intent not to use derivative instruments for speculative or trading purposes. Additionally, we do not use any hedging or forward contracts to offset market volatility.

Recently Adopted Accounting Pronouncements

In December 2019, the Financial Accounting Standards Board issued ASU 2019-12, “Income Taxes (Topic 740): Simplifying the Accounting for Income Taxes,” which amends and simplifies the accounting for income taxes by removing certain exceptions and providing new guidance to reduce complexity in certain aspects of the current guidance. This guidance was adopted by the Company during the first quarter of 2022 and did not impact the Company’s financial statements or related disclosures.

Noncontrolling Interest

The following tables reconcile shareholders’ equity attributable to noncontrolling interest related to Avocados de Jalisco (in thousands).

Avocados de Jalisco noncontrolling interest	Year ended October 31, 2022	Year ended October 31, 2021
Noncontrolling interest, beginning	\$1,368	\$1,472
Net loss attributable to noncontrolling interest of Avocados de Jalisco	<u>(353)</u>	<u>(104)</u>
Noncontrolling interest, ending	<u>\$1,015</u>	<u>\$1,368</u>

3. Inventories

Inventories consist of the following (in thousands):

	October 31,	
	2022	2021
Fresh fruit	\$16,938	\$17,648
Packing supplies and ingredients	14,176	13,088
Finished prepared foods	<u>7,716</u>	<u>10,021</u>
Total	<u>\$38,830</u>	<u>\$40,757</u>

We assess the recoverability of inventories through an ongoing review of inventory levels in relation to sales and forecasts and product marketing plans. When the inventory on hand, at the time of the review, exceeds the foreseeable demand, the value of inventory that is not expected to be sold is written down. The amount of the write-down is the excess of historical cost over estimated realizable value. Once established, these write-downs are considered permanent adjustments to the cost basis of the excess inventory.

The assessment of the recoverability of inventories and the amounts of any write-downs are based on currently available information and assumptions about future demand and market conditions. Demand for processed avocado products may fluctuate significantly over time, and actual demand and market conditions may be more or less favorable than our projections. In the event that actual demand is lower than originally projected, additional inventory write-downs may be required.

On October 18, 2021, the Company announced the closure of Prepared's food processing operations at its Green Cove Springs (near Jacksonville), Florida facility, as part of its Project Uno profit improvement program. As of November 15, 2021, Prepared's portion of the Green Cove facility has ceased operations. The Company's Grown avocado operations at this facility will continue in operation and are not affected. We wrote down inventory related to this closure of \$0.6 million as of October 31, 2021. See Note 18 for further information.

4. Property, Plant, and Equipment

Property, plant, and equipment consist of the following (in thousands):

	October 31,	
	2022	2021
Land	\$ 11,008	\$ 11,008
Buildings and improvements	45,733	46,133
Leasehold improvements	19,030	25,114
Equipment	121,441	115,942
Information systems - hardware and software	11,920	11,598
Construction in progress	8,307	5,802
	<u>217,439</u>	<u>215,597</u>
Less accumulated depreciation and amortization	<u>(104,129)</u>	<u>(97,317)</u>
	<u>\$ 113,310</u>	<u>\$ 118,280</u>

Depreciation expense was \$15.0 million, \$14.5 million and \$13.9 million for fiscal years 2022, 2021, and 2020. Included in property, plant, and equipment are finance leases. Amortization of finance leases was \$1.8 million, \$1.8 million and \$1.0 million for fiscal years 2022, 2021, and 2020.

In February 2016, the FASB issued ASU 2016-02, *Leases*, and has subsequently issued several supplemental and/or clarifying ASU's (collectively, "Topic 842"), which requires a dual approach for lease accounting under which a lessee would account for leases as finance leases or operating leases. Both finance leases and operating leases result in the lessee recognizing a right of use asset and a corresponding lease liability. For finance leases, the lessee would recognize interest expense and amortization of the right-of-use asset, and for operating leases, the lessee would recognize lease expense on a straight-line basis. See Note 17.

On October 18, 2021, the Company announced the closure of Prepared's food processing operations at its Green Cove Springs (near Jacksonville), Florida facility, as part of its Project Uno profit improvement program. As of November 15, 2021, Prepared's portion of the Green Cove facility has ceased operations. The Company's Grown avocado operations at this facility will continue in operation and are not affected.

The closure resulted in a reduction of 140 employees, impairment of leasehold improvements, writedowns of inventory and other assets, and certain cash expenditures for the relocation of machinery and equipment and the closure of the leased facilities. See Note 18 for further information.

5. Other Assets and Intangibles

Other assets consist of the following (in thousands):

	October 31, 2022	October 31, 2021
Mexican IVA (i.e. value-added) taxes receivable.....	\$43,625	\$37,493
Infrastructure advances to Agricola Belher	1,241	1,641
Bridge loan to Agricola Belher.....	1,700	—
Other	604	1,366
Total.....	<u>\$47,170</u>	<u>\$40,500</u>

The intangible assets consist of the following (in thousands):

	Weighted-Average Useful Life	October 31, 2022			October 31, 2021		
		Gross Carrying Value	Accum. Amortization	Net Book Value	Gross Carrying Value	Accum. Amortization	Net Book Value
Customer list/relationships	8 years	\$17,340	\$(11,373)	\$5,967	\$17,340	\$ (9,989)	\$7,351
Trade names	8 years	4,060	(3,100)	960	4,060	(2,980)	1,080
Trade secrets/recipes.....	9 years	630	(626)	4	630	(567)	63
Brand name intangibles	indefinite	275	—	275	275	—	275
Intangibles, net		<u>\$22,305</u>	<u>\$(15,099)</u>	<u>\$7,206</u>	<u>\$22,305</u>	<u>\$(13,536)</u>	<u>\$8,769</u>

We recorded amortization expense of approximately \$1.6 million, \$1.6 million, and \$1.1 million for fiscal years 2022, 2021, and 2020. We anticipate recording amortization expense of approximately \$1.6 million for fiscal year 2023, \$1.5 million for each fiscal years 2024 through 2025 and \$2.4 million thereafter.

6. Revolving Credit Facilities

We have a revolving credit facility (the “Credit Facility”) with Bank of America, N.A. (Bank of America) as administrative agent and Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith Inc. as joint lead arranger and sole bookrunner, and Farm Credit West (FCW), as joint lead arranger.

Borrowings under the Credit Facility are at the Company’s discretion at a BSBY (Bloomberg Short-Term Bank Yield Index) Daily Floating Rate plus applicable margin or a base rate loan plus applicable margin. The applicable margin is based on the Company’s Consolidated Leverage Ratio (as defined in the Credit Facility) and can range from 1.25% to 1.75% for BSBY loans and 0.25% to 0.75% for Base Rate Loans. The Credit Facility also includes a commitment fee on the unused commitment amount at a rate per annum of 0.15%.

The Credit Facility contains customary affirmative and negative covenants for agreements of this type, including the following financial covenants applicable to the Company and its subsidiaries on a consolidated basis: (a) a quarterly consolidated leverage ratio of not more than 2.50 to 1.00 and (b) a quarterly consolidated fixed charge coverage ratio of not less than 1.20 to 1.00.

The Credit Facility also contains customary events of default. If any event of default occurs and is continuing, Bank of America may take the following actions: (a) declare the commitment of each lender to make loans and any obligation of the Issuer to make credit extensions to be terminated; (b) declare the unpaid principal amount of all outstanding loans, all interest, and all other amounts to be immediately due and payable; (c) require that Calavo cash collateralize the obligations; and (d) exercise on behalf of itself, the lenders and the letter of credit issuers under the Credit Facility all rights and remedies available to it.

On January 29, 2021, we entered into the Third Amendment to our Credit Facility, which amendment, among other things, provides for a five-year extension of the maturity date to January 29, 2026, a \$20 million increase in the revolving commitment to \$100 million (from \$80 million) (for a total facility size of \$150 million if the \$50 million accordion is exercised, up from a total size of \$130 million), and a 25 basis point increase in the interest rate.

On December 1, 2021, we entered into the Fourth and Fifth Amendments to our Credit Facility, which amendments, among other terms, added CDM as a guarantor, increased the interest rate by 50 basis points

required that we pledge our Limoneira shares as collateral (in addition to the general business assets of the Company already securing the Credit Facility), added a new financial covenant testing the minimum Consolidated EBITDA on a cumulative monthly basis for the period January 2022 through and including June 2022, and replaced LIBOR as the reference interest rate with the BSBY Daily Floating Rate.

As of January 31, 2022, the Company was not in compliance with the cumulative monthly minimum Consolidated EBITDA covenant, and the Consolidated Leverage Ratio (CLR) covenants. On March 14, 2022, we entered into the Sixth Amendment to our Credit Facility, which amendment waived such non-compliance and included the following terms:

- The interest rate was increased to BSBY plus 3.0%, until the first business day of the month after we certify that no default or event of default exists for the period ended July 31, 2022, after which point the interest rate would range between BSBY plus 1.25% to 1.75% based on our CLR.
- The total facility size was reduced from \$100 million to \$80 million
- Availability would be based on a borrowing base consisting of the sum of eligible accounts receivable (80%), eligible inventory (50%), and Limoneira shares (60%), less reserves including grower payables; and
- The FCCR covenant was amended (i) to 1.20 to 1.00 and (ii) to calculate monthly and cumulatively starting with the quarter ended April 30, 2022, which calculation converts to a quarterly calculation of trailing 12 month figures starting with the period ending October 31, 2022.

On November 1, 2022, we entered into a Seventh Amendment to our Credit Facility with principal terms as follows:

- The FCCR covenant, only for the period ending October 31, 2022, was modified to 1.00 to 1.00; and
- We were permitted to declare cash dividends so long as (i) after giving effect to any such dividend a new Consolidated Dividend Adjusted Fixed Charge Coverage Ratio is not less than 1.20 to 1.00 and (ii) any such cash dividends are paid in the same fiscal quarter in which they are declared. Notwithstanding the foregoing restriction, we may declare and make a dividend payment in an amount not to exceed \$5,200,000 on or before January 31, 2023.

As of October 31, 2022, we were in compliance with the financial covenants, and we expect to remain in compliance. As of October 31, 2022, approximately \$29.9 million was available for borrowing, based on our borrowing base calculation discussed above. We have a letter of credit balance of \$3.2 million as of October 31, 2022, that lowers the amount available per our Credit Facility.

The weighted-average interest rate under the Credit Facility was 4.9% and 2.2% at October 31, 2022 and 2021, respectively. Under the Credit Facility, we had \$1.2 million and \$37.7 million outstanding as of October 31, 2022 and 2021, and had standby letters-of-credit of \$3.2 million and \$2.5 million as of October 31, 2022 and 2021. In accordance with the extended due date, the outstanding balance of the Credit Facility has been classified as long-term in the accompanying consolidated balance sheet as of October 31, 2022.

7. Commitments and Contingencies

Commitments and guarantees

We lease facilities and certain equipment under non-cancelable leases expiring at various dates through 2031. We are committed to make minimum cash payments under these agreements as of October 31, 2022. See Note 17 for additional details on the type of lease agreements.

We indemnify our directors and have the power to indemnify each of our officers, employees and other agents, to the maximum extent permitted by applicable law. No amounts have been accrued in the accompanying financial statements related to these indemnifications.

Mexico tax audits

We conduct business both domestically and internationally and, as a result, one or more of our subsidiaries files income tax returns in U.S. federal, U.S. state and certain foreign jurisdictions. Accordingly, in the normal course of business, we are subject to examination by taxing authorities, primarily in Mexico and the United States.

2011 Assessment

On June 16, 2021 Calavo reached a settlement agreement with the Ministry of Finance and Administration of the government of the State of Michoacan, Mexico (MFM) regarding a 2011 Assessment of approximately \$2.2 billion Mexican pesos related to income tax, flat rate business tax and value added tax. Calavo agreed to pay approximately \$47.8 million Mexican pesos (approximately \$2.4 million USD) as a full and final settlement of all taxes, fines, and penalties.

2013 Assessment

In January 2017, we received preliminary observations from the Servicio de Administracion Tributaria in Mexico (the “Mexican Tax Administrative Service” or “SAT”) related to an audit for fiscal year 2013 outlining certain proposed adjustments primarily related to intercompany funding, deductions for services from certain vendors/suppliers and IVA. We provided a written rebuttal to these preliminary observations during our second fiscal quarter of 2017. During the period from our third fiscal quarter of 2017 through our third fiscal quarter of 2018.

