

ForFarmers 2022 results

Financial highlights 2022¹:

- Total Feed volume²: -6.6% to 9.0 million tonnes; down in every cluster
Of which compound feed volume: -7.8% to 6.3 million ton; decline mainly in swine sector; growth in the poultry sector in Germany/Poland
- Revenue: +24.1% to €3,315 million; due to higher raw material and energy prices
- Gross profit: +13.4% to €494.8 million; up relatively less than revenue due to high raw material prices and like-for-like volume decline
- Underlying EBITDA: -2.7% to €76.1 million; due to sharp increase in energy costs
- Underlying EBIT: -4.4% to €38.9 million
- Underlying net profit³: +3.4% to €30.0 million
- Working capital: €38.8 million (2021: €37.4 million)
- ROACE (based on EBIT)⁴: 7.8% (2021: 8.4%)
- Dividend proposal: €0.20 per ordinary share (2021: €0.29, of which €0.19 regular dividend)

¹ Results are always compared year-on-year

² Total Feed covers the entire product portfolio and consists of compound feed, specialties, co-products (including DML products), seed and other products (such as forage)

³ Net profit: in this context is defined as profit attributable to shareholders in the Company

⁴ ROACE means underlying EBIT (EBITDA) divided by 12-months average capital employed

Roeland Tjebbes, CFO of ForFarmers: “2022 was a difficult year on several fronts. We are therefore especially proud that our employees have made a huge effort to continue supplying feed to our customers on time and as agreed, even when the availability of raw materials became uncertain as a result of the dreadful war in Ukraine. Our volumes decreased, mainly due to the decline in the pig sector as a result of the contraction in this sector. Nevertheless, we achieved solid underlying EBITDA and underlying net profit that was higher than last year. This was thanks to tightened processes and a strong contribution from the Germany/Poland cluster and despite the sharp rise in raw material and energy prices. In the Netherlands we stood shoulder to shoulder with our farmers to emphasize that we believe that partnering and innovation are more effective solutions to the nitrogen problem than only restructuring. We see that the agricultural sector is facing an important transition. In our recently launched revised strategy 2025, we consequently put even more emphasis both on making our production processes more sustainable and on developing innovative feed concepts that reduce the impact of the sector on climate and nature. We do this through targeted sourcing of raw materials and co-products, proper utilisation of feed and appropriate advice. Our dairy customers in the Netherlands for example have already significantly reduced their greenhouse gas emissions.”

Theo Spierings, CEO of ForFarmers: “I recently joined ForFarmers as CEO. During conversations and meetings over the past two months, I have been struck by the knowledge, experience, dedication and passion that are present in the company. Given the changes facing our sector, this provides a solid foundation. After all, there is currently a lack of a clear vision in the sector with regard to how we can make the sector more sustainable in a fitting and correct manner. That has to change and I want to actively contribute to this with ForFarmers. So that all players in the chain know where they stand and can act accordingly. I am confident that we can do this. We have a good team and our strategy and focus are clear. In addition, we have recently tightened the core values, building on the already existing corporate culture. This culture will help us to adapt the organization needed to properly implement the strategy. We cannot do without our customers, the members of the cooperative, employees, shareholders, suppliers and other stakeholders. On behalf of myself and my colleagues in the Executive Team I want to thank them, for the trust placed in us in 2022.”

Consolidated key figures

In millions of euro (unless indicated otherwise)	2022	2021	Total change in %	Currency	Acquisition	Like-for-like ²
Total Feed volume (x 1.000 ton)	9,032	9,666	-6.6%		0.2%	-6.8%
Compound feed	6,284	6,819	-7.8%		0.3%	-8.1%
Revenue	3,315.0	2,670.5	24.1%	0.1%	0.2%	23.9%
Gross profit	494.8	436.3	13.4%	0.1%	0.2%	13.1%
Operating expenses	-471.1	-417.3	12.9%	0.1%	0.2%	12.7%
Underlying operating expenses	-456.6	-396.6	15.1%	0.0%	0.2%	14.9%
EBITDA	72.5	72.9	-0.7%	-0.1%	0.1%	-0.7%
Underlying¹ EBITDA	76.1	78.2	-2.7%	-0.1%	0.1%	-2.8%
EBIT	24.4	22.6	8.0%	0.5%	0.0%	7.5%
Underlying EBIT	38.9	40.7	-4.4%	-0.2%	0.2%	-4.5%
Profit attributable to shareholders of the Company	18.0	12.0	50.0%	0.6%	0.0%	49.4%
Underlying profit	30.0	29.0	3.4%	-0.1%	0.3%	3.2%
Net cash from operating activities	48.2	54.7	-11.9%			
Underlying EBITDA / Gross profit	15.4%	17.9%	-14.0%			
ROACE³ on underlying EBIT	7.8%	8.4%				
ROACE ³ on underlying EBITDA	15.3%	16.2%				
Basic earnings per share (x €1)	0.20	0.13	53.8%			
Underlying earnings per share (x €1)	0.33	0.32	3.1%			

¹ Underlying means excluding incidental items (see note 17 of the financial statements regarding the Alternative Performance Measures (APMs))

² ALike-for-like is defined as the change excluding currency effects and acquisitions and divestments

³ ROACE means underlying EBIT (EBITDA) divided by 12-month average capital employed

General note: percentages are presented based on the rounded amounts in millions of euros. This may result in slight differences when numbers are added.

General

In 2022 the markets where ForFarmers is active were mainly affected by the following developments.

Raw material, energy and fuel prices

After a significant increase in raw material prices at the end of 2021, prices seemed to stabilise somewhat at the start of 2022. This lasted until the horrific invasion of Ukraine by Russia at the end of February. As a result, the export of raw materials from both Ukraine and Russia came to a virtual halt. This led to exceptional price increases. From the summer of 2022 most raw material prices fell back to pre-war levels. In response to the war Europe imposed sanctions on Russia, after which Russia cut off virtually all gas supplies. This resulted in extreme increases in gas and electricity prices, with energy prices in the Netherlands on average for example being up by over 100 per cent compared to 2021. Fluctuations in raw material, energy and fuel prices are normally passed on in the chain. This turned out to be temporarily more difficult due to the rapid and sharp rise in prices immediately after the start of the war. The economic impact of the war became visible from the second quarter onwards, with prices of consumer goods and services in the Netherlands for example on average 10% higher than in 2021⁵.

