

FRESH DEL MONTE PRODUCE INC

Form 6-K

August 04, 2005

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SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
Washington, D.C. 20549
FORM 6-K
REPORT OF FOREIGN PRIVATE ISSUER
Pursuant to Rule 13a-16 or 15d-16 of
the Securities Exchange Act of 1934
For the quarter ended July 1, 2005
Fresh Del Monte Produce Inc.
(Exact Name of Registrant as Specified in Its Charter)
The Cayman Islands
(State or Other Jurisdiction of
Incorporation or Organization)
Walker House, Mary Street
P.O. Box 908GT
George Town, Grand Cayman
(Address of Registrant's Principal Executive Office)
c/o Del Monte Fresh Produce Company
241 Sevilla Avenue
Coral Gables, Florida 33134
(Address of Registrant's U.S. Executive Office)

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant files or will file annual reports under cover of Form 20-F
or
Form 40-F.
Form 20-F Form 40-F

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant by furnishing the information contained in this Form
is also thereby furnishing the information to the Commission pursuant to Rule 12g3-2(b) under the
Securities Exchange Act of 1934.

Yes No

If Yes is marked, indicate below the file number assigned to the registrant in connection with
Rule 12g3-2(b): 82-_____.

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Table of Contents**FRESH DEL MONTE PRODUCE INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES****CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS****(U.S. dollars in millions, except share and per share data)**

	July 1, 2005 (Unaudited)	December 31, 2004
Assets		
Current assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 31.8	\$ 42.1
Trade accounts receivable, net of allowance of \$20.5 and \$20.2, respectively	314.3	276.0
Advances to growers and other receivables, net of allowance of \$18.9 and \$20.7, respectively	83.7	54.7
Inventories	356.2	347.3
Deferred income taxes	6.5	3.8
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	25.3	18.4
 Total current assets	 817.8	 742.3
 Investments in and advances to unconsolidated companies	 13.9	 15.5
Property, plant and equipment, net	886.5	914.7
Deferred income taxes	29.3	33.4
Other noncurrent assets	109.4	103.4
Goodwill	240.2	248.7
 Total assets	 \$ 2,097.1	 \$ 2,058.0
 Liabilities and shareholders equity		
Current liabilities:		
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	\$ 396.6	\$ 398.3
Current portion of long-term debt and capital lease obligations	9.0	15.8
Deferred income taxes	15.5	14.1
Income taxes payable	18.9	14.2
 Total current liabilities	 440.0	 442.4
 Long-term debt and capital lease obligations	 288.2	 347.7
Retirement benefits	92.3	96.0
Other noncurrent liabilities	39.7	41.7
Deferred income taxes	51.5	53.0
 Total liabilities	 911.7	 980.8
 Minority interests	 8.7	 8.0

Commitments and contingencies

Shareholders' equity:

Preferred shares, \$0.01 par value; 50,000,000 shares authorized; none issued or outstanding		
Ordinary shares, \$0.01 par value; 200,000,000 shares authorized; 58,000,480 and 57,690,074 issued and outstanding	0.6	0.6
Paid-in capital	380.4	376.9
Retained earnings	795.9	714.6
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	(0.2)	(22.9)
Total shareholders' equity	1,176.7	1,069.2
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity	\$ 2,097.1	\$ 2,058.0

See accompanying notes.

Table of Contents**FRESH DEL MONTE PRODUCE INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES****CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF INCOME (Unaudited)****(U.S. dollars in millions, except share and per share data)**

	Three months ended		Six months ended	
	July 1, 2005	June 25, 2004	July 1, 2005	June 25, 2004
Net sales	\$ 922.8	\$ 763.6	\$ 1,761.3	\$ 1,477.4
Cost of products sold	819.3	674.5	1,540.8	1,311.1
Gross profit	103.5	89.1	220.5	166.3
Selling, general and administrative expenses	52.4	26.4	97.2	54.3
Asset impairment charges			2.1	
Operating income	51.1	62.7	121.2	112.0
Interest expense	4.6	1.1	9.0	2.4
Interest income	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.3
Other income (expense), net	2.1		(2.4)	1.7
Income before provision for income taxes	48.8	61.7	110.2	111.6
Provision for income taxes	2.3	2.3	5.8	5.2
Net income	\$ 46.5	\$ 59.4	\$ 104.4	\$ 106.4
Net income per ordinary share Basic	\$ 0.80	\$ 1.03	\$ 1.80	\$ 1.85
Net income per ordinary share Diluted	\$ 0.80	\$ 1.03	\$ 1.80	\$ 1.84
Dividends declared per ordinary share	\$ 0.20	\$ 0.20	\$ 0.40	\$ 0.40
Weighted average number of ordinary shares:				
Basic	57,940,337	57,426,128	57,846,026	57,364,985
Diluted	58,090,765	57,775,389	58,051,702	57,728,463

See accompanying notes.

Table of Contents**FRESH DEL MONTE PRODUCE INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES****CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS (Unaudited)**

(U.S. dollars in millions)

	Six months ended	
	July 1, 2005	June 25, 2004
Operating activities:		
Net income	\$ 104.4	\$ 106.4
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operating activities:		
Depreciation and amortization	44.5	33.3
Asset impairment charges	2.1	
Other, net	(9.6)	(1.1)
Changes in operating assets and liabilities, net of acquisitions:		
Receivables	(34.9)	(17.4)
Inventories	(10.7)	10.3
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	(6.9)	(4.9)
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	28.3	11.5
Other noncurrent assets and liabilities	(5.5)	0.2
Net cash provided by operating activities	111.7	138.3
Investing activities:		
Capital expenditures	(31.1)	(48.1)
Other investing activities, net	(0.2)	0.7
Net cash used in investing activities	(31.3)	(47.4)
Financing activities:		
Proceeds from long-term debt	360.1	90.0
Payments on long-term debt	(432.0)	(98.1)
Proceeds from stock options exercised	3.5	2.0
Payments of dividends	(23.1)	(22.9)
Net cash used in financing activities	(91.5)	(29.0)
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash	0.8	0.9
Net (decrease) increase in cash and cash equivalents	(10.3)	62.8
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning	42.1	51.0
Cash and cash equivalents, ending	\$ 31.8	\$ 113.8

Supplemental cash flow information:

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Cash paid for interest, net of amounts capitalized	\$	9.1	\$	1.6
Cash paid for income taxes	\$	1.4	\$	4.3
Non-cash financing and investing activities:				
Purchases of assets under capital lease obligations	\$	6.1	\$	0.1

See accompanying notes.

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FRESH DEL MONTE PRODUCE INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (unaudited)

1. General

Fresh Del Monte Produce Inc. (Fresh Del Monte) was incorporated under the laws of the Cayman Islands on August 29, 1996 and is 43.4% owned by IAT Group Inc., which is 100% owned by members of the Abu-Ghazaleh family. In addition, members of the Abu-Ghazaleh family directly own 8.5% of the outstanding ordinary shares of Fresh Del Monte.

In the opinion of management, the accompanying unaudited consolidated financial statements of Fresh Del Monte and its subsidiaries include all adjustments, consisting of normal recurring adjustments, necessary to present fairly their financial position as of July 1, 2005 and their operating results for the three- and six-month periods and cash flows for the six-month period then ended. Interim results are subject to significant seasonal variations and may not be indicative of the results of operations that may be expected for the entire 2005 year.

Certain amounts from 2004 have been reclassified to conform to the 2005 presentation.

For additional information, see Fresh Del Monte s Consolidated Financial Statements included in Fresh Del Monte s Annual Report on Form 20-F/A for the year ended December 31, 2004.

