

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

FORM 10-K

(Mark one)

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

For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2026

OR

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

For the transition period from _____ to _____

Commission File Number 0-01989

Seneca Foods Corporation

(Exact name of Registrant as specified in its charter)

New York

(State or other jurisdiction of incorporation or organization)

16-0733425

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

350 Willow Brook Office Park, Fairport, New York

(Address of principal executive offices)

14450

(Zip Code)

Registrant's telephone number, including area code: (585) 495-4100

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

<u>Title of Each Class</u>	<u>Trading Symbol</u>	<u>Name of Exchange on Which Registered</u>
Common Stock Class A, \$0.25 Par	SENEA	NASDAQ Global Select Market
Common Stock Class B, \$0.25 Par	SENEB	NASDAQ Global Select Market

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

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

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

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

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has submitted electronically, every Interactive Data File required to be submitted pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T (§232.405 of this chapter) during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to submit such files). Yes No

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

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

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

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

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If securities are registered pursuant to Section 12(b) of the Act, indicate by check mark whether the financial statements of the registrant included in the filing reflect the correction of an error to previously issued financial statements.

Indicate by check mark whether any of those error corrections are restatements that required a recovery analysis of incentive-based compensation received by any of the registrant's executive officers during the relevant recovery period pursuant to §240.10D-1(b).

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

The aggregate market value of the voting and non-voting common equity held by non-affiliates of the Registrant as of September 26, 2025, the last business day of the Registrant's most recently completed second fiscal quarter, was \$554,816,144 (based on the closing share price per market reports generated from the NASDAQ Global Select Market System on September 26, 2025).

As of May 21, 2026, there were 5,221,238 shares of Class A common stock and 1,549,202 shares of Class B common stock outstanding.

DOCUMENTS INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE:

Portions of the registrant's definitive Proxy Statement for the 2026 Annual Meeting of Shareholders to be held hereafter, and the Annual Report to Shareholders of Seneca Foods Corporation for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2026 (the "Annual Report"), included as Exhibit 13 to this Form 10-K, are incorporated by reference in Parts I, II, III, and IV hereof.

SENECA FOODS CORPORATION
ANNUAL REPORT ON FORM 10-K
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2026
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Forward-Looking Statements

This Annual Report on Form 10-K contains “forward-looking statements” as that term is used in the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. Forward-looking statements can be identified by the fact that they address future events, developments, and results and do not relate strictly to historical facts. Any statements contained herein that are not statements of historical fact may be deemed to be forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements include, without limitation, any statement that may predict, forecast, indicate, or imply future results, performance, or achievements, and may contain the words “will,” “anticipate,” “estimate,” “expect,” “project,” “intend,” “plan,” “believe,” “seeks,” “should,” “likely,” “targets,” “may,” “can” and variations thereof and similar expressions. Forward-looking statements are subject to known and unknown risks, uncertainties, and other important factors that could cause actual results to differ materially from those expressed. We believe important factors that could cause actual results to differ materially from our expectations include, but are not limited to, the following:

- o the effects of rising costs and availability of raw fruit and vegetables, steel, ingredients, packaging, other raw materials, distribution and labor;
- o crude oil prices and their impact on distribution, packaging and energy costs;
- o the impact of tariffs and other governmental trade restrictions;
- o an overall labor shortage, ability to retain a sufficient seasonal workforce, lack of skilled labor, labor inflation or increased turnover impacting our ability to recruit and retain employees;
- o climate and weather affecting growing conditions and crop yields;
- o our ability to successfully implement sales price increases and cost saving measures to offset cost increases;
- o the loss of significant customers or a substantial reduction in orders from these customers;
- o effectiveness of our marketing and trade promotion programs;
- o competition, changes in consumer preferences, demand for our products and local economic and market conditions;
- o the impact of a pandemic on our business, suppliers, customers, consumers and employees;
- o unanticipated expenses, including, without limitation, litigation or legal settlement expenses;
- o product liability claims;
- o the anticipated needs for, and the availability of, cash;
- o the availability of financing;
- o leverage and the ability to service and reduce debt;
- o foreign currency exchange and interest rate fluctuations;
- o the risks associated with the expansion of our business;
- o the ability to successfully integrate acquisitions into our operations;
- o our ability to protect information systems against, or effectively respond to, a cybersecurity incident or other disruption;
- o other factors that affect the food industry generally, including:
 - recalls if products become adulterated or misbranded, liability if product consumption causes injury, ingredient disclosure including labeling laws and regulations, and the possibility that consumers could lose confidence in the safety and quality of certain food products;
 - competitors’ pricing practices and promotional spending levels;
 - fluctuations in the level of our customers’ inventories and credit and other business risks related to our customers operating in a challenging economic and competitive environment; and
 - the risks associated with third-party suppliers, including the risk that any failure by one or more of our third-party suppliers to comply with food safety or other laws and regulations may disrupt our supply of raw materials or certain finished goods products or injure our reputation; and
- o changes in, or the failure or inability to comply with, U.S., foreign and local governmental regulations, including environmental and health and safety regulations.

Any of these factors, as well as such other factors as discussed in (1) Part I, Item 1A., “Risk Factors” of this Annual Report on Form 10-K, (2) Part II, Item 7, “Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations” and (3) in our other periodic filings with the Securities and Exchange Commission (the “SEC”), could cause our actual results to differ materially from our anticipated results. The information provided in this Form 10-K is based upon the facts and circumstances known as of the date of this report, and any forward-looking statements made by us in this Form 10-K speak only as of the date on which they are made. Except as required by law, we undertake no obligation to update these forward-looking statements after the date of this Form 10-K to reflect events or circumstances after such date, or to reflect the occurrence of unanticipated events.

PART I

Item 1. Business

Overview

Seneca Foods Corporation (“Seneca” or the “Company”) was founded in 1949 and has evolved through internal growth and strategic acquisitions into a leading provider of packaged fruits and vegetables, with 27 main facilities located throughout the United States. The facilities are comprised of plants for packaging, can manufacturing, seed production, a farming operation and a logistical support network. Food packaging operations are primarily supported by plant locations in New York, Michigan, Oregon, Wisconsin, Washington, Idaho, Illinois, Minnesota, and Arizona. The Company also maintains warehouses which are generally located adjacent to its packaging plants. The Company is incorporated in New York with its headquarters located at 350 WillowBrook Office Park, Fairport, New York 14450 and its telephone number is (585) 495-4100.

The Company’s business strategies are designed to grow its market share and enhance sales and margins. These strategies include: 1) expand the Company’s leadership in the packaged fruit and vegetable industry; 2) provide low-cost, high-quality fruit and vegetable products to consumers through the elimination of costs from the Company’s supply chain and investment in state-of-the-art production and logistical technology; 3) invest in growth opportunities; and 4) pursue strategic acquisitions that leverage the Company’s core competencies.

Available Information

The Company’s Internet address is www.senecafoods.com. The Company’s annual report on Form 10-K, quarterly reports on Form 10-Q, current reports on Form 8-K and any amendments to those reports filed or furnished pursuant to Section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, are available on the Company’s website, as soon as reasonably practicable after they are electronically filed with or furnished to the SEC. All such filings on the Company’s website are available free of charge. Information on our website is not part of the annual report on Form 10-K.

In addition, the Company’s website includes items related to corporate governance matters, including charters of various committees of the Board of Directors and the Company’s Code of Business Conduct and Ethics. The Company intends to disclose on its website any amendment to or waiver of any provision of the Code of Business Conduct and Ethics that would otherwise be required to be disclosed under the rules of the SEC and NASDAQ.

Financial Information about Industry Segments

The Company manages its business almost entirely on the basis of two reportable food packaging segments: Vegetable and Fruit/Snack. The Other category comprises non-food operations including revenue derived from the sale of cans, ends, seed, and outside revenue from the Company’s aircraft operations, and certain corporate items. During fiscal 2026, the Company acquired the *Green Giant* U.S. frozen business which is part of the vegetable reportable segment. This acquisition enhances the Company’s existing frozen capabilities and expands its reach in the frozen category. Refer to the information set forth under the heading “*Acquisition*” in Note 16 of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements in Part II, Item 8, “Financial Statements and Supplementary Data”, for additional details.

The Company’s food operations constituted 98% of total net sales in fiscal year 2026. Canned vegetables represented 82%, frozen vegetables represented 9%, fruit products represented 6%, and snack products represented 1% of the total food packaging net sales. Non-food packaging sales represented 2% of the Company’s fiscal year 2026 net sales. Refer to the information set forth under the heading “*Segment Information*” in Note 13 of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements in Part II, Item 8, “Financial Statements and Supplementary Data”, for additional discussion about the Company’s segments.

Principal Products and Markets

The Company’s principal product offerings include canned, frozen and jarred fruits and vegetables, as well as packaged snack chips. The Company manufactures and sells the following:

- private label products are sold nationwide by major grocery outlets, such as supermarkets, mass merchandisers, limited assortment stores, club stores and dollar stores, for resale under the retailers’ own or controlled labels;
- private label and branded products to the foodservice industry, including foodservice distributors and national restaurant operators, in addition to products sold to federal, state and local governments for school and other food programs;
- branded products under national and regional brands that the Company owns or licenses, including Aunt Nellie’s®, CherryMan®, Green Giant®, Green Valley®, Libby’s®, READ® and Seneca®;
- branded products under co-pack agreements to other major branded companies for their distribution;
- products to the Company’s industrial customer base for use as ingredients by other food manufacturers; and
- products to export customers in approximately 55 countries.

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The following table summarizes net sales by major product category for fiscal years 2026 and 2025 (in thousands):

	Fiscal Year:	
	2026	2025
Canned vegetables	\$ 1,366,632	\$ 1,314,315
Frozen vegetables	151,183	124,714
Fruit products	93,456	92,378
Snack products	15,020	14,995
Other	33,384	32,485
	<u>\$ 1,659,675</u>	<u>\$ 1,578,887</u>

Source and Availability of Raw Materials

The Company's high-quality products are primarily sourced from more than 1,100 American farms. The Company purchases other raw materials, including steel, ingredients and packaging materials from commodity processors, steel producers and packaging suppliers. Raw materials and other input costs, such as labor, fuel, utilities and transportation, are subject to fluctuations in price attributable to a number of factors. Certain of the raw materials, namely steel, are subject to import tariffs and other restrictions, and the United States government may periodically impose new or revise existing duties, quotas, tariffs or other restrictions to which the Company may be subject. Fluctuations in commodity prices can lead to retail price volatility and can influence consumer and trade buying patterns. The cost of raw materials, fuel, labor, distribution and other costs related to our operations can increase from time to time significantly and unexpectedly, the impact of which could increase our cost of products sold and reduce our profitability.

The Company experienced material cost increases to various production inputs during the last several years due to a number of factors, including but not limited to, supply chain disruptions, steel supply and pricing, raw material shortages, inflationary pressure, and labor shortages. Additionally, foreign conflicts have disrupted the global economic environment during these years. While the Company has no direct exposure to these foreign conflicts, some of which are ongoing, they have had a negative impact on the global economy which has increased certain of our input costs. While some of the factors mentioned above have started to ease and stabilize, the Company's costs remain elevated as compared to historical levels.

The Company attempts to manage costs by locking in prices through short-term supply contracts, advance grower purchase agreements, and by implementing cost saving measures. The Company also attempts to offset rising input costs by raising sales prices to its customers. However, increases in the prices the Company charges its customers may lag behind rising input costs. Competitive pressures and pricing methodologies employed in the various sales channels in which the Company competes also may limit its ability to raise prices in response to rising costs. To the extent the Company is unable to avoid or offset any present or future cost increases, its operating results could be materially adversely affected.

Intellectual Property

As part of the acquisition discussed in Note 16 of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements in Part II, Item 8, "Financial Statements and Supplementary Data", the Company acquired the Green Giant® trade name, the master license agreement for certain Green Giant® vegetable products, and assumed responsibility for the administration of the related sublicense agreements. The license does not include *Green Giant* Canada or the *Le Sueur* brand.

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The Company holds the Libby's® brand name pursuant to a trademark license. The license is limited to vegetables which are shelf-stable, frozen, and thermally packaged, and includes the Company's major vegetable varieties – sweet corn, peas and green beans – as well as certain other thermally packaged vegetable varieties and sauerkraut. The license is renewable at the Company's discretion every 10 years for an aggregate period expiring in March 2081.

The Company is required to pay an annual royalty to Libby's Brand Holding, Ltd., who may terminate the license for non-payment of royalty, use of the trademark in sales outside the licensed territory, failure to achieve a minimum level of sales under the licensed trademark during any calendar year or a material breach or default by the Company under the agreement (which is not cured within the specified cure period). A total of \$0.1 million was paid as a royalty fee for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2026.

The Company also sells canned vegetables, frozen vegetables, jarred fruit, and other food products under several other brands for which the Company has obtained registered trademarks, including, Aunt Nellie's®, CherryMan®, Green Valley®, READ®, Seneca®, and other regional brands.

Seasonality

The Company's production cycle begins with planting in the spring followed by harvesting and packaging during the second and third fiscal quarters with sales spanning over the following twelve months. The last fiscal quarter ending March 31 is the optimal time for maintenance, repairs and equipment changes in the Company's seasonal packaging plants. The supply of commodities, current pricing, and expected new crop quantity and quality affect the timing and amount of the Company's sales and earnings. When the seasonal harvesting periods of the Company's major vegetables are newly completed, inventories for these packaged vegetables are at their highest levels. For peas, the peak inventory time is mid-summer and for sweet corn and green beans, the Company's highest volume vegetables, the peak inventory is in mid-autumn. The seasonal nature of the Company's production cycle results in inventory and accounts payable typically reaching their lowest point late in the fourth quarter prior to the new seasonal pack commencing. As the seasonal pack progresses, these components of working capital both increase until the pack is complete.

The Company's fruit and vegetable sales exhibit seasonal increases in the third fiscal quarter due to increased retail demand during the holiday season. In addition, the Company sells canned and frozen vegetables to a co-pack customer on a bill and hold basis during the pack cycle, which typically occurs in the second and third quarters. Given the seasonal nature of the Company's sales, the accounts receivable balance typically reaches its highest point at the end of the second fiscal quarter.

These seasonal fluctuations are illustrated in the following table, which presents certain unaudited quarterly financial information for the periods indicated (in thousands):

	First Quarter	Second Quarter	Third Quarter	Fourth Quarter
Fiscal Year 2026				
Net sales	\$ 297,458	\$ 460,022	\$ 508,348	\$ 393,847
Gross margin	41,811	61,867	83,460	44,076
Net earnings	14,885	29,739	44,768	25,282
Accounts receivable, net (at quarter end)	99,817	123,512	93,121	109,298
Inventories (at quarter end)	614,435	786,524	668,688	613,913
Accounts payable (at quarter end)	85,755	244,053	78,343	63,764
Revolver outstanding (at quarter end)	10,363	1,000	1,000	1,000
Fiscal Year 2025				
Net sales	\$ 304,727	\$ 425,465	\$ 502,856	\$ 345,839
Gross margin	42,691	42,871	49,110	15,529
Net earnings	12,661	13,303	14,659	601
Accounts receivable, net (at quarter end)	96,448	108,533	70,829	96,330
Inventories (at quarter end)	841,847	944,887	735,682	603,955
Accounts payable (at quarter end)	62,460	213,015	70,791	43,580
Revolver outstanding (at quarter end)	209,189	146,421	42,196	1,000

Competition

Competition in the packaged food industry is substantial with brand recognition and promotion, quality, service, and pricing being the major determinants in the Company's relative market position. The Company is a major producer of canned vegetables, frozen vegetables, and jarred fruit; however, it competes with numerous companies of varying sizes, including divisions or subsidiaries of larger companies. Certain competitors may have greater resources and brand recognition. The Company believes its competitive strategies, which include providing superior product quality, effective cost control, an efficient supply chain, successful innovation programs, and strategic customer partnerships, allow it to compete effectively.

Government Regulation

The Company is subject to extensive regulations in the United States by federal, state and local government authorities. In the United States, the federal agencies governing the manufacture, marketing and distribution of our products include, among others, the Federal Trade Commission (“FTC”), the United States Food & Drug Administration (“FDA”), the United States Department of Agriculture (“USDA”), the United States Environmental Protection Agency (“EPA”) and the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (“OSHA”). Under various statutes, these agencies prescribe and establish, among other things, the requirements and standards for quality, safety and representation of the Company’s products to the consumer in labeling and advertising.

Environmental protection is an area that has been worked on diligently at each food packaging facility. In all locations, the Company has cooperated with federal, state, and local environmental protection authorities in developing and maintaining suitable antipollution facilities. In general, we believe our pollution control facilities are equal to or somewhat superior to those of our competitors and are within environmental protection standards. The Company does not expect any capital expenditures out of the ordinary course of business in order to comply with environmental regulations in the near future.

There has been a broad range of proposed and promulgated state, national and international regulations aimed at reducing the effects of climate change. Such regulations could result in the creation of additional costs in the form of taxes, consultant expenses, the restriction of output, investments of capital to maintain compliance with laws and regulations or required acquisition or trading of emission allowances. Climate change regulation continues to evolve, and while it is not possible to accurately estimate either a timetable for implementation or the Company’s future compliance costs relating to implementation, such regulation could have a material effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Environmental Matters

Seneca publishes an annual Business Responsibility and Sustainability Report which highlights its vision for and approach to corporate sustainability and details key initiatives it is undertaking in the areas of environmental stewardship, social responsibility, and corporate governance. The report is available on our website and is not a part of this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

The Company takes its responsibility to be a good steward of the environment seriously and adopts policies and procedures under the guidance of the Board of Directors that advance our performance. We monitor existing and pending climate legislation and regulation to evaluate any potential impact on our future results of operations, capital expenditures or financial position. The Board of Directors provides oversight as part of their evaluation of business responsibility and sustainability initiatives, and we will continue to monitor emerging developments and assess our performance in this area. We may face additional economic and operational impacts from environmental and climate protection laws and regulations as well as impacts from our suppliers and customers as they adhere to such laws and regulations.

Human Capital

Employment

As of March 31, 2026, Seneca employed approximately 2,995 employees and employed an additional approximately 4,015 seasonal employees during the Company’s peak summer harvest season. 100% of our employees are distributed across the Company’s facilities located in the United States.

Culture

At Seneca, we work hard every day to feed the world safe and nutritious products, while adhering to our fundamental beliefs (which can be found on our website). These beliefs include acting with integrity in all matters, treating employees with respect, and maintaining the highest standards for protecting our workers. We also believe in promoting from within, which has resulted in many long-tenured employees in leadership positions throughout the Company.

Seneca believes that everyone should feel respected and welcome in our workplace. The Company is committed to providing equal opportunity in all aspects of employment, and to applying fair labor practices while respecting the national and local laws of the states and communities where we have operations. The Company does not engage in or tolerate discrimination, intimidation, harassment, or any other unlawful conduct. We believe that a diverse and inclusive workforce provides the Company with the benefits of different viewpoints and perspectives, as well as a talented and innovative employee base.

Employee Health and Safety

The health and safety of our employees is a top priority at Seneca. The Company complies with all national and local laws of the jurisdictions in which we operate regarding worker health and safety. In addition, we work to continuously improve our safety record with worker safety training and Seneca’s *HERO* (“Health Environment Risk Observation”) program, in which employees proactively identify and mitigate potential safety risks. At Seneca, we believe that safety is everyone’s responsibility, and the *HERO* program reflects that commitment, with close to 100% employee participation.