Development of milk, meat and egg prices⁶

Average milk prices rose to historically high levels in Europe in 2022⁷. This was mainly due to the fact that demand for dairy products is constantly edging higher and livestock farmers generally did not increase production in 2022. The various reasons for this differed in each country and included high feed prices, a disappointing quality of forage and uncertain future prospects.

At the beginning of 2022 average European pig prices were well below the five-year average. In the second quarter prices soared to well above the levels recorded in 2021 and the five-year average. Because feed prices rose even faster, the majority of pig farmers continued to see negative returns. For this reason some pig farmers decided to quit the industry with some in the Netherlands making this move because they were offered exit schemes. As a result the European pig population fell in 2022.

⁵ Source: Statistics Netherlands release of 10 January 2023

⁶ Source: EU DG Agri Dashboards

⁷ Europe: in this context Europe also includes the home market of the United Kingdom

In 2022 prices of European broilers were on average much higher than the year before. Partly due to high inflation, demand for chicken meat (which is relatively cheaper compared to other sources of animal protein) increased. At the same time the total supply of broilers and turkeys decreased due to major outbreaks of avian flu in Europe. However, the rise in feed and energy prices meant that poultry farmers saw little or no increase in their income. Layer farmers were confronted with the same developments in 2022. More than 48 million layers were culled in Europe as a result of avian flu. With demand for eggs remaining high, however, average egg prices were much higher in 2022 compared to a year earlier.

Animal diseases

In addition to the major outbreak of avian flu in Europe already mentioned, pig farmers also had to deal with animal diseases this past year. The Chinese import ban on pigs from Germany, which has been in force since the end of 2020, was also imposed by other Asian countries in 2022. Europe exported nearly 50% fewer pigs to China than in 2021. New outbreaks of swine fever, especially among wild boars, are still occurring in some parts of Europe. It seems unlikely that the Asian import ban will be lifted any time soon. Therefore – and because of the uncertain future prospects – many pig farmers in Germany have quit the industry.

2022

In millions of euro	Business Combinations and					Other	Total APM items	Underlying excluding APM items
	IFRS	Impairments	Divestments	Restructuring				
EBITDA ¹	72.5		-1.6	-3.6	1.6	-3.6	76.1	
EBIT	24.4	-2.6	-9.9	-3.6	1.6	-14.5	38.9	
Net finance result			-1.1		-	-1.1		
Tax effect		0.6	1.9	0.9	0.2	3.6		
Profit attributable to Shareholders of the Company	18.0	-2.0	-9.1	-2.7	1.8	-12.0	30.0	
Earnings per share in euro ²	0.20	-0.02	-0.10	-0.03	0.02	-0.13	0.33	

¹ EBITDA is operating profit before depreciation, amortization and impairments.

² Earnings per share attributable to Shareholders of the Company.

Total additions may lead to small differences due to roundings

Climate

Europe experienced an extremely long, hot and dry summer in 2022. Sharply lower river levels led to load restrictions, meaning that more ships were needed to supply raw materials to the factories by water, resulting in higher costs than in 2021. This was particularly the case in the Netherlands and Belgium. Another effect of the heat is that animals eat less.

Financial analysis

The following analysis (year-on-year, hereinafter: y-o-y) covers the 2022 consolidated annual results, followed by specific further information on the individual clusters. The contributions of acquired companies are specified under 'acquisition effect' for a period of one year from the date of acquisition.

Alternative Performance Measures (APMs)

ForFarmers uses APMs to provide a better insight into the business development and financial performance of the Group. APMs are key metrics which are presented as 'underlying' (i.e. excluding incidental items) and are reported and explained at the level of operating expenses, EBITDA, operating profit (EBIT) and profit attributable to shareholders. Further information on the APMs can be found in note 17 to the 2022 financial statements.

At EBITDA level:

The charge of €1.6 million is related to M&A activities. The restructuring costs (€3.6 million) mainly include the costs related to the announced closure of a production facility in the Netherlands. The other costs (€1,6 million) relate to a net amount including both a release from and a contribution to a provision. The balance of APM items in 2022 was a loss of € 3.6 million (2021: a loss of €5.3 million).

At EBIT level:

The impairment of €2.6 million relates to the write-down of a production facility in the Netherlands due to decision in 2022 to close this mill. The loss of €9.9 million relates mainly to the amortisation of acquired intangible assets. The balance of APM items in 2022 was a loss of €14.5 million (2021: loss of €18.1 million).

At net financing result level:

The €1.1 million (loss) relates mainly to the revaluation of and annual interest accrued on the put option liability in respect of Tasomix (Poland) and is also related to contingent considerations related to acquisitions made. The balance of APM items in 2022 was therefore a loss of €1.1 million (2021: loss of €2.5 million).

Notes to the consolidated results for 2022

The following analysis shows the overall development of the consolidated results and the individual clusters, unless stated otherwise.

Total Feed volumes decreased by 6.6% to 9.0 million tonnes. There was a slight acquisition effect of 0.2% due to the fact that De Hoop Mengvoeders and Mühlendorfer Pferdefutter were both acquired with effect from 1 February 2021. Like-for-like therefore, volumes fell by 6.8%. In the first half of 2022 Total Feed volumes fell more than in the second half of the year, while the drop in compound feed volume was the same in each half of the year. This means that the second half of 2022 saw relatively more co-products and residual flows sold than in the first six months of the year. The volume decline slowed in the fourth quarter compared to the previous quarter.

Compound feed volumes, as part of the Total Feed portfolio, decreased by 7.8%. Like-for-like, volumes fell by 8.1%. Sales of compound feed declined mainly in the swine sector, partly due to the currently low profitability of pig farming in general, the contraction of the sector in the Netherlands, and because farmers in Germany quit the business out of financial necessity. In addition, a contract with a large pig customer in the United Kingdom was not renewed in April 2021.

Total sales in the ruminant and poultry sectors were slightly lower. However, the volume in the ruminant sector in the Netherlands remained virtually stable. In the United Kingdom the volume in the ruminant sector grew due to a very strong fourth quarter. Sales to poultry farmers in Poland rose sharply.

Total revenue rose by 24.1% to €3,315 million, mainly because the sharp increase in raw material prices was partly passed on in the chain.

Gross profit increased by 13.4% to €494.8 million. Gross profit increased in every cluster, with a relatively strong increase reported in Germany/Poland where gross profit was reduced by around €4 million in 2021 due to an incident with a few loss-making contracts.