As a result, in July 2018, the SAT’s local office in Uruapan issued to Calavo de Mexico (“CDM”) a final tax assessment (the “2013 Assessment”) totaling approximately \$2.6 billion Mexican pesos (which includes annual adjustments for inflation, and equals approximately \$131.3 million USD at October 31, 2022) related to income tax, flat rate business tax, and value added tax, related to this fiscal 2013 tax audit. This amount has been adjusted for inflation as of October 31, 2022 to the amount of \$3.08 billion Mexican pesos (approximately \$151.5 million USD). Additionally, the tax authorities have determined that we owe our employees profit-sharing liability, totaling approximately \$118 million Mexican pesos (approximately \$6.0 million USD at October 31, 2022). In August 2018, we filed an Administrative Appeal on the 2013 Assessment, appealing our case to the SAT’s central legal department in Michoacan.

On June 25, 2021, we became aware that the Administrative Appeal had been resolved by the SAT against CDM on March 12, 2021, and that we had allegedly failed to timely respond to and challenge the SAT’s notification of such resolution, therefore rendering the 2013 Assessment as definitive. Consequently, the SAT placed liens on the fixed assets of CDM, with a net book value of approximately \$26 million USD, and on bank accounts of CDM totaling approximately \$1 million USD in order to guaranty the 2013 Assessment. Based on legal counsel from our tax advisory firm, we and our tax advisory firm have concluded that the March notification was not legally communicated.

On August 18, 2021, we filed an Administrative Reconsideration (the Reconsideration) before the Central Legal Department of the SAT located in Mexico City, asserting that the resolution in March of the Administrative Appeal was wrongly concluded, in particular with respect to the following matters:

- Failure to recognize CDM as a “maquiladora”
- Considering the Company to have a permanent establishment in Mexico,
- Including fruit purchase deposits transferred by the Company to CDM as taxable,
- Application of 16% IVA tax to fruit purchase deposits; and
- Imposing double-taxation on the fruit purchase transactions

On August 20, 2021 we filed an Annulment Suit (the Annulment Suit) with the Federal Tax Court, which among other things, strongly contends that the notifications made by the SAT to CDM and its designated advisors of the resolution of the Administrative Appeal in March 2021 were not legally communicated. In addition, the Annulment Suit asserts the same matters central to the Reconsideration, as described above, as wrongly concluded in the resolution of the Administrative Appeal.

On September 22, 2021, we had an initial in-person meeting with the SAT in Mexico City to formally present and discuss the Reconsideration. The SAT agreed to review our Reconsideration in more detail; however, on January 3, 2022, the SAT formally rejected our request for the Reconsideration. In response to this rejection, on January 21, 2022, we filed an injunction suit with a federal district court seeking to nullify the arguments against the Reconsideration made by the SAT on constitutional grounds.

On February 4, 2022, we had a follow-up meeting with the SAT in Mexico City to begin a dialog with the objective of reaching a settlement of the 2013 Assessment. The SAT agreed in principle to continue this dialog, but requested that we provide a financial guaranty to secure the related tax as a pre-requisite to these discussions.

On February 25, 2022, we filed an injunction to challenge the SAT's response issued to the Reconsideration. This would allow time to continue the discussions with SAT at the administrative level and would give SAT the legal basis to issue a new resolution. This injunction suit represents a further opportunity for a Court of Law to analyze this matter from a constitutional perspective.

The injunction suit was admitted for analysis by the District Court, however, SAT filed a complaint (*queja*) against the ruling allowing CDM to file an extension of the injunction suit. This complaint was filed by SAT to challenge the admission and analysis of the injunction suit; this complaint was decided by the Circuit Courts in October against the SAT complaint and the court will start the analysis of injunction in the following months.

On March 4, 2022, the Annulment Suit was formally accepted by the Federal Tax Court, which simultaneously granted a provisional suspension of the collections proceedings by the SAT. The acceptance by the court of the Annulment Suit renders the 2013 Assessment as non-definitive, until such time as the suit is resolved.

On March 10, 2022, we met with the SAT and offered an Administrative Guaranty (*Embargo en Via Administrativa*) to secure the 2013 Assessment, which provides the SAT with certain administrative rights to CDM assets in the unlikely event we do not prevail in our actions through the Federal Tax Court (see below). Once the Administrative Guaranty is in place, the existing liens over the assets of CDM will be removed and the SAT collection process will be suspended.

On April 27, 2022, the SAT provided a Positive Compliance Opinion to CDM, and consequently the Tax Authority renewed the VAT Certification to CDM. These two resolutions signal a positive development on the Tax controversies in Mexico.

On October 10, 2022, the Tax Court ruled in favor of CDM granting the definitive suspension, accepting the Administrative Guaranty and forcing the SAT to remove all liens placed on CDM fixed assets and bank accounts. These liens were removed in November 2022. The Court also recognized that the \$3.1 billion pesos assessment exceeds the economic capacity of CDM.

While we continue to believe that the 2013 Assessment is completely without merit, and that we will prevail on the Annulment Suit in the Tax Court, and we have had court rulings in favor of CDM, we also believe that it is in the best interest of CDM and the Company to settle the 2013 Assessment as quickly as possible. Furthermore, we believe that the above actions taken by CDM will encourage the SAT to agree to reach a settlement. In accordance with our cumulative probability analysis on uncertain tax positions, our recent settlements made by the SAT in other cases, the 2011 Assessment settlement reached by CDM with the MFM, and the value of CDM assets, we recorded a provision of \$11 million USD in the third quarter of fiscal 2021, as a discrete item in Income Tax Provision. The provision includes estimated penalties, interest and inflationary adjustments. We believe that this provision remains appropriate as of October 31, 2022 based on our cumulative probability analysis. We incurred \$1.4 million of related professional fees for the year ended October 31, 2022, which have been recorded in Expenses related to Mexican Tax matters.

Litigation

From time to time, we are also involved in litigation arising in the ordinary course of our business that we do not believe will have a material adverse impact on our financial statements.

8. Related-Party Transactions

Board of Directors

Certain members of our Board of Directors market California avocados through Calavo pursuant to marketing agreements substantially similar to the marketing agreements that we enter into with other growers. During the years ended October 31, 2022, 2021, and 2020, the aggregate amount of avocados procured from entities owned or controlled by members of our Board of Directors was \$7.5 million, \$17.8 million and \$18.0 million. We did not have any amounts due to Board members as of October 31, 2022 and 2021.

Limoneira

During fiscal years 2022, 2021, and 2020, we received \$0.6 million, \$0.5 million and \$0.5 million as dividend income from Limoneira. In addition, we lease office space from Limoneira for our corporate office. Rent to Limoneira amounted to approximately \$0.3 million for fiscal years 2022, 2021, and 2020. Harold Edwards, who resigned as a member of our Board of Directors in February 2022, is the Chief Executive Officer of Limoneira Company. In February 2022, Limoneira ended its marketing agreement with Calavo.

On October 27, 2022, we sold our entire investment of 1,677,299 shares of Limoneira common stock for gross proceeds of approximately \$18.5 million. The net proceeds thereof after payment of commissions and expenses was used by the Company to pay down borrowings on its credit facility with Bank of America, as administrative agent, and the other lenders thereto. Contemporaneously with such sale, Bank of America, as administrative agent, released its lien on such shares in accordance with terms of the Credit Facility and the related loan documents. For the year ended October 31, 2022, 2021 and 2020, we recorded losses of \$8.6 million, income of \$3.9 million, and losses of \$8.5 million in realized and unrealized net gain (loss) on Limoneira shares.

Agricola Don Memo, S.A. de C.V. (“Don Memo”)

In December 2014, Calavo formed a wholly owned subsidiary Calavo Growers De Mexico, S. de R.L. de C.V. (Calavo Sub). In July 2015, Calavo Sub entered into a Shareholder Agreement with Belo a Mexican company owned by Agricola Belher, and formed Agricola Don Memo, S.A. de C.V. Belo and Calavo Sub have an equal one-half ownership interest in Don Memo in exchange for \$2 million each. Pursuant to a management service agreement, Belo, through its officers and employees, has day-to-day power and authority to manage the operations. Therefore, Don Memo is accounted for on the equity method as an unconsolidated entity. Belo is entitled to a management fee, as defined, which is payable annually in July of each year. Additionally, Calavo Sub is entitled to commission, for the sale of produce in Mexico, U.S., Canada, and any other overseas market.

As of October 31, 2022, 2021 and 2020, we have an investment of \$3.8 million, \$4.3 million and \$6.1 million, representing Calavo Sub’s 50% ownership in Don Memo, which is included as an investment in unconsolidated entities on our balance sheet. We make advances to Don Memo for operating purposes, provide additional advances as shipments are made during the season, and return the proceeds from tomato sales under our marketing program to Don Memo, net of our commission and aforementioned advances. For the year ended October 31, 2022, we advanced an additional \$2.8 million of preseason advances to Don Memo. As of October 31, 2022, 2021 and 2020, we had outstanding advances of \$7.0 million, \$4.2 million and \$2.4 million to Don Memo. As of October 31, 2022, 2021 and 2020, we had a tomato liability of \$1.9 million, \$3.0 million and \$1.8 million to Don Memo. During the year ended October 31, 2022, 2021 and 2020 we purchased \$13.7 million, \$14.7 million and \$15.8 million of tomatoes from Don Memo pursuant to our consignment agreement.

In October 2020, we entered into an infrastructure loan agreement with Don Memo for up to \$2.4 million secured by certain property and equipment of Don Memo. This infrastructure loan accrues interest at 7.25%. The total outstanding balance related to this infrastructure loan agreement at October 31, 2022 was \$1.6 million (\$0.4 million is included in prepaids and other current assets and \$1.2 million in other assets). The total outstanding balance related to this infrastructure loan agreement at October 31, 2021 was \$2.0 million (\$0.4 million is included in prepaids and other current assets and \$1.6 million in other assets). This infrastructure loan agreement will mature in fiscal 2024.

Belher

We had grower advances due from Belher of \$4.5 million, \$4.5 million and \$4.5 million as of October 31, 2022, 2021 and 2020. In August 2018, we entered into an amended infrastructure agreement with Belher and advanced \$3.0 million. This amount was to be paid back annually at \$0.6 million through June 2023, and accrue interest of LIBOR plus 10%. In August 2020, we have amended this agreement to lower the interest rate to 7.25% and change the repayment terms to two years (\$0.9 million per year). We had infrastructure advances due from Belher of \$0.9 million, and \$1.8 million as of October 31, 2021 and 2020. This infrastructure advance was paid in full during fiscal 2022, through the netting against the grower payable to Belher (see below).

In July 2021, we made a bridge loan of \$3.5 million to Belher. This loan is secured by certain farmland in Mexico and accrues interest at 10%. In the first quarter of fiscal 2022, this loan was amended to be due with installments of \$0.9 million on July 31, 2022, \$0.9 million on July 31, 2023 and \$1.7 million on July 31, 2024. As part of this amended loan agreement, we can withhold payments on both the infrastructure advances and the bridge loan through the netting against the grower payable due to Belher. For the year ended October 31, 2022, we withheld \$1.1 million from payments to Belher to offset the bridge loan repayments. The remaining bridge loan has been recorded as \$0.9 million in prepaid expenses and other current assets and \$1.7 million in other assets. During the year ended October 31, 2022, 2021 and 2020, we purchased \$19.4 million, \$16.3 million, and \$26.9 million of tomatoes from Belher pursuant to our consignment agreement.

Avocados de Jalisco, S.A.P.I. de C.V. (“Avocados de Jalisco”)

In August 2015, we entered into Shareholder’s Agreement with various partners to create Avocados de Jalisco, which is a Mexican corporation engaged in procuring, packing and selling avocados. This entity is approximately 83% owned by Calavo and is consolidated in our financial statements. Avocados de Jalisco built a packinghouse located in Jalisco, Mexico and such packinghouse began operations in June of 2017. As of October 31, 2022 and 2021, we have made an insignificant amount of preseason advances to various partners of Avocados de Jalisco. During the year ended October 31, 2022, 2021 and 2020, we purchased approximately \$7.0 million, \$13.0 million and \$8.3 million of avocados from the partners of Avocados de Jalisco.