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The Company also conducts regular safety audits at all processing locations to ensure compliance with Seneca and OSHA safety standards. External risk management services are also consulted as part of this process. The Company's management recognizes plants that achieve at least one million work hours or 1,000 days worked without a lost time injury to employees with the President's "Bronze Eagle" award, which is prominently displayed at many of our processing facilities.

Employee Training and Development

Seneca believes in developing internal talent and providing employees with an opportunity for education and advancement. In support of this endeavor, we have developed three key programs. *SAVES* ("Seneca Adding Value Employee System") focuses on employee empowerment, education, and application of lean manufacturing principles. The Company's dedicated *SAVES* instructors and project leaders educate employees and empower them to make process improvements at all of our processing facilities. *GROWS* ("Get Rid of Waste Systemically") supports our leadership development efforts through continuous improvement project leadership. *LEADS* ("Leadership Education and Development at Seneca") is a training program focused on leadership, managing employees in a positive and productive manner, and reinforces many of our fundamental beliefs, such as treating employees with respect.

Item 1A. Risk Factors

The following factors as well as factors described elsewhere in this Form 10-K or in other filings by the Company with the SEC, could adversely affect the Company's consolidated financial position, results of operations or cash flows. Other factors not presently known to us or that we presently believe are not material could also affect our business operations or financial results. The Company refers to itself as "we", "our" or "us" in this section.

Fruit and Vegetable Industry Risks

Excess capacity in the fruit and vegetable industry has a downward impact on selling price.

If canned vegetable, frozen vegetable, or jarred fruit categories decline, less shelf space will be devoted to these categories in the supermarkets. Fresh and perishable businesses are improving their delivery systems around the world and the availability of fresh produce is impacting the consumer purchasing patterns relating to packaged fruit and vegetables. Our financial performance and growth are related to conditions in the United States' fruit and vegetable packaging industry which is a mature industry. Our net sales are a function of product availability and market pricing. In the fruit and vegetable packaging industry, product availability and market prices tend to have an inverse relationship: market prices tend to decrease as more product is available and to increase if less product is available. Product availability is a direct result of plantings, growing conditions, crop yields and inventory levels, all of which vary from year to year. These factors may have a significant effect on supply and competition and create downward pressure on prices. In addition, market prices can be affected by the planting and inventory levels and individual pricing decisions of our competitors. Generally, market prices in the fruit and vegetable packaging industry adjust more quickly to variations in product availability than an individual packager can adjust its cost structure; thus, in an oversupply situation, a packager's margins likely will weaken. We typically have experienced lower margins during times of industry oversupply.

In the past, the fruit and vegetable packaging industry has been characterized by excess capacity, with resulting pressure on our prices and profit margins. We have closed packaging plants in past years in response to the downward pressure on prices. There can be no assurance that our margins will improve in response to favorable market conditions or that we will be able to operate profitably during depressed market conditions.

Growing cycles and adverse weather conditions may decrease our results from operations.

Our operations are affected by the growing cycles of the vegetables we package. When the vegetables are ready to be picked, we must harvest and package them quickly or lose the opportunity to package the impacted vegetables for an entire year. Most of our vegetables are grown by farmers under contract with us. Consequently, we must pay the contract grower for the vegetables even if we cannot or do not harvest or package them. Most of our production occurs during the second quarter (July through September) of our fiscal year, which corresponds with the quarter that the majority of the produce is harvested and subsequently packaged.

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A majority of our sales occur during the second and third quarters of each fiscal year due to seasonal consumption patterns for our products. Accordingly, inventory levels and accounts receivable levels are generally highest during the second and third quarters. Net sales generated during our second and third fiscal quarters have a significant impact on our results of operations. Because of these seasonal fluctuations, the results of any particular quarter, particularly in the first half of our fiscal year, will not necessarily be indicative of results for the full year or for future years.

We set our planting schedules without knowing the effect of the weather on the crops or on the entire industry's production. Weather conditions during the course of each vegetable crop's growing season will affect the volume and growing time of that crop. As most of our vegetables are produced in more than one part of the United States, this somewhat reduces the risk that our entire crop will be subject to disastrous weather. The upper Midwest is the primary growing region for the principal vegetables which we pack, namely peas, green beans and sweet corn, and it is also a substantial source of our competitors' vegetable production. A sizeable portion of our vegetable production areas are located in well-draining soils and are also serviced by irrigation systems to help minimize dry conditions during the growing season. Any adverse effects of weather-related reduced production may be partially mitigated by higher selling prices for the vegetables which are produced.

The commodity materials that we package or otherwise require are subject to price increases that could adversely affect our profitability.

The materials that we use, such as raw fruit and vegetables, steel, ingredients, pouches and other packaging materials as well as the electricity, diesel fuel, and natural gas used in our business, are commodities that may experience price volatility caused by external factors, including but not limited to market fluctuations, availability, currency fluctuations and changes in governmental regulations and agricultural programs. General inventory positions of major commodities, such as field corn, soybeans and wheat, all commodities with which we must compete for acreage, can have dramatic effects on prices for those commodities, which can translate into similar swings in prices needed to be paid for our contracted commodities. These programs and other events can result in reduced supplies of these commodities, higher supply costs or interruptions in our production schedules. If prices of these commodities increase beyond what we can pass along to our customers, our operating income will decrease.

Risks Associated with Our Operations

Changes in economic conditions that impact consumer spending could harm our business.

The food products industry and our financial performance are sensitive to changes in overall economic conditions that impact consumer spending, including but not limited to inflation, economic volatility resulting from a pandemic, and global conflicts. Future economic conditions affecting consumer income such as employment levels, business conditions, interest rates, inflation and tax rates could reduce consumer spending or cause consumers to shift their spending to other products. Historic increases in inflation following the challenging economic landscape experienced over the past several years may cause consumers to be more sensitive to price changes. A general reduction in the level of consumer spending or shifts in consumer spending to other products could have a material adverse effect on our growth, sales, and profitability.

Pandemics or disease outbreaks may disrupt our business, including among other things, our supply chain, our manufacturing operations, and demand for our products, which could have a material adverse impact on our business.

The spread of pandemics or disease outbreaks may negatively affect our operations. If a significant percentage of our workforce or the workforce of our third-party business partners is unable to work, including because of illness or travel or government restrictions in connection with a pandemic or disease outbreak, our operations may be negatively impacted. Some of our workforce dwell in company provided housing and therefore any outbreaks would need to be managed, to the extent possible, to meet healthcare protocols. Pandemics or disease outbreaks could result in a widespread health crisis that could adversely affect economies and financial markets, consumer spending and confidence levels resulting in an economic downturn that could affect customer and consumer demand for our products.

Our efforts to manage and mitigate these factors may be unsuccessful, and the effectiveness of these efforts depends on factors beyond our control, including the duration and severity of any pandemic or disease outbreak, as well as third party actions taken to contain its spread and mitigate public health effects.

The ultimate impact of a pandemic on our business will depend on many factors, including, among others, the duration of social distancing and stay-at-home mandates, our ability to continue to operate our manufacturing facilities and maintain the supply chain without material disruption, and the extent to which macroeconomic conditions resulting from the pandemic and the pace of the subsequent recovery may impact consumer eating habits.

We depend upon key customers.

Our products are sold in a highly competitive marketplace, which includes increased concentration and a growing presence of large-format retailers and discounters. Dependence upon key customers could lead to increased pricing pressure by these customers. A relatively limited number of customers account for a large percentage of the Company's total net sales. The top ten customers represented approximately 56% and 53% of net sales for fiscal years 2026 and 2025, respectively. If we lose a significant customer or if sales to a significant customer materially decrease, our business, financial condition and results of operations may be materially and adversely affected.

If we do not maintain the market shares of our products, our business and revenues may be adversely affected.

All of our products compete with those of other national and regional food packaging companies under highly competitive conditions. The fruit and vegetable products which we sell under our own brand names not only compete with fruit and vegetable products produced by food packaging competitors, but also compete with products we produce and sell under contract packing agreements with other companies who market those products under their own brand names and the vegetables we sell to various retail grocery chains which carry our customers' own brand names.

The customers who buy our products to sell under their own brand names control the marketing programs for those products. In recent years, many major retail food chains have been increasing their promotions, offerings and shelf space allocations for their own fruit and vegetable brands, to the detriment of fruit and vegetable brands owned by the packagers, including our own brands. We cannot predict the pricing or promotional activities of our customers/competitors or whether they will have a negative effect on us. There are competitive pressures and other factors which could cause our products to lose market share or result in significant price erosion that could materially and adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations.

The domestic packaged food industry continues to face import competition. The ramifications include, but are not limited to, market oversaturation, inferior quality of imported products competing in the same market as products sourced from the United States, and potential increased pricing pressure on domestic producers for finished goods. These factors could negatively affect our existing market share and adversely impact the Company's financial condition and results of operations.

Increases in logistics and other transportation-related costs could materially adversely impact our results of operations.

Our ability to competitively serve our customers depends on the availability of reliable and low-cost transportation. We use multiple forms of transportation to bring our products to market. They include trucks, intermodal, rail cars, and ships. Disruption to the timely supply of these services or increases in the cost of these services for any reason, including availability or cost of fuel, regulations affecting the industry, or labor shortages in the transportation industry, could have an adverse effect on our ability to serve our customers, and could materially and adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations.

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

The sale of food products for human consumption involves the risk of illness or injury to consumers. Such injuries may result from mislabeling, tampering by unauthorized third parties or product contamination or spoilage, including the presence of foreign objects, undeclared allergens, substances, chemicals, other agents or residues introduced during the growing, manufacturing, storage, handling or transportation phases of production. Under certain circumstances, we may be required to recall products, leading to a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, results of operations or liquidity. Even if a situation does not necessitate a recall, product liability claims might be asserted against us. We have from time to time been involved in product liability lawsuits, none of which have been material to our business. While we are subject to governmental inspection and regulations and believe our facilities comply in all material respects with all applicable laws and regulations, if the consumption of any of our products causes, or is alleged to have caused, a health-related illness, we may become subject to claims or lawsuits relating to such matters. Even if a product liability claim is unsuccessful or is not fully pursued, the negative publicity surrounding any assertion that our products caused injury, illness or death could adversely affect our reputation with existing and potential customers and our corporate and brand image. Moreover, claims or liabilities of this sort might not be covered by our insurance or by any rights of indemnity or contribution that we may have against others. We maintain product liability insurance in an amount we believe to be adequate. However, we cannot assure you that we will not incur claims or liabilities for which we are not insured or that exceed the amount of our insurance coverage. A product liability judgment against us or a product recall or the damage to our reputation resulting therefrom could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, results of operations or liquidity.

Pending and future litigation may lead us to incur significant costs.

We are, or may become, party to various lawsuits and claims arising in the normal course of business, which may include lawsuits or claims relating to contracts, intellectual property, product recalls, product liability, the marketing and labeling of products, employment matters, environmental matters or other aspects of our business. Even when not merited, the defense of these lawsuits may divert our management's attention, and we may incur significant expenses in defending these lawsuits. In addition, we may be required to pay damage awards or settlements or become subject to injunctions or other equitable remedies, which could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, results of operations or liquidity. The outcome of litigation is often difficult to predict, and the outcome of pending or future litigation may have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, results of operations or liquidity.

We face risks associated with our defined benefit pension plan.

We maintain a company-sponsored noncontributory defined benefit pension plan. A deterioration in the value of plan assets resulting from poor market performance, a general financial downturn or otherwise could cause an increase in the amount of contributions we are required to make to these plans. For example, our defined benefit pension plan may from time to time move from an overfunded to underfunded status driven by decreases in plan asset values that may result from changes in long-term interest rates and disruptions in U.S. or global financial markets. For a more detailed description of the pension plan, refer to the information set forth under the heading "Retirement Plans" in Note 10 of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements in Part II, Item 8, "Financial Statements and Supplementary Data." An obligation to make additional, unanticipated contributions to our defined benefit plans could reduce the cash available for working capital and other corporate uses and may have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, results of operations or liquidity.

Our business is dependent on our information technology systems and software, and failure to protect against or effectively respond to cyberattacks, security breaches, or other incidents involving those systems, could adversely affect day-to-day operations and decision making processes and have an adverse effect on our performance and reputation.

The efficient operation of our business depends on our information technology systems, which we rely on to effectively manage our business data, communications, logistics, accounting, regulatory and other business processes. If we do not allocate and effectively manage the resources necessary to build and sustain an appropriate technology environment, our business, reputation, or financial results could be negatively impacted. In addition, our information technology systems may be vulnerable to damage or interruption from circumstances beyond our control, including systems failures, natural disasters, terrorist attacks, viruses, ransomware, security breaches or cyber incidents. Cyberattacks are becoming more sophisticated and are increasing in the number of attempts and frequency by groups and individuals with a wide range of motives. A security breach of sensitive information could result in damage to our reputation and our relations with our customers or employees. Any such damage or interruption could have a material adverse effect on our business. Also see "Cybersecurity" included as part of Item 1C. of this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

We generate agricultural food packaging wastes and are subject to substantial environmental regulation.

As a food packager, we regularly dispose of produce wastes (silage) and processing water as well as materials used in plant operation and maintenance. This includes our plant boilers, which generate heat used in packaging and can manufacturing operations, producing generally small emissions into the air. These activities and operations are regulated by federal and state laws and the respective federal and state environmental agencies. Occasionally, we may be required to remediate conditions found by the regulators to be in violation of environmental law or to contribute to the cost of remediating waste disposal sites, which we neither owned nor operated, but in which, we and other companies deposited waste materials, usually through independent waste disposal companies. Future possible costs of environmental remediation, contributions and penalties could materially and adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Our production capacity for certain products and commodities is concentrated in a limited number of facilities, exposing us to a material disruption in production in the event that a disaster strikes.

We only have one plant that produces cherry products and one plant that produces pumpkin products. We have two plants that manufacture empty cans, one with substantially more capacity than the other, which are not interchangeable since each plant cannot necessarily produce all the can sizes needed. Although we maintain property and business interruption insurance coverage, there can be no assurance that this level of coverage is adequate in the event of a catastrophe or significant disruption at these or other Company facilities. If such an event occurs, it could materially and adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations.

We may undertake acquisitions or product innovations and may have difficulties integrating them or may not realize the anticipated benefits.

In the future, we may undertake acquisitions of other businesses or introduce new products, although there can be no assurances that these will occur. Such undertakings involve numerous risks and significant investments. There can be no assurance that we will be able to identify and acquire acquisition candidates on favorable terms, to profitably manage or to successfully integrate future businesses that we may acquire or new products we may introduce without substantial costs, delays or problems. Any of these outcomes could materially and adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations.

We are dependent upon a seasonal workforce and our inability to hire sufficient employees may adversely affect our business.

At the end of March 2026, we had roughly 2,995 employees of which approximately 2,900 were full-time and approximately 95 seasonal employees worked in food packaging. During the peak summer harvest period, we employed an additional approximately 4,015 seasonal employees to help package fruits and vegetables. If there is a shortage of seasonal labor, or if there is an increase to minimum wage rates, this could have a negative impact on our cost of operations. Many of our packaging operations are located in rural communities that may not have sufficient labor pools, requiring us to hire employees from other regions. An inability to hire and train sufficient employees during the critical harvest period could materially and adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Increases in labor costs or work stoppages or strikes could materially and adversely affect our financial condition and results of operations.

Personnel costs, including the costs of medical and other employee health and welfare benefits, have increased. These costs can vary substantially as a result of an increase in the number, mix and experience of our employees and changes in health care and other employment-related laws. There are no assurances that we will succeed in reducing future increases in such costs. Increases in personnel costs can also be amplified by low unemployment rates, preferences among workers in the labor market and general tight labor market conditions in any of the areas where we operate. Our inability to control such costs could materially and adversely affect our financial condition and results of operations. Although we consider our labor relations to be good, if a significant number of our employees engaged in a work slowdown, or other type of labor unrest, it could in some cases impair our ability to supply our products to customers, which could result in reduced sales, and may distract our management from focusing on our business and strategic priorities. Any of these activities could materially and adversely affect our financial condition and results of operations.

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

Climate change serves as a risk multiplier increasing both the frequency and severity of natural disasters that may affect our business operations. Moreover, there has been a broad range of proposed and promulgated state, national and international regulations aimed at reducing the effects of climate change. Such regulations could result in additional costs in the form of taxes, consultant costs, the restriction of output, investments of capital to maintain compliance with laws and regulations, or required acquisition or trading of emission allowances. Disclosure requirements imposed by different regulators may not always be uniform, which may result in increased complexity, increased compliance costs, and other compliance-related risks. Climate change regulation continues to evolve, and it is not possible to accurately estimate either a timetable for implementation or our future compliance costs relating to implementation.

There may be increased governmental legislative and regulatory activity in reaction to consumer perception related to enamels.

There has been continued state legislative activity to ban certain enamels used to line cans; such as Bisphenol-A ("BPA"). These legislative decisions are predominantly driven by consumer perception that BPA may be harmful. These actions have been taken despite the scientific evidence and general consensus of United States and international government agencies that BPA is safe and does not pose a risk to human health. The legislative actions combined with growing public perception about food safety may require us to change some of the materials used as linings in our packaging materials. Failure to do so could result in a loss of sales as well as loss in value of the inventory utilizing certain materials. In collaboration with other can makers as well as enamel suppliers, we have aggressively worked to find alternative materials for can linings not manufactured using BPA. We have fully transitioned to BPA Non-Intent ("BPANI") for all food contact surfaces of our canned product volume. Even though BPANI has been fully approved by the Food and Drug Administration ("FDA"), there could be future legislative or regulatory actions that claim BPANI also poses a risk to human health. Future changes or additional health and safety laws and regulations in connection with our products, packaging or processes may also impose upon us new requirements, costs, and changes to production. Such requirements, changes, liabilities, and costs could materially and adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations.

The implementation of the Food Safety Modernization Act of 2011 may affect operations.

The Food Safety Modernization Act ("FSMA") was enacted with the goal of enabling the FDA to better protect public health by strengthening the food safety system. FSMA was designed to focus the efforts of the FDA on preventing food safety problems rather than relying primarily on reacting to problems after they occur. The law also provides the FDA with new enforcement authorities designed to achieve higher rates of compliance with prevention and risk-based food safety standards and to better respond to and contain problems when they do occur. The increased inspections, mandatory recall authority of the FDA, increased scrutiny of foreign sourced or supplied food products, and increased records access may have an impact on our business. As we are already in a highly regulated business, operating under the increased scrutiny of more FDA authority does not appear likely to negatively impact our business. The law also gives the FDA important new tools to hold imported foods to the same standards as domestic foods.

Our results are dependent on successful marketplace initiatives and acceptance by consumers of our products.