Underlying total operating expenses, including depreciation and amortisation, increased by 15.1% to €456.6 million. This increase was mainly due to the significantly higher energy and fuel costs. In addition, the costs of supplying raw materials rose, particularly in the Netherlands. This was due to the low water levels during the hot, dry summer. Staffing costs increased due to wage indexation and a slight rise in the number of FTEs. In light of the volatile market conditions €3.4 million was added to the provision for bad debts (2021: addition of €0.3 million).

Underlying depreciation⁸ decreased by €0.2 million to €37.3 million, because no material acquisitions were made and other capital investments were somewhat lower than in 2021.

Underlying operating profit (EBIT) was €38.9 million (2021: €40.7 million) and underlying EBITDA €76.1 million (2021: €78.2 million).

Underlying net finance expenses increased by 75.9% to €5.4 million. Interest expenses were higher due to the increased debt position and a sharply higher interest rate in Poland. The debt position increased as a result of a lower cash flow, mainly due to a volume decline and higher working capital as a result of increased raw material and energy prices.

The contribution of the German joint venture HaBeMa (which is reported under share of profit of **participating interests accounted for using the equity method** (after tax)), rose to €4.1 million (2021: €3.8 million). The volume of transshipment activities was virtually unchanged compared to 2021.

⁸ In this context depreciation means including amortisation

The underlying effective tax rate was 22.7% (2021: 31.9%), mainly due to settlements of tax declarations of previous years in some countries and an adjustment of deferred tax positions mainly in the United Kingdom.

Underlying net profit was €30.0 million (2021: €29.0 million), putting underlying earnings per share at €0.33 (2021: €0.32).

The number of employees (2,468) (calculated in full-time equivalents (FTEs)) at the end of 2022 was higher than at the end of 2021 (2,444). The number of employees fell in the Netherlands, Belgium and Germany. In Poland the workforce was slightly expanded to support the growth of the business. The number of employees in the United Kingdom rose, in part to reduce the number of structural hours of overtime and in relation to the in 2022 intended joint venture with 2Agriculture.

Summary consolidated statement of cash flows

In millions of euro	2022	2021
Net cash from operating activities	48.2	54.7
Net cash used in investing activities	-34.8	-55.5
Net cash used in financing activities	-17.8	-2.5
Net increase/decrease in cash and cash equivalents	-4.4	-3.4
Cash and cash equivalents at 1 January ¹	33.8	38.0
Effect of movements in exchange rates on cash held	-3.1	-0.8
Cash and cash equivalents as at 31 December¹	26.3	33.8

¹ Net of short term bank debts

Net cash flow from operating activities declined by €6.5 million to €48.2 million, mainly due to the further increase in working capital driven by higher raw material prices.

The decrease in net cash flow for investing activities by €20.7 million to €34.8 million is a reflection of the fact that no material acquisitions were made in the year under review. 2021 featured the acquisitions of De Hoop Mengvoeders and Mühldorfer Pferdefutter. In addition, other capital investments were somewhat lower than in 2021.

Net cash used in financing activities equalled a cash out of €17.8 million (2021: a cash out of €2.5 million). The amount for dividend distribution was virtually unchanged. In addition, investments were made in a share buy-back programme which was suspended in March 2022 for reasons of prudence and terminated later in the year. The credit facility was used in order to finance the increase in working capital due to the sharp rise in raw material and energy prices.

Summary consolidated statement of financial position

	31 December 2022	31 December 2021
In millions of euro		
Total Assets	1,020.4	943.4
Equity	344.2	366.2
Solvency ratio¹	33.7%	38.8%
Net working capital	38.8	37.4
• Current assets ²	490.4	407.4
• Current liabilities ³	451.6	370.0
Overdue receivables	10.6%	11.6%
Net Debt / (Cash)⁴	68.6	28.7
IFRS 16 Lease liabilities	29.8	34.7

¹ Solvency ratio is equity divided by total assets

² Current assets excluding cash and cash equivalents and assets held for sale

³ Current liabilities excluding bank overdrafts, loans and borrowings and lease liabilities

⁴ Excluding IFRS 16 lease liabilities

General remark: additions may lead to small differences due to rounding.

Capital structure and solvency

Group equity decreased in 2022 by €22.0 million to €344.2 million (compared to 31 December 2021). The drop is mainly attributable to the balance of the addition of net profit for 2022 (€18.2 million) less the distribution of dividend (€26.4 million) and the expense related to the share buy-back programme (€15.4 million). Other comprehensive income was directly recognised in group equity (in total a charge of €2.1 million), and consisted mainly of revaluations of the pension liability (due to higher interest rates) mainly in the Netherlands (€3.8 million) and currency translation differences (-€5.8 million).

An amount of €35.3 million was invested in 2022 (2021: €39.5 million), mainly to maintain and improve the performance and efficiency of the production facilities, including the expansion in Izegem (Belgium), the installation of a bagged feed line in Almelo (the Netherlands), the adaptation of facilities in Germany and the Netherlands for the use of processed animal proteins (PAPs) in the production of animal feed, and replacement and modernisation initiatives of various equipment in several other production facilities.

The net debt position (the net balance of long-term and short-term bank loans and other borrowings less available cash and cash equivalents) was €68.6 million (end 2021: net debt position van €28.7 million). This is the balance of the result of the operating cash flow of €48.2 million, including the increase in working capital, less items including the expenses related to the investment and acquisition programme (€34.8 million) and the distribution of dividend (€25.3 million).

Net **working capital** rose to €38.8 million per 31 December 2022 (end-2021: €37.4 million), due to increased raw material costs.

2022 was another difficult year for many of our customers. Although the selling prices of their products rose, for many of them this was outpaced by the rise in feed prices. Nevertheless, the percentage of the total amount of overdue receivables improved slightly to 10.6% per 31 December 2022 (per end 2021: 11.6%).

ROACE⁹ based on underlying EBIT declined from 8.4% in 2021 to 7.8%. This is mainly due to the increase in average capital employed as a result of the development of working capital throughout the year. The same applies to ROACE based on underlying EBITDA which declined from 16.2% in 2021 to 15.3%.