9. Income Taxes

The income tax provision (benefit) consists of the following for the years ended October 31, (in thousands):

	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>	<u>2020</u>
Current:			
Federal	\$2,012	\$ (3,449)	\$(5,684)
State	147	323	(214)
Foreign	<u>1,209</u>	<u>16,703</u>	<u>645</u>
Total current	3,368	13,577	(5,253)
Deferred:			
Federal	(162)	790	576
State	746	(343)	(505)
Foreign	<u>(701)</u>	<u>(3,934)</u>	<u>260</u>
Total deferred	<u>(117)</u>	<u>(3,487)</u>	<u>331</u>
Change in valuation allowance	—	657	630
Total income tax provision (benefit)	<u>\$3,251</u>	<u>\$10,747</u>	<u>\$(4,292)</u>

At October 31, 2022 and 2021, gross deferred tax assets totaled approximately \$23.5 million and \$29.3 million, while gross deferred tax liabilities totaled approximately \$16.2 million and \$22.7 million. Deferred income taxes reflect the net of temporary differences between the carrying amount of assets and liabilities for financial reporting and income tax purposes.

Significant components of our deferred taxes assets (liabilities) as of October 31, are as follows (in thousands):

	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
Property, plant, and equipment	(2,002)	(4,764)
Intangible assets	2,828	5,051
Unrealized gain, Limoneira investment	—	(1,138)
Stock-based compensation	715	511
State taxes	6	(498)
Credits and incentives	1,194	1,808
Allowance for accounts receivable	936	1,259
Inventories	442	507
Accrued liabilities	1,143	2,067
Operating lease - Right of use assets	(13,723)	(15,839)
Operating lease liabilities	14,861	17,040
Net operating loss	549	1,093
Valuation allowance	(1,830)	(1,291)
Capital loss carryover	804	—
Other	(490)	(490)
Long-term deferred income taxes	<u>\$ 5,433</u>	<u>\$ 5,316</u>

As of October 31, 2022 and 2021, the Company has no federal net operating loss carryforwards. The Company has gross state net operating loss carryforwards of approximately \$9.1 million and \$19.0 million with carryforward periods primarily ranging from 20 years to indefinite.

The Company records a valuation allowance against deferred tax assets when determined that all or a portion of the deferred tax assets are not more likely than not to be realized based on all available evidence. As of October 31, 2022 and 2021, the Company recorded an approximate \$1.8 million and \$1.2 million valuation allowance against the deferred tax assets for state tax credit carryforwards and federal capital loss carryforwards that are more likely than not to expire unutilized. During the year ended October 31, 2022, the Company increased the valuation allowance against federal capital loss carryforwards by \$0.6 million.

A reconciliation of the significant differences between the federal statutory income tax rate and the effective income tax rate on pretax income (loss) for the years ended October 31, is as follows:

	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>	<u>2020</u>
Federal statutory tax rate	21.0%	21.0%	21.0%
State taxes, net of federal effects	(1.3)	11.6	4.4
Rate differential on NOL carryback	—	125.8	6.2
Foreign income taxes greater than U.S.	5.2	16.1	(2.3)
Uncertain tax positions	5.1	(1,059.9)	—
Stock based compensation	(6.1)	(16.7)	—
Provision to return	(59.9)	39.2	(2.5)
State rate change	(2.5)	9.2	(0.1)
Valuation allowance	(24.2)	(44.1)	(2.7)
Other permanent differences	(33.8)	—	—
Other	(0.5)	(15.5)	(0.3)
	<u>(97.0)%</u>	<u>(913.3)%</u>	<u>23.7%</u>

For fiscal years 2022, 2021 and 2020, income (loss) before income taxes (benefit) related to domestic operations was approximately \$(1.4) million, \$(5.0) million, and \$(18.9) million. Additionally, for fiscal 2022, we received income tax refunds of \$6.7 million. For fiscal years 2022, 2021 and 2020, income before income taxes (benefit) related to foreign operations was approximately \$(1.9) million, \$3.8 million and \$0.8 million.

As of October 31, 2022, and 2021, we had \$11.1 million and \$11.3 million for unrecognized tax benefits related primarily to the probable outcomes of the 2013 Mexico Assessment. See Note 7 for further information.

A reconciliation of the beginning and ending amount of gross unrecognized taxes (exclusive of interest and penalties) was as follows (in thousands):

	<u>Year Ended October 31,</u>	
	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
Beginning balance	\$11,303	\$ 72
Reductions based on tax positions related to prior periods	(172)	—
Gross increase - Tax positions in prior periods	—	131
Gross increase - Tax positions in current period	—	<u>11,100</u>
Ending balance	<u>\$11,131</u>	<u>\$11,303</u>

Although it is reasonably possible that certain unrecognized tax benefits may increase or decrease within the next twelve months due to tax examination changes, settlement activities, expirations of statute of limitations, or the impact on recognition and measurement considerations related to the results of published tax cases or other similar activities, the Company does not anticipate any significant changes to unrecognized tax benefits over the next 12 months. The Company accounts for income taxes regarding uncertain tax positions and recognized interest and penalties related to uncertain tax positions in income tax benefit/(expense) in the consolidated statements of operations. Total accrued interest and penalties recorded on the consolidated balance sheet were zero because the company prepaid the disputed amount. See Note 7 for additional details.

Due to our history of earnings, current, and expected future profitability, we believe there is sufficient objective positive evidence that it is more likely than not that we will realize our net deferred tax assets, therefore a valuation allowance over our federal and state net deferred tax assets is not needed, other than the state tax credit and federal capital loss carryforwards.

We are subject to U.S. federal income tax as well as income of multiple state tax and foreign tax jurisdictions. We are no longer subject to U.S. income tax examinations for the fiscal years prior to October 31, 2019, and are no longer subject to state income tax examinations for fiscal years prior to October 31, 2018.

The Company determined that certain foreign earnings to be indefinitely reinvested outside the United States. Our intent is to permanently reinvest these funds outside of the United States and our current plans do not demonstrate a need to repatriate the cash to fund our U.S. operations. However, if these funds were repatriated, we would be required to accrue and pay applicable United States taxes (if any) and withholding taxes payable to foreign tax authorities.

10. Segment Information

On April 13, 2022, the Company announced its plans to reorganize its business into two reporting segments, Grown and Prepared. The management transition to operate as Grown and Prepared began at the start of the third quarter of 2022. The Grown segment consists of fresh avocados, tomatoes and papayas. The Prepared segment comprises all other products including fresh-cut fruits and vegetables, ready-to-eat sandwiches, wraps, salads and snacks, guacamole, and salsa sold at retail and food service as well as avocado pulp sold to foodservice.

As a result of the Company's operating segment realignment, the composition of its reporting units for the evaluation of goodwill impairment was changed. RFG reporting unit goodwill is now included within the Prepared reporting unit. Therefore, the goodwill of \$24.7 million, which was previously recorded within the RFG reporting unit, is now within Prepared and the goodwill previously reported as part of the Fresh segment remained unchanged in the amount of \$4.0 million and is part of the Grown segment. Prior to the change in its reporting unit, the Company tested goodwill for impairment at the previous reporting unit, which did not result in any impairment charge. Goodwill impairment testing requires significant judgment and management estimates, including, but not limited to, the determination of (i) the number of reporting units, (ii) the goodwill and other assets and liabilities to be allocated to the reporting units and (iii) the fair values of the reporting units which includes forecasted cash flow. The fair value of the Company's reporting units is determined using a combination of valuation techniques, including a discounted cash flow methodology. To corroborate the discounted cash flow analysis, a market approach is utilized using observable market data such as comparable companies in similar lines of business that are publicly traded.

These two business segments are presented based on how information is used by our Chief Executive Officer (our Chief Operating Decision Maker) to measure performance and allocate resources. Selling, general and administrative expenses, as well as other non-operating income/expense items, are evaluated by our Chief Executive Officer in the aggregate. We do not allocate assets, or specifically identify them, to our operating segments. Prior year information has been recast to conform with the new segment disclosures.

The following table sets forth sales, cost of sales, and gross profit by segment (in thousands)

	<u>Grown</u>	<u>Prepared</u>	<u>Interco. Elimins.</u>	<u>Total</u>
	(All amounts are presented in thousands)			
Year ended October 31, 2022				
Net sales	\$700,270	\$492,868	\$(2,065)	\$1,191,073
Cost of sales	<u>650,105</u>	<u>469,188</u>	<u>(2,065)</u>	<u>1,117,228</u>
Gross profit	<u>\$ 50,165</u>	<u>\$ 23,680</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ 73,845</u>
Year ended October 31, 2021				
Net sales	\$588,527	\$469,800	\$(2,497)	\$1,055,830
Cost of sales	<u>540,740</u>	<u>460,162</u>	<u>(2,497)</u>	<u>998,405</u>
Gross profit	<u>\$ 47,787</u>	<u>\$ 9,638</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ 57,425</u>
Year ended October 31, 2020				
Net sales	\$585,052	\$475,970	\$(1,651)	\$1,059,371
Cost of sales	<u>537,489</u>	<u>433,635</u>	<u>(1,651)</u>	<u>969,473</u>
Gross profit	<u>\$ 47,563</u>	<u>\$ 42,335</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ 89,898</u>

For fiscal year 2022, 2021 and 2020, inter-segment sales and cost of sales of \$2.1 million, \$2.5 million and \$1.7 million between Grown and Prepared were eliminated.

The following table sets forth sales by product category, by segment (in thousands):

	Year ended October 31, 2022			Year ended October 31, 2021		
	<u>Grown</u>	<u>Prepared</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Grown</u>	<u>Prepared</u>	<u>Total</u>
Avocados	\$645,944	\$ —	\$ 645,944	\$536,969	\$ —	\$ 536,969
Tomatoes	47,288	—	47,288	43,658	—	43,658
Papayas	11,422	—	11,422	10,884	—	10,884
Other fresh income	123	—	123	693	—	693
Fresh-cut fruit	—	204,433	204,433	—	205,087	205,087
Fresh-cut vegetables	—	107,332	107,332	—	102,291	102,291
Prepared products	—	114,396	114,396	—	95,639	95,639
Guacamole	—	74,970	74,970	—	75,681	75,681
Salsa	—	1,860	1,860	—	2,784	2,784
Total gross sales	704,777	502,991	1,207,768	592,204	481,482	1,073,686
Less sales allowances	(4,507)	(10,123)	(14,630)	(3,677)	(11,682)	(15,359)
Less inter-company eliminations . .	(2,065)	—	(2,065)	(2,497)	—	(2,497)
Net sales	<u>\$698,205</u>	<u>\$492,868</u>	<u>\$1,191,073</u>	<u>\$586,030</u>	<u>\$469,800</u>	<u>\$1,055,830</u>
	Year ended October 31, 2021			Year ended October 31, 2020		
	<u>Grown</u>	<u>Prepared</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Grown</u>	<u>Prepared</u>	<u>Total</u>
Avocados	\$536,969	\$ —	\$ 536,969	\$521,542	\$ —	\$ 521,542
Tomatoes	43,658	—	43,658	53,922	—	53,922
Papayas	10,884	—	10,884	10,529	—	10,529
Other fresh income	693	—	693	327	—	327
Fresh-cut fruit	—	205,087	205,087	—	204,766	204,766
Fresh-cut vegetables	—	102,291	102,291	—	113,460	113,460
Prepared products	—	95,639	95,639	—	88,346	88,346
Guacamole	—	75,681	75,681	—	75,409	75,409
Salsa	—	2,784	2,784	—	2,783	2,783
Total gross sales	592,204	481,482	1,073,686	586,320	484,764	1,071,084
Less sales allowances	(3,677)	(11,682)	(15,359)	(1,268)	(8,794)	(10,062)
Less inter-company eliminations . .	(2,497)	—	(2,497)	(1,651)	—	(1,651)
Net sales	<u>\$586,030</u>	<u>\$469,800</u>	<u>\$1,055,830</u>	<u>\$583,401</u>	<u>\$475,970</u>	<u>\$1,059,371</u>

Sales to customers outside the U.S. were approximately \$27.8 million, \$34.8 million and \$29.7 million for fiscal years 2022, 2021, and 2020.

Prepared segment sales included sales to one customer who represented more than 10% of total consolidated revenues for fiscal 2022, 2021 and 2020. Additionally, the Grown products segment had sales to one customer that represented more than 10% of total consolidated revenues for fiscal 2021 and 2020.

Our goodwill balance of \$28.7 million is attributed by segment to Grown for \$4.0 million and Prepared for \$24.7 million as of October 31, 2022 and 2021.