Our product introductions and improvements of existing products, along with other marketplace initiatives, are designed to capitalize on new and evolving customer or consumer trends and preferences. Shifts in consumer trends and preferences may result from several factors, including dietary trends, attention to nutritional aspects and concerns (perceived or substantiated) about the health effects of and the sourcing of certain ingredients. For example, the FDA has issued a statement on sodium which referred to an Institute of Medicine statement that too much sodium is a major contributor to high blood pressure. Some of our products contain a moderate amount of sodium per recommended serving, which is based on and aligns with consumer preferences for taste. In addition, there is the potential for increased government regulation of certain color additives which may include additional labeling requirements. Specific products within our portfolio could be impacted resulting in the need to modify our ingredient composition or develop alternative color additives. Such modifications and suitable alternatives may prove challenging to identify and integrate while still being agreeable with consumer preferences. To remain competitive, we must anticipate and react to these trends and preferences. While we devote significant resources to meeting this goal, we may not be successful in developing new products or appropriate alternative ingredients that are acceptable by customers or consumers and meet the requirements of government regulatory agencies.

Financing Risks

Global economic conditions may materially and adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Unfavorable economic conditions, including the impact of recessions in the United States and throughout the world, may negatively affect our business and financial results. Although historically the Company's business has benefited in times of economic downturn, certain conditions could negatively impact (i) consumer demand for our products, (ii) the mix of our products' sales, (iii) our ability to collect accounts receivable on a timely basis, (iv) the ability of suppliers to provide the materials required in our operations and (v) our ability to obtain financing or to otherwise access the capital markets. The strength of the U.S. dollar versus other world currencies could result in increased competition from imported products and decreased sales to our international customers. A prolonged recession could result in decreased revenue, margins and earnings. Additionally, the economic situation could have an impact on our lenders or customers, causing them to fail to meet their obligations to us. Certain of our raw materials, namely steel, are subject to import tariffs and other restrictions, and the United States government may periodically impose new or revise existing duties, quotas, tariffs or other restrictions to which we are subject. The global economic environment continues to face widespread uncertainties and while we have not been impacted directly by ongoing foreign conflicts, we are monitoring the effects on the broader economy, including on the availability and price of commodities used in or for the production of our products. The occurrence of any of these risks could materially and adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Our ability to manage our working capital and our Revolving Credit Facility is critical to our success.

As of March 31, 2026, we had a \$1.0 million outstanding balance on our revolving credit facility ("Revolver"). During our second and third fiscal quarters, our operations generally require more cash than is available from operations. In these circumstances, it is necessary to borrow under our Revolver. Our ability to obtain financing in the future through credit facilities will be affected by several factors, including our creditworthiness, our ability to operate in a profitable manner and general market and credit conditions. Significant changes in our business or cash outflows from operations could create a need for additional working capital. An inability to obtain additional working capital on terms reasonably acceptable to us or to access the Revolver would materially and adversely affect our operations. Additionally, if we need to use a portion of our cash flows to pay principal and interest on our debt, it will reduce the amount of capital we have for operations, working capital, capital expenditures, expansions, acquisitions or general corporate or other business activities. The Company also has a Receivables Purchase Program that can be used to manage short-term liquidity and provide working capital flexibility in a cost-effective manner, as needed.

Failure to comply with the requirements of our debt agreements could have a material adverse effect on our business.

Our debt agreements contain financial and other restrictive covenants which, among other things, limit our ability to borrow money, including with respect to the refinancing of existing indebtedness. These provisions may limit our ability to conduct our business, take advantage of business opportunities and respond to changing business, market and economic conditions. In addition, they may place us at a competitive disadvantage relative to other companies that may be subject to fewer, if any, restrictions. Failure to comply with the requirements of our debt agreements could materially and adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations. We have pledged our accounts receivable, inventory, equipment, certain facilities, capital stock, or other ownership interests that we own in our subsidiaries to secure certain debt. If a default occurred and was not cured, secured lenders could foreclose on this collateral.

Risks Relating to Our Stock

Our existing shareholders, if acting together, may be able to exert control over matters requiring shareholder approval.

Holders of our Class B common stock are entitled to one vote per share, while holders of our Class A common stock are entitled to one-twentieth of a vote per share. In addition, holders of our 10% Cumulative Convertible Voting Preferred Stock, Series A, our 10% Cumulative Convertible Voting Preferred Stock, Series B and, solely with respect to the election of directors, our 6% Cumulative Voting Preferred Stock, which we refer to as our voting preferred stock, are entitled to one vote per share. As of March 31, 2026, holders of Class B common stock and voting preferred stock held 90.8% of the combined voting power of all shares of capital stock then outstanding and entitled to vote. These shareholders, if acting together, would be in a position to control the election of our directors and to effect or prevent certain corporate transactions that require majority or supermajority approval of the combined classes, including mergers and other business combinations. This may result in us taking corporate actions that shareholders may not consider to be in their best interest and may affect the market price of our common stock.

As of March 31, 2026, our current executive officers and directors beneficially owned 12.37% of our outstanding shares of Class A common stock, 55.02% of our outstanding shares of Class B common stock and 27.12% of our voting preferred stock, or 41.14% of the combined voting power of our outstanding shares of capital stock. This concentration of voting power may inhibit changes in control of the Company and may adversely affect the market price of our common stock.

Our certificate of incorporation and bylaws contain provisions that discourage corporate takeovers.

Certain provisions of our certificate of incorporation and bylaws and provisions of the New York Business Corporation Law may have the effect of delaying or preventing a change in control. Various provisions of our certificate of incorporation and bylaws may inhibit changes in control not approved by our directors and may have the effect of depriving shareholders of any opportunity to receive a premium over the prevailing market price of our common stock in the event of an attempted unsolicited takeover. In addition, the existence of these provisions may adversely affect the market price of our common stock. These provisions include:

- a classified board of directors;
- a requirement that special meetings of shareholders be called only by our directors or holders of 25% of the voting power of all shares outstanding and entitled to vote at the meeting;
- our board of directors has the power to classify and reclassify any of our unissued shares of capital stock into shares of capital stock with such preferences, rights, powers and restrictions as the board of directors may determine;
- the affirmative vote of two-thirds of the shares present and entitled to vote is required to amend our bylaws or remove a director; and
- under the New York Business Corporation Law, in addition to certain restrictions which may apply to “business combinations” involving us and an “interested shareholder”, a plan for our merger or consolidation must be approved by two-thirds of the votes of all outstanding shares entitled to vote thereon. See “Our existing shareholders, if acting together, may be able to exert control over matters requiring shareholder approval.”

We have not paid dividends on our common stock in the past.

We have not declared or paid any cash dividends on our common stock in the past. In addition, payment of cash dividends on our common stock is not permitted by the terms of our revolving credit facility. This policy may be revisited under the correct circumstances in the future.

Other Risks

Tax legislation could impact future cash flows.

We use the last-in, first-out (“LIFO”) method of inventory accounting. As of March 31, 2026, we had a LIFO reserve of \$337.0 million which, at the statutory tax rate of 24.6%, represents approximately \$82.9 million of income taxes, payment of which is delayed to future dates based upon changes in inventory costs. From time-to-time, discussions regarding changes in U.S. corporate and state tax laws have included the potential of LIFO being repealed. Should LIFO be repealed, the \$82.9 million of postponed taxes, plus any future benefit realized prior to the date of repeal, would likely have to be repaid over some period of time. Repayment of these postponed taxes will reduce the amount of cash that we would have available to fund our operations, working capital, capital expenditures, expansions, acquisitions or general corporate or other business activities. This could materially and adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations.

The tax status of our insurance subsidiary could be challenged resulting in an acceleration of income tax payments.

In conjunction with our workers’ compensation program, we operate a wholly owned insurance subsidiary, Dundee Insurance Company, Inc. We recognize this subsidiary as an insurance company for federal income tax purposes with respect to our consolidated federal income tax return. In the event the Internal Revenue Service (“IRS”) were to determine that this subsidiary does not qualify as an insurance company, we could be required to make accelerated income tax payments to the IRS that we otherwise would have deferred until future periods.

Item 1B. Unresolved Staff Comments

None

Item 1C. Cybersecurity

Risk Management and Strategy

The Company’s cybersecurity risk management program is integrated with its overall enterprise risk management program and shares common methodologies, reporting channels and governance processes that apply across functions to other legal, compliance, strategic, operational, and financial risk areas.

The Company designs and assesses the cybersecurity risk management program based on the National Institute of Standards and Technology Cybersecurity Framework (“NIST CSF”). The Company uses the NIST CSF as a guide to help identify, assess, and manage cybersecurity risks relevant to its business; this does not imply that the Company’s cybersecurity program meets any particular technical standards, specifications, or requirements.

The cybersecurity risk management program is grounded in a zero-trust framework and employs a multi-layered approach, including:

- Awareness and training for employees, involving phishing campaigns, informational sessions at management meetings, and annual mandatory training with simulations of common cybersecurity threats;
- Security tools and technologies, along with control policies and active review procedures which strengthen authentication and access protection;
- Third-party risk management process and monitoring procedures for service providers, suppliers, and vendors who have access to critical systems and information;
- Risk and vulnerability management encompassing both proactive and predictive defenses which provides opportunities to assess, remediate, and validate; and
- Managed detection and incident response, including advanced endpoint protection and data loss prevention.

In evaluating the risks identified as a part of the annual assessment process, the Company’s information technology team considers the likelihood and severity of the respective risk and the potential impact of the risk on the Company, its customers, and its employees. These risks are then prioritized and monitored by the information technology team.

The Company conducts periodic testing of software, hardware, defensive capabilities, and other information security systems to assess its cybersecurity readiness and maturity of the cybersecurity program. Tests are conducted by the information technology team and reputable third-party consultants and auditors. In developing and evaluating the testing procedures, the Company considers both its individual risks and industry standards.

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The cybersecurity risk management program includes an incident response plan with a cross-functional team comprised of designated members of the information technology department, senior management, and other appropriate individuals. The team is responsible for assessing and managing the cybersecurity incident response process, as outlined within the incident response plan, and taking necessary corrective actions to mitigate and eliminate the issue.

As of the date of this report, the Company is not aware of any cybersecurity incidents that have materially affected or are reasonably likely to materially affect the Company, including its business strategy, results of operations, or financial condition that are required to be reported in this Form 10-K. For further discussion of the risks associated with cybersecurity incidents and potential impact to the Company, see the cybersecurity risk factor within “Item 1A. Risk Factors” in this Form 10-K.

Governance

The information technology department, led by the Senior Vice President of Technology, Chief Information Officer (“CIO”), is responsible for the Company’s cybersecurity program. The CIO, along with the certified Information Security Officer, have significant experience spanning over 20 years in information security, infrastructure, and compliance.

The Board of Directors considers cybersecurity risk as part of its overall risk oversight function. The Board of Directors receives briefings from the CIO regarding the Company’s cybersecurity risk management program at least annually. These briefings include updates on the Company’s cybersecurity risks and threats, the status of projects to strengthen the information security systems, assessments of the information security program, and the emerging cybersecurity threat landscape.

Item 2. Properties

The following table details the Company’s manufacturing plants, warehouses, and corporate offices:

	Square Footage (000s)	Acres
Food Group		
San Luis, Arizona	26	-
Yuma, Arizona	150	-
Nampa, Idaho	244	16
Payette, Idaho	404	43
Princeville, Illinois	278	568
Hart, Michigan	365	134
Traverse City, Michigan	58	43
Blue Earth, Minnesota	287	429
Glencoe, Minnesota	699	998
LeSueur, Minnesota	81	497
Montgomery, Minnesota	572	1,172
Rochester, Minnesota	835	461
Geneva, New York	762	593
Leicester, New York	228	91
Dayton, Oregon	82	19
Dayton, Washington	250	29
Yakima, Washington	122	8
Baraboo, Wisconsin	641	25
Berlin, Wisconsin	97	125
Cambria East, Wisconsin	416	415
Cambria West, Wisconsin	366	411
Clyman, Wisconsin	443	724
Cumberland, Wisconsin	437	307
Gillett, Wisconsin	329	90
Janesville, Wisconsin	1,303	342
Mayville, Wisconsin	239	354
Oakfield, Wisconsin	231	2,135
Ripon, Wisconsin	647	164
Non-Food Group		
Fairport, New York	13	-
Penn Yan, New York	27	4
Total	<u>10,632</u>	<u>10,197</u>

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The Company believes that these facilities are suitable and adequate for the purposes for which they are currently intended. All locations, although highly utilized, have the ability to expand as sales requirements justify. Because of the seasonal production cycles, the exact extent of utilization is difficult to measure.

Item 3. Legal Proceedings

The information set forth under the heading “*Legal Proceedings, Other Contingencies, and Commitments*” in Note 14 of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements in Part II, Item 8 of this Annual Report on Form 10-K is incorporated herein by reference.

Item 4. Mine Safety Disclosures

Not Applicable.

PART II

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

Refer to the information in the 2026 Annual Report, attached as Exhibit 13 to this Annual Report on Form 10-K, under the section “Shareholder Information”, which is incorporated by reference.

Issuer Purchases of Equity Securities

On August 10, 2022, the Board approved an amendment to the Company’s stock repurchase program which increased the maximum number of shares to be repurchased under the program up to 2,000,000 shares of the Company’s Class A and/or Class B Common Stock, including the shares of convertible participating preferred stock of the Company (collectively, the “Common Stock”). Under the repurchase program, the Company may purchase shares of Common Stock from time to time in the open market or in privately negotiated transactions in compliance with the applicable rules and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission. The Board also authorized the establishment of a stock trading plan pursuant to Rule 10b5-1 under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, to make purchases of Common Stock pursuant to the stock repurchase program. The timing and amount of stock repurchases under the program, if any, will be at the discretion of management, and will depend on available cash, market conditions and other considerations. Therefore, we cannot assure you as to the number or aggregate dollar amount of shares, if any, that will be repurchased under the repurchase program. We may discontinue the program at any time.

On August 9, 2023, the Board approved an amendment to the Company’s stock repurchase program which increased the maximum number of shares to be repurchased under the program up to 2,500,000 shares of the Common Stock. The Company’s stock repurchase program does not have an expiration date.

Period	Total Number of Shares Purchased		Average Price Paid per Share		Total Number of Shares Purchased as Part of Publicly Announced Plans or Programs	Maximum Number (or Approximate Dollar Value) of Shares that May Yet Be Purchased Under the Plans or Programs
	Class A Common	Class B Common	Class A Common	Class B Common		
12/28/2025 – 01/24/2026	54,877	-	\$ 109.27	-	-	
01/25/2026 – 02/21/2026	-	-	-	-	-	
02/22/2026 – 03/31/2026 (1)	9,720	-	\$ 140.00	-	-	
Total	64,597	-	\$ 113.90	-	-	274,681

(1) Represents shares that were purchased from the Seneca Foods Corporation Employees’ Savings Plan to satisfy the cash needs for transfers and payments in connection with the employer stock investment fund under the plan.

Item 6. Reserved

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

Refer to the information in the 2026 Annual Report, attached as Exhibit 13 to this Annual Report on Form 10-K, under the section “Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations”, which is incorporated by reference.

Item 7A. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures about Market Risk

Refer to the information in the 2026 Annual Report, attached as Exhibit 13 to this Annual Report on Form 10-K, under the section “Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations”, which is incorporated by reference.

Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data

Refer to the information in the 2026 Annual Report, attached as Exhibit 13 to this Annual Report on Form 10-K, which is incorporated herein by reference.

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

None.

Item 9A. Controls and Procedures

Evaluation of Disclosure Controls and Procedures

Our management, with the participation of our Principal Executive Officer and Principal Financial Officer, evaluated the effectiveness of our disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e) under the Exchange Act), as of March 31, 2026. Based upon this evaluation, our Principal Executive Officer and Principal Financial Officer concluded that, as of March 31, 2026, the Company’s disclosure controls and procedures: (1) were designed to ensure that material information relating to the Company is accumulated and communicated to our management, including our Principal Executive Officer and Principal Financial Officer, particularly during the period in which this report was being prepared, so as to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure and (2) were effective, in that they provide reasonable assurance that information required to be disclosed by the Company in the reports we file or submit under the Exchange Act is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in the SEC’s rules and forms.

Management’s Annual Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting

Our management is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over the Company’s financial reporting (as defined in Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f) under the Exchange Act). Because of its inherent limitations, internal control over financial reporting may not prevent or detect all misstatements. Projections of any evaluation of effectiveness to future periods are subject to the risk that controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

Effective March 2, 2026, the Company acquired the *Green Giant* U.S. Frozen business (“GGF”). Management excluded from its assessment of the effectiveness of the Company’s internal control over financial reporting as of March 31, 2026, the internal controls of GGF, which represent 7.1% of our total assets and 1.4% of our consolidated revenues included in the consolidated financial statements of the Company as of and for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2026. This exclusion is permitted under the rules of the SEC.

Our management assessed the effectiveness of the Company’s internal control over financial reporting as of March 31, 2026. In making this assessment, our management used the criteria set forth by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (“COSO”) in *Internal Control-Integrated Framework (2013)*. Based on our assessment, management believes that, as of March 31, 2026, our internal control over financial reporting is effective based on those criteria. Our independent registered public accounting firm, Deloitte & Touche LLP, has audited the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting as of March 31, 2026, as stated in their report, which is included in Part II, Item 8 of this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

Changes in Internal Control over Financial Reporting

There were no changes in our internal control over financial reporting (as defined in rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f) under the Exchange Act) during the quarter ended March 31, 2026 that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the Company’s internal control over financial reporting.

Item 9B. Other Information

During the quarterly period ended March 31, 2026, no director or Section 16 officer adopted or terminated any Rule 10b5-1 trading arrangement or non-Rule 10b5-1 trading arrangement (in each case, as defined in Item 408(a) of Regulation S-K).

Item 9C. Disclosure Regarding Foreign Jurisdictions that Prevent Inspections

None.

PART III

Certain information required by Part III is incorporated by reference from the Company's Definitive Proxy Statement for its 2026 Annual Meeting of Shareholders to be held on August 6, 2026 (the "Proxy Statement"). The Proxy Statement will be filed within 120 days after the end of the Company's fiscal year ended March 31, 2026.

Item 10. Directors, Executive Officers and Corporate Governance

The following sections of the Proxy Statement are incorporated herein by reference:

- Information Concerning Directors
- Executive Officers
- Delinquent Section 16(a) Reports
- Board Governance
- Audit Committee Matters

Item 11. Executive Compensation

The following sections of the Proxy Statement are incorporated herein by reference:

- Compensation Discussion and Analysis
- Summary Compensation Table
- Grants of Plan-Based Awards in Fiscal Year 2026
- Outstanding Equity Awards at Fiscal Year-End 2026
- Option Exercises and Stock Vested in Fiscal Year 2026
- Pension Benefits
- Nonqualified Deferred Compensation Table
- Pay Ratio Disclosure
- Pay Versus Performance Disclosure
- Compensation of Directors
- Compensation Committee Interlocks

The information included under the heading "Compensation Committee Report" in the Proxy Statement is also incorporated herein by reference; however, this information shall not be deemed to be "soliciting material" or to be "filed" with the SEC or subject to Regulation 14A or 14C, or to the liabilities of Section 18 of the Exchange Act.