⁹ *ROACE means underlying EBIT (EBITDA) divided by 12 months average capital employed*

Results by cluster

Netherlands/Belgium

In millions of euro	2022	2021	Δ%
Total Feed volume (in tons)	4,705	5,069	-7.2%
Revenue	1,747.8	1,416.8	23.4%
Gross profit	269.3	249.6	7.9%
Other operating income	0.1	2.0	-95.0%
Operating expenses	-242.2	-209.9	15.4%
Underlying operating expenses	-233.6	-201.2	16.1%
EBIT	27.2	41.7	-34.8%
Underlying EBIT	35.8	48.5	-26.2%
Add back: depreciation, amortisation and impairment	18.2	19.8	-8.1%
Add back: underlying depreciation, amortisation and impairment	12.4	12.8	-3.1%
EBITDA	45.4	61.5	-26.2%
Underlying EBITDA	48.2	61.3	-21.4%
Underlying EBITDA / Gross profit	17.9%	24.6%	-27.1%
ROACE on underlying EBIT	17.3%	23.1%	-25.3%
ROACE on underlying EBITDA	23.2%	29.2%	-20.4%

Cluster-specific developments

For livestock farmers in the Netherlands the past year was dominated by the Dutch government's nitrogen policy and farmers' protests. The new cabinet took office early in 2022 and quickly presented proposals for nitrogen measures. Reducing livestock numbers appeared to be the focus. This ignited huge protests by farmers. In order to get both sides talking again, former politician Johan Remkes was asked to act as an independent mediator. In early October he published his report based on the discussions held. In it, he stressed that under the EU Habitats Directive the Netherlands is obliged to maintain Natura 2000-designated nature areas. He also drew the important conclusion that the nitrogen issue is not isolated and should be part of a wider transition of the agricultural sector and rural areas, adding that the mobility, industrial and construction sectors must also contribute. This transition has implications for livestock farmers as it may involve more extensive farming, conversion, legalisation and/or relocation of farming businesses. More detailed plans from the Dutch provinces should be ready in the summer of 2023. Uncertainty about the final measures therefore remained in 2022. ForFarmers is acting in concert with parties including Coöperatie FromFarmers and Nevedi in the various talks. ForFarmers stresses the importance of innovation as an alternative to restructuring alone. This is an important part of the revised strategy for 2025.

In Belgium, politicians are also working on a nitrogen policy to significantly reduce emissions by buying out farming businesses that emit large quantities of nitrogen.

Further notes on the results in the Netherlands/Belgium

Sales to ruminant farmers in the year under review were in line with 2021. In view of the ongoing uncertainty in the market, dairy farmers remained reluctant to increase their production, particularly in the first half of 2022. At the same time their average returns were better than in 2021 due to high milk prices. We continued to provide a lot of advice on an integrated approach to dairy farming, also within the context of the ever-increasing focus on circular agriculture. We do this using online programmes that help us calculate the best possible use of both compound feed and forage by the farmer. The result of this approach was a slight improvement in our market position.

Our sales to pig farmers fell sharply, mainly due to the contraction of the market. This applied not only in the Netherlands due to the 'exit scheme' and 'warm restructuring scheme' but also in Belgium as pig farmers quit the industry because of policy decisions.

Volumes in the poultry sector decreased, albeit relatively less than the overall market. This was partly due to strategic choices. The number of broilers is falling as a result of the Beter Leven concepts which see to it that fewer chickens are kept per square meter and that they live longer. However, expansion restrictions mean that it is not easy for poultry farms to grow. Feed producers are increasingly looking to work with other players in the chain in order to meet the wishes of consumers with regard to animal welfare, transparency and quality.

We are well-positioned in this respect due to the acquisition of De Hoop Mengvoeders in 2021. Furthermore, layer farmers in particular also suffered from the many outbreaks of avian flu. Volumes were also affected by the fact that ForFarmers' sales from the Netherlands to the German border region were invoiced in Germany in 2022. In Belgium we stopped producing feed for the layer farming sector. Since then, customers in Belgium are being supplied from the Netherlands.

Sales by organic feed producer Reudink were lower due to a drop in contract production for third parties. Production for its own customers increased despite weakened consumer demand for organic products. These products are often slightly more expensive than regular products. The buying behaviour of consumers changed due to the rapid, sharp rise in inflation. Just after the outbreak of the war in Ukraine, there was reduced availability of sunflower seed and sunflower seed flakes, an essential ingredient of organic poultry feed. Together with representatives of special interest groups, Reudink managed to obtain a temporary derogation from the EU to use 5% non-organic protein sources in its pig and poultry feed.

Pavo (horse feed) reported an improved result in 2022, partly due to the successful integration of the Mühldorfer Pferdefutter portfolio.

The increase in gross profit in this cluster was not sufficient to fully absorb the higher operating costs, resulting in a drop in underlying EBITDA and underlying EBIT. As a result ROACE (based on EBIT) also decreased.

Germany/Poland

In millions of euro	2022	2021	Δ%
Total Feed volume (in tons)	1,993	2,176	-8.4%
Revenue	829.2	645.4	28.5%
Gross profit	98.6	73.5	34.1%
Other operating income	0.3	0.7	-57.1%
Operating expenses	-85.6	-74.4	15.1%
Underlying operating expenses	-82.4	-71.8	14.8%
EBIT	13.3	-0.2	
Underlying EBIT	16.5	2.4	587.5%
Add back: depreciation, amortisation and impairment	8.8	9.0	-2.2%
Add back: underlying depreciation, amortisation and impairment	6.6	6.6	0.0%
EBITDA	22.1	8.8	151.1%
Underlying EBITDA	23.1	9.0	156.7%
Underlying EBITDA / Gross profit	23.4%	12.2%	91.3%
ROACE on underlying EBIT	10.5%	1.7%	516.7%
ROACE on underlying EBITDA	14.7%	6.3%	133.3%

Cluster-specific developments

Farming businesses are getting bigger and the on-farm workload is increasing. Moreover, it is difficult to find good farm workers. This is fuelling interest in robotic milking among dairy farmers, particularly in Germany. ForFarmers is focusing on this segment with special advisors and concepts. Incidentally, slightly less milk was produced in this cluster in 2022 compared to the year before.

The poultry market in Poland is a growth and export market, in terms of both the integrated chain and the non-integrated segment of the market. Demand for poultry products from Poland increased because exports from Ukraine came to a standstill in the first months after the outbreak of the war. Due to high inflation, consumers also opted for poultry more often as a cheaper alternative to other types of meat.

In 2022 China maintained its import ban on pigs from Germany after African swine fever was detected there in 2020. Various other Asian countries have now also stopped importing pigs from Germany. This has resulted in a surplus of pigs throughout Europe and consequently increased competition. Many pig farmers ran into financial problems as feed prices rose faster than the selling prices of their products. This, combined with unclear or unfavourable prospects, prompted many pig farmers in Germany to cease operating.