2. Stock-Based Compensation

As permitted under Statement of Financial Accounting Standards (SFAS) No. 148, Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation Transition and Disclosure an amendment of FAS 123 (SFAS 148), which amended SFAS No. 123, Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation (SFAS 123), Fresh Del Monte has chosen to account for its Stock Plans under the intrinsic value method as allowed by Accounting Principles Board Opinion No. 25, Accounting for Stock Issued to Employees (APB 25) and related interpretations. Under APB 25, because the exercise price of Fresh Del Monte s employee stock options equals the market price of the underlying stock on the date of grant, no compensation expense was recorded. SFAS 148 requires disclosure of the estimated fair value of employee stock options granted and pro forma financial information assuming compensation expense was recorded using these fair values.

For purposes of pro forma disclosures required by SFAS 148, the estimated fair value of the options is amortized to expense over the options vesting period. The following information shows the effect on net income and earnings per share as if Fresh Del Monte had applied the fair value recognition provisions of SFAS 123 for the three and six months ended July 1, 2005 and June 25, 2004 (U.S. dollars in millions, except per share data):

Table of Contents**FRESH DEL MONTE PRODUCE INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES****NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)(Unaudited)****2. Stock-Based Compensation (continued)**

	Three months ended		Six months ended	
	July 1, 2005	June 25, 2004	July 1, 2005	June 25, 2004
Reported net income	\$ 46.5	\$ 59.4	\$ 104.4	\$ 106.4
Deduct: Stock-based compensation expense under fair value method, net of related tax effects	(3.5)	(0.4)	(4.1)	(0.6)
Net income, pro forma	\$ 43.0	\$ 59.0	\$ 100.3	\$ 105.8
Net income per ordinary share, reported:				
Basic	\$ 0.80	\$ 1.03	\$ 1.80	\$ 1.85
Diluted	\$ 0.80	\$ 1.03	\$ 1.80	\$ 1.84
Net income per ordinary share, proforma:				
Basic	\$ 0.74	\$ 1.03	\$ 1.73	\$ 1.84
Diluted	\$ 0.74	\$ 1.02	\$ 1.73	\$ 1.83

3. Acquisitions*Can-Am Trucking/RLN Leasing Acquisition*

On August 11, 2004, Fresh Del Monte acquired Can-Am Express, Inc. and RLN Leasing, Inc. (collectively, Can-Am), a nationally-recognized refrigerated trucking operation based in Fargo, North Dakota. Can-Am utilizes a suite of logistics and fleet management software to optimize transportation services. With an owned fleet of 150 tractors and 200 trailers, and facilities in Fargo, North Dakota; Denton, Texas; and Cincinnati, Ohio, Can-Am provides over-the-road trucking services. Fresh Del Monte's acquisition of Can-Am has enabled Fresh Del Monte to provide comprehensive distribution services to our retail and foodservice customers. The total consideration paid in connection with the Can-Am acquisition was \$18.8 million.

The acquisition has been accounted for as a purchase and, accordingly, the purchase price was allocated to the fair value of the assets acquired and liabilities assumed. The initial excess of the purchase price over the fair value of the assets acquired and liabilities assumed amounted to \$0.3 million, of which Fresh Del Monte estimates none is tax deductible.

Table of Contents**FRESH DEL MONTE PRODUCE INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES****NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)(Unaudited)****3. Acquisitions (continued)***Del Monte Foods Europe Acquisition*

On October 1, 2004, Fresh Del Monte acquired Del Monte Foods Europe, including its operations in Europe, Africa and the Middle East. Del Monte Foods Europe is a vertically integrated producer, marketer and distributor of prepared fruit and vegetables, juices, beverages, snacks and desserts and holds a perpetual, royalty-free license to use the Del Monte® brand for processed and/or canned foods in more than 100 countries throughout Europe, Africa and the Middle East. Del Monte® is the leading brand for canned fruit and pineapple in many Western European markets and is a leading brand in the United Kingdom beverage market. Fresh Del Monte acquired Del Monte Foods Europe for \$339.6 million financed through cash on hand and drawings under the Revolving Credit Facility (see Note 5). The purchase price included \$24.0 million of assumed debt. The acquisition included \$6.9 million of transaction related expenses.

The acquisition has been accounted for as a purchase and, accordingly, the purchase price was allocated to the fair value of assets acquired and liabilities assumed. The initial excess of the purchase price over the fair value of the assets acquired and liabilities assumed amounted to \$72.7 million, none of which is tax deductible. The purchase price allocation is preliminary and is pending finalization of the fair valuation of certain assets and liabilities.

The following table summarizes the estimated fair values of the assets acquired and liabilities assumed at the dates of acquisition during 2004 (U.S. dollars in millions):

	Can-Am	Del Monte Foods	Total
Current assets	\$ 3.8	\$ 194.4	\$ 198.2
Property and equipment	7.5	122.9	130.4
Other noncurrent assets		18.2	18.2
Identified intangibles	8.6	81.7	90.3
Current liabilities	(1.4)	(96.3)	(97.7)
Noncurrent liabilities		(54.0)	(54.0)
Net assets acquired	18.5	266.9	285.4
Purchase price	18.8	339.6	358.4
Goodwill	\$ 0.3	\$ 72.7	\$ 73.0

Table of Contents**FRESH DEL MONTE PRODUCE INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES****NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)(Unaudited)****4. Inventories**

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

	July 1, 2005	December 31, 2004
Finished goods	\$ 159.9	\$ 150.4
Raw materials and packaging supplies	102.4	96.6
Growing crops	93.9	100.3
Total inventories	\$ 356.2	\$ 347.3

5. Long-Term Debt

On March 21, 2003, Fresh Del Monte, and certain wholly-owned subsidiaries entered into a \$400.0 million, four-year syndicated revolving credit facility (Revolving Credit Facility), with Rabobank Nederland, New York Branch, as administrative agent. On November 9, 2004, the Revolving Credit Facility was amended to increase the total commitment to \$600.0 million, to add a term loan commitment of up to \$400.0 million, to extend its maturity to November 10, 2009 and to increase the letter of credit facility to \$100.0 million.

The Revolving Credit Facility is collateralized directly or indirectly by substantially all of Fresh Del Monte's assets and is guaranteed by certain of Fresh Del Monte's subsidiaries. The Revolving Credit Facility permits borrowings with an interest rate, determined by Fresh Del Monte's consolidated leverage ratio, based on a spread over London Interbank Offer Rate (LIBOR) (4.42% at July 1, 2005). At July 1, 2005, \$263.0 million was outstanding under the Revolving Credit Facility.

The Revolving Credit Facility requires Fresh Del Monte to be in compliance with various financial and other covenants and limits the amount of future dividends. As of July 1, 2005, Fresh Del Monte was in compliance with all of the financial and other covenants contained in the Revolving Credit Facility.

At July 1, 2005, Fresh Del Monte had \$311.6 million available under committed working capital facilities, primarily all of which is represented by the Revolving Credit Facility. The Revolving Credit Facility also includes a swing line facility and a letter of credit facility. At July 1, 2005, Fresh Del Monte applied \$28.1 million to the letter of credit facility, primarily related to the Del Monte Foods Europe acquisition, which requires Fresh Del Monte to guarantee certain contingent obligations under the purchase agreement.

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The following table sets forth comprehensive income of Fresh Del Monte for the three and six months ended July 1, 2005 and June 25, 2004 (U.S. dollars in millions):

	Three months ended		Six months ended	
	July 1, 2005	June 25, 2004	July 1, 2005	June 25, 2004
Comprehensive income:				
Net income	\$ 46.5	\$ 59.4	\$ 104.4	\$ 106.4
Net unrealized gains on derivatives	36.4	8.5	57.6	14.2
Net unrealized foreign currency translation (losses) gains	(23.4)	0.2	(35.9)	0.5
Reduction in additional minimum pension liability			1.0	
Comprehensive income	\$ 59.5	\$ 68.1	\$ 127.1	\$ 121.1

7. Contingencies***DBCP Litigation***

Beginning in December 1993, two of Fresh Del Monte's U.S. subsidiaries were named among the defendants in a number of actions in courts in Texas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Hawaii, Costa Rica and the Philippines involving allegations by numerous foreign plaintiffs that they were injured as a result of exposure to a nematocide containing the chemical dibromochloropropane (DBCP) during the period from 1965 to 1990.