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

Securities Authorized for Issuance Under Equity Compensation Plans

The 2007 Equity Incentive Plan (the "2007 Equity Plan") was approved by shareholders at the Company's annual meeting on August 10, 2007 and extended on July 28, 2017. The 2007 Equity Plan expires in August 2027 and originally authorized the issuance of up to 100,000 shares of either Class A Common Stock and Class B Common Stock or a combination of the two classes of stock. During fiscal year 2026, there were 2,187 shares awarded under the terms of the 2007 Equity Plan. As of March 31, 2026, there were 34,037 shares available for distribution as part of future awards under the 2007 Equity Plan. No additional shares have been awarded under the 2007 Equity Plan through the date of this Annual Report on Form 10-K. There are no equity compensation plans not approved by the Company's shareholders.

The following sections of the Proxy Statement are incorporated herein by reference:

- Security Ownership of Certain Beneficial Owners
- Security Ownership of Management and Directors

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

The following sections of the Proxy Statement are incorporated herein by reference:

- Independent Directors
- Certain Transactions and Relationships

Item 14. Principal Accountant Fees and Services

The following sections of the Proxy Statement are incorporated herein by reference:

- Principal Accountant Fees and Services

PART IV

Item 15. Exhibits and Financial Statement Schedule

A. Exhibits, Financial Statements, and Supplemental Schedule

1. Financial Statements – the following consolidated financial statements of the Registrant, included in the 2026 Annual Report to Shareholders, are incorporated by reference in Part II, Item 8 “Financial Statements and Supplementary Data”:
 - a. Consolidated Statements of Net Earnings – Years ended March 31, 2026, 2025, and 2024
 - b. Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income – Years ended March 31, 2026, 2025, and 2024
 - c. Consolidated Balance Sheets – As of March 31, 2026 and 2025
 - d. Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows – Years ended March 31, 2026, 2025, and 2024
 - e. Consolidated Statements of Stockholders’ Equity – Years ended March 31, 2026, 2025, and 2024
 - f. Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements – Years ended March 31, 2026, 2025, and 2024
 - g. Reports of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firms (PCAOB ID 34)
2. Supplemental Schedule:
 - a. Schedule II—Valuation and Qualifying Accounts

Other schedules have not been filed because the conditions requiring the filing do not exist or the required information is included in the consolidated financial statements, including the notes thereto.

<u>Exhibit Number</u>	<u>Description</u>
3.1	The Company’s Restated Certificate of Incorporation, (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.1 to the Company’s Current Report on Form 8-K dated August 11, 2010)
3.2	The Company’s Bylaws (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.3 to the Company’s Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q/A for the quarterly period ended July 1, 1995 filed with the SEC on August 18, 1995)
3.3	Amendment to the Company’s Bylaws (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3 to the Company’s Current Report on Form 8-K dated November 6, 2007)
4.1	Description of Capital Stock (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.1 to the Company’s Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2019)
10.1	Second Amended and Restated Loan and Guaranty Agreement as of January 20, 2023 by and among Seneca Foods Corporation, Seneca Foods, LLC, Seneca Snack Company, Green Valley Foods, LLC and certain other subsidiaries of Seneca Foods Corporation and Farm Credit East, ACA (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Company’s Current Report on Form 8-K dated January 26, 2023)
10.2	Amendment 1 to Second Amended and Restated Loan and Guaranty Agreement as of May 23, 2023 by and among Seneca Foods Corporation, Seneca Foods, LLC, Seneca Snack Company, Green Valley Foods, LLC and certain other subsidiaries of Seneca Foods Corporation and Farm Credit East, ACA (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Company’s Current Report on Form 8-K dated May 30, 2023)
10.3	Loan and Security Agreement dated as of December 23, 2024 by and among Seneca Foods Corporation, Seneca Snack Company, Green Valley Foods, LLC and certain other subsidiaries of Seneca Foods Corporation, the financial institutions party thereto as lenders and Wells Fargo Bank, National Association, as agent, issuing bank, and lead arranger (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Company’s Current Report on Form 8-K dated December 30, 2024)

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10.4*	<u>Indemnification Agreement between the Company and the directors of the Company (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.3 to the Company's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarterly period ended September 26, 2020, filed with the SEC on November 4, 2020)</u>
10.5*	<u>Amended and Restated Seneca Foods Corporation Executive Profit Sharing Bonus Plan (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Company's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarterly period ended June 28, 2025, filed with the SEC on August 7, 2025)</u>
10.6*	<u>Amended and Restated Seneca Foods Corporation Manager Profit Sharing Bonus Plan (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.2 to the Company's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarterly period ended June 28, 2025, filed with the SEC on August 7, 2025)</u>
10.7*	<u>2007 Equity Incentive Plan effective August 3, 2007 as extended on July 28, 2017 (incorporated by reference to Appendix A to the Company's Proxy Statement dated June 28, 2007)</u>
13	<u>Portions of Annual Report to Shareholders for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2026 (filed herewith)</u>
19	<u>Insider Trading Policy (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 19 to the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2024, filed with the SEC on June 13, 2024)</u>
21	<u>List of Subsidiaries (filed herewith)</u>
23	<u>Consent of Deloitte & Touche LLP (filed herewith)</u>
31.1	<u>Certification of Paul L. Palmby as Chief Executive Officer pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 (filed herewith)</u>
31.2	<u>Certification of Michael S. Wolcott as Chief Financial Officer pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 (filed herewith)</u>
32	<u>Certifications pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 (filed herewith)</u>
97	<u>Clawback Policy (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 97 to the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2024, filed with the SEC on June 13, 2024)</u>
101.INS	Inline XBRL Instance Document (filed herewith).
101.1.SCH	Inline XBRL Taxonomy Extension Calculation Schema Document (filed herewith)
101.2.CAL	Inline XBRL Taxonomy Extension Calculation Linkbase Document (filed herewith)
101.3.DEF	Inline XBRL Taxonomy Extension Definition Linkbase Document (filed herewith)
101.4.LAB	Inline XBRL Taxonomy Extension Label Linkbase Document (filed herewith)
101.5.PRE	Inline XBRL Taxonomy Extension Presentation Linkbase Document (filed herewith)
104	Cover page Interactive Data File (formatted as inline XBRL with applicable taxonomy extension information contained in Exhibits 101.*) (filed herewith)

* Indicates management or compensatory agreement

Item 16. Form 10-K Summary

None.

SIGNATURES

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

SENECA FOODS CORPORATION

By: /s/ Michael S. Wolcott
Michael S. Wolcott
Senior Vice President, Chief Financial Officer and Treasurer

June 11, 2026

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

<u>Signature</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Date</u>
<u>/s/ Paul L. Palmby</u> Paul L. Palmby	President and Chief Executive Officer Director (Principal Executive Officer)	June 11, 2026
<u>/s/ Michael S. Wolcott</u> Michael S. Wolcott	Senior Vice President, Chief Financial Officer, and Treasurer (Principal Financial Officer)	June 11, 2026
<u>/s/ Gregory R. Ide</u> Gregory R. Ide	Vice President, Controller, and Assistant Secretary (Principal Accounting Officer)	June 11, 2026
<u>/s/ Kraig H. Kayser</u> Kraig H. Kayser	Director (Chairman)	June 11, 2026
<u>/s/ Kathryn J. Boor</u> Kathryn J. Boor	Director	June 11, 2026
<u>/s/ Peter R. Call</u> Peter R. Call	Director	June 11, 2026
<u>/s/ John P. Gaylord</u> John P. Gaylord	Director	June 11, 2026
<u>/s/ Linda K. Nelson</u> Linda K. Nelson	Director	June 11, 2026
<u>/s/ Donald J. Stuart</u> Donald J. Stuart	Director	June 11, 2026
<u>/s/ Bruce E. Ware</u> Bruce E. Ware	Director	June 11, 2026
<u>/s/ Keith A. Woodward</u> Keith A. Woodward	Director	June 11, 2026

Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations

Our Business

Seneca is a leading provider of packaged fruits and vegetables, with facilities located throughout the United States. Its high-quality products are primarily sourced from more than 1,100 American farms. The Company's product offerings include canned, frozen and jarred produce, and snack chips. Its products are sold under private label as well as national and regional brands that the Company owns or licenses, including Seneca®, Libby's®, Green Giant®, Aunt Nellie's®, CherryMan®, Green Valley® and READ®. The Company's fruits and vegetables are sold nationwide by major grocery outlets, including supermarkets, mass merchandisers, limited assortment stores, club stores and dollar stores. The Company also sells its products to foodservice distributors, restaurant chains, industrial markets, other food processors, export customers in approximately 55 countries and federal, state and local governments for school and other food programs. Additionally, the Company packs canned and frozen vegetables under contract packing agreements.

The Company's business strategies are designed to grow its market share and enhance sales and margins. These strategies include: 1) expand the Company's leadership in the packaged fruit and vegetable industry; 2) provide low cost, high quality fruit and vegetable products to consumers through the elimination of costs from the Company's supply chain and investment in state-of-the-art production and logistical technology; 3) invest in growth opportunities; and 4) pursue strategic acquisitions that leverage the Company's core competencies.

All references to years are fiscal years ended March 31 unless otherwise indicated.

Fluctuations in Commodity, Production, Distribution and Labor Costs

We purchase raw materials, including raw produce, steel, ingredients and packaging materials from growers, commodity processors, steel producers and packaging suppliers. Raw materials and other input costs, such as labor, fuel, fertilizer, utilities and transportation, are subject to fluctuations in price attributable to a number of factors. Certain of the raw materials, namely steel, are subject to import tariffs and other restrictions, and the United States government may periodically impose new or revise existing duties, quotas, tariffs or other restrictions to which the Company may be subject. Fluctuations in commodity prices can lead to retail price volatility and can influence consumer and trade buying patterns. The cost of raw materials, fuel, labor, distribution and other costs related to our operations can increase from time to time significantly and unexpectedly, the impact of which could increase our cost of products sold and reduce our profitability.

We experienced material cost increases to various production inputs during the last several years due to a number of factors, including but not limited to, supply chain disruptions, steel supply and pricing, raw material shortages, inflationary pressure, and labor shortages. Additionally, foreign conflicts have disrupted the global economic environment during these years. While the Company has no direct exposure to these foreign conflicts, some of which are ongoing, they have had a negative impact on the global economy which has increased certain of our input costs. While some of the factors mentioned above have started to ease and stabilize, our costs remain elevated as compared to historical levels.

We attempt to manage costs by locking in prices through short-term supply contracts, advance grower purchase agreements, and by implementing cost saving measures. We also attempt to offset rising input costs by raising sales prices to our customers. However, increases in the prices we charge our customers may lag behind rising input costs. Competitive pressures and pricing methodologies employed in the various sales channels in which we compete may also limit our ability to raise prices in response to rising costs. To the extent we are unable to avoid or offset any present or future cost increases, our operating results could be materially adversely affected.

Results of Operations - Fiscal Year 2026 versus Fiscal Year 2025

The following discussion is a comparison between fiscal year 2026 and fiscal year 2025 results. For a discussion of the Company's results of operations for the year ended March 31, 2025 compared to the year ended March 31, 2024, please refer to the information under the section "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations" in the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2025, which was filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC") on June 12, 2025.

Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations

Net Sales:

The following table presents net sales by product category (in thousands):

	Fiscal Year:	
	2026	2025
Canned vegetables	\$ 1,366,632	\$ 1,314,315
Frozen vegetables	151,183	124,714
Fruit products	93,456	92,378
Snack products	15,020	14,995
Other	33,384	32,485
	<u>\$ 1,659,675</u>	<u>\$ 1,578,887</u>

Net sales for fiscal year 2026 totaled \$1,659.7 million as compared to \$1,578.9 million for fiscal year 2025. The overall net sales increase of \$80.8 million, or 5.1%, was due to higher sales volumes contributing \$67.3 million to net sales, complemented by higher selling prices and product mix, which provided favorability of \$13.5 million, as compared to the prior fiscal year.

Net sales of canned vegetables, frozen vegetables, and fruit products increased over the prior fiscal year primarily driven by higher volume in each of these product categories. Elevated pricing implemented during the fiscal year also contributed to an increase in net sales for these product categories. Net sales of snack products remained consistent compared to the prior year. Lastly, net sales attributable to the other category increased slightly compared to the prior year for seed, cans and ends, and outside revenue from aircraft operations, which are ancillary to the Company's main operations.

Operating Income:

The following table sets forth the percentages of net sales represented by selected items for fiscal year 2026 and fiscal year 2025 reflected in our Consolidated Statements of Net Earnings (percentages shown as absolute values):

	Fiscal Year:	
	2026	2025
Gross margin	13.9%	9.5%
Selling, general, and administrative expense	5.0%	4.8%
Other operating income, net	0.0%	0.2%
Operating income	8.9%	4.9%
Interest expense, net	1.1%	2.1%
Other non-operating income	1.1%	0.6%
Income taxes	2.1%	0.8%

Gross Margin – Gross margin is equal to net sales less cost of products sold. As a percentage of net sales, gross margin was 13.9% for fiscal year 2026 as compared to 9.5% for fiscal year 2025. Gross margin was higher for the current fiscal year, partially driven by the net sales increase further discussed in the section above and by a last-in, first-out ("LIFO") credit that decreased the cost of products sold on a GAAP basis year-over-year. Refer to the separate material cash requirements section for additional discussion of the factors impacting the respective seasonal packs. The Company recorded a LIFO credit of \$22.3 million in fiscal year 2026 versus a LIFO charge of \$34.5 million in fiscal year 2025, which equated to a year-over-year favorable impact to gross margin of \$56.8 million.

Selling, General and Administrative Expense – Selling, general and administrative expense for fiscal year 2026 increased \$7.6 million from fiscal year 2025. Selling, general and administrative expense was 5.0% of net sales in fiscal year 2026 and 4.8% of net sales in fiscal year 2025. The percentage remained relatively flat on a comparative basis as net sales increased and selling, general, and administrative expense increased mostly driven by workforce related costs.

Other Operating Income, net – The Company had net other operating income of \$0.3 million in fiscal year 2026, which was primarily driven by gains of \$0.7 million on the sale of a small parcel of land in the Midwest and various spare equipment. Partially offsetting that amount was \$0.5 million of transition service fees incurred in connection with the acquisition further discussed in Note 16.

The Company had net other operating income of \$3.0 million in fiscal year 2025, which was primarily driven by gains of \$4.1 million on the sale of land in the Midwest, which was offset by \$1.0 million for the disposal of various spare equipment.

Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations

Non-Operating Income (Expense):

Interest Expense, Net – Interest expense as a percentage of net sales was 1.1% for fiscal year 2026 as compared to 2.1% for fiscal year 2025. Interest expense decreased from \$33.2 million in the prior fiscal year to \$18.1 million for fiscal year 2026 as a result of lower average borrowings outstanding under the Company's revolving credit facility and a lower weighted average interest rate in fiscal year 2026 as compared to fiscal year 2025.

Other Non-Operating Income – Other non-operating income totaled \$18.8 million and \$10.0 million in fiscal years 2026 and 2025, respectively. Partially comprising the amount was \$8.8 million and \$5.8 million of non-service related pension income in fiscal years 2026 and 2025, respectively. The non-service related pension income for each respective year is determined based on the results of independent actuarial calculations. Refer to Note 10 of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements for details of the calculation of the pension amounts. Other non-operating income also includes the patronage distribution associated with the Company's term loans. The Company recorded \$3.3 million and \$4.2 million in fiscal years 2026 and 2025, respectively. The patronage distribution varies each year and there is no guarantee that an amount will be received by the Company; for further details refer to Note 6 of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements. Lastly, the Company recorded a bargain purchase gain of \$6.7 million in fiscal year 2026 in connection with the acquisition further discussed in Note 16 of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

Income Taxes – As a result of the aforementioned factors, pre-tax earnings increased from \$54.5 million in fiscal year 2025 to \$149.1 million in fiscal year 2026. Income tax expense totaled \$34.4 million and \$13.3 million in fiscal years 2026 and 2025, respectively. The Company's effective tax rate was 23.1% and 24.3% in fiscal years 2026 and 2025, respectively. For additional details on the calculation of the effective tax rate, refer to Note 8 of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

Earnings per Share:

	Fiscal Year:	
	2026	2025
Basic earnings per common share	\$ 16.75	\$ 5.95
Diluted earnings per common share	\$ 16.59	\$ 5.90

For details of the calculation of these amounts, refer to Note 3 of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

Liquidity and Capital Resources:

Material Cash Requirements – The Company's primary liquidity requirements include debt service, capital expenditures and working capital needs. The Company may also seek strategic acquisitions to leverage current capabilities and further build upon its existing business. Liquidity requirements are funded primarily through cash generated from operations and external sources of financing, including the revolving credit facility. The Company may also utilize its receivables purchase program to manage short-term liquidity and provide working capital flexibility, as needed.

During the preceding fiscal years, working capital needs trended higher than previously experienced by the Company in part because of larger annual pack sizes needed to replenish the Company's post-pandemic inventory levels to meet customer demand, and because of supply chain challenges and inflationary pressure in the steel industry which impacted can manufacturing operations. To successfully navigate the uncertainty driven by inflation and import tariffs, and a desire to diversify its steel supply, the Company employed a strategic approach during those fiscal years and increased steel coil purchases to better position itself for subsequent years. The higher cost of steel coil raw materials translated into an elevated container cost and ultimately resulted in an increased cost per unit for the associated finished good product. Working capital was likewise unfavorably impacted during the preceding fiscal years as the Company experienced material cost increases implemented by suppliers affecting various other production inputs aside from steel. These economic conditions contributed to higher cash outflows and an increased cost per unit for the associated finished good product.

During fiscal year 2025, the Company experienced an easing of working capital needs. However, adverse weather conditions during the planting and harvesting seasons had a notable impact, especially in the upper Midwest where the Company has its primary growing region. Challenging growing conditions and reduced crop yields resulted in a seasonal pack smaller than originally planned. This in turn resulted in a higher-cost seasonal pack on a per unit basis for fiscal year 2025; although, the overall cash requirements showed improvement as compared to the preceding fiscal years.

The Company's current fiscal year 2026 seasonal pack benefited from improved crop yields and less challenging growing conditions in certain regions, which contributed to an overall larger pack size as compared to the prior year. The Company's plant locations ran more steadily during the harvesting and production process without as many weather-related interruptions experienced in fiscal year 2025. These factors resulted in an overall lower-cost seasonal pack on a per unit basis for the current fiscal year.

Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations

A strong cash position leading into fiscal year 2026, coupled with continued positive cashflows provided by operating activities, allowed the Company to minimize use of its revolving credit facility during the year. Additionally, the Company utilized cash on hand to fund the acquisition discussed in Note 16 of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements and the paydown of Term Loan A-1 upon maturity during fiscal year 2026. The Company believes that its operations along with existing liquidity sources will satisfy its cash requirements for at least the next twelve months. The Company has borrowed funds and continues to believe that it has the ability to do so at reasonable interest rates; however additional borrowings would result in increased interest expense. The Company does not have any off-balance sheet financing arrangements.