Further notes on the results in Germany/Poland

Sales in the poultry sector were higher while sales to pig farmers and ruminant farmers fell. However, volume developments in this cluster show a mixed picture. Volumes in Poland increased in all sectors, primarily due to market conditions. The introduction of some new feed concepts also resulted in volume growth. In Germany, on the other hand, sales were lower in all sectors partly because a conscious effort has been made to place more emphasis on entering into long-term contracts that are profitable for both customers and ForFarmers. This is in line with the revised strategy focused on providing good feed at a competitive price to deliver returns for farmers as well as ForFarmers. The use of processed animal proteins (PAPs) as alternative proteins in poultry feed was appreciated by customers in Germany, as evidenced by growing demand for the relevant concepts. These innovative concepts meet our tightened sustainability agenda which is aimed at addressing issues within society more explicitly.

Gross profit rose sharply due to the positioning and pricing policy pursued by ForFarmers. In the year-on-year comparison it should be noted that there was a one-off drop in gross profit of around €4 million in 2021 due to a few unfavourably priced contracts. Gross profit increased more than operating expenses in absolute terms. The result is substantially higher underlying EBITDA and EBIT than in 2021. ROACE (based on EBIT) therefore also improved.

United Kingdom

In millions of euro	2022	2021	Δ%
Total Feed volume (in tons)	2,334	2,421	-3.6%
Revenue	788.8	648.8	21.6%
Gross profit	126.4	112.6	12.3%
Other operating income	0.1	1.0	-90.0%
Operating expenses	-127.0	-117.2	8.4%
Underlying operating expenses	-124.2	-110.5	12.4%
EBIT	-0.5	-3.6	86.1%
Underlying EBIT	2.3	2.2	4.5%
Add back: depreciation, amortisation and impairment	16.4	16.9	-3.0%
Add back: underlying depreciation, amortisation and impairment	13.7	13.6	0.7%
EBITDA	15.9	13.3	19.5%
Underlying EBITDA	16.0	15.8	1.3%
Underlying EBITDA / Gross profit	12.7%	14.0%	-9.8%
ROACE on underlying EBIT	1.9%	1.9%	2.2%
ROACE on underlying EBITDA	13.0%	13.2%	-1.9%

Cluster-specific developments

Labour shortages, partly as a result of Brexit and exacerbated by Covid, were felt throughout the agricultural chain in 2022. For example the capacity of slaughterhouses was under pressure, so pig farmers were unable to bring their animals to slaughter on time. At the same time, interest in robotic milking increased, partly due to the labour shortage. Milk prices in the United Kingdom were also higher than the year before. Less milk was produced in 2022, particularly in the first six months. With many pig farmers having been unable to produce profitably for quite some time, a few quit the industry. In addition to relatively high production costs, poultry farmers had to deal with the presence of avian flu. High inflation saw consumers make different food choices. This ultimately benefits poultry farmers as chicken is seen as a cheap and healthy alternative to other types of meat.

In the summer of 2022 ForFarmers announced its intention to form a joint venture with 2Agriculture in order to further improve the service to poultry farmers, supplying them even more efficiently with appropriate concepts and solutions. In February 2023 we announced, together with 2Agriculture, that we had decided to abandon the proposed joint venture due to the duration and cost of the competition process.

Further notes on the results in the United Kingdom

Total Feed volume declined, with sales of co-products and residual flows decreasing relatively less than sales of compound feed. Sales to dairy farmers increased due to increased market share and improved milk prices and hence more feeding on farm. Our dairy market share improved as a result of our differentiated sales approach offering targeted solutions to dairy farmers. Volumes in the swine sector decreased in line with market conditions. In the poultry sector sales to broiler farmers grew, due to growth in our market share as our nutritional proposition was valued by farmers. Sales to layer and turkey farmers suffered due to the spread of Avian influenza and hence culling of animals. Furthermore, unprofitable contracts with several customers were not renewed.

Gross profit increased by 12.3%, including a positive currency translation effect of 0.8%. This was enough to offset higher energy and diesel prices. As a result underlying EBITDA was slightly higher than in 2021. Underlying EBIT also marginally improved. ROACE based on EBIT was stable, mainly due to the higher average capital employed due to higher raw material prices.

Central and support services

In millions of euro	2022	2021	Δ%
Gross profit	0.5	0.6	-16.7%
Other operating income	0.2	-	0.0%
Underlying operating expenses	-16.4	-13.1	25.2%
EBIT	-15.6	-15.3	2.0%
Underlying EBIT	-15.8	-12.5	26.4%
Add back: depreciation, amortisation and impairment	4.7	4.5	4.4%
Add back: underlying depreciation, amortisation and impairment	4.7	4.5	4.4%
Underlying EBITDA	-11.1	-7.9	40.5%

Underlying operating expenses of Central and support services are the expenses net of overhead costs allocated to the clusters. In 2022 underlying central operating expenses increased by €3.3 million, despite €1.4 million more being passed on to the clusters, mainly due to higher IT costs. The net increase of €4.7 million (excluding the change in cost allocation) is partly explained by the expenses incurred for revising the strategy. In 2021 there was a release from the bonus reserve. In addition, the costs for recruitment, travel, training and events increased (post-covid effect). Despite the effect of wage indexation, staffing costs remained virtually unchanged due to the reduction in the number of FTEs in Central and support services.

Sustainability, innovation and collaboration

Innovation and collaboration are important for making the livestock farming sector more sustainable. This is reflected in the five principles of our revised 2025 strategy. Among other things, our focus is on constantly improving feed concepts and providing feed advice to livestock farmers based on data analysis. An example of this is the Robot Analysis Programme which allows our robot specialists to advise customers both onsite at the farm and remotely. Advice can be provided based at herd level and based on lactation number, but also at animal level.

Another example of a nice step we are taking to make the feed chain more sustainable is the use of processed animal proteins (PAPs). The EU recently allowed the use of PAPs again under certain conditions. We use PAPs in the Netherlands and Germany to replace soy as an ingredient in poultry feed.

We are also a member of a public-private consortium of Dutch players in the poultry chain conducting research into insects as a protein source in poultry diets. The research focuses on how insect components of the black soldier fly in poultry feed affect sustainability, health and welfare

parameters of slow-growing broilers. These initiatives are driven by demand and the wishes of customers, and also by the sustainability objectives that we have set for ourselves for 2025. A detailed description of the objectives and progress can be found in the 2022 annual report.