Long-lived assets attributed to geographic areas as of October 31, are as follows (in thousands):

	<u>United States</u>	<u>Mexico</u>	<u>Consolidated</u>
October 31, 2022	\$77,208	\$36,102	\$113,310
October 31, 2021	\$81,059	\$37,221	\$118,280

11. Long-Term Obligations

Long-term obligations at fiscal year ends consist of the following (in thousands):

	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
Finance leases	6,021	7,140
Less current portion	<u>(1,574)</u>	<u>(1,587)</u>
	<u>\$ 4,447</u>	<u>\$ 5,553</u>

See Note 17 for additional information.

12. Stock-Based Compensation

The 2011 Management Incentive Plan

In April 2011, our shareholders approved the Calavo Growers, Inc. 2011 Management Incentive Plan (the 2011 Plan). All directors, officers, employees and consultants (including prospective directors, officers, employees and consultants) of Calavo and its subsidiaries are eligible to receive awards under the 2011 Plan. Up to 1,500,000 shares of common stock may be issued by Calavo under the 2011 Plan.

On November 2, 2020, 11 of our non-employee directors were each granted 1,500 restricted shares, as part of their annual compensation (total of 16,500 shares). In January of fiscal 2020 all 12 of our non-employee directors were granted 1,500 restricted shares each (total of 18,000 shares). These shares have full voting rights and participate in dividends as if unrestricted. The closing price of our stock was \$67.97 and \$87.21 for each respective year. After one year from the grant date, as long as the directors are still serving on the Board of Directors, these shares lose their restriction and become non-forfeitable and transferable. These shares were granted pursuant to our 2011 Plan. The total recognized stock-based compensation expense for these grants was \$0.2 million and \$1.1 million for the year ended October 31, 2022 and 2021.

On November 2, 2020, our executive officers were granted a total of 9,334 restricted shares. On December 18, 2019, our executive officers were granted a total of 31,158 restricted shares. These shares have full voting rights and participate in dividends as if unrestricted. The closing price of our stock on such dates was \$67.97 and \$87.63, respectively. The shares granted in fiscal year 2021, vest over two years, on an annual basis, beginning November 2, 2021. The shares granted in fiscal year 2020, vest in one-third increments, on an annual basis, beginning December 18, 2020. All shares were granted pursuant to our 2011 Plan. The total recognized stock-based compensation expense for these grants were \$0.2 million and \$1.0 million for the year ended October 31, 2022 and 2021.

In April 2021, the Board of Directors approved the vesting of all of the remaining restricted shares outstanding to our former Chief Executive Officer and Board member. With this vesting, we recognized stock-based compensation of \$0.7 million for the year ended October 31, 2021. We recorded amortization of \$0.3 million for the year ended October 31, 2021, of previous stock grants before his retirement.

In June 2021, our former Chief Financial Officer, resigned from Calavo and 5,598 restricted shares were forfeited. We recorded amortization of \$0.1 million for the year ended October 31, 2021, of previous stock grants before his resignation.

In September 2021, the Board of Directors approved the vesting of all of the remaining restricted shares outstanding to our former Chief Executive Officer. With this vesting, we recognized stock-based compensation of \$0.7 million for the year ended October 31, 2021.

The 2020 Equity Incentive Plan

In April 2021, our shareholders approved the Calavo Growers, Inc. 2020 Equity Incentive Plan (the 2020 Plan). All directors, officers, employees and consultants (including prospective directors, officers, employees and consultants) of Calavo and its subsidiaries are eligible to receive awards under the 2020 Plan. This is a five-year plan, with up to 1,500,000 shares issuable through December 9, 2025.

Restricted Stock Awards

On December 13, 2021, certain of our officers were granted a total of 5,355 restricted shares. These shares have full voting rights and participate in dividends as if unrestricted. The closing price of our stock on such date was \$40.53. These shares vest over two years, on an annual basis, beginning December 13, 2022. These shares were granted pursuant to our 2020 Plan. The total recognized stock-based compensation expense for these grants was less than \$0.1 million for the year ended October 31, 2022.

On January 3, 2022, all 10 of our current directors were granted 2,814 restricted shares each (for a total of 28,140 shares). These shares have full voting rights and participate in dividends as if unrestricted. The closing share price of our stock on such grant date was \$42.64. As of January 3, 2023, these shares will vest and become unrestricted subject to the continued service of the director. The total recognized stock-based compensation expense for these grants was \$1.0 million for the year ended October 31, 2022.

On January 20, 2022, one of our current directors was granted 1,500 unrestricted shares as a component of her compensation for services rendered during the 2021 fiscal year. The closing share price of our stock on such grant date was \$41.73. The stock-based compensation expense for this grant was recognized in total upon grant and aggregated \$0.1 million for the year ended October 31, 2022.

On February 1, 2022, Brian Kocher, our new Chief Executive Officer, was granted 28,993 restricted shares as part of his employment agreement. The closing share price of our stock on such grant date was \$41.39. These shares will vest over three years on an annual basis, beginning February 1, 2023. The total recognized stock-based compensation expense for this grant was \$0.3 million for the year ended October 31, 2022.

A summary of restricted stock activity, related to our 2011 Plan and 2020 Plan, is as follows (in thousands, except for per share amounts):

	<u>Number of Shares</u>	<u>Weighted-Average Grant Price</u>	<u>Aggregate Intrinsic Value</u>
Outstanding at October 31, 2021	43	\$64.89	
Vested	(31)	\$45.44	
Forfeited	(9)	\$37.67	
Granted	<u>64</u>	\$41.88	
Outstanding at October 31, 2022	<u>67</u>	\$45.01	<u>\$2,318</u>

The total recognized stock-based compensation expense for restricted stock awards was \$2.3 million and \$4.0 million for the years ended October 31, 2022 and 2021.

Restricted Stock Units (RSUs) and Performance Restricted Stock Units (PRSUs)

On April 1, 2022, we issued RSUs for officers and other members of management as part of our long-term incentive plan. The RSUs are time-based and vest annually in equal amounts over a three-year period. The PRSUs are based on three-year cumulative performance targets of net sales, adjusted EBITDA and return on invested capital and vest entirely at the third anniversary. We granted 34,269 RSUs and 34,269 PRSUs at a grant stock price of \$37.49. With the departure of our former Chief Financial Officer, 4,014 shares each of RSUs and

PRsUs were forfeited. Based on our current projections, we recognized approximately \$0.6 million of stock-based compensation for the year ended October 31, 2022. As of October 31, 2022, there was \$2.2 million of unrecognized stock-based compensation costs related to non-vested RSUs and PRsUs, which the Company expects to recognize over a weighted-average period of 2.0 years. The total fair value of the restricted stock units at October 31, 2022, is approximately \$2.2 million.

In the third quarter of fiscal 2022, Shawn Munsell, our new Chief Financial Officer, and Danny Demas, our new SVP of Grown products were granted 9,002 RSUs and 3,533 RSUs, respectively, as part of their employment agreements. The closing share price of our stock on such grant dates were \$38.88 and \$42.46, respectively. These shares will vest over three years on an annual basis, with the first third vesting on June 20, 2023, and July 11, 2023, respectively. The total recognized stock-based compensation expense for this grant was \$0.1 million for the year ended October 31, 2022.

In the fourth quarter of fiscal 2022, Helen Kurtz, our new SVP of Prepared products, and our new VP of global supply chain was granted 6,778 RSUs and 2,341 RSU's as part of their employment agreements. The closing share price of our stock on such grant date was \$44.26 and \$42.71, respectively. These shares will vest over three years on an annual basis, with the first third vesting on August 16, 2023 and August 29, 2023. The total recognized stock-based compensation expense for this grant was insignificant for the year ended October 31, 2022.

In December 2022, we issued RSUs for officers and other members of management as part of our long-term incentive plan. The RSUs are time-based and vest annually in equal amounts over a three-year period. The PRsUs are based on three-year cumulative performance targets of net sales, adjusted EBITDA and return on invested capital and vest entirely at the third anniversary. We granted 101,800 RSUs and 66,228 PRsUs at a grant stock price of \$34.51.

A combined summary of RSU and PRSU activity, related to our 2020 Plan, is as follows (in thousands, except for per share amounts):

	<u>Number of Shares Represented</u>	<u>Weighted-Average Grant Price</u>	<u>Aggregate Intrinsic Value</u>
Outstanding at April 30, 2022.	69	\$37.49	
Forfeited.	(8)	\$37.49	
Granted.	<u>22</u>	\$41.56	
Outstanding at October 31, 2022	<u>83</u>	\$38.57	<u>\$3,253</u>

The total recognized stock-based compensation expense for restricted stock units was \$0.8 million for the year ended October 31, 2022.

Stock Options

In September 2021, our Board of Directors approved the issuance of options to acquire a total of 5,000 shares of our common stock to Steven Hollister, who for a period of time assumed the role of Interim Chief Executive Officer. Such grant vests in equal increments over a two-year period and has an exercise price of \$39.20 per share. Vested options have an exercise period of five years from the vesting date. The market price of our common stock at the grant date was \$39.20. The estimated fair market value of such option grant was approximately \$0.2 million. The total recognized stock-based compensation expense for this grant was insignificant for the year ended October 31, 2022.

The value of each option award is estimated using a lattice-based option valuation model. We primarily consider the following assumptions when using these models: (1) expected volatility, (2) expected dividends, (3) expected life and (4) risk-free interest rate. Such models also consider the intrinsic value in the estimation of fair value of the option award.

A summary of stock option activity, related to our 2011 and 2020 Management Incentive Plan, is as follows (in thousands, except for per share amounts):

	<u>Number of Shares</u>	<u>Weighted-Average Exercise Price</u>	<u>Aggregate Intrinsic Value</u>
Outstanding at October 31, 2021	19	\$42.89	
Exercised	<u>(2)</u>	\$23.48	
Outstanding at October 31, 2022	<u>17</u>	\$47.62	<u>\$—</u>
Exercisable at October 31, 2022.....	<u>12</u>	\$51.12	<u>\$—</u>

The weighted average remaining life of such outstanding options is 1.5 years. The weighted average remaining life of such exercisable options is 2.4 years. The fair value of vested shares was insignificant for fiscal 2022 and \$0.1 million for fiscal 2021.

13. Dividends

In November 2022, we announced that we will begin declaring and paying dividends quarterly rather than annually as had been our practice. On December 14, 2022, we paid a dividend of \$0.2875 per share, or an aggregate of \$5.2 million to shareholders of record on November 16, 2022.

On October 29, 2021, we declared a cash dividend of \$1.15 per share. On December 3, 2021, we paid the aggregate amount of \$20.3 million to shareholders of record on November 12, 2021.

14. Fair Value Measurements

A fair value measurement is determined based on the assumptions that a market participant would use in pricing an asset or liability. A three-tiered hierarchy draws distinctions between market participant assumptions based on (i) observable inputs such as quoted prices in active markets (Level 1), (ii) inputs other than quoted prices in active markets that are observable either directly or indirectly (Level 2) and (iii) unobservable inputs that require the Company to use present value and other valuation techniques in the determination of fair value (Level 3).

The Company had no financial assets or liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis as of October 31, 2022. The following table sets forth our financial assets and liabilities as of October 31, 2021 that are measured on a recurring basis during the period, segregated by level within the fair value hierarchy:

	<u>Level 1</u>	<u>Level 2</u>	<u>Level 3</u>	<u>Total</u>
	(All amounts are presented in thousands)			
Assets at Fair Value at October 31, 2021:				
Investment in Limoneira Company ⁽¹⁾	<u>\$27,055</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>\$27,055</u>
Total assets at fair value.....	<u>\$27,055</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>\$27,055</u>

(1) The investment in Limoneira Company consists of marketable securities in the Limoneira Company stock. These securities were measured at fair value by quoted market prices. Limoneira's stock price at October 31, 2021 equaled \$16.13 per share (level 1). Our remaining shares of Limoneira stock, totaling 1,677,299, were revalued to \$16.13 per share and \$13.83 per share at October 31, 2021 and 2020 and, as a result, we recorded a gain of \$3.9 million for the year ended October 31, 2021 in our consolidated statements of operations.

On October 27, 2022, the Company sold 1,677,299 shares of Limoneira common stock for gross proceeds of approximately \$18.5 million. The net proceeds thereof after payment of commissions and expenses was used by the Company to pay down borrowings on its credit facility with Bank of America, as administrative agent, and the other lenders thereto. Contemporaneously with such sale, Bank of America, as administrative agent, released its lien on such shares in accordance with terms of the Credit Facility and the related loan documents.