Summary of Cash Flows – The following table presents a summary of the Company's cash flows from operating, investing, and financing activities (in thousands):

	Fiscal Year:	
	2026	2025
Cash provided by operating activities	\$ 224,506	\$ 335,475
Cash used in investing activities	(106,412)	(34,814)
Cash used in financing activities	(118,565)	(262,124)
Net (decrease) increase in cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash	(471)	38,537
Cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash, beginning of period	50,390	11,853
Cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash, end of period	\$ 49,919	\$ 50,390

Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities – For fiscal year 2026, cash provided by operating activities was \$224.5 million, which consisted of \$84.2 million from changes in operating assets and liabilities, coupled with net earnings of \$114.7 million and non-cash charges of \$25.6 million. The non-cash charges were largely driven by \$44.0 million of depreciation and amortization, a \$8.1 million impact of deferred taxes and \$3.9 million of lease expense, partially offset by a \$6.7 million gain on bargain purchase and \$22.3 million LIFO credit. Although the fiscal year 2026 seasonal pack was larger than the prior fiscal year, continued strong sales momentum resulted in a moderate decrease in inventory levels. These factors drove the change in operating assets and liabilities during the current fiscal year. Refer to the material cash requirements section above for additional discussion.

For fiscal year 2025, cash provided by operating activities was \$335.5 million, which consisted of \$208.1 million from changes in operating assets and liabilities, coupled with net earnings of \$41.2 million and non-cash charges of \$86.2 million. The non-cash charges were largely driven by \$44.8 million of depreciation and amortization, \$5.0 million of lease expense, and a \$34.5 million LIFO charge. The change in operating assets and liabilities was driven by a lower utilization of cash for inventories resulting from the higher inventory levels carried into fiscal year 2025, along with a reduced 2025 seasonal pack resulting from adverse weather conditions. Refer to the material cash requirements section above for additional discussion.

The cash requirements of the business fluctuate significantly throughout the year to coincide with the seasonal growing cycles of vegetables. The majority of the inventories are produced during the packing months, from June through November, and are then sold over the following twelve months. Cash flow from operating activities is one of the Company's main sources of liquidity, excluding usual seasonal working capital swings.

Net Cash Used in Investing Activities – Net cash used in investing activities was \$106.4 million for fiscal year 2026. The Company utilized \$63.2 million for the acquisition discussed in Note 16 of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements. In addition, the Company used cash of \$44.3 million for capital expenditures, partially offset by proceeds from the sale of assets totaling \$1.1 million.

Net cash used in investing activities was \$34.8 million for fiscal year 2025 and consisted of cash used for capital expenditures of \$37.2 million and \$2.7 million paid as deposits to vendors for the installation of a new can manufacturing line. Partially offsetting those amounts, the Company received proceeds from the sale of assets totaling \$5.1 million.

Net Cash Used in Financing Activities – Net cash used in financing activities was \$118.6 million for fiscal year 2026, driven mostly by payments of \$98.6 million on its term loans and finance obligation. This included payment of \$81.0 million for the Term Loan A-1 upon maturity during the fiscal year. The Company also used cash of \$16.1 million to purchase treasury stock and made payments of \$3.8 million on finance leases. The Company utilized its revolving credit facility, although borrowings and repayments both equated to \$101.5 million during fiscal year 2026, thereby resulting in no change to the ending balance as compared to the beginning of the fiscal year.

Net cash used in financing activities was \$262.1 million for fiscal year 2025, driven primarily by a net paydown on the Company's revolving credit facility of \$236.2 million. The Company paid \$1.6 million of costs in connection with the refinancing of its revolving credit facility. The Company also made payments totaling \$20.3 million on its term loans and finance obligation during fiscal year 2025. Additionally, the Company used cash of \$11.6 million to purchase treasury stock and made payments of \$4.8 million on finance leases. Partially offsetting the outflows was a \$12.4 million increase in note payable borrowings associated with the Company's new can manufacturing line which was converted to a finance obligation during the fiscal year.

Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations

Debt – The Company’s primary cash requirements are to make payments on the Company’s debt, finance seasonal working capital needs and to fund capital expenditures. Internally generated funds and amounts available under the revolving credit facility are the Company’s primary sources of liquidity, although the Company believes it has the ability to raise additional capital, if it desires.

Note Payable and Finance Obligation – During fiscal year 2024, the Company entered into an unsecured note payable with an individual lender for an interim financing arrangement associated with deposits paid to vendors for the installation of a new can manufacturing line located at one of the Company’s plant facilities. The note payable had a variable interest rate based upon the Secured Overnight Financing Rate (“SOFR”) plus 1.80% with interest payable monthly.

During fiscal year 2025, subsequent to the final installation of the can manufacturing line in September 2024, the Company took title and recorded an addition to property, plant and equipment of \$21.3 million and a corresponding reduction of the vendor deposits which were recorded within other assets on the Consolidated Balance Sheet. After taking title to the equipment, the Company and the lender entered into a financing agreement for the can manufacturing line which commenced in September 2024 and is recorded as a finance obligation on the accompanying Consolidated Balance Sheets. In connection with this transaction, the note payable was cancelled. The finance obligation has a maturity date of September 14, 2031 and a monthly payment of \$0.3 million which is comprised of principal and interest at a fixed rate of 5.56%.

Future minimum payments under the finance obligation are as follows (in thousands):

Fiscal years ending March 31:		
2027	\$	3,684
2028		3,684
2029		3,684
2030		3,684
2031		3,684
Thereafter		1,840
Total minimum payment required		20,260
Less interest		2,839
Total finance obligation		17,421
Amount due within one year		2,785
Finance obligation, less current portion	\$	14,636

Revolving Credit Facility – On December 23, 2024, the Company entered into a Loan and Security Agreement (the “Agreement”), with Wells Fargo Bank, National Association as agent for the various lenders of a senior revolving credit facility of up to \$450.0 million that is seasonally adjusted to a maximum of \$400.0 million during the months of April through July (the “Revolver”).

The Agreement refinanced and replaced in its entirety the Fourth Amended and Restated Loan and Security Agreement dated as of March 24, 2021, as amended from time to time, with Bank of America, N.A. as agent, issuing bank, and syndication agent, and BofA Securities, Inc. as lead arranger (the “2021 Agreement”). The Agreement maintains many of the key characteristics of the 2021 Agreement including the variable interest rate based on SOFR plus an applicable margin, type of collateral, borrowing base requirements and financial covenant calculation, if applicable.

The Revolver is secured by substantially all of the Company’s accounts receivable and inventories and contains borrowing base requirements as well as a financial covenant, if certain circumstances apply. The Company utilizes its Revolver for general corporate purposes, including seasonal working capital needs, to pay debt principal and interest obligations, and to fund capital expenditures and acquisitions. Seasonal working capital needs are affected by the growing cycles of the vegetables the Company packages. The majority of vegetable inventories are produced during the months of June through November and are then sold over the following twelve months. Payment terms for vegetable produce are generally three months but may vary and range from approximately one to seven months. Therefore, the Company’s need to draw on the Revolver may fluctuate significantly throughout the year.

The interest rate benchmark for borrowings under the Revolver is based upon SOFR plus an applicable margin, as defined in the Agreement. In order to maintain availability of funds under the revolving credit facility, the Company pays a commitment fee on the unused portion of the Revolver. As of March 31, 2026, the unused portion of the Revolver was \$448.6 million. The Revolver has a five-year term and matures on December 24, 2029. Accordingly, the Revolver balance is included in Long-Term Debt on the accompanying Consolidated Balance Sheets.

Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations

In connection with the Revolver refinance, certain lenders exited the syndicate and were replaced by new syndicate members. The portion of the transaction in which certain lenders exited was accounted for as an extinguishment resulting in the write-off of an immaterial amount of unamortized deferred costs. The portion of the transaction comprised of lenders that remained in the syndicate was accounted for as a modification, resulting in the Company continuing to defer the remaining unamortized costs over the term of the Revolver. Additionally, the Company incurred \$1.6 million of new debt issuance costs which will be deferred over the term of the Revolver and amortized on a straight-line basis. On the closing date, a repayment of \$70.0 million was made to satisfy the outstanding revolving credit facility obligations immediately prior to the refinance transaction, and a corresponding Revolver borrowing of the same amount was drawn to fund the payment. The Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows reflects the payment of debt issuance costs and the gross repayment and borrowing amounts for the Revolver within financing activities for fiscal year 2025.

The following table summarizes certain quantitative data for Revolver borrowings during fiscal year 2026 and fiscal year 2025 (in thousands, except for percentages):

	As of:			
	March 31, 2026		March 31, 2025	
Outstanding borrowings	\$	1,000	\$	1,000
Interest rate		4.92%		5.83%
	Fiscal Year:			
	2026		2025	
Maximum amount of borrowings drawn during the period	\$	26,086	\$	233,063
Average outstanding borrowings	\$	2,237	\$	124,606
Weighted average interest rate		5.46%		6.86%

Term Loans – On January 20, 2023, the Company entered into a Second Amended and Restated Loan and Guaranty Agreement with Farm Credit East, ACA (the “Term Loan Agreement”) which governs two term loans, as summarized below:

Term Loan A-1: The Term Loan Agreement provides for the continuation of a \$100.0 million unsecured term loan with a maturity date of June 1, 2025 and fixed interest rate of 3.3012%. Quarterly principal payments are \$1.0 million on Term Loan A-1. Upon maturity during fiscal year 2026, the Company paid the Term Loan A-1 in full using available cash on hand of \$81.0 million.

Term Loan A-2: The Term Loan Agreement adds an additional term loan in the amount of \$175.0 million that will mature on January 20, 2028, and is secured by a portion of the Company’s property, plant and equipment. Term Loan A-2 bears interest at a variable interest rate based upon SOFR plus an additional margin determined by the Company’s leverage ratio. Quarterly payments of principal outstanding on Term Loan A-2 in the amount of \$1.5 million commenced on March 1, 2023. The Company expects to maintain or have access to sufficient liquidity to retire or refinance long-term debt at maturity or otherwise, from operating cash flows, access to the capital markets, and its Revolver. The Company periodically evaluates opportunities to refinance its debt; however, any refinancing is subject to market conditions and other factors, including financing options that may be available to the Company from time to time, and there can be no assurance that the Company will be able to successfully refinance any debt on commercially acceptable terms, if at all.

On May 23, 2023, the Term Loan Agreement was amended by the Second Amended and Restated Loan and Guaranty Agreement Amendment which amended, restated and replaced in its entirety Term Loan A-2 (the “Amendment”). The Amendment provides a single advance term facility in the principal amount of \$125.0 million to be combined with the outstanding principal balance of \$173.5 million on Term Loan A-2 into one single \$298.5 million term loan (“Amended Term Loan A-2”). Amended Loan Term A-2 is secured by a portion of the Company’s property, plant and equipment and bears interest at a variable interest rate based upon SOFR plus an additional margin determined by the Company’s leverage ratio. Quarterly payments of principal outstanding on Amended Term Loan A-2 in the amount of \$3.75 million commenced on June 1, 2023. The Amendment continues all aspects of Term Loan A-1 as defined in the Term Loan Agreement. As of March 31, 2026, the interest rate on Amended Term Loan A-2 was 5.42%.

The Amendment for Term Loan A-1 and Term Loan A-2 (collectively, the “Term Loans”) contains restrictive covenants usual and customary for loans of its type, in addition to financial covenants including minimum EBITDA and minimum tangible net worth which apply to both Terms Loans described above. In connection with the Amended Term Loan A-2, the Company incurred \$1.1 million of financing costs which are deferred and amortized over the life of the term loan.

Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations

Debt repayment requirements in each of the five subsequent fiscal years are presented below (in thousands):

Fiscal years ending March 31:	
2027	\$ 15,000
2028	238,500
2029	-
2030	1,000
2031	-
Total	<u>\$ 254,500</u>

The Company believes that its cash flows from operations, availability under its Revolver, and cash and cash equivalents on hand will provide adequate funds for the Company's working capital needs, planned capital expenditures, operating and administrative expenses, and debt service obligations for at least the next twelve months and the foreseeable future.

Restrictive Covenants – The Company's debt agreements, including the Revolver and Term Loans, contain customary affirmative and negative covenants that restrict, with specified exceptions, the Company's ability to incur additional indebtedness, incur liens, pay dividends on the Company's capital stock, make other restricted payments, including investments, transfer all or substantially all of the Company's assets, enter into consolidations or mergers, and enter into transactions with affiliates. The Company's debt agreements also require the Company to meet certain financial covenants including a minimum EBITDA and minimum tangible net worth. The Revolver contains borrowing base requirements related to accounts receivable and inventories and also requires the Company to meet a financial covenant related to a minimum fixed charge coverage ratio if (a) an event of default under the Agreement has occurred or (b) availability on the Revolver is less than the greater of (i) 10% of the commitments then in effect and (ii) \$30.0 million. The most restrictive financial covenant in the debt agreements is the minimum EBITDA within the Term Loans which for fiscal year 2026 was greater than \$75.0 million in EBITDA. The Company computes its financial covenants as if the Company were on the first-in, first out ("FIFO") method of inventory accounting. The Company has met all such financial covenants as of March 31, 2026.

The Company's debt agreements limit the payment of dividends and other distributions, subject to availability under the Revolver. There is an annual total distribution limitation of \$50,000, less aggregate annual dividend payments totaling \$23,181 that the Company presently pays on two outstanding classes of preferred stock. Refer to Note 11 of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements for additional information on the Company's preferred stock.

Standby Letters of Credit – The Company has standby letters of credit for certain insurance-related requirements. The Company's standby letters of credit are automatically renewed annually, unless the issuer gives cancellation notice in advance. On March 31, 2026, the Company had \$0.4 million in outstanding standby letters of credit. These standby letters of credit are supported by the Company's Revolver and reduce borrowings available under the Revolver.

Obligations and Commitments:

The Company is party to various contractual obligations involving commitments to make payments to third parties. These obligations impact the Company's short-term and long-term liquidity and capital resource needs. Certain contractual obligations are reflected on the Consolidated Balance Sheet as of March 31, 2026, while others are considered future obligations. Contractual obligations primarily consist of operating leases, purchase obligations and commitments, principal payments on long-term debt and related interest payments, and income taxes. All of these arrangements require cash payments over varying periods of time. Certain of these arrangements are cancelable on short notice and others require additional payments as part of any early termination. Refer to Notes 6 and 7 of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements for information related to the Company's debt and leases, respectively. Under the Company's receivables purchase program, the Company has collection and administrative responsibilities in its role as servicer of the transferred receivables, including an obligation to remit the amounts collected which are generally settled within normal customer payment terms. Refer to Note 9 of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements for information on the receivables purchase program.

Purchase obligations and commitments consist of open purchase orders to purchase raw materials, including raw produce, steel, ingredients and packaging materials, as well as commitments for products and services used in the normal course of business. The Company expects that the majority of these purchase obligations and commitments will be settled within one year.

The Company's contractual obligations related to income taxes are primarily related to unrecognized tax benefits. Refer to Note 8 of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements for information related to income taxes.

Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations

In the normal course of its business, the Company has posted a surety bond and a surety-backed letter of credit which serve as collateral for its workers’ compensation policy. The primary purpose of these instruments is to indemnify the beneficiary should the Company be unable to fulfill its obligations for claims asserted under the workers’ compensation policy. Both the surety bond and the surety-backed letter of credit are automatically renewed annually, unless the issuer gives cancellation notice in advance. As of March 31, 2026, the amount of the surety bond and the surety-backed letter of credit was \$4.3 million and \$13.8 million, respectively. The Company is not aware of any outstanding claims made against either of these instruments.

The Company has no off-balance sheet debt or other unrecorded obligations other than the commitments noted above.

Impact of Seasonality on Financial Position and Results of Operations:

The Company’s production cycle begins with planting in the spring followed by harvesting and packaging during the second and third fiscal quarters with sales spanning over the following twelve months. The last fiscal quarter ending March 31 is the optimal time for maintenance, repairs and equipment changes in the Company’s seasonal packaging plants. The supply of commodities, current pricing, and expected new crop quantity and quality affect the timing and amount of the Company’s sales and earnings. When the seasonal harvesting periods of the Company’s major vegetables are newly completed, inventories for these packaged vegetables are at their highest levels. For peas, the peak inventory time is mid-summer and for sweet corn and green beans, the Company’s highest volume vegetables, the peak inventory is in mid-autumn. The seasonal nature of the Company’s production cycle results in inventory and accounts payable typically reaching their lowest point late in the fourth quarter prior to the new seasonal pack commencing. As the seasonal pack progresses, these components of working capital both increase until the pack is complete.

The Company’s fruit and vegetable sales exhibit seasonal increases in the third fiscal quarter due to increased retail demand during the holiday season. In addition, the Company sells canned and frozen vegetables to co-pack customers on a bill and hold basis during the pack cycle, which typically occurs in the second and third quarters. Given the seasonal nature of the Company’s sales, the accounts receivable balance typically reaches its highest point at the end of the second fiscal quarter.

The following table shows quarterly information for selected financial statement items during fiscal years 2026 and 2025 to illustrate the Company’s seasonal business (in thousands):

	First Quarter	Second Quarter	Third Quarter	Fourth Quarter
Fiscal Year 2026				
Net sales	\$ 297,458	\$ 460,022	\$ 508,348	\$ 393,847
Gross margin	41,811	61,867	83,460	44,076
Net earnings	14,885	29,739	44,768	25,282
Accounts receivable, net (at quarter end)	99,817	123,512	93,121	109,298
Inventories (at quarter end)	614,435	786,524	668,688	613,913
Accounts payable (at quarter end)	85,755	244,053	78,343	63,764
Revolver outstanding (at quarter end)	10,363	1,000	1,000	1,000
Fiscal Year 2025				
Net sales	\$ 304,727	\$ 425,465	\$ 502,856	\$ 345,839
Gross margin	42,691	42,871	49,110	15,529
Net earnings	12,661	13,303	14,659	601
Accounts receivable, net (at quarter end)	96,448	108,533	70,829	96,330
Inventories (at quarter end)	841,847	944,887	735,682	603,955
Accounts payable (at quarter end)	62,460	213,015	70,791	43,580
Revolver outstanding (at quarter end)	209,189	146,421	42,196	1,000

Critical Accounting Estimates:

In certain circumstances, the preparation of the Consolidated Financial Statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles in the United States (“GAAP”) requires management to use judgment to make certain estimates and assumptions. Critical accounting estimates are defined as those that involve a significant level of estimation uncertainty and have had, or are reasonably likely to have, a material impact on the financial condition or results of operations of the Company. These estimates affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosures of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the Consolidated Financial Statements and the reported amounts of net sales and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

Management believes the accounting estimates listed below are those that are most critical to the portrayal of the Company’s financial condition and results of operations, and that require management’s most difficult, subjective, or complex judgments in estimating the effect of inherent uncertainties. Refer to Note 1 of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements for a detailed discussion of significant accounting policies.

Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations

Trade Promotion Expenses – The Company records both direct and estimated reductions to sales for trade promotions at the time of sale of the respective product. For estimated reductions, the Company maintains an accrual for customer promotional programs, in-store display incentives, and other sales and marketing expenses. This accrual requires management judgment regarding the volume of promotional offers that will be redeemed by the customer and is based on a combination of historical data on performance of similar programs and specific customer program activity. The amounts are subject to fluctuation due to the level of sales and marketing programs, and timing of deductions. Accrued trade promotions were \$6.2 million and \$7.0 million as of March 31, 2026 and 2025, respectively, and are included in other accrued expenses on the Consolidated Balance Sheets.

Inventories – The Company uses the lower of cost, determined under the LIFO method, or market, to value substantially all of its inventories. In the high inflation environment that the Company has been experiencing, the Company believes that the LIFO method is preferable over the first-in, first-out (“FIFO”) method because it better matches the cost of current production to current revenue. An actual valuation of inventory under the LIFO method is made at the end of each fiscal year based on the inventory levels and costs at that time.