In 2022 the number of Lost Time Incidents (LTIs) was much lower than the year before. This was mainly due to the less severe winter weather and was also the result of the ongoing attention paid to the prevention of accidents in training, communication and daily practice.

Dividend proposal

ForFarmers' dividend policy is aimed at distributing a dividend of between 40% and 60% of underlying net profit. In 2022 underlying net profit amounted to €30.0 million.

ForFarmers proposes to distribute a dividend of €0.20 per ordinary share, based on 89,384,795 ordinary shares outstanding (2021: €0.29, consisting of a regular dividend of €0.19 plus a special dividend of €0.10).

On 13 April 2023 the financial statements will be submitted to the General Meeting of Shareholders for adoption. The dividend will be made payable on 26 April 2023.

Subsequent events

On 1 July 2022 ForFarmers announced that ForFarmers UK and poultry feed company 2Agriculture had reached agreement on combining their businesses in a joint venture. The transaction was subject to regulatory approval from the Competition and Markets Authority (CMA) in the UK. In December 2022, the CMA reported its conclusion that competition in some parts of the country would become too limited. The remedies offered by ForFarmers and 2Agriculture were not accepted by the CMA. At the beginning of February, both parties announced that they decided to abandon the proposed joint venture.

General market outlook

Raw material prices are generally expected to remain volatile and relatively high in 2023, as will energy, labour and transport costs. Uncertainty surrounding macroeconomic developments and associated consumer confidence and disposable income are also expected to persist.

At the same time there is growing pressure on the agricultural sector in Northwest Europe to become more sustainable, to move towards more extensive farming and to focus less on quantity (exports) and more on quality (welfare concepts). This poses challenges but also presents opportunities. Further improving feed conversion, developing innovative concepts that reduce the carbon footprint onsite at farms and providing sustainable feed concepts based on alternative proteins will become increasingly important. Demand for organic feed solutions and advice will also start to grow again as soon as inflation subsides. ForFarmers has all the attributes to further expand its position amid these trends, both in conventional markets and in the growing organic market through Reudink.

Financial objective

ForFarmers aims to achieve a consolidated return on average capital employed (at the level of underlying operating profit (EBIT)) of at least 10% in 2025, barring any unexpected events.

Given the ongoing geopolitical, macroeconomic and policy-related uncertainties the company is refraining from making any statements about the financial prospects.

This press release contains information that qualifies as inside information within the meaning of Article 7 paragraph 1 of the EU Market Abuse Regulation.

Lochem, 22 February 2023

The Executive Board of ForFarmers N.V.
Theo Spierings, CEO
Roeland Tjebbes, CFO
Pieter Wolleswinkel, COO

Consolidated statement of financial position

In millions of euro (before profit appropriation)	Note	31 December 2022	31 December 2021
Assets			
Property, plant and equipment	18	311.8	317.7
Intangible assets and goodwill	19	105.2	107.9
Investment property	20	0.6	0.6
Trade and other receivables	22	3.4	5.3
Equity-accounted investees	21	32.0	28.9
Deferred tax assets	16	2.5	2.8
Employee benefits	15	5.8	3.9
Non-current assets		461.3	467.1
Inventories	23	152.1	116.5
Biological assets	24	6.1	8.5
Trade and other receivables	22	330.7	273.4
Current tax assets		1.5	9.0
Cash and cash equivalents	25	68.4	68.3
Assets held for sale	26	0.3	0.6
Current assets		559.1	476.3
Total assets		1,020.4	943.4
Equity			
Share capital		0.9	0.9
Share premium		143.6	143.6
Treasury share reserve		-	-0.0
Translation reserve		-10.5	-5.2
Hedging reserve		-1.2	-0.5
Other reserves and retained earnings		184.3	209.7
Unappropriated result		18.0	12.0
Equity attributable to shareholders of the Company	27	335.1	360.5
Non-controlling interests	34	9.1	5.7
Total equity		344.2	366.2
Liabilities			
Loans and borrowings	29	118.0	87.1
Employee benefits	15	16.7	23.9
Provisions	30	2.5	6.1
Trade and other payables	31	24.2	28.7
Deferred tax liabilities	16	14.2	16.9
Non-current liabilities		175.6	162.7
Bank overdrafts	32	42.1	34.5
Loans and borrowings	29	6.7	10.1
Provisions	30	1.7	1.9
Trade and other payables	31	449.9	367.5
Current tax liabilities		0.2	0.5
Current liabilities		500.6	414.5
Total liabilities		676.2	577.2
Total equity and liabilities		1,020.4	943.4

Consolidated statement of profit or loss

In millions of euro	Note	2022	2021
Revenue	8	3,315.0	2,670.5
Cost of raw materials and consumables	9	-2,820.2	-2,234.2
Gross profit		494.8	436.3
Other operating income	10	0.7	3.7
Operating income		495.5	440.0
Employee benefit expenses	15	-167.7	-164.3
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment	18,19	-48.1	-50.3
Net (reversal of) impairment loss on trade receivables	32	-3.4	-0.2
Other operating expenses	11	-251.9	-202.6
Operating expenses		-471.1	-417.4
Operating profit		24.4	22.6
Net finance result	6,12	-6.5	-5.6
Share of profit of equity-accounted investees, net of tax	21	4.3	3.8
Profit before tax		22.2	20.8
Income tax expense	16	-4.0	-8.3
Profit for the period		18.2	12.5
Profit attributable to:		18.0	12.0
Shareholders of the Company	34	0.2	0.5
Non-controlling interests		18.2	12.5
Profit for the period			
Earnings per share in euro¹			
Basic earnings per share	13	0.20	0.13
Diluted earnings per share	13	0.20	0.13

¹ Earnings per share attributable to the shareholders of the company

Consolidated statement of comprehensive income

In millions of euro	Note	2022	2021
Profit for the period		18.2	12.5
Other comprehensive income			
Items that will never be reclassified to profit or loss			
Remeasurement of defined benefit liabilities	15, 16	4.7	27.9
Equity-accounted investees – share of other comprehensive income	16	0.1	–
Related tax		–0.9	–5.8
		3.9	22.1
Items that are or may be reclassified to profit or loss			
Foreign operations – foreign currency translation differences	16	–5.8	5.4
Cash flow hedges – effective portion of changes in fair value	16	–0.9	0.1
Cash flow hedges – reclassified to statement of profit or loss / statement of financial position	16	–	–
Related tax	16	0.7	–1.2
		–6.0	4.3
Other comprehensive income, net of tax		–2.1	26.4
Total comprehensive income		16.1	38.9
Total comprehensive income attributable to:			
Shareholders of the Company		15.9	38.4
Non-controlling interests	34	0.2	0.5
Total comprehensive income		16.1	38.9