15. Mexican IVA taxes receivable

Included in other assets are tax receivables due from the Mexican government for value-added taxes (IVA) paid in advance. CDM is charged IVA by vendors on certain expenditures in Mexico, which, insofar as they relate to the exportation of goods, translate into IVA amounts receivable from the Mexican government.

As of October 31, 2022, and October 31, 2021, CDM IVA receivables totaled \$43.6 million (865.4 million Mexican pesos) and \$37.5 million (762.1 million Mexican pesos). Historically, CDM received IVA refund payments from the Mexican tax authorities on a timely basis. Beginning in fiscal 2014 and continuing into fiscal 2021, however, the tax authorities began carrying out more detailed reviews of our refund requests and our supporting documentation. Additionally, they are also questioning the refunds requested attributable to IVA paid to certain suppliers that allegedly did not fulfill their own tax obligations. We believe these factors and others have contributed to delays in the processing of IVA claims by the Mexican tax authorities. Currently, we are in the process of collecting such balances primarily through regular administrative processes, but these amounts may ultimately need to be recovered through Administrative Appeals and/or legal means.

During the first quarter of fiscal 2017, the tax authorities informed us that their internal opinion, based on the information provided by the local SAT office, considers that CDM is not properly documented relative to its declared tax structure and therefore CDM cannot claim the refundable IVA balance. CDM has strong arguments and supporting documentation to sustain its declared tax structure for IVA and income tax purposes. CDM started an Administrative Appeal for the IVA related to the request of the months of July, August and September of 2015 (the “2015 Appeal”) in order to assert its argument that CDM is properly documented and to therefore change the SAT’s internal assessment. In August 2018, we received a favorable ruling from the SAT’s Legal Administration in Michoacan on the 2015 Appeal indicating that they believe CDM’s legal interpretation of its declared tax structure is indeed accurate. While favorable on this central matter of CDM’s declared tax structure, the ruling, however, still does not recognize the taxpayers right to a full refund for the IVA related to the months of July, August and September 2015. Therefore, in October 2018, CDM filed a substance-over-form Annulment Suit in the Federal Tax Court to recover its full refund for IVA over the subject period, which is currently pending resolution.

In April 2022, the Tax Court issued the ruling for the months of July, August and September 2015 through which it was declared that the following resolutions were resolved:

- It is recognized that CDM operates as a maquila under the authorization of the Ministry of Finance.
- It is recognized that all bank deposits corresponding to the purchase of avocados on behalf of Calavo Growers Inc. (CGI), are subject to the maquila program and it is not accruable income for purposes of Income Tax nor activities subject to VAT.
- It is recognized that VAT is recoverable, since CDM demonstrated the existence of operations carried under the maquila services.
- Resolved that certain VAT amounts attributed to the purchase of certain packing materials are not recoverable as CDM was not the buyer on record and therefore did not pay for the materials, which approximated \$6.9 million pesos (approximately \$0.3 million USD).

The court is still reviewing the appeal filed by the Company on May 9, 2022, against the ruling resolving that certain VAT amounts are not recoverable.

The latest court resolution sustains the Company’s position that it is entitled to substantially all of its VAT amounts, and the Company is considering its options for collecting the entire VAT receivable. In the unlikely event of an unfavorable resolution of the Administrative Appeals, we plan to file Annulment Suits with the Mexican Federal Tax Court. If these suits result in an unfavorable ruling, there is an option to appeal to the Collegiate Circuit Court. The estimated time for the resolution of these suits could be 2 – 3 years.

We believe that our operations in Mexico are properly documented, and our internationally recognized tax advisors believe that there are legal grounds to prevail in collecting the corresponding IVA amounts. With assistance from our internationally recognized tax advisory firm, as of October 31, 2022, CDM has filed Administrative Appeals for months for which IVA refunds have been denied by the SAT, and will continue filing such appeals for any months for which refunds are denied in the future. Therefore, it is probable that the Mexican tax authorities will ultimately authorize the refund of the corresponding IVA amounts.

16. FreshRealm Separation

On February 3, 2021, Calavo and FreshRealm entered into a Limited Liability Company Member Separation and Release Agreement (the “Separation Agreement”) described below.

Calavo was previously a limited liability company member in FreshRealm and was a party to that certain FreshRealm, LLC Seventh Amended and Restated Limited Liability Company Agreement, dated as of

February 27, 2019, by and among FreshRealm and its members. Calavo and FreshRealm were also parties to that certain Sixth Amended and Restated Senior Promissory Note, effective August 10, 2018, as amended (the “Prior Note”), pursuant to which Calavo loaned to FreshRealm principal plus accrued interest in the total sum of \$34.5 million. We recorded a reserve of \$34.5 million on this balance in the third quarter of fiscal 2020.

Pursuant to the Separation Agreement, among other terms: (i) Calavo terminated its limited liability company interest and equity ownership in FreshRealm; (ii) Calavo and FreshRealm simultaneously entered into an Amended and Restated Senior Secured Loan Agreement and Promissory Note (the “Amended Note”), which amended and restated the Prior Note; (iii) FreshRealm issued an additional Secured Promissory Note to Calavo in the amount of approximately \$5 million that is subordinated to the Amended Note (the “Second Note”, together with the Amended Note, the “Notes”); (iv) in the event FreshRealm paid Calavo the sum of \$6 million (the “Loan Payoff Amount”) by March 31, 2022 (the “Loan Payoff Period”), the Notes shall be deemed paid in full; (v) the parties agreed to a mutual release of any claims; and (vi) the parties agreed to indemnify each other from any subsequent third party claims.

In July 2021, FreshRealm paid Calavo the Loan Payoff Amount of \$6.0 million, and we recorded the receipt as a recovery of the reserve for collectability of the FreshRealm note receivable on the statement of operations. Therefore, the Notes mentioned above, have been deemed paid in full. If FreshRealm undergoes a sale of its business either through a merger or a majority sale of its assets or equity interests before February 3, 2022, FreshRealm must pay Calavo twenty percent (20%) of the purchase price proceeds from such sale of FreshRealm.

If FreshRealm (i) undergoes a “Success Event” in the future, including: a merger, a majority sale of FreshRealm’s assets or equity ownership interests, a private placement (greater than \$35 million), or an initial public offering where FreshRealm as a company is valued at \$100 million or more, FreshRealm must pay to the Company additional compensation in accordance with the following:

- FreshRealm must pay Calavo a \$10 million payment upon the closing of a Success Event if the valuation of FreshRealm at the time of the Success Event is equal to or greater than \$100 million, but less than \$230 million;
- FreshRealm must pay Calavo a \$20 million payment upon the closing of a Success Event if the valuation of FreshRealm at the time of the Success Event is equal to or greater than \$230 million, but less than \$380 million; or
- FreshRealm must pay Calavo a \$34 million payment upon the closing of a Success Event if the valuation of FreshRealm at the time of the Success Event is equal to or greater than \$380 Million.

No amounts have been recorded on the balance sheet as of October 31, 2022 and 2021, with respect to a sale or success event.

17. Leases

The impact of applying ASC 842 effective as of November 1, 2019, to the Company’s consolidated statements of operations and cash flows was not significant. The major impacts to the balance sheet at the effective date were 1) the addition of \$65.7 million in operating lease assets and \$69.6 million of operating lease liabilities, 2) the removal of approximately \$3.7 million and \$1.2 million of deferred rent and other long-term obligations, respectively, and 3) a cumulative-effect adjustment for the adoption of ASC 842 of \$0.9 million was recorded to retained earnings, which relates to the gain previously recognized in accordance with ASC 840 on its sale and operating leaseback of the Temecula facility.

ASC 842 made changes to sale-leaseback accounting to result in the recognition of the gain on the transaction at the time of the sale instead of recognizing over the leaseback period, when the transaction is deemed to be a sale instead of a financing arrangement. ASC 842 further changes the assessment of sale accounting from a transfer of risk and rewards assessment to a transfer of control assessment.

The standard provides a number of optional practical expedients and policy elections in transition. We have elected to apply the package of practical expedients under which we will not reassess under the standard our prior conclusions about lease classification and initial direct costs. We have elected the short-term lease

recognition exemption for all leases that qualify (under one year term), meaning we will recognize expense on a straight-line basis and will not include the recognition of a right-of-use asset or lease liability. We will account for lease and non-lease components as a single-lease component for all leases.

We lease property and equipment under finance and operating leases. For leases with terms greater than 12 months, we record the related asset and obligation at the present value of lease payments over the term. Many of our leases include rental escalation clauses, renewal options and/or termination options that are factored into our determination of lease payments when appropriate.

Right-of-use assets represent the Company's right to use an underlying asset for the lease term and lease liabilities represent the Company's obligation to make lease payments arising from the lease. Right-of-use assets and liabilities are recognized at the lease commencement date based on the estimated present value of lease payments over the lease term. When available, we use the rate implicit in the lease to discount lease payments to present value; however, most of our leases do not provide a readily determinable implicit rate. We estimated our incremental borrowing rate based upon a synthetic credit rating and yield curve analysis. As a result, the incremental borrowing rate is estimated to approximate the interest rate on a collateralized basis with similar terms and payments.

We lease certain property, plant and equipment, including office facilities, under operating leases. The lease term consists of the noncancellable period of the lease and the periods covered by options to extend or terminate the lease when it is reasonably certain that the Company will exercise such options. The Company's lease agreements do not contain any residual value guarantees.

Lease Position

The following table presents the lease-related assets and liabilities recorded on the balance sheet as of October 31, 2022 and 2021 (in thousands):

		<u>October 31,</u> <u>2022</u>	<u>October 31,</u> <u>2021</u>
Assets			
Non-current assets:			
Operating lease assets	Operating lease right-of-use assets	\$54,518	\$59,842
Finance lease assets	Property, plant and equipment, net	<u>5,721</u>	<u>6,907</u>
		<u>\$60,239</u>	<u>\$66,749</u>
Liabilities			
Current liabilities:			
Operating	Current portion of operating leases	\$ 6,925	\$ 6,817
Finance	Current portion of long-term obligations and finance leases	1,574	1,587
Long-term obligations			
Operating	Long-term operating leases, less current portion	52,140	57,561
Finance	Long-term obligations and finance leases, less current portion	<u>4,447</u>	<u>5,553</u>
		<u>\$65,086</u>	<u>\$71,518</u>
		<u>Fiscal 2022</u>	<u>Fiscal 2021</u>
Weighted-average remaining lease term:			
Operating leases		9.3 years	10.1 years
Finance leases		6.9 years	7.1 years
Weighted-average discount rate:			
Operating leases		2.87%	2.80%
Finance leases		3.62%	3.20%

Lease Costs

The following table presents certain information related to the lease costs for finance and operating leases for the year ended October 31, 2022 and 2021 (in thousands):

	<u>Year ended</u> <u>October 31, 2022</u>	<u>Year ended</u> <u>October 31, 2021</u>
Amortization of financing lease assets	\$ 1,756	\$ 1,799
Operating lease cost	8,733	9,152
Short-term lease cost	2,483	2,981
Sublease income	(30)	(704)
Variable lease cost	133	275
Interest on financing lease liabilities	<u>213</u>	<u>235</u>
Total lease cost	<u>\$13,288</u>	<u>\$13,738</u>

Other Information

The following table presents supplemental cash flow information related to the leases for the year ended October 31, 2022 and 2021 (in thousands):

	<u>Year ended</u> <u>October 31, 2022</u>	<u>Year ended</u> <u>October 31, 2021</u>
<i>Cash paid for amounts included in the measurement of lease liabilities</i>		
Operating cash flows for operating leases	\$7,012	\$7,200
Financing cash flows for finance leases	1,683	1,672
Operating cash flows for finance leases	213	235

The total right-of-use assets obtained in exchange for new operating leases for the year ended October 31, 2022 and 2021 was \$1.0 million and \$1.0 million.

Undiscounted Cash Flows

The following table reconciles the undiscounted cash flows for each of the first five years and total remaining years to the finance lease liabilities and operating lease liabilities recorded on the balance sheet as of October 31, 2022 (in thousands):

	<u>Operating</u>	<u>Finance</u>
	Leases	Leases
2023	\$ 8,494	\$ 1,778
2024	8,311	1,280
2025	7,212	786
2026	6,737	495
2027	6,348	371
Thereafter	<u>30,411</u>	<u>2,162</u>
Total lease payments	67,513	6,872
Less: imputed interest	<u>8,448</u>	<u>851</u>
Total lease liability	<u>\$59,065</u>	<u>\$ 6,021</u>

18. Closure of Prepared's Florida facility

On October 18, 2021, the Company announced the closure of Prepared's food processing operations at its Green Cove Springs (near Jacksonville), Florida facility, as part of its Project Uno profit improvement program. As of November 15, 2021, the Green Cove facility for our Prepared segment has ceased operations. The Company's Grown avocado operations at this facility will continue in operation and are not affected. We will continue to serve customers of this location from its other food processing locations, primarily in Georgia.