Pension Expense – The Company has a defined benefit plan (the “Plan”) which is subject to certain economic and demographic assumptions. The funded status of the Plan is dependent upon key assumptions, including the discount rate, mortality, and the rate of increase in compensation levels. Additionally, the Plan's funded status is dependent on other factors such as the actual return on plan assets. Certain assumptions reflect the Company's historical experience and management's best judgment regarding future expectations. Management reviews these assumptions at least annually and uses independent actuaries to assist in formulating assumptions and making estimates.

The discount rate used is determined in conjunction with the Company's actuary by reference to a current yield curve and by considering the timing and amount of projected future benefit payments. The expected return on plan assets is determined by evaluating the mix of investments that comprise the asset portfolio and external forecasts of future long-term investment returns, along with input from independent pension consultants. With respect to the mortality assumption, the Society of Actuaries' published mortality tables and projection scales are used in developing the estimates of mortality. Assumptions for increases in the rate of compensation are based on management estimates, which incorporate historical experience and overall compensation trends in the current business environment.

The Plan's funded status increased \$32.4 million during fiscal year 2026 reflecting the actual fair value of plan assets and the projected benefit obligation as of March 31, 2026. This funded status increase was primarily driven by a \$2.5 million reduction to the projected benefit obligation, as described in more detail below, and a \$29.9 million increase in the fair value of plan assets.

During fiscal year 2026, the actuarial gain in the Plan's projected benefit obligation was driven by an increase in discount rates, partially offset by the annual update in plan census data resulting in demographic losses and the reflection of an assumed salary increase rate for fiscal year 2027 in excess of the long-term rate. During fiscal year 2025, the actuarial gain in the Plan's projected benefit obligation was driven by an increase in discount rates and changes in demographic assumptions to better reflect future plan experience, partially offset by the reflection of an assumed salary increase rate for fiscal year 2026 in excess of the long-term rate. Additionally, the Company completed a lump-sum payout during fiscal year 2025 to certain terminated vested Plan participants which resulted in payments of \$10.2 million. Plan assets increased from \$293.1 million as of March 31, 2025 to \$323.1 million as of March 31, 2026 primarily due to favorable return on plan assets which outpaced payments of benefits.

The Plan was amended to freeze accruals to new hires and rehires effective January 1, 2020. Refer to Note 10 of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements for the full defined benefit plan disclosures.

Non-GAAP Financial Measures:

Adjusted net earnings, EBITDA, and FIFO EBITDA are non-GAAP financial measures and are provided for informational purposes only. The Company believes these non-GAAP financial measures provide investors with helpful information to evaluate financial performance, perform comparisons from period to period, and compare results against the Company's industry peers. A non-GAAP financial measure is defined as a numerical measure of the Company's financial performance that excludes or includes amounts so as to be different from the most directly comparable measure calculated and presented in accordance with GAAP in the Consolidated Balance Sheets and related Consolidated Statements of Net Earnings, Comprehensive Income, Stockholders' Equity and Cash Flows. The Company does not intend for this information to be considered in isolation or as a substitute for other measures prepared in accordance with GAAP.

Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations

Adjusted net earnings are calculated on a FIFO basis which excludes the impact from the application of LIFO. Set forth below is a reconciliation of reported net earnings before income taxes to adjusted net earnings (in thousands):

	Fiscal Year:	
	2026	2025
Earnings before income taxes, as reported	\$ 149,095	\$ 54,483
LIFO (credit) charge	(22,298)	34,474
Adjusted earnings before income taxes	126,797	88,957
Income taxes (1)	28,936	21,843
Adjusted net earnings	\$ 97,861	\$ 67,114

- (1) For fiscal years 2026 and 2025, income taxes on adjusted earnings before income taxes were calculated using the income tax provision amounts of \$34.4 million and \$13.3 million, respectively, and applying the statutory rates of 24.6% and 24.9%, respectively, for each of the respective periods to the pre-tax LIFO charge.

The Company believes EBITDA is often a useful measure of a Company's operating performance because EBITDA excludes charges for depreciation, amortization, non-cash lease expense, and interest expense as well as the Company's provision for income tax expense. EBITDA is frequently used as one of the bases for comparing businesses in the Company's industry. FIFO EBITDA also excludes non-cash charges related to the LIFO inventory valuation method. The Company's revolving credit facility and term loan agreements use FIFO EBITDA in the financial covenants thereunder.

Set forth below is a reconciliation of reported net earnings to EBITDA and FIFO EBITDA (in thousands):

	Fiscal Year:	
	2026	2025
Net earnings	\$ 114,674	\$ 41,224
Income taxes	34,421	13,259
Interest expense, net of interest income	18,144	33,245
Depreciation and amortization (1)	47,945	49,795
Interest amortization (2)	(600)	(565)
EBITDA	214,584	136,958
LIFO (credit) charge	(22,298)	34,474
FIFO EBITDA	\$ 192,286	\$ 171,432

- (1) Includes non-cash lease expense consistent with financial covenant calculations.
(2) Reconciling item needed to exclude debt issuance cost amortization from the amount shown for interest expense.

Recent Accounting Pronouncements:

The Company evaluates recent accounting pronouncements to determine the potential impact they may have on the consolidated financial statements. Refer to Note 1 of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements for additional information and discussion about recently adopted accounting pronouncements and recently issued accounting pronouncements not yet adopted.

Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations

QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK

Interest Rate Risk

Our exposure to market risk for changes in interest rates relates primarily to the amount of interest expense we expect to pay with respect to our Revolver and Amended Term Loan A-2 (collectively, "Variable Rate Debt"), which are tied to the variable market rate SOFR. The interest rate on the finance obligation is fixed and not subject to interest rate volatility. The Company uses its Variable Rate Debt for general corporate purposes, including seasonal working capital needs, to pay debt principal and interest obligations, and to fund capital expenditures and acquisitions. With \$263.7 million in average Variable Rate Debt during fiscal year 2026, a hypothetical 1% change in interest rates would have had a \$2.6 million impact on interest expense.

Commodity Risk

The materials that the Company uses, such as vegetables, fruits, steel, ingredients, and packaging materials, as well as the electricity and natural gas used in the Company's business are commodities that may experience price volatility caused by external factors including but not limited to, market fluctuations, availability, weather, currency fluctuations, global conflicts, and changes in governmental regulations and agricultural programs. These events may result in reduced supplies of these materials, higher supply costs, or interruptions in the Company's production schedules. If prices of these raw materials increase and the Company is not able to effectively pass such price increases along to its customers, operating income will decrease.

The principal effect of inflation in both commodity and consumer prices on the Company's operating results is to increase costs, both for products sold and selling, general and administrative expenses. Although the Company may attempt to offset these cost increases by increasing selling prices for its products, consumers may not have the buying power to cover these increased costs and may reduce their volume of purchases of those products. In that event, selling price increases may not be sufficient to completely offset the Company's cost increases.

The Company does not currently hedge or otherwise use derivative instruments to manage interest rate or commodity risks.

Consolidated Statements of Net Earnings

Seneca Foods Corporation

(In thousands, except per share amounts)

	Fiscal Year:		
	2026	2025	2024
Net sales	\$ 1,659,675	\$ 1,578,887	\$ 1,458,603
Costs and expenses:			
Cost of products sold	1,428,461	1,428,686	1,270,385
Selling, general, and administrative expense	83,097	75,459	81,209
Other operating income, net	(275)	(3,028)	(222)
Total costs and expenses	1,511,283	1,501,117	1,351,372
Operating income	148,392	77,770	107,231
Other income and expenses:			
Interest expense, net of interest income of \$1,746, \$967 and \$699, respectively	18,144	33,245	34,020
Other non-operating income	(18,847)	(9,958)	(9,788)
Earnings before income taxes	149,095	54,483	82,999
Income taxes	34,421	13,259	19,681
Net earnings	\$ 114,674	\$ 41,224	\$ 63,318
Earnings per share:			
Basic	\$ 16.75	\$ 5.95	\$ 8.64
Diluted	\$ 16.59	\$ 5.90	\$ 8.56
Weighted average common shares outstanding:			
Basic	6,837	6,912	7,318
Diluted	6,904	6,979	7,385

See accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income

Seneca Foods Corporation

(In thousands)

	Fiscal Year:		
	2026	2025	2024
Comprehensive income:			
Net earnings	\$ 114,674	\$ 41,224	\$ 63,318
Change in pension and postretirement benefits, net of tax expense (benefit) of \$7,050, \$5,772 and (\$1,628), respectively	21,209	17,544	(4,892)
Total	\$ 135,883	\$ 58,768	\$ 58,426

See accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

Consolidated Balance Sheets
Seneca Foods Corporation
(In thousands)

	As of:	
	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Assets		
Current assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 49,919	\$ 42,685
Restricted cash	-	7,705
Accounts receivable, net of allowance for credit losses of \$53 and \$71, respectively	109,298	96,330
Inventories	613,913	603,955
Refundable income taxes	2,696	672
Other current assets	3,301	4,307
Total current assets	<u>779,127</u>	<u>755,654</u>
Property, plant and equipment, net	331,280	324,768
Right-of-use assets operating, net	18,792	10,004
Right-of-use assets finance, net	6,843	13,224
Pension assets	108,142	75,733
Other assets	3,574	2,046
Total assets	<u>\$ 1,247,758</u>	<u>\$ 1,181,429</u>
Liabilities and Stockholders' Equity		
Current liabilities:		
Accounts payable	\$ 63,764	\$ 43,580
Deferred revenue	3,965	11,140
Accrued vacation	13,467	12,942
Accrued payroll	20,756	10,926
Income taxes payable	305	1,686
Other accrued expenses	26,411	28,592
Current portion of long-term debt, finance and lease obligations	25,259	105,692
Total current liabilities	<u>153,927</u>	<u>214,558</u>
Long-term debt	239,056	253,822
Operating lease obligations	14,343	6,924
Finance lease obligations	3,715	8,377
Finance obligation	14,636	17,421
Deferred income tax liability, net	49,660	32,282
Other liabilities	16,191	15,022
Total liabilities	<u>491,528</u>	<u>548,406</u>
Commitments and contingencies		
Stockholders' equity:		
Preferred stock	331	346
Common stock	3,052	3,051
Additional paid-in capital	105,142	102,376
Treasury stock, at cost	(226,074)	(210,669)
Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)	13,373	(7,836)
Retained earnings	860,406	745,755
Total stockholders' equity	<u>756,230</u>	<u>633,023</u>
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity	<u>\$ 1,247,758</u>	<u>\$ 1,181,429</u>

See accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows
Seneca Foods Corporation
(In thousands)

	Fiscal Year:		
	2026	2025	2024
Cash flows from operating activities:			
Net earnings	\$ 114,674	\$ 41,224	\$ 63,318
Adjustments to reconcile net earnings to net cash provided by operating activities:			
Depreciation and amortization	43,997	44,776	43,478
Non-cash lease expense	3,948	5,019	7,251
LIFO (credit) charge	(22,298)	34,474	22,342
Bargain purchase gain	(6,667)	-	-
Deferred income taxes	8,121	2,190	(5,533)
Gain on the sale of assets	(745)	(3,276)	(2,331)
Provision for restructuring and impairments	-	-	567
Stock-based compensation expense	247	175	246
Pension (benefit) cost	(4,138)	26	354
401(k) match stock contribution	3,191	2,795	2,453
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:			
Accounts receivable	(11,226)	(16,563)	17,334
Inventories	72,642	234,263	(224,136)
Other assets	918	(1,733)	91
Accounts payable	20,184	3,254	(29,213)
Accrued expenses and other	5,063	(9,515)	11,192
Income taxes	(3,405)	(1,634)	9,624
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	<u>224,506</u>	<u>335,475</u>	<u>(82,963)</u>
Cash flows from investing activities:			
Additions to property, plant and equipment	(44,323)	(37,225)	(36,637)
Business acquisition	(63,210)	-	-
Proceeds from the sale of assets	1,121	5,077	8,089
Increase in non-current deposits	-	(2,666)	(18,654)
Net cash used in investing activities	<u>(106,412)</u>	<u>(34,814)</u>	<u>(47,202)</u>
Cash flows from financing activities:			
Borrowings under revolving credit facility	101,540	461,455	783,650
Repayments under revolving credit facility	(101,540)	(697,680)	(727,023)
Borrowings under term loans and note payable	-	12,394	133,359
Payments on term loans and finance obligation	(98,635)	(20,264)	(19,215)
Payments on finance leases	(3,813)	(4,815)	(7,956)
Purchase of treasury stock	(16,094)	(11,591)	(33,030)
Payment of debt issuance costs	-	(1,600)	-
Preferred stock dividends	(23)	(23)	(23)
Net cash (used in) provided by financing activities	<u>(118,565)</u>	<u>(262,124)</u>	<u>129,762</u>
Net (decrease) increase in cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash	(471)	38,537	(403)
Cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash, beginning of year	50,390	11,853	12,256
Cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash, end of year	<u>\$ 49,919</u>	<u>\$ 50,390</u>	<u>\$ 11,853</u>
Supplemental disclosures of cash flow information:			
Cash paid for interest, net of capitalized interest	\$ 19,354	\$ 34,276	\$ 33,100
Cash paid for income taxes, net	\$ 30,262	\$ 12,657	\$ 15,105
Non-cash transactions:			
Right-of-use assets obtained in exchange for lease obligations	\$ 12,487	\$ 2,980	\$ 5,746
Right-of-use assets derecognized upon early lease termination	\$ 2,440	\$ 7,592	\$ 2,286
Contingent consideration associated with business acquisition	\$ 1,742	\$ -	\$ -
Assets acquired from exercise of finance lease purchase options, net of accumulated depreciation	\$ 829	\$ 2,965	\$ 6,681
Property, plant and equipment purchased on account	\$ 204	\$ 38	\$ 307
Exchange of note payable for finance obligation and non-current deposits for property, plant and equipment	\$ -	\$ 21,320	\$ -

See accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

Consolidated Statements of Stockholders' Equity

Seneca Foods Corporation

(In thousands, except share amounts)

	Preferred Stock	Common Stock	Additional Paid-In Capital	Treasury Stock	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)	Retained Earnings	Total
Balance March 31, 2023	\$ 351	\$ 3,049	\$ 99,152	\$ (168,573)	\$ (20,488)	\$ 641,259	\$ 554,750
Net earnings	-	-	-	-	-	63,318	63,318
Cash dividends paid on preferred stock	-	-	-	-	-	(23)	(23)
Equity incentive program	-	1	245	-	-	-	246
Stock issued for profit sharing plan	-	-	71	-	-	-	71
Contribution of 401(k) match	-	-	957	1,496	-	-	2,453
Purchase of treasury stock	-	-	-	(33,030)	-	-	(33,030)
Change in pension and postretirement benefits adjustment (net of tax \$1,628)	-	-	-	-	(4,892)	-	(4,892)
Balance March 31, 2024	351	3,050	100,425	(200,107)	(25,380)	704,554	582,893
Net earnings	-	-	-	-	-	41,224	41,224
Cash dividends paid on preferred stock	-	-	-	-	-	(23)	(23)
Equity incentive program	-	1	174	-	-	-	175
Stock issued for profit sharing plan	-	-	6	-	-	-	6
Contribution of 401(k) match	-	-	1,766	1,029	-	-	2,795
Purchase of treasury stock	-	-	-	(11,591)	-	-	(11,591)
Preferred stock conversion	(5)	-	5	-	-	-	-
Change in pension and postretirement benefits adjustment (net of tax \$5,772)	-	-	-	-	17,544	-	17,544
Balance March 31, 2025	346	3,051	102,376	(210,669)	(7,836)	745,755	633,023
Net earnings	-	-	-	-	-	114,674	114,674
Cash dividends paid on preferred stock	-	-	-	-	-	(23)	(23)
Equity incentive program	-	1	246	-	-	-	247
Stock issued for profit sharing plan	-	-	3	-	-	-	3
Contribution of 401(k) match	-	-	2,502	689	-	-	3,191
Purchase of treasury stock	-	-	-	(16,094)	-	-	(16,094)
Preferred stock conversion	(15)	-	15	-	-	-	-
Change in pension and postretirement benefits adjustment (net of tax \$7,050)	-	-	-	-	21,209	-	21,209
Balance March 31, 2026	\$ 331	\$ 3,052	\$ 105,142	\$ (226,074)	\$ 13,373	\$ 860,406	\$ 756,230

	Preferred Stock			Common Stock	
	6% Voting Cumulative Callable Par \$0.25	10% Voting Cumulative Convertible Par \$0.025	Participating Convertible Par \$0.025	Class A Common Par \$0.25	Class B Common Par \$0.25
Shares authorized and designated:					
March 31, 2026	200,000	1,400,000	6,602	20,000,000	10,000,000
Shares outstanding:					
March 31, 2024	200,000	807,240	8,292	5,400,429	1,659,411
March 31, 2025	200,000	807,240	7,891	5,342,172	1,562,163
March 31, 2026	200,000	807,240	6,602	5,222,138	1,557,926
Balance in Equity at March 31, 2026	\$ 50	\$ 202	\$ 79	\$ 2,593	\$ 459

See accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

Seneca Foods Corporation

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Nature of Operations — Seneca Foods Corporation (the “Company”) currently has 27 facilities in nine states in support of its main operations. The Company markets private label and branded packaged foods to retailers and institutional food distributors.

Principles of Consolidation — The Consolidated Financial Statements include the accounts of the Company and its wholly-owned subsidiaries. All intercompany accounts and transactions have been eliminated in consolidation.

Use of Estimates in the Preparation of Financial Statements — The preparation of financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States (“GAAP”) requires management to make estimates and assumptions. Such estimates and assumptions affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities as well as the disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the Consolidated Financial Statements, and the reported amounts of net sales and expenses during the reporting period. The Company evaluates its estimates and assumptions on an ongoing basis using historical experience and other factors that management believes to be reasonable under the circumstances, including the current economic environment. The Company adjusts such estimates and assumptions when facts and circumstances dictate. Actual results could differ materially from those estimates.

Cash, Cash Equivalents and Restricted Cash — The Company considers all highly liquid instruments purchased with an original maturity of three months or less to be cash and cash equivalents. Cash equivalents are primarily invested in commercial paper and highly rated money market funds. As of March 31, 2025, the Company’s workers’ compensation insurance policy required deposits to be held in trust as collateral for the Company’s deductible. Accordingly, the Company maintained the required deposit and recorded the amount as restricted cash on the Consolidated Balance Sheets as it was not available for use by the Company to fund operations. During fiscal year 2026, the restricted cash balance held as collateral was released and transferred to cash and cash equivalents. The collateral was replaced with a surety bond and a surety-backed letter of credit; refer to Note 14 for additional information. The Company does not have restricted cash as of March 31, 2026.

The following table (in thousands) reconciles cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash as reported on the Consolidated Balance Sheets to the total amounts shown in the Company’s Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows:

	As of:	
	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 49,919	\$ 42,685
Restricted cash	-	7,705
Total cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash	\$ 49,919	\$ 50,390

Fair Value of Financial Instruments — The carrying values of cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash, accounts receivable, refundable income taxes, accounts payable, income taxes payable, and accrued expenses approximate fair value because of the immediate or short-term maturity of these financial instruments. Refer to Note 12 for further discussion of the fair value of the Company’s cash equivalents, long-term debt and finance obligation.