Consolidated statement of changes in equity

In millions of euro	Note	Share Capital	Share premium	Treasury share reserve	Translation reserve	Hedging reserve	Other reserves and retained earnings	Unappropriated result	Subtotal ¹	Non-controlling interest	Total
Balance as at 1 January 2022		0.9	143.6	-	-5.2	-0.5	209.7	12.0	360.5	5.7	366.2
Addition from unappropriated result		-	-	-	-	-	12.0	-12.0	-	-	-
Total comprehensive income											
Profit		-	-	-	-	-	-	18.0	18.0	0.2	18.2
Other comprehensive income		-	-	-	-5.3	-0.7	3.9	-	-2.1	-	-2.1
Total comprehensive income		-	-	-	-5.3	-0.7	3.9	18.0	15.9	0.2	16.1
Transactions with shareholders of the Company, recognised directly in equity											
Contributions and distributions											
Dividends	27	-	-	-	-	-	-25.9	-	-25.9	-0.5	-26.4
Purchase of own shares		-	-	-	-	-	-15.4	-	-15.4	-	-15.4
Equity-settled share-based payments	27	-	-	-	-	-	-0.0	-	-0.0	-	-0.0
Tax movements directly in equity	27	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	0.1
Acquisition of a subsidiary	6, 27	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.6	3.6
Total transactions with shareholders of the Company	27	-	-	-	-	-	-41.3	-	-41.3	3.2	-38.1
Balance as at 31 December 2022		0.9	143.6	-	-10.5	-1.2	184.3	18.0	335.1	9.1	344.2

¹ Subtotal equity means equity attributable to the shareholders of the company

Consolidated statement of changes in equity (continuation)

In millions of euro	Note	Share Capital	Share premium	Treasury share reserve	Translation reserve	Hedging reserve	Other reserves and retained earnings	Unappropriated result	Subtotal ¹	Non-controlling interest	Total
Balance as at 1 January 2021		0.9	143.6	-	-9.4	-0.6	208.3	14.2	357.0	5.6	362.6
Addition from unappropriated result		-	-	-	-	-	14.2	-14.2	-	-	-
Total comprehensive income											
Profit		-	-	-	-	-	-	12.0	12.0	0.5	12.5
Other comprehensive income		-	-	-	4.2	0.1	22.1	-	26.4	-	26.4
Total comprehensive income		-	-	-	4.2	0.1	22.1	12.0	38.4	0.5	38.9
Transactions with shareholders of the Company, recognised directly in equity											
Contributions and distributions											
Dividends		-	-	-	-	-	-27.6	-	-27.6	-0.5	-28.1
Purchase of own shares		-	-	-	-	-	-7.3	-	-7.3	-	-7.3
Equitysettled sharebased payments		-	-	-	-	-	0.0	-	0.0	-	0.0
Tax movements directly in equity		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	0.1
Total transactions with shareholders of the Company		-	-	-	-	-	-34.9	-	-34.9	-0.4	-35.3
Balance as at 31 December 2021		0.9	143.6	-	-5.2	-0.5	209.7	12.0	360.5	5.7	366.2

¹ Subtotal equity means equity attributable to the shareholders of the company

Consolidated statement of cash flows

in millions of euro	Note	2022	2021
Cash flows from operating activities			
Profit for the year		18.2	12.5
Adjustments for:			
Depreciation	18	35.1	35.2
Amortisation	19	10.4	10.6
Net (reversal of) impairment loss	18, 19	2.6	4.5
Change in fair value of biological assets (unrealised)	24	1.7	0.1
Net (reversal of) impairment loss on trade receivables	32	3.4	0.2
Net finance result	12	6.5	5.6
Share of profit of equity-accounted investees, net of tax	21	-4.3	-3.8
Gain on sale of property, plant and equipment / investment property	10	-0.3	-0.7
Gain on sale of assets held for sale	26	-	-2.0
Equity-settled share-based payment expenses	15	0.6	0.2
Expenses related to post-employment defined benefit plans	15	1.0	1.0
Expenses related to long term incentive plans	15	-	0.3
Income tax expense	16	4.0	8.3
		78.9	72.0
Changes in:			
Inventories & biological assets		-34.6	-21.2
Trade and other receivables		-65.4	-45.3
Trade and other payables		82.7	73.2
Provisions and employee benefits		-9.8	-5.8
Cash generated from operating activities		51.8	72.9
Interest paid		-3.5	-1.3
Income taxes paid		-0.1	-16.9
Net cash from operating activities		48.2	54.7
Cash flows from investing activities			
Interest received		0.7	0.8
Dividends received from equity-accounted investees	21	2.2	2.4
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment / investment property	10	1.0	3.2
Proceeds from sale of assets held for sale	26	-	2.6
Acquisition of subsidiaries, net of cash acquired	6	-3.4	-25.0
Acquisition of property, plant and equipment	18	-33.4	-36.5
Acquisition of intangible assets	19	-1.9	-3.0
Net cash used in investing activities		-34.8	-55.5

Consolidated statement of cash flows (continuation)

in millions of euro	Note	2022	2021
Cash flows from financing activities			
Purchase of own shares	27, 29	-15.4	-7.3
Proceeds from sale of treasury shares relating to employee participation plan	27, 29	0.2	0.7
Purchase of treasury shares relating to employee participation plan	27, 29	-0.4	-1.0
Lease payments	29	-8.8	-8.0
Proceeds from borrowings	29	75.0	68.0
Repayment of borrowings	29	-43.0	-28.0
Transaction costs related to borrowings	29	-0.1	-0.1
Dividend paid	27, 29	-25.3	-26.8
Net cash used in financing activities		-17.8	-2.5
Net increase/decrease in cash and cash equivalents			
Cash and cash equivalents at 1 January		33.8	38.0
Effect of movements in exchange rates on cash held		-3.1	-0.8
Cash and cash equivalents as at 31 December¹	25	26.3	33.8

¹ Net of bank overdrafts

Delta comparison core parameters 2022–2021

The table below provides a breakdown of results in the first half and second half of 2022.