The closure resulted in a reduction of 140 employees, impairment of leasehold improvements, writedowns of inventory and other assets, and certain cash expenditures for the relocation of machinery and equipment and

the closure of the leased facilities. The impairment related to the Prepared Florida closure has been recorded on the face of the income statement under “Impairment and charges related to Prepared’s Florida facility closure”.

As of October 31, 2021, the Company had leasehold improvements with a net book value of \$8.8 million, right of use assets with a net book value of \$4.8 million, and lease liabilities of \$6.0 million recorded on the balance sheet, all related to the closed facility. The facility lease has a maturity date of October 31, 2031. The Company completed an undiscounted cash flow analysis of its long-lived assets and estimated the undiscounted cash flow was less than the carrying value.

As of October 31, 2022 and October 31, 2021, the Company had right of use assets with a net book value of \$4.0 million and \$4.8 million respectively, and lease liabilities of \$5.3 million and \$6.0 million, respectively, recorded on the balance sheet related to the closed facility. The facility lease has a maturity date of October 31, 2031. The Company intends to seek a sub-lease tenant to assume the vacated space, and believes such a sub-lease can be obtained at a lease rate, and for a lease period, sufficient to realize the right of use asset. However, a full impairment of the leasehold improvements was recorded during the year ended October 31, 2021, which represented the excess of the carrying value over the estimated fair value. Management will continue to evaluate the actual amounts and duration of expected future sub-lease revenues. Should the actual sub-lease revenues be less than those currently expected, the Company may need to record impairment of some or all of its investment in the right of use asset. An additional \$0.3 million of property, plant and equipment was impaired during the year ended October 31, 2022.

Following is a summary of the impairment and other charges recorded during the year ended October 31, 2021.

Leasehold improvements	\$8,731
Inventory (recorded in cost of goods sold)	586
Employee severance	352
Other assets	<u>79</u>
Total	<u>\$9,748</u>

19. COVID-19 Pandemic Impact

On January 30, 2020, the World Health Organization (“WHO”) announced a global health emergency because of a new strain of coronavirus originating in Wuhan, China and the risks to the international community as the virus spreads globally beyond its point of origin. In March 2020, the WHO classified the COVID-19 outbreak as a pandemic, based on the rapid increase in exposure globally.

The COVID-19 pandemic has created challenging and unprecedented conditions for our business, and we are committed to taking action in support of a Company-wide response to the crisis. The COVID-19 pandemic has negatively impacted the global economy, disrupted global supply chains and created significant volatility and disruption of financial markets. We believe we are well-positioned for the future as we continue to navigate the crisis and prepare for an eventual return to a more normal operating environment. We have successfully implemented contingency plans in the U.S. and in Mexico to monitor the evolving needs of our businesses in those countries, as well as those related to our Peru partner in consignment avocado sales.

The effects of the pandemic have been more pronounced in the portions of our business servicing foodservice customers and to a lesser extent certain segments of our retail business, including behind-the-glass deli and grab-and-go convenience items.

20. Sale of Investment in Limoneira

On October 27, 2022, we sold our entire investment of 1,677,299 shares of Limoneira common stock for gross proceeds of approximately \$18.5 million. The net proceeds thereof after payment of commissions and expenses were used to pay down borrowings on our credit facility with Bank of America, as administrative agent, and the other lenders thereto. Contemporaneously with such sale, Bank of America, as administrative agent, released its lien on such shares in accordance with terms of the Credit Facility and the related loan documents. For the year ended October 31, 2022, 2021 and 2020, we recorded losses of \$8.6 million, income of \$3.9 million, and losses of \$8.5 million in realized and unrealized net gain (loss) on Limoneira stock.

REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

To the shareholders and the Board of Directors of
Calavo Growers, Inc.

Opinion on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of Calavo Growers, Inc. and subsidiaries (the “Company”) as of October 31, 2022 and 2021, the related consolidated statements of operations, shareholders’ equity, and cash flows, for each of the three years in the period ended October 31, 2022, and the related notes (collectively referred to as the “financial statements”). In our opinion, the financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as of October 31, 2022 and 2021, and the results of its operations and its cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended October 31, 2022, in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

We have also audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States) (PCAOB), the Company’s internal control over financial reporting as of October 31, 2022, based on criteria established in *Internal Control — Integrated Framework (2013)* issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission and our report dated December 20, 2022, expressed an unqualified opinion on the Company’s internal control over financial reporting.

Basis for Opinion

These financial statements are the responsibility of the Company’s management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company’s financial statements based on our audits. We are a public accounting firm registered with the PCAOB and are required to be independent with respect to the Company in accordance with the U.S. federal securities laws and the applicable rules and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission and the PCAOB.

We conducted our audits in accordance with the standards of the PCAOB. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement, whether due to error or fraud. Our audits included performing procedures to assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to error or fraud, and performing procedures that respond to those risks. Such procedures included examining, on a test basis, evidence regarding the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. Our audits also included evaluating the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

Critical Audit Matters

The critical audit matters communicated below are matters arising from the current-period audit of the financial statements that were communicated or required to be communicated to the audit committee and that (1) relate to accounts or disclosures that are material to the financial statements and (2) involved our especially challenging, subjective, or complex judgments. The communication of critical audit matters does not alter in any way our opinion on the financial statements, taken as a whole, and we are not, by communicating the critical audit matters below, providing separate opinions on the critical audit matters or on the accounts or disclosures to which they relate.

Mexican IVA taxes receivable — Refer to Note 15 to the financial statements

Critical Audit Matter Description

As of October 31, 2022, the Company’s subsidiary, Calavo de Mexico (“CDM”), has a value-added taxes (IVA) receivable of \$43.6 million due from the Mexican government. Historically, CDM received IVA refund payments from the Mexican tax authorities on a timely basis. Beginning in fiscal 2014 and continuing into fiscal 2022, there have been delays in the processing of the IVA claims by the Mexican tax authorities. The Mexican authorities informed the Company that CDM is not properly documented relative to its declared tax structure and therefore CDM cannot claim the refundable IVA balance. Mexican authorities also questioned refunds requested attributable to IVA paid to certain suppliers that allegedly did not fulfill their own tax obligations.

Given the significant judgments made by management to determine the Company's ability to recover the IVA taxes receivable, performing audit procedures to evaluate the Company's interpretation and compliance with international tax laws involved significant auditor judgment and use of tax specialists with specialized skills and knowledge, which we have determined to be a critical audit matter.

How the Critical Audit Matter Was Addressed in the Audit

Our audit procedures related to management's judgments related to the collectability of the IVA taxes receivable included the following, among others:

- We tested the effectiveness of the controls over the recoverability of the Mexican IVA taxes receivable and the review of related disclosures.
- With the assistance of our tax specialists, we evaluated the recoverability of the IVA receivable by evaluating the technical merits and the Company's interpretation of international tax law, including substantiating that the Company's declared tax structure is in compliance with Mexican tax regulations.
- We obtained legal letters from the Company's tax advisors related to the collectability of the IVA receivable, and evaluated case rulings supporting the recoverability of IVA taxes paid to non-compliant vendors.

Uncertain Tax Positions Related to Mexico tax audits — Refer to Note 7 to the financial statements

Critical Audit Matter Description

The Company is under audit by the Mexican tax authorities relating to the Company's 2013 fiscal year. The Mexican tax authorities have assessed the Company with an underpayment of tax amounts alleging improper deductions for intercompany funding, deductions for services from certain vendors/suppliers and IVA in the Company's calculation of taxable income. The assessment, including the effect of inflation and penalties, amounted to \$3.08 billion Mexican pesos (approximately \$151.5 million) as of October 31, 2022. The Company has filed an administrative reconsideration, injunction suit and an annulment suit to dismiss the assessment made by the Mexican tax authorities. While the Company believes the assessment is completely without merit, and that the Company will prevail on the annulment suit in tax court, the Company believes it is in the best interest to settle the 2013 tax matter. Therefore, in accordance with a cumulative probability analysis, the Company concluded that a provision of \$11 million remains appropriate as of October 31, 2022.

Given the significant judgments made by management in determining its analysis and accounting for the Company's uncertain tax position for the 2013 tax matter, performing audit procedures to evaluate the Company's interpretation and compliance with international tax laws involved significant auditor judgment and use of tax specialists with specialized skills and knowledge, which we have determined to be a critical audit matter.

How the Critical Audit Matter Was Addressed in the Audit

Our audit procedures related to the determination of whether it is more likely than not that the Company's tax positions challenged by the Mexican tax authorities will be realized included the following, among others:

- We tested the effectiveness of the controls over the evaluation of uncertain tax positions as it relates to the periods subject to the Mexico tax audit and the review of related disclosures.
- With the assistance of our tax specialists, we evaluated the Company's interpretation of international tax laws and whether the declared tax structure is in compliance with Mexican tax regulations.
- We obtained legal letters from the Company's tax advisors related to understanding the advisors current assessment of the tax audit and assessed the technical merits of tax positions taken by the Company.
- We evaluated the reasonableness of the method, judgment, and assumptions used by the Company in determining the provision recognized to settle the uncertain tax position using a cumulative probability analysis.

/s/ Deloitte & Touche LLP

Los Angeles, California
December 20, 2022

We have served as the Company's auditor since 2015.

Item 9. Changes in and Disagreements with Accountants on Accounting and Financial Disclosure

None.

Item 9A. Controls and Procedures

Conclusion Regarding the Effectiveness of Disclosure Controls and Procedures

Under the supervision and with the participation of our management, including our principal executive officer and principal financial officer, we conducted an evaluation of our disclosure controls and procedures, as such term is defined in Rule 13a-15(e) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the Exchange Act), as of the end of the period covered by this report. Based on this evaluation, our principal executive officer and our principal financial officer concluded that our disclosure controls and procedures were effective as of October 31, 2022.

Changes in Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

There were no changes in our internal control over financial reporting during the quarter ended October 31, 2022 that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting.

Management's Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

Our management is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting, as such term is defined in Exchange Act Rule 13a-15(f). Under the supervision and with the participation of our management, including our principal executive officer and principal financial officer, we conducted an evaluation of the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting as of the end of the period covered by this report based on the framework set forth in *Internal Control — Integrated Framework* issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (2013 framework).

Based on our evaluation under the framework set forth in *Internal Control — Integrated Framework*, our management concluded that our internal control over financial reporting was effective as of October 31, 2022. Our internal control over financial reporting as of October 31, 2022 has been audited by Deloitte & Touche LLP, an independent registered public accounting firm, as stated in their report which is included herein.

REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

To the shareholders and the Board of Directors of
Calavo Growers, Inc.

Opinion on Internal Control over Financial Reporting

We have audited the internal control over financial reporting of Calavo Growers, Inc. and subsidiaries (the “Company”) as of October 31, 2022, based on criteria established in *Internal Control – Integrated Framework (2013)* issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO). In our opinion, the Company maintained, in all material respects, effective internal control over financial reporting as of October 31, 2022, based on criteria established in *Internal Control – Integrated Framework (2013)* issued by COSO.

We have also audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States) (PCAOB), the consolidated financial statements as of and for the year ended October 31, 2022, of the Company and our report dated December 20, 2022, expressed an unqualified opinion on those financial statements.

Basis for Opinion

The Company’s management is responsible for maintaining effective internal control over financial reporting and for its assessment of the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting, included in the accompanying Management’s Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company’s internal control over financial reporting based on our audit. We are a public accounting firm registered with the PCAOB and are required to be independent with respect to the Company in accordance with the U.S. federal securities laws and the applicable rules and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission and the PCAOB.

We conducted our audit in accordance with the standards of the PCAOB. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether effective internal control over financial reporting was maintained in all material respects. Our audit included obtaining an understanding of internal control over financial reporting, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk, and performing such other procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

Definition and Limitations of Internal Control over Financial Reporting

A company’s internal control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company’s internal control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that (1) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company; (2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with authorizations of management and directors of the company; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use, or disposition of the company’s assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Because of its inherent limitations, internal control over financial reporting may not prevent or detect misstatements. Also, projections of any evaluation of effectiveness to future periods are subject to the risk that controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

/s/ Deloitte & Touche LLP

Los Angeles, California
December 20, 2022

Item 9B. Other Information

None.