In December 1998, these subsidiaries entered into a settlement in the amount of \$4.6 million (the majority of which was recovered from the insurance carriers) with counsel representing approximately 25,000 individuals. Under the terms of the settlement, approximately 22,000 of these claimants dismissed their claims with prejudice and without payment. The 2,643 claimants who alleged employment on a company-related farm in Costa Rica and the Philippines and who demonstrated some injury were offered a share of the settlement funds upon execution of a release. Over 98% of these claimants accepted the terms of the settlement. A number of plaintiffs represented by new counsel in the Philippines have challenged before the Philippine court whether the settlement funds were properly distributed to their clients.

On February 16, 1999, two of Fresh Del Monte's U.S. subsidiaries were served in the Philippines in an action entitled *Davao Banana Plantation Workers Association of Tiburcia, Inc. v. Shell Oil Co., et al.* The action was brought by the Banana Workers Association (the Association) on behalf of its 34,852 members for injuries they allege to have incurred as a result of DBCP exposure. Approximately 13,000 members of the Association claim employment on a farm that was under contract to one of Fresh Del Monte's subsidiaries at the time of the alleged DBCP use. Fresh Del Monte's subsidiaries filed motions to dismiss and for reconsideration on jurisdictional grounds, which were denied. Accordingly, Fresh Del Monte's subsidiaries answered the complaint denying all of the plaintiff's allegations. Fresh Del Monte's subsidiaries believe substantial defenses exist to the claims asserted by the Association. On October 3,

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FRESH DEL MONTE PRODUCE INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)(Unaudited)

7. Contingencies (continued)

2002, the Philippine Court of Appeals ruled that the method of service used by the Association to serve the defendants was improper and dismissed the Association's complaint. As a result of this decision, the trial court suspended the proceedings indefinitely. The Association filed a motion for reconsideration of the dismissal of its complaint, which remains pending.

Fresh Del Monte's U.S. subsidiaries have not settled the DBCP claims of approximately 3,500 claimants represented by different counsel who filed actions in Mississippi in 1996 and Hawaii in 1997. Each of those actions was dismissed by a federal district court on grounds of *forum non conveniens* in favor of the courts of the plaintiffs' home countries and the plaintiffs appealed this decision. As a result of the dismissal of the Hawaiian actions, several Costa Rican and Guatemalan individuals filed the same type of actions in those countries. The Guatemalan action was dismissed for plaintiff's failure to prosecute the action. On January 19, 2001, the Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit affirmed the dismissal of the Mississippi actions against Fresh Del Monte's subsidiaries for *forum non conveniens* and lack of personal jurisdiction, and on October 1, 2001, the United States Supreme Court denied plaintiffs' petition for an appeal. On April 22, 2003, the Hawaiian plaintiffs' appeal of the dismissal was affirmed by the Supreme Court of the United States, thereby remanding the action to the Hawaiian State Court.

On October 19, 2000, the Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit affirmed the dismissal of 23 non-settling defendants who had filed actions in the United States District Court in Houston, Texas. As a result, the 23 plaintiffs who did not accept the settlement are precluded from filing any new DBCP actions in the United States.

On June 19, 1995, a group of several thousand plaintiffs in an action entitled *Lucas Pastor Canales Martinez, et al. v. Dow Chemical Co. et al.* sued one of Fresh Del Monte's U.S. subsidiaries along with several other defendants in the District Court for the Parish of St. Charles, Louisiana, asserting claims similar to those arising in the Texas cases due to the alleged exposure to DBCP. That action was removed to the United States District Court in New Orleans and was subsequently remanded in September 1996. Fresh Del Monte's subsidiary answered the complaint and asserted substantial defenses. Following the decision of the United States Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit in the Texas actions, this action was re-removed to federal court in November 2000. Fresh Del Monte's subsidiary settled with all but 13 of the *Canales Martinez* plaintiffs. On October 25, 2001, defendants filed a motion to dismiss the action on grounds of *forum non conveniens* in favor of plaintiffs' home countries. On July 16, 2002, the district court denied that motion and the defendants filed a motion requesting immediate review by the Court of Appeals, which was denied by the district court on August 21, 2002. On August 28, 2002, defendants filed a petition for a *writ of mandamus* before the Court of Appeals with respect to the district court's denial of defendants' motion to dismiss the action on grounds of *forum non conveniens*. As a result of the Supreme Court's decision in the Hawaiian action, the district court remanded these actions to state court in Louisiana.

On November 15, 1999, one of Fresh Del Monte's subsidiaries was served in two actions entitled, *Godoy Rodriguez, et al. v. AMVAC Chemical Corp., et al.* and *Martinez Puerto, et al. v. AMVAC Chemical Corp., et al.*, in the 29th Judicial District Court for the Parish of St. Charles, Louisiana. These actions were removed to federal court, where they have been consolidated. These actions were brought on behalf of claimants represented by the same counsel who filed the Mississippi and Hawaii actions as well as a number of the claimants who have not accepted the settlement offer. As a result of the Supreme Court's decision in the Hawaiian action, the district court remanded these actions to state court in Louisiana. At

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FRESH DEL MONTE PRODUCE INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)(Unaudited)

7. Contingencies (continued)

this time, it is not known how many of the 2,962 *Godoy Rodriguez* and *Martinez Puerto* plaintiffs are making claims against Fresh Del Monte's subsidiaries.

On October 14, 2004, two of Fresh Del Monte's subsidiaries were served with a complaint in an action styled *Angel Abarca, et al. v. Dole Food Co., et al.* filed in the Superior Court of the State of California for the County of Los Angeles on behalf of more than 2,600 Costa Rican banana workers who claim injury from exposure to DBCP. On October 8, 2004 (prior to service on Fresh Del Monte's subsidiaries), a co-defendant removed the action to the United States District Court for the Central District of California. An initial review of the plaintiffs in the *Abarca* action denotes that a substantial number of the plaintiffs were claimants in prior DBCP actions in Texas and may have participated in the settlement of those actions. On December 9, 2004, plaintiffs' counsel served notices of voluntary dismissal pursuant to Federal Rule 41(a)(1) to all defendants except for The Dow Chemical Co (Dow). The same day, the District Court granted plaintiffs' motion to remand. Fresh Del Monte, its subsidiaries and the other defendants apart from Dow, jointly moved to quash service before the state court on the grounds that they have been dismissed from the action.

On April 25, 2005, two of Fresh Del Monte's subsidiaries were served with a complaint styled *Juan Jose Abrego, et al. v. Dole Food Company, et al.* filed in the Superior Court of the State of California for the County of Los Angeles on behalf of 955 Guatemalan residents who claim injury from exposure to DBCP. An initial review of the Plaintiffs in the *Abrego* action denotes that a substantial number of the plaintiffs released their claims with prejudice as part of the December 1998 settlement with Fresh Del Monte's subsidiaries as well as in prior settlement with other defendants. On May 13, 2005, co-defendant Dow removed the action to the United States District Court for the Central District of California. Plaintiffs filed a motion to remand on June 15, 2005, which Dow opposed, and on July 18, 2005, the District Court granted Dow 45 days to conduct limited discovery to determine whether the amount in controversy requirement had been sufficiently met to invoke federal jurisdiction.