It reveals the following:

- The acquisition effect of De Hoop Mengvoeders and Mühldorfer Pferdefutter (both acquired as of 1 February 2021) is particularly visible in the development of compound feed volume in the first half of 2022.
- Volume development in the second half of 2022 was slightly better than in the first half of the year. Volume decline slowed in the fourth quarter of 2022 compared to the third.
- With regard to the like-for-like increase in gross profit in the first half of 2022 it should be noted that there was a negative impact due to the unfavourably priced sales contracts in Germany in the first half of 2021. The increase in gross profit in the second half of 2022 shows that there was some room in the chain to pass on the higher raw material and energy prices.
- The increase in underlying operating expenses in the first half of 2022 was mainly driven by the spike in raw material and energy prices due to the war in Ukraine. Raw material and energy prices were slightly lower in the second half of 2022, albeit still at high levels.

Core parameters 2022 and year-on-year delta versus 2021¹

		2022	Total change			Like-for-like ²	
		2021	in %	Currency	Acquisition		
Total Feed volume (x1.000 ton)	H1	4,526	4,885	-7.4%		0.4%	-7.8%
	H2	4,506	4,781	-5.8%		0.0%	-5.8%
	FY	9,032	9,666	-6.6%		0.2%	-6.8%
Compound feed (x1.000 ton)	H1	3,187	3,459	-7.9%		0.6%	-8.5%
	H2	3,097	3,360	-7.8%		0.0%	-7.8%
	FY	6,284	6,819	-7.8%		0.3%	-8.1%
Gross profit	H1	257.3	217.5	18.3%	0.8%	0.3%	17.2%
	H2	237.5	218.8	8.5%	-0.4%	0.0%	8.9%
	FY	494.8	436.3	13.4%	0.1%	0.2%	13.1%
Underlying operating expenses	H1	-233.4	-195.3	19.5%	0.6%	0.3%	18.6%
	H2	-223.2	-201.3	10.9%	-0.3%	0.0%	11.2%
	FY	-456.6	-396.6	15.1%	0.0%	0.2%	14.9%
Underlying EBITDA	H1	43.1	40.8	5.6%	0.5%	0.2%	4.9%
	H2	33.0	37.4	-11.5%	-0.6%	0.0%	-10.9%
	FY	76.1	78.2	-2.7%	-0.1%	0.1%	-2.8%

¹ In € millions (unless otherwise stated)

² Like-for-like is excluding acquisitions, divestments and currency translation effects

Other information

Audio webcasts

For the media

The Executive Board will expand on ForFarmers' 2022 results today from 08.30-09.30 CET. The conference call (in Dutch) can be followed via live audio webcast by logging onto the corporate website www.forfarmersgroup.eu.

The slides used during the call can be downloaded from the corporate website. The audio webcast will remain available on the website afterwards.

For analysts

The Executive Board will expand on ForFarmers' 2022 results today from 10.00-11.00 CET. The conference call (in English) can be followed via live audio webcast by logging onto the corporate website www.forfarmersgroup.eu.

The slides used during the call can be downloaded from the corporate website. The audio webcast will remain available on the website afterwards.

Note to the editor / For further information:

Caroline Vogelzang, Director of Investor Relations

T: +31 6 10 94 91 61

E: caroline.vogelzang@forfarmers.eu

About ForFarmers

ForFarmers N.V. is an international organisation that provides complete innovative feed solutions to the livestock farming industry. Its 'For the Future of Farming' mission underpins the company's commitment both to the continuity of the farming business and to further increasing the sustainability of the agricultural sector. ForFarmers is the market leader in Europe with annual sales of around 9 million tonnes of animal feed and is active in the Netherlands, Belgium, Germany, Poland and the United Kingdom. ForFarmers has around 2,500 employees and generated revenue of approximately €3.3 billion in 2022.

ForFarmers N.V. is listed on Euronext Amsterdam.

ForFarmers N.V.

P.O. Box 91

7240 AB Lochem

The Netherlands

T: +31 (0)573 28 88 00

info@forfarmers.eu

www.forfarmersgroup.eu

Notifications and disclaimer

Reporting standards

Publication of 2022 Annual Report

The 2022 Annual Report will be available on the ForFarmers website (www.forfarmersgroup.eu) from 23 February 2023.

Reporting standards

The figures in this press release are derived from the unaudited ForFarmers 2022 financial statements, which were prepared in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) as adopted by the EU.

General note: the percentages presented have been calculated based on amounts in millions of euros rounded to the nearest decimal.

Supervision

Given that its shares are freely traded on Euronext Amsterdam, ForFarmers operates under the supervision of the Dutch Authority for the Financial Markets (AFM) and acts in accordance with the rules applicable to securities-issuing companies.

Important dates

Financial calendar

23 February 2023	Publication of 2022 annual results and annual report
13 April 2023	Annual General Meeting of Shareholders
17 April 2023	Ex-dividend date
18 April 2023	Registration date for dividend entitlement
26 April 2023	Dividend payment date
4 May 2023	Q1 2023 trading update
10 August 2023	Publication of 2023 half-year results
3 November 2023	Q3 2023 trading update
22 February 2024	Publication of 2023 annual results and annual report
11 April 2024	Annual General Meeting of Shareholders

Forward-looking statements

This press release contains forward-looking statements, for example relating to ForFarmers' legal obligations in terms of capital and liquidity positions in certain specified scenarios. In addition forward-looking statements may, without limitation, contain phrases such as "intends to", "expects", "takes into account", "is aimed at", "plans to", "estimates" and/or words of a similar meaning. These statements pertain to or may affect matters in the future, such as ForFarmers' future financial results, business plans and current strategies. Forward-looking statements are subject to a number of risks and uncertainties which may lead to material differences between the actual results and performance and the expected future results or performance as implicitly or explicitly contained in the forward-looking statements. Factors that may result in, or contribute to, deviations from current expectations include, but are not limited to, developments in legislation, technology, taxation, jurisprudence and regulations, share price fluctuations, legal proceedings, investigations by regulatory bodies, the competitive landscape and general economic conditions. These and other factors, risks and uncertainties that may affect any forward-looking statements or the actual results of ForFarmers are discussed in the most recently published annual report. The forward-looking statements in this press release relate solely to statements as of the date of this document and ForFarmers accepts no obligation or responsibility whatsoever to update the forward-looking statements contained in this release, regardless of whether these pertain to new information, future events or otherwise, unless ForFarmers is legally obliged to do so.