Item 9C. Disclosure Regarding Foreign Jurisdictions that Prevent Inspections

Not applicable.

PART III

Certain information required by Part III is omitted from this Annual Report because we will file a definitive Proxy Statement for the Annual Meeting of Shareholders pursuant to Regulation 14A of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (the Proxy Statement), not later than 120 days after the end of the fiscal year covered by this Annual Report, and the applicable information included in the Proxy Statement is incorporated herein by reference.

Item 10. Directors, Executive Officers, and Corporate Governance

The following table sets forth the name, age and position of individuals who hold positions as executive officers of our Company. There are no family relationships between any director or executive officer and any other director or executive officer of our Company. Executive officers are elected by our board of directors and serve at the discretion of the board.

<u>Name</u>	<u>Age</u>	<u>Position</u>
Brian Kocher	53	Chief Executive Officer
Shawn Munsell	47	Chief Financial Officer
Graciela Montgomery	68	Chief Human Resources Officer
Danny Dumas	53	Senior Vice President and General Manager of Calavo Grown
Helen Kurtz	52	Senior Vice President and General Manager of Calavo Prepared

Brian Kocher has served as our Chief Executive Officer since February 2022. Prior to his appointment as Chief Executive Officer, Mr. Kocher served as President and Chief Executive Officer of the Castellini Group of Companies, one of the largest distributors of fresh produce in the United States. Prior to his promotion to CEO, Mr. Kocher served as Castellini's Chief Operating Officer. Before his time at Castellini, Mr. Kocher held several executive roles, including Interim CEO at Chiquita Brands International, a leading producer and distributor of bananas and other produce.

Shawn Munsell has served as our Chief Financial Officer since June 2022. Prior to his appointment as Chief Financial Officer, Mr. Munsell led the finance and accounting functions for Tyson Foods' (NYSE: TSN) chicken segment, from 2018 to 2022, as Senior Vice President of Finance and Accounting. From 2015 to 2018, he served as Tyson's Treasurer. Prior to Tyson, Mr. Munsell was with CF Industries, serving in a variety of roles with progressive responsibility for the nitrogen products manufacturer.

Graciela Montgomery has served as our Chief Human Resources Officer since October 2021. Prior to joining Calavo, Ms. Montgomery led a consultancy specializing in the areas of leadership, organizational design, cultural transformation and change management. Prior to that role, she held senior human resources positions with National Public Radio, Deckers Brands, AECOM, Nortel Networks and Citibank, where she led initiatives in human resources development, recruiting, performance management and total rewards.

Danny Dumas has served as our Senior Vice President and General Manager of Calavo Grown since July 2022. Mr. Dumas has more than 30 years of experience, primarily with Del Monte Fresh Produce and, most recently, serving as president of Courchesne Larose USA. At Del Monte, Mr. Dumas' roles included Senior Vice President North American Sales, Marketing & Product Management; Vice President Sales – Canada; and Vice President Operations Fresh (Europe & Africa).

Helen Kurtz has served as our Senior Vice President and General Manager of Calavo Prepared since August 2022. Ms. Kurtz has more than 25 years of experience, primarily with General Mills Inc. and, most recently, serving as SVP, Chief Marketing Officer of Foster Farms. There, she led the poultry business and orchestrated its sale to private equity. At General Mills, Ms. Kurtz led a number of brands, including Betty Crocker, Chex Mix and Fruit Snacks and served as Vice President of Yoplait.

The following information is included in our Notice of Annual Meeting of Shareholders and Proxy Statement to be filed within 120 days after our fiscal year end of October 31, 2021 (the Proxy Statement) and is incorporated herein by reference:

- Information regarding our directors who are standing for reelection and any persons nominated to become our directors is set forth under “Election of Directors.”
- Information regarding our Audit Committee and designated “audit committee financial expert” is set forth under “Corporate Governance Principles and Board Matters—Board Structure and Committee Composition—Audit Committee.”
- Information regarding Section 16(a) beneficial ownership reporting compliance is set forth under “Section 16(a) Beneficial Ownership Reporting Compliance.”

Item 11. Executive Compensation

The information required by this Item is incorporated herein by reference to the sections entitled “Executive Compensation” and “Directors’ Compensation” in the Proxy Statement.

Item 12. Security Ownership of Certain Beneficial Owners and Management and Related Stockholder Matters

The information required by this Item is incorporated herein by reference to the sections entitled “Security Ownership of Certain Beneficial Owners and Management” and “Equity Compensation Plan Information” in the Proxy Statement.

Item 13. Certain Relationships and Related Transactions, and Director Independence

The information required by this Item is incorporated herein by reference to the section entitled “Certain Relationships and Related Transactions” in the Proxy Statement.

Item 14. Principal Accountant’s Fees and Services

Information required by this Item is incorporated herein by reference to the section of the Proxy Statement entitled “Principal Accountant Fees and Services.”

Part IV

Item 15. Exhibits and Financial Statement Schedules

(a)(1) Financial Statements

The following consolidated financial statements as of October 31, 2022 and 2021 and for each of the three years in the period ended October 31, 2022 are included herewith:

Consolidated Balance Sheets, Consolidated Statements of Operations, Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows, Consolidated Statements of Shareholders' Equity, Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements, and Report of Deloitte & Touche LLP, Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm (PCAOB ID No. 34).

(2) Exhibits

See the "Exhibit Index" on pages 82-85 of this report.

(b) Exhibits

See subsection (a) (3) above.

(c) Financial Statement Schedules

See subsection (a) (1) and (2) above.

Item 16. Form 10-K Summary

None

EXHIBIT INDEX

Exhibit Number	Description
2.1	Agreement and Plan of Merger and Reorganization dated as of February 20, 2001 between Calavo Growers, Inc. and Calavo Growers of California. ¹
2.2	Agreement and Plan of Merger dated as of November 7, 2003 among Calavo Growers, Inc., Calavo Acquisition Inc., Maui Fresh International, Inc. and Arthur J. Bruno, Robert J. Bruno and Javier J. Badillo. ²
2.3	Stock Purchase Agreement dated as of June 1, 2005, between Limoneira Company and Calavo Growers, Inc. ³
2.4	Acquisition Agreement between Calavo Growers, Inc., a California corporation and Lecil E. Cole, Eric Weinert, Suzanne Cole-Savard, Guy Cole, and Lecil E. Cole and Mary Jeanette Cole, acting jointly and severally as trustees of the Lecil E. and Mary Jeanette Cole Revocable Trust dated October 19, 1993, also known as the Lecil E. and Mary Jeanette Cole Revocable 1993 Trust dated May 19, 2008 ⁴
2.5	Acquisition Agreement between Calavo Growers, Inc., Calavo Salsa Lisa, LLC, Lisa's Salsa Company and Elizabeth Nicholson and Eric Nicholson dated February 8, 2010 ¹³
2.6	Amended and Restated Limited Liability Company Agreement for Calavo Salsa Lisa, LLC dated February 8, 2010 among Calavo Growers, Inc., Calavo Salsa Lisa LLC, Lisa's Salsa Company, Elizabeth Nicholson and Eric Nicholson. (Portions of this agreement have been deleted and filed separately with the Securities and Exchange Commission Pursuant to a request for confidential treatment.) ¹³
2.7	Agreement and Plan of Merger dated May 25, 2011 among Calavo Growers, Inc., CG Mergersub LLC, Renaissance Food Group, LLC and Liberty Fresh Foods, LLC, Kenneth Catchot, Cut Fruit, LLC, James Catchot, James Gibson, Jose O. Castillo, Donald L. Johnson and RFG Nominee Trust ¹ (Certain portions of the exhibit have been omitted based upon a request for confidential treatment filed by the Registrant with the Securities and Exchange Commission. The omitted portions of the exhibit have been separately filed by the Registrant with the Securities and Exchange Commission.) ¹⁵
2.8	Sale of LLC Interest Agreement dated October 31, 2013 between Calavo Growers, Inc. and San Rafael Distributing, Inc. ¹⁶
2.9	Amendment No. 1 to Agreement and Plan of Merger, dated July 31, 2013, among Calavo Growers, Inc., Renaissance Food Group, LLC and Liberty Fresh Foods, LLC, Kenneth Catchot, Cut Fruit, LLC, James Catchot, James Gibson, Jose O. Castillo, Donald L. Johnson and RFG Nominee Trust. ¹⁷
2.10	Amended and Restated Limited Liability Company Agreement, dated August 16, 2013, by and among FreshRealm, LLC, a Delaware limited liability company, and the Members. ¹⁸
2.11	Amendment No. 2 to Agreement and Plan of Merger, dated as of October 1, 2013, among Calavo Growers, Inc., Renaissance Food Group, LLC and Liberty Fresh Foods, LLC, Kenneth J. Catchot, Cut Fruit, LLC, James S. Catchot, James Gibson, Jose O. Castillo, Donald L. Johnson and the RFG Nominee Trust. ¹⁹
3.1	Articles of Incorporation of Calavo Growers, Inc. ¹
3.2	Amended and Restated Bylaws of Calavo Growers, Inc. ⁵
3.3	Amended and Restated Bylaws of Calavo Growers, Inc., effective as of September 25, 2014. ²⁰
4.1	Description of the Securities of Calavo Growers, Inc. Registered Pursuant to Section 12 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. ³³
10.1	Form of Marketing Agreement for Calavo Growers, Inc. ⁶
10.2	Marketing Agreement dated as of April 1, 1996 between Tropical Hawaiian Products, Inc., a Hawaiian corporation, and Calavo Growers of California. ¹
10.3	Lease Agreement dated as of November 21, 1997, between Tede S.A. de C.V., a Mexican corporation, and Calavo de Mexico, S.A. de C.V., a Mexican corporation, including attached Guaranty of Calavo Growers of California dated December 16, 1996. ¹

Exhibit Number	Description
10.4	Lease agreement dated as of February 15, 2005, between Limoneira Company and Calavo Growers, Inc. ³
10.5	Standstill agreement dated June 1, 2005, between Limoneira Company and Calavo Growers, Inc. ³
10.6	Standstill agreement dated June 1, 2005 between Calavo Growers, Inc. And Limoneira Company ³
10.7	Calavo Supplemental Executive Retirement Agreement dated March 11, 1983 between Egidio Carbone, Jr. and Calavo Growers of California. ¹
10.8	Amendment to the Calavo Growers of California Supplemental Executive Retirement Agreement dated November 9, 1993 Between Egidio Carbone, Jr. and Calavo Growers of California. ¹
10.9	Line of Credit and Security Agreement, dated July 15, 2013 by and between Calavo Growers, Inc. a California Corporation, and FreshRealm, LLC, a Delaware limited liability company. ¹⁸
10.10	2011 Management Incentive Plan of Calavo Growers, Inc. ¹⁴
10.11	Equity Secured Promissory Note dated October 31, 2013 between Calavo Growers, Inc. and San Rafael Distributing, Inc. ¹⁶
10.12	Goodwill Secured Promissory Note dated October 31, 2013 between Calavo Growers, Inc. and San Rafael Distributing, Inc. ¹⁶
10.13	Pledge and Security Agreement dated October 31, 2013 between Calavo Growers, Inc. and San Rafael Distributing, Inc. ¹⁶
10.14	Personal Guaranty dated October 31, 2013 between Calavo Growers, Inc. and Francisco Clouthier. ¹⁷
10.15	Amendment to Goodwill Promissory Note ²⁹
10.16	Employment Agreement dated July 21, 2015, between Calavo Growers, Inc. and B. John Lindeman. ²¹
10.17	Amendment No. 7 to Business Loan Agreement, dated as of January 19, 2016 between Bank of America, N.A. and Calavo Growers, Inc. ²²
10.18	Letter Amendment to Revolving Credit Facility, dated January 19, 2016 between Farm Credit West, PCA and Calavo Growers, Inc. ²²
10.19	Letter Amendment to Revolving Credit Facility, dated January 26, 2016 between Farm Credit West, PCA and Calavo Growers, Inc. ²³
10.20	Amendment No. 8 to Business Loan Agreement, dated as of January 28, 2016 between Bank of America, N.A. and Calavo Growers, Inc. ²³
10.21	Continuing and Unconditional Guaranty, dated as of January 28, 2016 between Bank of America, N.A. and Calavo Growers, Inc. ²³
10.22	Amendment No. 9 to Business Loan Agreement, dated as of May 26, 2016 between Bank of America, N.A. and Calavo Growers, Inc. ²⁴
10.23	Letter Amendment to Revolving Credit Facility, dated May 20, 2016 between Farm Credit West, PCA and Calavo Growers, Inc. ²⁴
10.24	Credit Agreement, dated as of June 14, 2016, by and among Calavo Growers, Inc., and the subsidiary guarantor identified therein and the lenders and agents names therein. ²⁵
10.25	Revolving Credit Note, dated as of June 14, 2016, by and among Calavo Growers, Inc., and FCW. ²⁶
10.26	First Amendment to Credit Agreement dated August 29, 2016. ²⁶
10.27	Agreement to Sell and Purchase and Escrow Instructions with Fresh Foods, LLC, a Delaware limited liability company dated July 25, 2016. ²⁷
10.28	First Amendment Agreement to Sell and Purchase and Escrow Instructions, by and among Calavo Growers, Inc., and Fresh Foods, LLC. ²⁸
10.29	FreshRealm, LLC, Sixth Amended and Restated Limited Liability Company Agreement. ³⁰
10.30	First Amendment to FreshRealm, LLC, Sixth Amended and Restated Limited Liability Company Agreement. ³⁰
10.31	Amended and restated Promissory Note ³¹
10.32	Fourth Amendment to Senior Promissory Note and Note and Membership Unit Purchase Agreement ³¹
10.33	FreshRealm Promissory Note ³¹
10.34	Second Amendment to Credit Agreement ³¹