On April 25, 2005, two of Fresh Del Monte's subsidiaries were served in a complaint styled *Antonio Abrego, et al. v. Dole Food Company, et al.* filed in the Superior Court of California for the County of Los Angeles on behalf of 612 Panamanian residents who claim injury from exposure to DBCP. Fresh Del Monte and its subsidiaries have never owned, managed or otherwise been involved with any banana growing operations in Panama. On May 13, 2005, co-defendant Dow removed the action to the United States District Court for the Central District of California. On June 10, 2005, the Court directed Dow to show cause in writing as to why the amount in controversy requirement had been sufficiently met to invoke federal jurisdiction, which Dow subsequently filed on June 17, 2005. The case remains pending before the District Court.

On April 25, 2005, two of Fresh Del Monte's subsidiaries were served with a complaint styled *Miguel Jose Acosta et al. v. Dole Food Company, et al.* filed in the Superior Court of the State of California for the County of Los Angeles on behalf of 633 Honduran residents who claim exposure to DBCP. Fresh Del Monte and its subsidiaries have never owned, managed or otherwise been involved with any banana growing operations in Honduras. The complaint was subsequently amended to add an additional 469 plaintiffs (for a total of 1,102), and re-styled *Prospero Aceituno Linares, et al. v. Dole Food Company, et al.* On May 13, 2005, co-defendant Dow removed the action to the United States District Court for the Central District of California. The District Court *sua sponte* remanded the action on May 16, 2005, and

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NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)(Unaudited)

7. Contingencies (continued)

subsequently rejected an amended notice of removal on May 27, 2005. On May 31, 2005, Dow filed a petition before the Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit seeking permission to appeal the District Court's remand order, which remains pending.

Former Shareholders Litigation

On November 13, 2002, Eastbrook Caribe A.V.V. (Eastbrook), an Aruba company, which claims to be an assignee of certain individuals and entities purporting to be former indirect shareholders of Fresh Del Monte's predecessor, filed in the Supreme Court of the State of New York (Trial Court), County of New York, a summons with notice purporting to assert claims against Fresh Del Monte, one of Fresh Del Monte's subsidiaries and certain current and former directors, officers and shareholders of Fresh Del Monte and its predecessor (the New York Complaint). On April 16, 2003, Fresh Del Monte was served with the New York Complaint in this matter.

On December 30, 2002, Fresh Del Monte was served with a complaint filed on December 18, 2002 in the Circuit Court of the 11th Judicial Circuit in and for Miami-Dade County, Florida by 11 Mexican individuals and corporations, who claim to have been former indirect shareholders of Fresh Del Monte's predecessor, against Fresh Del Monte, and certain current and former directors, officers and shareholders of Fresh Del Monte and its predecessor (the Florida Complaint).

The New York Complaint and the Florida Complaint both allege that instead of proceeding with a prospective buyer who offered superior terms, the former chairman of Fresh Del Monte's predecessor and majority shareholder, agreed to sell Fresh Del Monte's predecessor to its current majority shareholder at a below market price as the result of commercial bribes allegedly paid by Fresh Del Monte's current majority shareholder and chief executive officer to Fresh Del Monte's predecessor's former chairman. On February 20, 2003, Fresh Del Monte filed a motion to dismiss the Florida Complaint and the oral argument was heard on June 19, 2003. On July 22, 2003, the court granted in part and denied in part Fresh Del Monte's motion to dismiss the Florida Complaint. The court dismissed two of the 11 counts of the Florida Complaint. Mediation of the Florida Complaint is scheduled for August 19, 2005. On May 19, 2003, Fresh Del Monte filed a motion to dismiss the New York Complaint which was granted by the court on January 13, 2004. On October 14, 2004, the Appellate Division of the New York State Supreme Court affirmed the dismissal of the New York Complaint, and on April 5, 2005, the New York Court of Appeals denied Eastbrook's leave to appeal thereby rendering the dismissal of the New York Complaint final and not subject to any further appeals. Fresh Del Monte believes that the allegations of the remaining Florida Complaint are entirely without merit.

Class Action Litigation

a. Pineapple Class Actions

On April 16, 2004, four fruit wholesalers filed a consolidated complaint against two of Fresh Del Monte's subsidiaries in the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York. The plaintiffs claim to have purchased Del Monte Goldä pineapples from Fresh Del Monte's subsidiaries. This consolidated action is brought as a putative class action on behalf of all direct purchasers of Del Monte Goldä pineapples from March 1, 1996 through the present. The court directed the plaintiffs to file a new consolidated

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NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)(Unaudited)

7. Contingencies (continued)

complaint, which was filed on August 2, 2004 and consists of the four fruit wholesalers and two individual consumers who had filed their complaints in the federal court for the Southern District of New York. In addition to these six actions, other class actions against Fresh Del Monte were transferred to the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York by the Judicial Panel on Multidistrict Litigation (JPML) and then remanded as described below. The new consolidated complaint alleges claims for: (1) monopolization and attempted monopolization; (2) restraint of trade; (3) unfair and deceptive trade practices; and (4) unjust enrichment.

On March 5, 2004, an alleged individual consumer filed a putative class action complaint against Fresh Del Monte s subsidiaries in the state court of Tennessee on behalf of consumers who purchased (other than for resale) Del Monte Goldä pineapples in Tennessee from March 1, 1996 to May 6, 2003. The complaint alleges violations of the Tennessee Trade Practices Act and the Tennessee Consumer Protection Act. On April 14, 2004, Fresh Del Monte s subsidiaries removed this action to federal court. The plaintiffs filed a motion for remand to state court which was granted by the court on July 7, 2004. This action will now proceed in the state court of Tennessee. On February 18, 2005, Fresh Del Monte s subsidiaries filed a motion to dismiss the complaint which remains pending.

On March 17, 2004, an alleged individual consumer filed a putative class action complaint against Fresh Del Monte and its subsidiaries in the state court of California on behalf of residents of California who purchased (other than for re-sale) Del Monte Goldä pineapples between March 1, 1996 and May 6, 2003. The complaint alleges violations of the Cartwright Act, unfair competition in violation of the California Business and Professional Code, common law monopolization and unjust enrichment. On April 19, 2004, Fresh Del Monte removed this action to federal court. The plaintiffs filed a motion for remand to state court which was granted by the court on July 8, 2004. This action will now proceed in the state court of California. On October 29, 2004, Fresh Del Monte filed a motion to dismiss the plaintiff s complaint which was granted in part and denied in part. The court dismissed plaintiff s unjust enrichment and disgorgement claims. Plaintiff filed an amended complaint on January 4, 2005. The court granted Fresh Del Monte and its subsidiaries motion to dismiss with respect to plaintiff s claims for monopolization and violation of the California Business and Professional Code. On April 14, 2005, the plaintiff filed a second amended class action complaint for unfair competition under the California Business and Professional Code.

On March 18, 2004, two alleged individual consumers filed putative class action complaints against Fresh Del Monte and its subsidiaries in the state court of California on behalf of residents of California who purchased (other than for re-sale) Del Monte Goldä pineapples between March 1, 1996 and May 6, 2003. The complaints allege common law monopolization, unfair competition in violation of the California Business and Professional Code, unjust enrichment and violations of the Consumer Legal Remedies Act. On April 19, 2004, Fresh Del Monte removed these actions to federal court. The plaintiffs filed a motion for remand to the state court of California and Fresh Del Monte opposed that motion. In addition, Fresh Del Monte filed a motion to stay the actions which was granted by the federal court. On October 25, 2004, these actions were transferred to the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York by the JPML. On May 11, 2005, the court granted plaintiff s motion to remand and these cases will now proceed in California state court.