The three-tier value hierarchy is utilized to prioritize the inputs used in measuring fair value. The hierarchy gives the highest priority to quoted prices in active markets (Level 1) and the lowest priority to unobserved inputs (Level 3). The three levels are defined as follows:

- Level 1 - Quoted prices for identical instruments in active markets.
- Level 2 - Quoted prices for similar instruments; quoted prices for identical or similar instruments in markets that are not active; and model-derived valuations in which all significant inputs or significant value-drivers are observable.
- Level 3 - Model-derived valuations in which one or more inputs or value-drivers are both significant to the fair value measurement and unobservable.

Accounts Receivable and Doubtful Accounts — Accounts receivable is stated at invoice value, which is net of any off-invoice promotions. In determining the Company’s reserve for credit losses, receivables are assigned an expected loss based on historical information adjusted for forward-looking economic factors. Management believes these provisions are adequate based upon the relevant information presently available.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

Seneca Foods Corporation

Inventories — Substantially all inventories are stated at the lower of cost or market with cost determined using the last-in, first-out (“LIFO”) method. An actual valuation of inventory under the LIFO method is made at the end of each fiscal year based on the inventory levels and costs at that time. In contrast, interim LIFO calculations are based on management’s estimates of expected year-end inventory levels, production pack yields, sales and the expected rate of inflation or deflation for the year.

Property, Plant and Equipment — Property, plant, and equipment are stated at cost. Interest incurred during the construction of major projects is capitalized. During fiscal year 2026, the Company capitalized \$0.5 million of interest and capitalized a nominal amount of interest in fiscal year 2025. For financial reporting, the Company provides for depreciation on the straight-line method at rates based upon the estimated useful lives of the various assets. The estimated useful lives are as follows:

	Years
Buildings and improvements	30
Land improvements	10 - 20
Machinery and equipment	5 - 15
Office equipment and furniture	3 - 5
Vehicles	3 - 5
Computer software	3 - 5

Long-Lived Assets and Indefinite-Lived Intangible Asset — The Company evaluates its long-lived assets and indefinite-lived trade name for recoverability whenever events or circumstances indicate that the carrying value of such assets may not be fully recoverable. Recoverability is measured by a comparison of the carrying value of an asset to estimated undiscounted future cash flows expected to be generated by the asset. Impairment losses are then evaluated if the estimated future undiscounted cash flows are less than carrying value. A loss is recognized when the carrying value of an asset exceeds its fair value. The Company did not record an impairment loss on long-lived assets or indefinite-lived trade name during fiscal years 2026, 2025 and 2024.

Deferred Financing Costs — Deferred financing costs incurred in obtaining debt are amortized on a straight-line basis over the term of the debt, which is not materially different than using the effective interest rate method. Amortization of deferred financing costs is recorded as part of interest expense on the Consolidated Statements of Net Earnings. As of March 31, 2026 there were \$1.3 million of unamortized financing costs included in other assets related to the Company’s revolving credit facility and \$0.4 million of unamortized financing costs related to its term loans that are included as a contra to long-term debt on the Consolidated Balance Sheets.

Revenue Recognition — Revenue recognition is completed for most customers at a point in time basis when product control is transferred to the customer. In general, control transfers to the customer when the product is shipped or delivered to the customer based upon applicable shipping terms, as the customer can direct the use and obtain substantially all of the remaining benefits from the asset at this point in time. The Company does sell certain finished goods inventory for cash on a bill and hold basis. The terms of the bill and hold agreement(s) provide that title to the specified inventory is transferred to the customer(s) prior to shipment and the Company has the right to payment (prior to physical delivery) which results in recorded revenue as determined under the revenue recognition standard. Refer to Note 2, Revenue Recognition, for further discussion of the policy.

Trade Promotions — Trade promotions are an important component of the sales and marketing of the Company’s products and are critical to the support of the business. Trade promotions represent a form of variable consideration, which is recorded as a reduction of sales, and include amounts paid to retailers for shelf space, to obtain favorable display positions and to offer temporary price reductions for the sale of our products to consumers. Accruals for trade promotions are recorded primarily at the time of sale to the retailer based on expected levels of performance. Settlement of these liabilities typically occurs in subsequent periods primarily through an authorized process for deductions taken by a retailer from amounts otherwise due to the Company. As a result, the ultimate cost of a trade promotion program is dependent on the relative success of the events and the actions and level of deductions taken by retailers. Final determination of the permissible deductions may take extended periods of time.

Concentration of Credit Risk — Financial instruments that potentially subject the Company to credit risk consist of trade receivables, interest-bearing investments, and cash and cash equivalents. Retailers, distributors, and co-pack customers comprise a significant portion of the trade receivables; collateral is generally not required. A relatively limited number of customers account for a large percentage of the Company’s total net sales. The top ten customers represented approximately 56% and 53% of net sales for fiscal years 2026 and 2025, respectively. The Company closely monitors the credit risk associated with its customers. The Company places substantially all of its interest-bearing investments with financial institutions and monitors credit exposure. Cash and short-term investments in certain accounts exceed the federal insured limit; however, the Company has not experienced any losses in such accounts.

Advertising Costs — Advertising costs are expensed as incurred and totaled \$3.7 million, \$3.5 million, and \$2.7 million for fiscal years 2026, 2025, and 2024, respectively.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

Seneca Foods Corporation

Income Taxes — The provision for income taxes includes federal and state income taxes currently payable and those deferred because of temporary differences between the GAAP basis and tax basis of assets and liabilities and tax credit carryforwards. The Company uses the flow-through method to account for its investment tax credits.

The Company evaluates the likelihood of realization of its net deferred income tax assets by assessing its valuation allowance and by adjusting the amount of such allowance, if necessary. The factors used to assess the likelihood of realization are the Company's forecast of future taxable income, the projected reversal of temporary differences and available tax planning strategies that could be implemented to realize the net deferred income tax assets.

Current rules on the accounting for uncertainty on income taxes prescribe a minimum recognition threshold for a tax position taken or expected to be taken in a tax return that is required to be met before being recognized in the financial statements. Those rules also provide guidance on derecognition, measurement, classification, interest and penalties, accounting in interim periods, disclosure and transition. The Company recognizes interest and penalties accrued on unrecognized tax benefits as well as interest received from favorable settlements within income tax expense.

Earnings per Common Share — The Company has two series of convertible preferred stock, which are deemed to be participating securities that are entitled to participate in any dividend on Class A common stock as if the preferred stock had been converted into common stock immediately prior to the record date for such dividend. Basic earnings per share for common stock is calculated using the "two-class" method by dividing the earnings attributable to common stockholders by the weighted average of common shares outstanding during the period. Restricted stock is included in the basic earnings per share calculation.

Diluted earnings per share is calculated by dividing earnings attributable to common stockholders by the sum of the weighted average common shares outstanding plus the dilutive effect of convertible preferred stock using the "if-converted" method, which treats the contingently-issuable shares of convertible preferred stock as common stock.

Recently Adopted Accounting Pronouncements — In December 2023, the Financial Accounting Standards Board ("FASB") issued Accounting Standards Update ("ASU") 2023-09, *Income Taxes (Topic 740): Improvements to Income Tax Disclosures* ("ASU 2023-09") related to income tax disclosures. The amendments in this update are intended to enhance the transparency and decision usefulness of income tax disclosures primarily through changes to the rate reconciliation and income taxes paid information. ASU 2023-09 is effective for annual periods beginning after December 15, 2024, though early adoption is permitted. The Company adopted this guidance for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2026, on a prospective basis by providing the additional disclosures as required. Refer to Note 8, Income Taxes, for additional information.

Recently Issued Accounting Pronouncements — In December 2025, the FASB issued ASU 2025-11, *Interim Reporting (Topic 270): Narrow-Scope Improvements* ("ASU 2025-11"), which is intended to update the guidance in Topic 270 by improving the navigability of the required interim disclosures, clarifying when that guidance is applicable, and adding a principle that requires entities to disclose events since the end of the last annual reporting period that have a material impact on the entity. ASU 2025-11 is effective for interim periods within annual periods beginning after December 15, 2027, with early adoption permitted. The Company plans to adopt this pronouncement for its fiscal year beginning April 1, 2028, and is in the process of analyzing the impact on its consolidated financial statements.

In July 2025, the FASB issued ASU 2025-05, *Financial Instruments – Credit Losses (Topic 326): Measurement of Credit Losses for Accounts Receivable and Contract Assets* ("ASU 2025-05"), which introduces a practical expedient for the application of the current expected credit loss ("CECL") model to current accounts receivable and contract assets. ASU 2025-05 is effective for annual periods beginning after December 15, 2025 and interim periods within those annual reporting periods, with early adoption permitted. The Company plans to adopt this pronouncement for its fiscal year beginning April 1, 2026, and is in the process of analyzing the impact on its consolidated financial statements.

In November 2024, the FASB issued ASU 2024-03, *Income Statement — Reporting Comprehensive Income — Expense Disaggregation Disclosures (Subtopic 220-40): Disaggregation of Income Statement Expenses* ("ASU 2024-03") which requires detailed disclosures in the notes to financial statements disaggregating specific expense categories and certain other disclosures to provide enhanced transparency into the nature and function of expenses. The FASB further clarified the effective date in January 2025 with the issuance of ASU 2025-01, *Income Statement — Reporting Comprehensive Income — Expense Disaggregation Disclosures (Subtopic 220-40): Clarifying the Effective Date* ("ASU 2025-01"). ASU 2024-03 is effective for annual periods beginning after December 15, 2026, and interim periods within annual reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2027, with early adoption permitted. The requirements should be applied on a prospective basis while retrospective application is permitted. The Company plans to adopt this pronouncement for its fiscal year beginning April 1, 2027, and is in the process of analyzing the impact on its Consolidated Financial Statements.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

Seneca Foods Corporation

All other newly issued accounting pronouncements not yet effective have been deemed either not applicable or were related to technical amendments or codification. In addition, the Company did not adopt any other new accounting pronouncements during fiscal year 2026.

2. Revenue Recognition

The Company applies the provisions of Accounting Standards Codification (“ASC”) 606-10, *Revenue from Contracts with Customers*, and recognizes revenue under the core principle to depict the transfer of products to customers in an amount reflecting the consideration the Company expects to receive. The Company conducts its business almost entirely in food packaging, which comprised approximately 98% of the Company's fiscal year 2026 net sales.

Nature of Products — The Company’s product offerings include the following:

- Canned and frozen vegetables which are sold under private label, and national and regional brands that the Company owns or licenses, as well as under contract packing agreements;
- Fruit products comprised of jarred and packaged products;
- Snack products comprised of packaged fruit chips;
- Other non-food operations which are ancillary to the Company’s main product offerings, such as the sale of cans and ends, seed, and outside revenue from the Company’s aircraft operations.

Disaggregation of Revenue — In the following table, revenue is disaggregated by product category groups (in thousands):

	Fiscal Year:		
	2026	2025	2024
Canned vegetables	\$ 1,366,632	\$ 1,314,315	\$ 1,204,823
Frozen vegetables	151,183	124,714	120,795
Fruit products	93,456	92,378	87,435
Snack products	15,020	14,995	13,400
Other	33,384	32,485	32,150
Total	<u>\$ 1,659,675</u>	<u>\$ 1,578,887</u>	<u>\$ 1,458,603</u>

When Performance Obligations Are Satisfied — A performance obligation is a promise in a contract to transfer a distinct good or service to the customer and is the unit of account for revenue recognition. A contract’s transaction price is allocated to each distinct performance obligation and recognized as revenue when, or as, the performance obligation is satisfied. The Company’s primary performance obligation is the production of food products and secondarily case and labeling services and storage services for certain bill and hold sales.

Substantially all revenue recognition is completed at a point in time basis when product control is transferred to the customer. In general, control transfers to the customer when the product is shipped or delivered to the customer based upon applicable shipping terms, as the customer can direct the use and obtain substantially all of the remaining benefits from the asset at this point in time.

Customer contracts generally do not include more than one performance obligation. When a contract does contain more than one performance obligation, we allocate the contract’s transaction price to each performance obligation based on its relative standalone selling price. The standalone selling price for each distinct good is generally determined by directly observable data. The performance obligations in our contracts are generally satisfied within one year.

Significant Payment Terms — Our customer contracts identify the product, quantity, price, payment and final delivery terms. Payment terms usually include early pay discounts. We grant payment terms consistent with industry standards. Although some payment terms may be more extended, no terms beyond one year are granted at contract inception. As a result, we apply the available practical expedient and do not adjust the promised amount of consideration for the effects of a significant financing component because the period between our transfer of a promised good or service to a customer and the customer’s payment for that good or service will be generally 30 days or less.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

Seneca Foods Corporation

Shipping — All shipping and handling costs associated with outbound freight are accounted for as fulfillment costs and are included in the cost of products sold; this includes shipping and handling costs after control over a product has transferred to a customer.

Variable Consideration — In addition to fixed contract consideration, certain contracts include some form of variable consideration. Trade promotions are an important component of the sales and marketing of the Company's products and are critical to the support of the business. Trade promotion costs, which are recorded as a reduction of gross sales, include amounts paid to retailers for shelf space, to obtain favorable display positions and to offer temporary price reductions for the sale of our products to consumers. Settlement of these liabilities typically occurs in subsequent periods primarily through an authorized process for deductions taken by a retailer from amounts otherwise due to the Company. As a result, the ultimate cost of a trade promotion program is dependent on the relative success of the events and the actions and level of deductions taken by retailers. Final determination of the permissible deductions may take extended periods of time. Accruals for trade promotions are recorded primarily at the time of sale to the retailer based on expected levels of performance. The Company estimates variable consideration using the expected value method to determine the total consideration which the Company expects to be entitled. The Company updates its estimate of variable consideration each reporting period based on available information and the effect is recognized as an adjustment to sales. Accrued trade promotions were \$6.2 million and \$7.0 million as of March 31, 2026 and 2025, respectively, and are included in other accrued expenses on the Consolidated Balance Sheets.

Contract Balances — The contract asset balances were \$1.2 million and \$1.1 million as of March 31, 2026 and 2025, respectively, and are recorded as part of other current assets on the Consolidated Balance Sheets. The Company has contract liabilities in the form of deferred revenue representing payments received from certain of its co-pack customers in advance of completion of the Company's respective performance obligations. The balance is comprised of prepaid case and labeling and storage services which have been collected from bill and hold sales, as well as amounts invoiced in accordance with the terms of a co-pack agreement.

The deferred revenue activity during fiscal years 2026 and 2025 is shown in the following table (in thousands):

	Fiscal Year:	
	2026	2025
Beginning balance	\$ 11,140	\$ 8,185
Deferral of revenue	20,001	18,208
Recognition of unearned revenue	(20,063)	(15,253)
Settlement of liability (1)	(7,113)	-
Ending balance	\$ 3,965	\$ 11,140

(1) Represents settlement of a portion of the deferred revenue liability in connection with the transaction discussed in Note 16, Acquisition.

Contract Costs — We have identified certain incremental costs to obtain a contract, primarily sales commissions, that would require capitalization under the standard. The Company applies the available practical expedient to continue expensing these costs as incurred because the amortization period for the costs would have been one year or less. The Company does not incur significant fulfillment costs requiring capitalization.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

Seneca Foods Corporation

3. Earnings per Share

Earnings per share for fiscal years 2026, 2025 and 2024 are as follows (in thousands, except per share amounts):

	Fiscal Year:		
	2026	2025	2024
Basic			
Net earnings	\$ 114,674	\$ 41,224	\$ 63,318
Deduct preferred stock dividends	23	23	23
Undistributed net earnings	114,651	41,201	63,295
Earnings attributable to participating preferred shareholders	116	48	72
Earnings attributable to common shareholders	\$ 114,535	\$ 41,153	\$ 63,223
Weighted average common shares outstanding	6,837	6,912	7,318
Basic earnings per common share	\$ 16.75	\$ 5.95	\$ 8.64
Diluted			
Earnings attributable to common shareholders	\$ 114,535	\$ 41,153	\$ 63,223
Add dividends on convertible preferred stock	20	20	20
Earnings attributable to common stock on a diluted basis	\$ 114,555	\$ 41,173	\$ 63,243
Weighted average common shares outstanding - basic	6,837	6,912	7,318
Additional shares to be issued under full conversion of preferred stock	67	67	67
Total shares for diluted	6,904	6,979	7,385
Diluted earnings per common share	\$ 16.59	\$ 5.90	\$ 8.56

4. Inventories

The Company uses the LIFO method of valuing inventory as it believes this method allows for better matching of current production cost to current revenue. As of March 31, 2026 and 2025, first-in, first-out ("FIFO") based inventory costs exceeded LIFO based inventory costs, resulting in a LIFO reserve of \$337.0 million and \$359.3 million, respectively. In order to state inventories at LIFO, the Company recorded a LIFO credit which decreased cost of products sold by \$22.3 million for fiscal year 2026. The Company recorded a LIFO charge which increased cost of products sold by \$34.5 million for fiscal year 2025.

During fiscal year 2025, the Company experienced a reduction in inventory levels. This decrease resulted in a liquidation of certain LIFO inventory layers that were carried at lower costs prevailing in prior fiscal years as compared with current costs in fiscal year 2025. The effect of the LIFO liquidation for fiscal year 2025 decreased cost of products sold by \$14.5 million and increased net earnings by \$10.9 million, thereby impacting basic earnings per share by \$1.58 and diluted earnings per share by \$1.56. The LIFO liquidation is included within the LIFO charge of \$34.5 million recorded in fiscal year 2025. There was no LIFO liquidation in fiscal year 2026.

The inventories by category and the impact of using the LIFO method are shown in the following table (in thousands):

	As of:	
	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Finished products	\$ 596,965	\$ 619,598
Work in process	104,202	106,006
Raw materials and supplies	249,704	237,607
	950,871	963,211
Less: excess of FIFO cost over LIFO cost	(336,958)	(359,256)
Total inventories	\$ 613,913	\$ 603,955

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

Seneca Foods Corporation

5. Property, Plant and Equipment

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

	As of:	
	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Land and land improvements	\$ 54,195	\$ 52,339
Buildings and improvements	243,062	238,709
Machinery and equipment	523,448	502,223
Office equipment, furniture, vehicles and computer software	17,420	15,604
Construction in progress	24,330	16,177
Property, plant and equipment, cost	862,455	825,052
Less: accumulated depreciation	(531,175)	(500,284)
Property, plant and equipment, net	\$ 331,280	\$ 324,768

Depreciation expense totaled \$40.0 million, \$40.1 million, and \$36.8 million for fiscal years 2026, 2025, and 2024, respectively.

6. Debt

Note Payable and Finance Obligation — During fiscal year 2024, the Company entered into an unsecured note payable with an individual lender for an interim financing arrangement associated with deposits paid to vendors for the installation of a new can manufacturing line located at one of the Company's plant facilities. The note payable had a variable interest rate based upon the Secured Overnight Financing Rate ("SOFR") plus 1.80% with interest payable monthly.