Exhibit Number	Description
10.35	FreshRealm Seventh and Restated LLC Agreement ³¹
10.36	FreshRealm Eight Amendment to Senior Promissory Note ³²
10.37	FreshRealm Ninth Amendment to Senior Promissory Note ³²
10.38	FreshRealm Tenth Amendment to Senior Promissory Note ³²
10.39	FreshRealm Eleventh Amendment to Senior Promissory Note ³²
10.40	2020 Equity Incentive Plan ³⁴
10.41	Fourth Amendment to Credit Agreement ³⁵
10.42	Fifth Amendment to Credit Agreement ³⁵
10.43	Form of Notice of Restricted Stock Award ³⁵
10.44	Form of Notice of Stock Option Award ³⁵
10.45	Sixth Amendment to Credit Agreement ³⁶
10.46	Form of Indemnification Agreement between with each of its directors and executive officers ³⁷
10.47	Seventh Amendment to Credit Agreement ³⁸
10.48	Limited Liability Company Member Member Separation and Release Agreement ³⁹
10.49	Employment Agreement dated June 9, 2022 ⁴⁰
10.50	Employment Agreement dated December 20, 2021 ⁴¹
21.1	Subsidiaries of Calavo Growers, Inc. ¹
23.1	Consent of Deloitte & Touche LLP.*
31.1	Certification of Chief Executive Officer Pursuant to Rule 13a-15(e) or Rule 15d-15(e)*
31.2	Certification of Chief Financial Officer Pursuant to Rule 13a-15(e) or Rule 15d-15(e)*
32	Certification of Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer of Periodic Report Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350*
101	The following financial information from the Annual Report on Form 10-K of Calavo Growers, Inc. for the year ended October 31, 2022, formatted in Inline XBRL (eXtensible Business Reporting Language): (1) Consolidated Balance Sheets as of October 31, 2022 and 2021; (2) Consolidated Statements of Operations for the years ended October 31, 2022, 2021 and 2020; (3) Consolidated Statements of Shareholders' Equity for the years ended October 31, 2022, 2021, and 2020; (4) Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows for the years ended October 31, 2022, 2021 and 2020; and (5) Notes to Financial Statements.*
104	Cover Page Interactive Data File (formatted as Inline XBRL).

* Filed with this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

- 1 Previously filed on April 24, 2001 as an exhibit to the Registrant's Registration Statement on Form S-4, File No. 333-59418, and incorporated herein by reference.
- 2 Previously filed on January 23, 2004 as an exhibit to the Registrant's Report on Form 10-K and incorporated herein by reference.
- 3 Previously filed on June 9, 2005 as an exhibit to the Registrant's Report on Form 10-Q and incorporated herein by reference.
- 4 Previously filed on May 29, 2008 as an exhibit to the Registrant's Report on Form 8-K and incorporated herein by reference.
- 5 Previously filed on December 19, 2002 as an exhibit to the Registrant's Report on Form 8-K, and incorporated herein by reference.
- 6 Previously filed on January 28, 2003 as an exhibit to the Registrant's Report on Form 10-K and incorporated herein by reference.
- 7 Previously filed on March 21, 2005 as an exhibit to the Registrant's Definitive Proxy Statement on Form DEF14A and incorporated herein by reference.
- 8 Previously filed on October 19, 2007 as an exhibit to the Registrant's Report on Form 8-K and incorporated herein by reference.
- 9 Previously filed on January 27, 2009 as an exhibit to the Registrant's Report on Form 10-K/A and incorporated herein by reference.
- 10 Previously filed on September 11, 2006 as an exhibit to the Registrant's Report on Form 10-Q and incorporated herein by reference.
- 11 Previously filed on August 6, 2009 as an exhibit to the Registrant's Report on Form 8-K and incorporated herein by reference.
- 12 Previously filed on January 11, 2010 as an exhibit to the Registrant's Report on Form 10-K and incorporated herein by reference.
- 13 Previously filed on March 11, 2010 as an exhibit to the Registrant's Report on Form 10-Q and incorporated herein by reference.
- 14 Previously filed on January 14, 2011 as an exhibit to the Registrant's Report on Form 10-K and incorporated herein by reference.
- 15 Previously filed on January 10, 2012 as an exhibit to the Registrant's Report on Form 8-K/A and incorporated herein by reference.
- 16 Previously filed on November 6, 2013 as an exhibit to the Registrant's Report on Form 8-K and incorporated herein by reference.

- 17 Previously filed on September 4, 2013 as an exhibit to the Registrant's Report on Form 8-K and incorporated herein by reference.
- 18 Previously filed on September 9, 2013 as an exhibit to the Registrant's Report on Form 10-Q and incorporated herein by reference.
- 19 Previously filed on November 26, 2013 as an exhibit to the Registrant's Report on Form 8-K and incorporated herein by reference.
- 20 Previously filed on September 30, 2014 as an exhibit to the Registrant's Report on Form 8-K and incorporated herein by reference.
- 21 Previously filed on July 27, 2015 as an exhibit to the Registrant's Report on Form 8-K and incorporated herein by reference.
- 22 Previously filed on January 25, 2016 as an exhibit to the Registrant's Report on Form 8-K and incorporated herein by reference.
- 23 Previously filed on February 1, 2016 as an exhibit to the Registrant's Report on Form 8-K and incorporated herein by reference.
- 24 Previously filed on May 27, 2016 as an exhibit to the Registrant's Report on Form 8-K and incorporated herein by reference.
- 25 Previously filed on June 20, 2016 as an exhibit to the Registrant's Report on Form 8-K and incorporated herein by reference.
- 26 Previously filed on September 1, 2016 as an exhibit to the Registrant's Report on Form 8-K and incorporated herein by reference.
- 27 Previously filed on September 8, 2016 as an exhibit to the Registrant's Report on Form 10-Q and incorporated herein by reference.
- 28 Previously filed on November 7, 2016 as an exhibit to the Registrant's Report on Form 8-K and incorporated herein by reference.
- 29 Previously filed on December 23, 2016 as an exhibit to the Registrant's Report on Form 10-K and incorporated herein by reference.
- 30 Previously filed on September 4, 2018 as an exhibit to the Registrant's Report on Form 10-Q and incorporated herein by reference.
- 31 Previously filed on March 7, 2019 as an exhibit to the Registrant's Report on Form 10-Q and incorporated herein by reference.
- 32 Previously filed on June 9, 2020 as an exhibit to the Registrant's Report on Form 10-Q and incorporated herein by reference.
- 33 Previously filed on March 30, 2020 as an exhibit to the Registrant's Report on Form 10-K/A and incorporated herein by reference.
- 34 Previously filed on June 10, 2021 as an exhibit to the Registrant's Report on Form S-8 and incorporated herein by reference.
- 35 Previously filed on March 14, 2022 as an exhibit to the Registrant's Report on Form 10-Q and incorporated herein by reference.
- 36 Previously filed on June 2, 2022 as an exhibit to the Registrant's Report on Form 10-Q and incorporated herein by reference.
- 37 Previously filed on September 1, 2022 as an exhibit to the Registrant's Report on Form 10-Q and incorporated herein by reference.
- 38 Previously filed on November 1, 2022 as an exhibit to the Registrant's Report on Form 8-K and incorporated herein by reference.
- 39 Previously filed on February 9, 2021 as an exhibit to the Registrant's Report on Form 8-K and incorporated herein by reference.
- 40 Previously filed on June 10, 2022 as an exhibit to the Registrant's Report on Form 8-K and incorporated herein by reference.
- 41 Previously filed on December 21, 2021 as an exhibit to the Registrant's Report on Form 8-K and incorporated herein by reference.

SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the registrant has duly caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned, thereunto duly authorized, on December 20, 2022.

CALAVO GROWERS, INC

By: /s/ Brian Kocher
 Brian Kocher
 Chief Executive Officer

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, this report has been signed below on December 20, 2022 by the following persons on behalf of the registrant and in the capacities indicated:

<u>Signature</u>	<u>Title</u>
<u> /s/ Brian Kocher </u> Brian Kocher	Chief Executive Officer (Principal Executive Officer)
<u> /s/ Shawn Munsell </u> Shawn Munsell	Chief Financial Officer (Principal Financial Officer)
<u> /s/ Steven W. Hollister </u> Steven W. Hollister	Chairman of the Board of Directors
<u> /s/ Marc L. Brown </u> Marc L. Brown	Director
<u> /s/ John M. Hunt </u> John M. Hunt	Director
<u> /s/ Adriana Mendizabal </u> Adriana Mendizabal	Director
<u> /s/ Michael A. DiGregorio </u> Michael A. DiGregorio	Director
<u> /s/ Donald M. Sanders </u> Donald M. Sanders	Director
<u> /s/ James Helin </u> James Helin	Director
<u> /s/ Farha Aslam </u> Farha Aslam	Director
<u> /s/ J. Link Leavens </u> J. Link Leavens	Director
<u> /s/ Kathleen M. Holmgren </u> Kathleen M. Holmgren	Director

Corporate Information

OFFICERS

Brian Kocher ⁽¹⁾
Chief Executive Officer

Shawn Munsell
Chief Financial Officer

Graciela Montgomery
Chief Human Resources Officer

Danny Dumas
*Senior Vice President
and General Manager
of Calavo Grown*

Helen Kurtz
*Senior Vice President
and General Manager
of Calavo Prepared*

⁽¹⁾ Joined Calavo's Board of Directors
as of January 27, 2023

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

(As of Oct 31, 2022, committee
memberships as of Feb 1, 2023)

Steven Hollister ⁽²⁾
Chairman of the Board

J. Link Leavens ⁽²⁾

Farha Aslam ⁽⁵⁾

Marc Brown ^{(3) (4)}

Michael A. DiGregorio ^{(2) (3)}

James D. Helin ^{(4) (5)}

Kathleen M. Holmgren ^{(2) (5)}

John M. Hunt ^{(4) (5) (6)}

Adriana Mendizabal ^{(3) (4)}

Donald M. Sanders ^{(2) (6)}

⁽²⁾ Executive Committee

⁽³⁾ Audit Committee

⁽⁴⁾ Nominating, Corporate
Governance and ESG Committee

⁽⁵⁾ Compensation Committee

⁽⁶⁾ Not standing for re-election

HEADQUARTERS

Calavo Growers, Inc.
1141A Cummings Road
Santa Paula, CA 93060
Phone: 805.525.1245
www.calavo.com

GENERAL COUNSEL

Sheppard Mullin
Los Angeles, California

INDEPENDENT PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

Deloitte & Touche LLP
Los Angeles, California

INVESTOR RELATIONS

Financial Profiles, Inc.
Los Angeles, California

TRANSFER AGENT

Computershare
Louisville, Kentucky

COMMON STOCK

Shares of our common
stock are listed on NASDAQ
and trade under the symbol
"CVGW"



Calavo Growers, Inc.
1141A Cummings Road
Santa Paula, CA 93060
805.525.1245
CALAVO.COM