On April 19, 2004, an alleged individual consumer filed a putative class action complaint against Fresh

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FRESH DEL MONTE PRODUCE INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)(Unaudited)

7. Contingencies (continued)

Del Monte's subsidiaries in the state court of Florida on behalf of Florida residents who purchased (other than for re-sale) Del Monte Gold pineapples between March 1, 1996 and May 6, 2003. The complaint alleges fraudulent concealment/tolling of statute of limitations, violations of the Florida Deceptive and Unfair Trade Practices Act and unjust enrichment. On May 11, 2004, Fresh Del Monte's subsidiaries removed this action to federal court. The plaintiffs filed a motion for remand to state court and Fresh Del Monte's subsidiaries opposed that motion. The court granted plaintiff's motion to remand. The case will now proceed in state court of Florida. On October 27, 2004, Fresh Del Monte filed a motion to dismiss the plaintiff's complaint, which remains pending.

On April 29, 2004, an alleged individual consumer filed a putative class action complaint against Fresh Del Monte's subsidiaries in the state court of Arizona on behalf of residents of Arizona who purchased (other than for re-sale) Del Monte Gold pineapples between November 1997 and January 2003. The complaint alleges monopolization and attempted monopolization in violation of the Arizona Consumer Fraud Act, and unjust enrichment in violation of common law. On May 24, 2004, Fresh Del Monte's subsidiaries removed this action to federal court. The plaintiffs filed a motion for remand and Fresh Del Monte's subsidiaries opposed that motion. Fresh Del Monte's subsidiaries are not required to respond to the complaint until 20 days after the resolution of plaintiffs' motion to remand. On October 25, 2004, this action was transferred to the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York by the JPML. The plaintiffs filed a motion for remand which was granted by the court on April 20, 2005. This action will now proceed in Arizona state court.

On July 2, 2004, an alleged individual consumer filed a putative class action which was served on August 24, 2004 against Fresh Del Monte's subsidiaries in the state court of Nevada on behalf of residents of Nevada who purchased (other than for re-sale) Del Monte Gold pineapples between November 1997 and January 2003. The complaint alleges restraint of trade in violation of Nevada statutes, common law monopolization and unjust enrichment. On September 13, 2004, Fresh Del Monte's subsidiaries removed this action to federal court. On November 15, 2004, this action was transferred to the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York by the JPML. The plaintiffs filed a motion for remand which was granted by the court on April 20, 2005. This action will now proceed in Nevada state court.

b. Banana Class Actions

On July 25, 2005, a Texas partnership served a putative class action complaint against Fresh Del Monte, one of its subsidiaries and several other corporations in the United States District Court for the Southern District of Florida on behalf of all direct purchasers of bananas for the period from May 2003 to the present. The complaint alleges that the defendants engaged in a continuing agreement, understanding and conspiracy to restrain trade by artificially raising, fixing and maintaining the prices of, and otherwise restricting the sale of, bananas in the United States in violation of Section 1 of the Sherman Act.

On July 29, 2005, a New York corporation served a putative class action complaint against Fresh Del Monte, one of its subsidiaries and several other corporations in the United States District Court for the Southern District of Florida on behalf of all direct purchasers of bananas for the period from July 2001 to the present. The complaint alleges that the defendants engaged in a continuing agreement, understanding

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FRESH DEL MONTE PRODUCE INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)(Unaudited)

7. Contingencies (continued)

and conspiracy to restrain trade by artificially raising, fixing and maintaining the prices of, and otherwise restricting the sale of, bananas in the United States in violation of Section 1 of the Sherman Act.

On August 1, 2005, a Pennsylvania corporation served a putative class action complaint against Fresh Del Monte, one of its subsidiaries and several other corporations, in the United States District Court for the Southern District of Florida on behalf of all direct purchasers of bananas for the period from May 2003 to the present. The complaint alleges that the defendants engaged in a continuing agreement, understanding and conspiracy to restrain trade by artificially raising, fixing and maintaining the prices of, and otherwise restricting the sale of, bananas in the United States in violation of Section 1 of the Sherman Act.

On July 21, 2005, a New York corporation filed (but did not serve) a putative class action complaint against Fresh Del Monte, one of its subsidiaries and several other corporations in the United States District Court for the Southern District of Florida on behalf of all direct purchasers of bananas for the period from May 2003 to the present. The complaint alleges that the defendants engaged in a continuing agreement, understanding and conspiracy to restrain trade by artificially raising, fixing and maintaining the prices of, and otherwise restricting the sale of, bananas in the United States in violation of Section 1 of the Sherman Act.

Germany's European Union Antitrust Investigation

On June 2, 2005, one of Fresh Del Monte's German subsidiaries was visited by Germany's European Union (EU) antitrust authority which is investigating Fresh Del Monte's subsidiary for possible violations of the EU's competition laws. Germany's EU antitrust authority has not communicated with Fresh Del Monte or its subsidiary since its visit. Fresh Del Monte and its subsidiary are fully cooperating and will continue to fully cooperate with the investigation. Fresh Del Monte and its subsidiaries intend to vigorously defend themselves in all of the above matters. At this time, management is not able to evaluate the likelihood of a favorable or unfavorable outcome in any of the above-described matters. Accordingly, management is not able to estimate the range or amount of loss, if any, from any of the above-described matters and no accruals or expenses have been recorded as of July 1, 2005, except as related to the Kunia Well Site discussed below.

Kunia Well Site

In 1980, elevated levels of certain chemicals were detected in the soil and ground-water at a plantation leased by one of Fresh Del Monte's U.S. subsidiaries in Honolulu, Hawaii (Kunia Well Site). Shortly thereafter, Fresh Del Monte's subsidiary discontinued the use of the Kunia Well Site and provided an alternate water source to area well users and the subsidiary commenced its own voluntary cleanup operation. In 1993, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) identified the Kunia Well Site for potential listing on the National Priorities List (NPL) under the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act of 1980, as amended. On December 16, 1994, the EPA issued a final rule adding the Kunia Well Site to the NPL. On September 28, 1995, Fresh Del Monte's subsidiary entered into an order (the Order) with the EPA to conduct the remedial investigation and the feasibility study of the Kunia Well Site. Under the terms of the Order, Fresh Del Monte's subsidiary

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FRESH DEL MONTE PRODUCE INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)(Unaudited)

7. Contingencies (continued)

submitted a remedial investigation report in November 1998 and a final draft feasibility study in December 1999 (which was updated from time to time) for review by the EPA. The EPA approved the remedial investigation report in February 1999 and the feasibility study on April 22, 2003.

As a result of communications with the EPA in 2001, Fresh Del Monte recorded a charge of \$15.0 million in the third quarter of 2001 to increase the recorded liability to the estimated expected future cleanup cost for the Kunia Well Site to \$19.1 million. Based on conversations with the EPA in the third quarter of 2002 and consultation with Fresh Del Monte's legal counsel and other experts, Fresh Del Monte recorded a charge of \$7.0 million during the third quarter of 2002 to increase the accrual for the expected future clean up costs for the Kunia Well Site to \$26.1 million. As of July 1, 2005, \$23.4 million is included in other long-term liabilities for the Kunia Well Site clean-up.

On September 25, 2003, the EPA issued the Record of Decision (ROD). The EPA estimates in the ROD that the remediation costs associated with the clean up of the Kunia Well Site will range from \$12.9 million to \$25.4 million and will last approximately 10 years. Certain portions of the EPA's estimates have been discounted using a 5% interest rate. The undiscounted estimates are between \$14.8 million and \$28.7 million. On January 13, 2004, the EPA deleted a portion of the Kunia Well Site (Northeast section) from the NPL. On May 2, 2005, Fresh Del Monte's subsidiary signed a consent decree with the EPA for the performance of the clean up work for the Kunia Well Site. The consent decree will be submitted to the United States District Court for the District of Hawaii during the third quarter of 2005.

Other

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

Table of Contents**FRESH DEL MONTE PRODUCE INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES****NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)(Unaudited)****8. Earnings Per Share**

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

	Three months ended		Six months ended	
	July 1, 2005	June 25, 2004	July 1, 2005	June 25, 2004
Numerator:				
Net income	\$ 46.5	\$ 59.4	\$ 104.4	\$ 106.4
Denominator:				
Weighted average ordinary shares				
Basic	57,940,337	57,426,128	57,846,026	57,364,985
Effect of dilutive securities stock options	150,428	349,261	205,676	363,478
Weighted average ordinary shares Diluted	58,090,765	57,775,389	58,051,702	57,728,463
Net income per ordinary share:				
Basic	\$ 0.80	\$ 1.03	\$ 1.80	\$ 1.85
Diluted	\$ 0.80	\$ 1.03	\$ 1.80	\$ 1.84

9. Retirement and Other Employee Benefits

The following table sets forth the net periodic cost of Fresh Del Monte's defined benefit pension plans and postretirement plan for the three and six months ended July 1, 2005 and June 25, 2004 (U.S. dollars in millions):

	Pension Plans		Postretirement Plan	
	Three months ended		Three months ended	
	July 1, 2005	June 25, 2004	July 1, 2005	June 25, 2004
Service cost	\$ 0.6	\$ 0.1	\$	\$ 0.1
Interest cost	1.2	0.2	0.3	0.3
Expected return on assets	(0.7)	(0.3)		
Net periodic costs	\$ 1.1	\$	\$ 0.3	\$ 0.4
	Six months ended		Six months ended	
	July 1, 2005	June 25, 2004	July 1, 2005	June 25, 2004
Service cost	\$ 1.2	\$ 0.2	\$	\$ 0.1

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Interest cost	2.4	0.5	0.6	0.6
Expected return on assets	(1.5)	(0.5)		
Net periodic costs	\$ 2.1	\$ 0.2	\$ 0.6	\$ 0.7

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FRESH DEL MONTE PRODUCE INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)(Unaudited)

9. Retirement and Other Employee Benefits (continued)

Pension plan net periodic costs for the three and six months ended July 1, 2005 includes \$0.8 million and \$1.6 million, respectively, related to a defined benefit plan in the United Kingdom, the obligations of which were assumed and the assets of which were acquired by Fresh Del Monte with the acquisition of Del Monte Foods Europe on October 1, 2004.

10. Business Segment Data

Fresh Del Monte is principally engaged in one major line of business: production, distribution and marketing of bananas, other fresh produce and prepared foods products. Fresh Del Monte's products are sold in markets throughout the world, with its major producing operations located in North, Central and South America, Asia, Europe and Africa. Fresh Del Monte's operations are aggregated on the basis of its products: bananas, other fresh produce and other products and services. Other fresh produce includes pineapples, melons, tomatoes, potatoes, onions, strawberries, non-tropical fruit (including grapes, citrus, apples, pears, peaches, plums, nectarines, apricots and kiwis), fresh-cut produce and other fruit and vegetables. Other products and services include a third-party freight business, a plastic product and box manufacturing business, a poultry business and a grain business. With the acquisition of Del Monte Foods Europe on October 1, 2004, Fresh Del Monte's product lines now also include prepared foods products.

Table of Contents**FRESH DEL MONTE PRODUCE INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES****NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)(Unaudited)****10. Business Segment Data (continued)**

Fresh Del Monte evaluates performance based on several factors, of which net sales and gross profit are the primary financial measures (U.S. dollars in millions):

	Three months ended			
	July 1, 2005		June 25, 2004	
	Net Sales	Gross Profit	Net Sales	Gross Profit
Product net sales and gross profit:				
Bananas	\$ 309.0	\$ 24.5	\$ 287.9	\$ 26.3
Other fresh produce	485.5	60.6	441.6	60.0
Prepared foods products	90.0	17.0		
Other products and services	38.3	1.4	34.1	2.8
Totals	\$ 922.8	\$ 103.5	\$ 763.6	\$ 89.1

	Six months ended			
	July 1, 2005		June 25, 2004	
	Net Sales	Gross Profit	Net Sales	Gross Profit
Product net sales and gross profit:				
Bananas	\$ 581.8	\$ 58.3	\$ 551.4	\$ 40.9
Other fresh produce	926.3	126.3	859.5	119.6
Prepared foods products	168.6	29.5		
Other products and services	84.6	6.4	66.5	5.8
Totals	\$ 1,761.3	\$ 220.5	\$ 1,477.4	\$ 166.3

	December	
	July 1, 2005	31, 2004
Identifiable assets:		
North America	\$ 425.2	\$ 409.6
Europe	686.9	676.7
Africa	115.2	129.1
Asia	94.8	73.4
Central and South America	520.5	507.4
Maritime equipment (including containers)	134.0	142.3
Corporate	120.5	119.5
Total identifiable assets	\$ 2,097.1	\$ 2,058.0

11. Variable Interest Entity

In January 2003, the FASB issued Interpretation No. 46, Consolidation of Variable Interest Entities (revised December 2003) (FIN 46R), which requires a variable interest entity (VIE) to be consolidated by its primary beneficiary. A primary beneficiary is the party that absorbs a majority of the entity's expected losses or receives a majority of the entity's expected residual returns, or both, as a result of ownership, contractual or other financial interests in the entity.

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FRESH DEL MONTE PRODUCE INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)(Unaudited)

11. Variable Interest Entity (continued)

In May 2005, Fresh Del Monte began consolidating a corporation named Southern Fresh Products Inc. (SFPI). SFPI was created expressly for the purpose of selling all of its gold pineapple production to Fresh Del Monte. SFPI was incorporated in the Philippines by the issuance of 625,000 shares of common equity, of which Del Monte Fresh Fruit Far East BV, a wholly-owned subsidiary of Del Monte Fresh Produce BV which is wholly-owned by Fresh Del Monte, owns 249,998 shares, or a 40% minority interest.

Although Fresh Del Monte is the minority owner of SFPI, Fresh Del Monte and SFPI have profit-sharing arrangements that result in Fresh Del Monte realizing 70% of SFPI s profits. Based on the criteria of FIN 46R, SFPI is considered to be a VIE and Fresh Del Monte is the primary beneficiary of SFPI s expected residual returns. Although Fresh Del Monte is the primary beneficiary, the creditors of SFPI do not have recourse against Fresh Del Monte s general credit.

At July 1, 2005, SFPI had \$1.8 million of current assets, primarily composed of cash and crop inventory, \$0.5 million of other assets, primarily composed of buildings and machinery, \$0.5 million of payables and accruals, including intercompany payables, and \$1.8 million in minority interest and other equity which are included in the accompanying consolidated balance sheet at July 1, 2005. For the inception-to-date period ended July 1, 2005, SFPI s operating results were inconsequential and are included in the accompanying consolidated statements of income.

12. New Accounting Pronouncements

In December 2004, the FASB issued SFAS 123R, Share Based Payment. SFAS 123R is a revision to SFAS 123 and supersedes APB 25, Accounting for Stock Issued to Employees, and amends SFAS 95, Statement of Cash Flows. This statement requires a public entity to expense the cost of employee services received in exchange for an award of equity instruments. This statement also provides guidance on valuing and expensing these awards, as well as disclosure requirements of these equity arrangements. This statement was effective for the first interim reporting period beginning after June 15, 2005. However, on April 14, 2005, the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) amended the compliance date for public companies to implement SFAS 123R to be the beginning of the first annual period after December 15, 2005 which, for Fresh Del Monte, is December 31, 2005 (the first day of its 2006 fiscal year). As previously disclosed, the adoption of SFAS 123R s fair value method will have an impact, possibly significant, on Fresh Del Monte s results of operations but no impact on our overall financial position. The ultimate impact is also dependent on future issuances of stock options, if any. However, as of yet, Fresh Del Monte has not yet completed the analysis of the ultimate impact that this new pronouncement will have on its results of operations.

On March 29, 2005, the Staff of the SEC (Staff) issued Staff Accounting Bulletin No. 107, Share-Based Payment (SAB 107). Although not altering any conclusions reached in SFAS 123R, SAB 107 provides the views of the Staff regarding the interaction between SFAS 123R and certain SEC rules and regulations and, among other things, provides the Staff s views regarding the valuation of share-based payment arrangements for public companies. Fresh Del Monte intends to follow the interpretative guidance on share-based payment set forth in SAB 107 during its adoption of SFAS 123R.

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FRESH DEL MONTE PRODUCE INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)(Unaudited)

12. New Accounting Pronouncements (continued)

In March 2005, the FASB issued Interpretation No. 47, Accounting for Conditional Asset Retirement Obligations (FIN 47), an interpretation of SFAS 143, Accounting for Asset Retirement Obligations. FIN 47 clarifies that an entity must record a liability for a conditional asset retirement obligation if the fair value of the obligation can be reasonably estimated. The types of asset retirement obligations that are covered by FIN 47 are those for which an entity has a legal obligation to perform an asset retirement activity, however the timing and (or) method of settling the obligation are conditional on a future event that may or may not be within the control of the entity. FIN 47 also clarifies when an entity would have sufficient information to reasonably estimate the fair value of an asset retirement obligation. FIN 47 is effective no later than the end of fiscal years ending after December 15, 2005. Fresh Del Monte does not believe that the adoption of FIN 47 will have a material impact on its results of operations, financial position or cash flows. In May 2005, the FASB issued SFAS 154, Accounting Changes and Error Corrections replacement of APB Opinion No. 20 and FASB Statement No. 3. SFAS 154 changes the accounting for and reporting of a change in accounting principle by requiring retrospective application of changes in accounting principles to prior periods financial statements unless impracticable. SFAS 154 is effective for accounting changes made in fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2005. Fresh Del Monte does not expect the adoption of SFAS 154 will have a material impact on its results of operations, financial position or cash flows.

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FRESH DEL MONTE PRODUCE INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

**MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF
FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS (Unaudited)**

Liquidity and Capital Resources

Net cash provided by operating activities was \$111.7 million for the first half of 2005 as compared to \$138.3 million of cash provided by operating activities for the first half of 2004. The decrease in cash provided by operating activities is attributable to funding higher levels of working capital in the first half of 2005 compared with 2004, partially offset by an increase in depreciation and amortization expense.

Working capital was \$377.8 million at July 1, 2005, compared to \$299.9 million at December 31, 2004, an increase of \$77.9 million. This increase is attributable to increases in trade accounts receivable and inventories, related to the new prepared foods products business in Europe and increased fresh-cut sales, partially offset by increases in accounts payable and accrued expenses.

Net cash used in investing activities for the first half of 2005 was \$31.3 million compared with net cash used in investing activities of \$47.4 million for the first half of 2004. Net cash used in investing activities for the first half of 2005 consisted primarily of capital expenditures of \$31.1 million for the expansion of production operations in South America and fresh-cut facilities in North America and for information technology initiatives. Net cash used in investing activities for the first half of 2004 consisted primarily of capital expenditures of \$48.1 million for the expansion of production operations in South America, distribution centers and fresh-cut facilities in Europe and North America and for information technology.

Net cash used in financing activities for the first half of 2005 was \$91.5 million compared with \$29.0 million of net cash used in financing activities for the first half of 2004. Net cash used in financing activities for the first half of 2005 consisted primarily of net repayments of long-term debt of \$71.9 million and \$23.1 million of cash payments of dividends partially offset by \$3.5 million in cash proceeds received from stock options exercised. Net cash used in financing activities for the first half of 2004 consisted primarily of net repayments of long-term debt of \$8.1 million and payments of cash dividends of \$22.9 million partially offset by \$2.0 million of cash proceeds received from stock options exercised.

On March 21, 2003, Fresh Del Monte, and certain wholly-owned subsidiaries entered into a \$400.0 million, four-year syndicated revolving credit facility ("Revolving Credit Facility"), with Rabobank Nederland, New York Branch, as administrative agent. On November 9, 2004, the Revolving Credit Facility was amended to increase the total commitment to \$600.0 million, to add a term loan commitment of up to \$400.0 million, to extend its maturity to November 10, 2009 and to increase the letter of credit facility to \$100.0 million.

The Revolving Credit Facility is collateralized directly or indirectly by substantially all of Fresh Del Monte's assets and is guaranteed by certain Fresh Del Monte's subsidiaries. The Revolving Credit Facility permits borrowings with an interest rate, depending on Fresh Del Monte's consolidated leverage ratio, based on a spread over London Interbank Offer Rate ("LIBOR") (4.42% at July 1, 2005). At July 1, 2005, there was \$263.0 million outstanding under the Revolving Credit Facility.

The Revolving Credit Facility requires Fresh Del Monte to be in compliance with various financial and other covenants and limits the amount of future dividends. As of July 1, 2005, Fresh Del Monte was in compliance with all of the financial and other covenants contained in the Revolving Credit Facility.

At July 1, 2005, Fresh Del Monte had \$311.6 million available under committed working capital facilities, primarily all of which is represented by the Revolving Credit Facility. The Revolving Credit Facility also includes a swing line facility and a letter of credit facility. At July 1, 2005, Fresh Del Monte applied \$28.1

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FRESH DEL MONTE PRODUCE INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

**MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF
FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS (continued)(Unaudited)**

Liquidity and Capital Resources (continued)

million to the letter of credit facility, primarily related to the Del Monte Foods Europe acquisition, which requires Fresh Del Monte to guarantee certain contingent obligations under the purchase agreement. As of July 1, 2005, Fresh Del Monte had \$297.2 million of long-term debt and capital lease obligations, including the current portions, consisting of \$263.0 million outstanding under the Revolving Credit Facility, \$26.0 million of capital lease obligations and \$8.2 million of other long-term debt and notes payable.

As of July 1, 2005, Fresh Del Monte had cash and cash equivalents of \$31.8 million.

Results of Operations

Second Quarter 2005 Compared with Second Quarter 2004

Net Sales. Net sales for the second quarter of 2005 were \$922.8 million compared with \$763.6 million for the second quarter of 2004. The increase in net sales of \$159.2 million was primarily attributable to net sales of the new prepared foods business in Europe of \$90.0 million combined with higher net sales of other fresh produce of \$43.9 million, higher net sales of bananas of \$21.1 million and higher net sales of other products and services of \$4.2 million. The increase in net sales of other fresh produce was principally due to a 44% increase in net sales of fresh-cut fruit and vegetables as a result of higher volumes sold due to an expanding customer base, combined with higher net sales of melons, other fruit and tomatoes, partially offset by lower net sales of non-tropical fruit and vegetables. The increase in net sales of bananas was primarily attributable to higher selling prices in Europe.

Net sales were positively impacted by a weaker U.S. dollar versus the euro, British pound, Japanese yen and Korean won. The net effect of foreign exchange in the second quarter of 2005 compared with the same period of 2004 was an increase in net sales of approximately \$22.7 million.

Cost of Products Sold. Cost of products sold was \$819.3 million for the second quarter of 2005 compared with \$674.5 million for the second quarter of 2004, an increase of \$144.8 million. This increase in cost of products sold was primarily attributable to the new prepared foods business in Europe, which contributed \$73.0 million of the increase in cost of products sold, combined with higher fruit procurement, ocean freight, inland transportation and other operating costs, including a 9% increase in containerboard costs and a 55% increase in fuel costs. These increased costs are expected to continue going forward.

Gross Profit. Gross profit was \$103.5 million for the second quarter of 2005 compared with \$89.1 million for the same period in 2004, an increase of \$14.4 million. The increase in gross profit is principally due to the new prepared foods business in Europe, combined with higher gross profit on melons, other fruit and fresh-cut fruit and vegetables partially offset by reduced gross profit on deciduous fruit, tomatoes, gold pineapples and bananas. The increase in gross profit on melons, other fruit and fresh-cut fruit and vegetables is primarily due to improved per unit selling prices and higher sales volume. The decrease in gross profit on deciduous fruit, tomatoes, gold pineapples and bananas is principally due to higher fruit procurement, containerboard, ocean freight and distribution costs.

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FRESH DEL MONTE PRODUCE INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

**MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF
FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS (continued)(Unaudited)**

Selling, General and Administrative Expenses. Selling, general and administrative expenses increased \$26.0 million from \$26.4 million in the second quarter of 2004 to \$52.4 million for the second quarter of 2005. The increase is principally due to the new prepared foods business in Europe, which contributed \$16.0 million of the increase, combined with higher selling and promotional activities, information technology costs and professional fees including costs associated with implementing the requirements of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 (Sarbanes-Oxley).

Operating income. Operating income for the second quarter of 2005 decreased by \$11.6 million to \$51.1 million compared with \$62.7 million for the second quarter of 2004. The decrease in operating income was due to increased selling, general and administrative expenses, partially offset by higher gross profit.

Interest Expense. Interest expense increased by \$3.5 million to \$4.6 million for the second quarter of 2005 compared with \$1.1 million for the second quarter of 2004, as a result of higher average debt balances related to the new prepared foods acquisition in Europe.

Other Income (Expense), Net. Other income (expense), net, was \$2.1 million in the second quarter of 2005. There was no other income (expense), net in the second quarter of 2004. The increase in other income (expense), net, during the second quarter of 2005 as compared with the second quarter of 2004 is primarily due to foreign exchange gains, partially offset with reduced equity income from unconsolidated subsidiaries.

Provision for Income Taxes. Provision for income taxes was \$2.3 million in both of the second quarters of 2005 and 2004. The overall effective tax rate of between approximately 4% and 5% during the second quarter of 2005 was consistent with 2004.

First Half of 2005 Compared with First Half of 2004

Net Sales. Net sales for the first half of 2005 were \$1,761.3 million compared with \$1,477.4 million for the first half of 2004. The increase in net sales of \$283.9 million was primarily attributable to net sales of the new prepared foods business in Europe of \$168.6 million, combined with higher net sales of other fresh produce of \$66.8 million, higher net sales of bananas of \$30.4 million and higher net sales of other products and services of \$18.1 million. The increase in net sales of other fresh produce was principally due to a 48% increase in net sales of fresh-cut fruit and vegetables as a result of higher volumes sold due to an expanding customer base, combined with higher sales volume and per unit selling prices of melons and other fruit, partially offset by lower net sales of non-tropical fruit and vegetables. The increase in net sales of bananas was attributable to higher selling prices in Europe and North America partially offset by reduced sales volume in those regions and lower per unit sales prices in the Asia-Pacific region. The increase in net sales of other products and services is principally due to higher sales of third-party freight service and our poultry business.

Net sales were positively impacted by a weaker dollar versus the euro, British pound, Japanese yen and Korean won. The net effect of foreign exchange in the first half of 2005 compared with the same period of 2004 was an increase in net sales of approximately \$42.5 million.

Cost of Products Sold. Cost of products sold was \$1,540.8 million for the first half of 2005 compared with \$1,311.1 million for the first half of 2004, an increase of \$229.7 million. This increase in cost of products sold was primarily attributable to the new prepared foods business in Europe, which contributed

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FRESH DEL MONTE PRODUCE INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

**MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF
FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS (continued)(Unaudited)**

\$139.1 million of the increase in cost of products sold, combined with higher fruit procurement, containerboard, ocean freight, inland transportation and other operating costs, including a 27% increase in containerboard costs and a 43% increase in fuel costs. These cost increases are expected to continue going forward.

Gross Profit. Gross profit was \$220.5 million for the first half of 2005 compared with \$166.3 million for the same period in 2004, an increase of \$54.2 million. The increase in gross profit is principally due to the new prepared foods business in Europe, combined with higher gross profit on bananas, melons and fresh-cut fruit and vegetables, partially offset by reduced gross profit on tomatoes, gold pineapples and deciduous fruit. The increase in banana gross profit was principally due to higher per unit selling prices in Europe, partially offset by reduced worldwide volume, lower per unit selling prices in the Asia Pacific region and increased ocean freight, distribution and other operating costs. The reduced gross profit on tomatoes, gold pineapples and deciduous fruit was primarily due to higher fruit procurement, containerboard, ocean freight and distribution costs.

Selling, General and Administrative Expenses. Selling, general and administrative expenses increased \$42.9 million from \$54.3 million in the first half of 2004 to \$97.2 million for the first half of 2005. The increase is principally due to the new prepared foods business in Europe, which contributed \$29.0 million of the increase, higher information technology costs and professional fees including costs associated with implementing the requirements of Sarbanes-Oxley.

Asset Impairment Charges. Based on the underutilization of a facility and equipment in North America related to the other fresh produce segment, charges totaling \$2.1 million for impairments of long-lived assets were recorded in the first half of 2005.

Operating income. Operating income for the first half of 2005 increased by \$9.2 million to \$121.2 million compared with \$112.0 million for the first half of 2004. The increase in operating income was due to higher gross profit partially offset by increased selling, general and administrative expenses and an asset impairment charge.

Interest Expense. Interest expense increased by \$6.6 million to \$9.0 million for the first half of 2005 compared with \$2.4 million for the first half of 2004, principally as a result of higher average debt balances related to the new prepared foods acquisition in Europe.

Other Income (Expense), Net. Other income (expense), net, decreased by \$4.1 million from income of \$1.7 million for the first half of 2004 to expense of \$2.4 million in the first half of 2005. The decrease is due to foreign exchange losses, combined with reduced equity income from unconsolidated subsidiaries.

Provision for Income Taxes. Provision for income taxes increased from \$5.2 million in the first half of 2004 to \$5.8 million in the first half of 2005. The overall effective tax rate of approximately 5% during the first half of 2005 was consistent with the first half of 2004.

Seasonality

Interim results are subject to significant seasonal variations and may not be indicative of the results of operations for the entire 2005 year.

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FRESH DEL MONTE PRODUCE INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

DISCLOSURE CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

Fresh Del Monte carried out an evaluation, under the supervision and with the participation of management, including the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, of the effectiveness of the design and operation of its disclosure controls and procedures as of July 1, 2005. There are inherent limitations to the effectiveness of any system of disclosure controls and procedures, including the possibility of human error and the circumvention or overriding of the controls and procedures. Accordingly, even effective disclosure controls and procedures can only provide reasonable assurance of achieving their control objectives. Based upon that evaluation, Fresh Del Monte's Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer concluded that these disclosure controls and procedures were effective as of such date to ensure that information required to be disclosed in the reports that it files or submits under the SEC rules and forms. Such officers also confirm that there was no change in Fresh Del Monte's internal control over financial reporting during the quarter ended July 1, 2005 that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the Fresh Del Monte's internal control over financial reporting.

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SIGNATURES

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

Fresh Del Monte Produce Inc.

Date: August 4, 2005

By: */s/ Hani El-Naffy*

Hani El-Naffy
President & Chief Operating Officer

By: */s/ John F. Inserra*

John F. Inserra
Executive Vice President &
Chief Financial Officer