During fiscal year 2025, subsequent to the final installation of the can manufacturing line in September 2024, the Company took title and recorded an addition to property, plant and equipment of \$21.3 million and a corresponding reduction of the vendor deposits which were recorded within other assets on the Consolidated Balance Sheet. After taking title to the equipment, the Company and the lender entered into a financing agreement for the can manufacturing line which commenced in September 2024 and is recorded as a finance obligation on the accompanying Consolidated Balance Sheets. In connection with this transaction, the note payable was cancelled. The finance obligation has a maturity date of September 14, 2031 and a monthly payment of \$0.3 million which is comprised of principal and interest at a fixed rate of 5.56%.

Future minimum payments under the finance obligation are as follows (in thousands):

Fiscal years ending March 31:	
2027	\$ 3,684
2028	3,684
2029	3,684
2030	3,684
2031	3,684
Thereafter	1,840
Total minimum payment required	20,260
Less interest	2,839
Total finance obligation	17,421
Amount due within one year	2,785
Finance obligation, less current portion	\$ 14,636

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

Seneca Foods Corporation

Long-term debt is comprised of the following (in thousands):

	As of:	
	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Revolving credit facility	\$ 1,000	\$ 1,000
Term loans		
Term Loan A-1		
Outstanding principal	-	81,000
Unamortized debt issuance costs	-	(5)
Term Loan A-1, net	-	80,995
Term Loan A-2		
Outstanding principal	253,500	268,500
Unamortized debt issuance costs	(444)	(673)
Term Loan A-2, net	253,056	267,827
Total long-term debt	254,056	349,822
Less current portion	15,000	96,000
Long-term debt, less current portion	\$ 239,056	\$ 253,822

Revolving Credit Facility — On December 23, 2024, the Company entered into a Loan and Security Agreement (the “Agreement”), with Wells Fargo Bank, National Association as agent for the various lenders of a senior revolving credit facility of up to \$450.0 million that is seasonally adjusted to a maximum of \$400.0 million during the months of April through July (the “Revolver”).

The Agreement refinanced and replaced in its entirety the Fourth Amended and Restated Loan and Security Agreement dated as of March 24, 2021, as amended from time to time, with Bank of America, N.A. as agent, issuing bank, and syndication agent, and BofA Securities, Inc. as lead arranger (the “2021 Agreement”). The Agreement maintains many of the key characteristics of the 2021 Agreement including the variable interest rate based on SOFR plus an applicable margin, type of collateral, borrowing base requirements and financial covenant calculation, if applicable.

The Revolver is secured by the majority of the Company’s accounts receivable and inventories and contains borrowing base requirements as well as a financial covenant, if certain circumstances apply. The Company utilizes its Revolver for general corporate purposes, including seasonal working capital needs, to pay debt principal and interest obligations, and to fund capital expenditures and acquisitions. Seasonal working capital needs are affected by the growing cycles of the vegetables the Company packages. The majority of vegetable inventories are produced during the months of June through November and are then sold over the following twelve months. Payment terms for vegetable produce are generally three months but may vary and range from approximately one to seven months. Therefore, the Company’s need to draw on the Revolver may fluctuate significantly throughout the year.

The interest rate benchmark for borrowings under the Revolver is based upon SOFR plus an applicable margin, as defined in the Agreement. In order to maintain availability of funds under the revolving credit facility, the Company pays a commitment fee on the unused portion of the Revolver. As of March 31, 2026, the unused portion of the Revolver was \$448.6 million. The Revolver has a five-year term and matures on December 24, 2029. Accordingly, the Revolver balance is included in Long-Term Debt on the accompanying Consolidated Balance Sheets.

In connection with the Revolver refinance, certain lenders exited the syndicate and were replaced by new syndicate members. The portion of the transaction in which certain lenders exited was accounted for as an extinguishment resulting in the write-off of an immaterial amount of unamortized deferred costs. The portion of the transaction comprised of lenders that remained in the syndicate was accounted for as a modification, resulting in the Company continuing to defer the remaining unamortized costs over the term of the Revolver. Additionally, the Company incurred \$1.6 million of new debt issuance costs which will be deferred over the term of the Revolver and amortized on a straight-line basis. On the closing date, a repayment of \$70.0 million was made to satisfy the outstanding revolving credit facility obligations immediately prior to the refinance transaction, and a corresponding Revolver borrowing of the same amount was drawn to fund the payment. The Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows reflects the payment of debt issuance costs and the gross repayment and borrowing amounts for the Revolver within financing activities for fiscal year 2025.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

Seneca Foods Corporation

The following table summarizes certain quantitative data for Revolver borrowings during fiscal year 2026 and fiscal year 2025 (in thousands, except for percentages):

	As of:	
	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Outstanding borrowings	\$ 1,000	\$ 1,000
Interest rate	4.92%	5.83%
	Fiscal Year:	
	2026	2025
Maximum amount of borrowings drawn during the period	\$ 26,086	\$ 233,063
Average outstanding borrowings	\$ 2,237	\$ 124,606
Weighted average interest rate	5.46%	6.86%

Term Loans — On January 20, 2023, the Company entered into a Second Amended and Restated Loan and Guaranty Agreement with Farm Credit East, ACA (the “Term Loan Agreement”) which governs two term loans, as summarized below:

Term Loan A-1: The Term Loan Agreement provides for the continuation of a \$100.00 million unsecured term loan with a maturity date of June 1, 2025 and fixed interest rate of 3.3012%. Quarterly principal payments are \$1.0 million on Term Loan A-1. Upon maturity during fiscal year 2026, the Company paid the Term Loan A-1 in full using available cash on hand of \$81.0 million.

Term Loan A-2: The Term Loan Agreement adds an additional term loan in the amount of \$175.0 million that will mature on January 20, 2028, and is secured by a portion of the Company’s property, plant and equipment. Term Loan A-2 bears interest at a variable interest rate based upon SOFR plus an additional margin determined by the Company’s leverage ratio. Quarterly payments of principal outstanding on Term Loan A-2 in the amount of \$1.5 million commenced on March 1, 2023. The Company expects to maintain or have access to sufficient liquidity to retire or refinance long-term debt at maturity or otherwise, from operating cash flows, access to the capital markets, and its Revolver. The Company continuously evaluates opportunities to refinance its debt; however, any refinancing is subject to market conditions and other factors, including financing options that may be available to the Company from time to time, and there can be no assurance that the Company will be able to successfully refinance any debt on commercially acceptable terms, if at all.

On May 23, 2023, the Term Loan Agreement was amended by the Second Amended and Restated Loan and Guaranty Agreement Amendment which amended, restated and replaced in its entirety Term Loan A-2 (the “Amendment”). The Amendment provides a single advance term facility in the principal amount of \$125.0 million to be combined with the outstanding principal balance of \$173.5 million on Term Loan A-2 into one single \$298.5 million term loan (“Amended Term Loan A-2”). Amended Loan Term A-2 is secured by a portion of the Company’s property, plant and equipment and bears interest at a variable interest rate based upon SOFR plus an additional margin determined by the Company’s leverage ratio. Quarterly payments of principal outstanding on Amended Term Loan A-2 in the amount of \$3.75 million commenced on June 1, 2023. The Amendment continues all aspects of Term Loan A-1 as defined in the Term Loan Agreement. As of March 31, 2026, the interest rate on Amended Term Loan A-2 was 5.42%.

The Amendment for Term Loan A-1 and Term Loan A-2 (collectively, the “Term Loans”) contains restrictive covenants usual and customary for loans of its type, in addition to financial covenants including minimum EBITDA and minimum tangible net worth which apply to both Terms Loans described above. In connection with the Amended Term Loan A-2, the Company incurred \$1.1 million of financing costs which are deferred and amortized over the life of the term loan.

The Term Loans permit the Company to participate in a patronage program. The program allows the Company to receive an annual patronage distribution from Farm Credit East, ACA, which is earned during a given calendar year period based on its eligible borrowings. The distribution is not guaranteed and if declared by Farm Credit East, ACA, the amount will be received by the Company during the fourth quarter of each fiscal year. The Company received \$3.3 million, \$4.2 million, and \$3.7 million of patronage distributions in fiscal years 2026, 2025 and 2024, respectively. The patronage distribution is included within other non-operating income in the Consolidated Statements of Net Earnings.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

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Debt repayment requirements in each of the five subsequent fiscal years are presented below (in thousands):

Fiscal years ending March 31:	
2027	\$ 15,000
2028	238,500
2029	-
2030	1,000
2031	-
Total	<u>\$ 254,500</u>

Covenants and Other Debt Matters — The Company's debt agreements, including the Revolver and Term Loans, contain customary affirmative and negative covenants that restrict, with specified exceptions, the Company's ability to incur additional indebtedness, incur liens, pay dividends on the Company's capital stock, make other restricted payments, including investments, transfer all or substantially all of the Company's assets, enter into consolidations or mergers, and enter into transactions with affiliates. The Company's debt agreements also require the Company to meet certain financial covenants including a minimum EBITDA and minimum tangible net worth. The Revolver contains borrowing base requirements related to accounts receivable and inventories and also requires the Company to meet a financial covenant related to a minimum fixed charge coverage ratio if (a) an event of default has occurred or (b) availability on the Revolver is less than the greater of (i) 10% of the commitments then in effect and (ii) \$30.0 million. The most restrictive financial covenant in the debt agreements is the minimum EBITDA within the Term Loans which for fiscal year 2026 was greater than \$75.0 million. The Company computes its financial covenants as if the Company were on the FIFO method of inventory accounting. The Company has met all such financial covenants as of March 31, 2026.

The Company's debt agreements limit the payment of dividends and other distributions, subject to availability under the Revolver. There is an annual total distribution limitation of \$50,000, less aggregate annual dividend payments totaling \$23,181 that the Company presently pays on two outstanding classes of preferred stock. The carrying value of assets pledged for secured debt, including the Revolver, Term Loan A-2, finance obligation, and lease obligations, is \$864.4 million as of March 31, 2026.

Standby Letters of Credit — The Company has standby letters of credit for certain insurance-related requirements. The Company's standby letters of credit are automatically renewed annually, unless the issuer gives cancellation notice in advance. On March 31, 2026, the Company had \$0.4 million in outstanding standby letters of credit. These standby letters of credit are supported by the Company's Revolver and reduce borrowings available under the Revolver.

7. Leases

The Company determines whether an arrangement is a lease at inception of the agreement. Presently, the Company leases land, certain building space, machinery and equipment under various operating and finance leases.

Right-of-use ("ROU") assets represent the Company's right to use the underlying assets for the lease term and lease obligations represent the net present value of the Company's obligation to make payments arising from these leases. ROU assets and lease obligations are recognized at commencement date based on the present value of lease payments over the lease term using the implicit lease interest rate or, when unknown, an incremental borrowing rate based on the information available at commencement date or April 1, 2019 for leases that commenced prior to that date. ROU assets and lease obligations for the Company's operating and finance leases are disclosed separately in the Company's Consolidated Balance Sheets.

Lease terms may include options to extend or terminate the lease, and the impact of these options are included in the calculation of the ROU asset and lease obligation only when the exercise of the option is at the Company's sole discretion and it is reasonably certain that the Company will exercise that option. The Company will not separate lease and non-lease components for its leases when it is impractical to separate the two. In addition, the Company has certain leases that have variable payments based solely on output or usage of the leased asset. These variable operating leases are excluded from the Company's Consolidated Balance Sheet presentation and are expensed as incurred. Leases with an initial term of 12 months or less, or short-term leases, are not recorded on the accompanying Consolidated Balance Sheets and are expensed as incurred.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

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The components of lease cost were as follows (in thousands):

	Fiscal Year:		
	2026	2025	2024
Lease cost:			
Amortization of right-of-use assets	\$ 3,326	\$ 4,048	\$ 6,134
Interest on lease obligations	370	547	767
Finance lease cost	3,696	4,595	6,901
Operating lease cost	4,504	5,603	8,222
Short-term lease cost	8,709	7,548	5,335
Total lease cost	\$ 16,909	\$ 17,746	\$ 20,458
Cash paid for amounts included in the measurement of lease obligations:			
Operating cash flows from finance leases	\$ 370	\$ 547	\$ 767
Operating cash flows from operating leases	4,544	5,904	8,849
Financing cash flows from finance leases	3,813	4,815	7,956
	\$ 8,727	\$ 11,266	\$ 17,572
Right-of-use assets obtained in exchange for new finance lease obligations	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 337
Right-of-use assets obtained in exchange for new operating lease obligations	\$ 12,487	\$ 2,980	\$ 5,409
Right-of-use assets derecognized upon early termination of finance leases	\$ 2,191	\$ 20	\$ 598
Right-of-use assets derecognized upon early termination of operating leases	\$ 249	\$ 7,572	\$ 1,688
Weighted-average lease term (years):			
Finance leases	2.7	3.8	4.4
Operating leases	5.2	4.2	4.3
Weighted-average discount rate (percentage):			
Finance leases	3.9%	4.1%	4.0%
Operating leases	5.5%	5.0%	4.7%

Undiscounted future lease payments under non-cancelable operating and finance leases, along with a reconciliation of undiscounted cash flows to operating and finance lease obligations, respectively, as of March 31, 2026 were as follows (in thousands):

Years ending March 31:	Operating	Finance
2027	\$ 5,822	\$ 2,711
2028	4,780	2,304
2029	2,906	1,152
2030	2,512	416
2031	2,189	2
Thereafter	3,971	-
Total minimum payment required	22,180	6,585
Less interest	2,893	340
Present value of minimum lease payments	19,287	6,245
Amount due within one year	4,944	2,530
Long-term lease obligations	\$ 14,343	\$ 3,715

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

Seneca Foods Corporation

8. Income Taxes

The Company files a consolidated federal and various state income tax returns. The provision for income taxes is as follows (in thousands):

	Fiscal Year:		
	2026	2025	2024
Current:			
Federal	\$ 22,075	\$ 9,236	\$ 20,850
State	4,225	1,833	4,364
Total	<u>26,300</u>	<u>11,069</u>	<u>25,214</u>
Deferred:			
Federal	\$ 5,712	\$ 1,257	\$ (5,010)
State	2,409	933	(523)
Total	<u>8,121</u>	<u>2,190</u>	<u>(5,533)</u>
Total income taxes	<u>\$ 34,421</u>	<u>\$ 13,259</u>	<u>\$ 19,681</u>

A reconciliation of the U.S. federal statutory rate to the effective rate for fiscal year 2026 is presented in accordance with ASU 2023-09 below (dollars in thousands):

	Fiscal Year:	
	2026	
U.S. federal statutory rate	\$ 31,310	21.0%
State income taxes (net of federal tax benefit) (1)	5,388	3.6%
Effect of cross border tax laws	(304)	-0.2%
Tax credits	(416)	-0.3%
Non-taxable or non-deductible items	(1,222)	-0.8%
Changes in unrecognized tax benefits	(438)	-0.3%
Other reconciling items	103	0.1%
Total	<u>\$ 34,421</u>	<u>23.1%</u>

(1) State and local taxes in California, Illinois, and Pennsylvania comprise the majority of this category.

A reconciliation of the U.S. federal statutory rate to the effective rate for fiscal years 2025 and 2024 is as follows (prior to the adoption of ASU 2023-09):

	Fiscal Year:	
	2025	2024
U.S. federal statutory rate	21.0%	21.0%
State income taxes (net of federal tax benefit)	3.9%	3.6%
Federal credits	-0.8%	-0.6%
State rate changes	0.0%	-0.2%
State credit expiration	0.9%	0.0%
State return to accrual	1.4%	0.5%
Change in valuation allowance	-2.1%	-0.2%
Other	0.0%	-0.4%
Effective income tax rate	<u>24.3%</u>	<u>23.7%</u>

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

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On July 4, 2025, the President of the United States signed into law the One Big Beautiful Bill Act (“OBBBA”). The OBBBA includes significant provisions, such as the permanent extension of certain expiring provisions of the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act, modifications to the international tax framework and the restoration of favorable tax treatment for certain business provisions. The legislation has multiple effective dates, with certain provisions effective in 2025 and others implemented through 2027. The corporate tax changes included in the OBBBA did not have a material impact on the Company’s effective income tax rate for fiscal year 2026, and it is not anticipated to have a material impact on the Company’s effective income tax rate in future periods. The OBBBA’s provisions for accelerated tax deductions reduced the Company’s cash income tax requirements for the current fiscal year.

Cash paid for income taxes, net of refunds, during fiscal year 2026, as presented in accordance with ASU 2023-09, is as follows (in thousands):

Federal	\$	25,197
Illinois		1,600
Other states		3,465
Income taxes paid, net of amounts refunded	\$	<u>30,262</u>

The following is a summary of the significant components of the Company's deferred income tax assets and liabilities (in thousands):

	As of:	
	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Deferred income tax assets:		
Future tax credits	\$ 2,348	\$ 3,719
Inventory valuation	6,988	7,294
Employee benefits	3,509	3,108
Insurance	560	878
State depreciation basis differences	2,896	3,152
Operating leases	228	128
Intangibles	-	2,994
Pension and post-retirement benefits	13	2,877
Interest	19	34
Business interest limitation	-	3,194
Deferred revenue	100	164
Net operating loss and other tax attribute carryovers	132	278
Other	326	467
Total assets	<u>17,119</u>	<u>28,287</u>
Valuation allowance - noncurrent	(2,328)	(3,719)
Total deferred income tax assets, net	<u>14,791</u>	<u>24,568</u>
Deferred income tax liabilities:		
Property basis and depreciation difference	29,853	27,537
Intangibles	379	-
Inventory reserve	6,558	5,200
Right-of-use assets	705	2,236
Pension	26,798	21,587
Other	158	290
Total liabilities	<u>64,451</u>	<u>56,850</u>
Deferred income tax liability, net	<u>\$ (49,660)</u>	<u>\$ (32,282)</u>

Net deferred income tax liabilities of \$49.7 million and \$32.3 million as of March 31, 2026 and 2025, respectively, are recognized as noncurrent liabilities in the Consolidated Balance Sheets.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

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The Company has state tax credit carryforwards amounting to \$0.7 million (New York), and \$1.6 million (Wisconsin), which are available to reduce future taxes payable in each respective state through 2035 (New York) and through 2041 (Wisconsin). The Company has performed the required assessment regarding the realization of deferred tax assets and as of March 31, 2026, the Company has recorded a valuation allowance amounting to \$2.3 million, which relates primarily to tax credit carryforwards which management has concluded it is more likely than not that they will not be realized in the ordinary course of operations.

Although realization is not assured, management has concluded that it is more likely than not that the deferred tax assets for which a valuation allowance was determined to be unnecessary will be realized in the ordinary course of operations. The amount of net deferred tax assets considered realizable, however, could be reduced if actual future income or income tax rates are lower than estimated or if there are differences in the timing or amount of future reversals of existing taxable or deductible temporary differences.

Current rules on the accounting for uncertainty on income taxes prescribe a minimum recognition threshold for a tax position taken or expected to be taken in a tax return that is required to be met before being recognized in the consolidated financial statements. Those rules also provide guidance on derecognition, measurement, classification, interest and penalties, accounting in interim periods, disclosure and transition. The Company classifies the liability for uncertain tax positions in other long-term liabilities on the Consolidated Balance Sheets which is reflective of their expected settlement date.

The Company recognizes interest and penalties accrued on unrecognized tax benefits as well as interest received from favorable settlements within income tax expense. During fiscal years 2026 and 2025, the accrued interest and penalties balance and change during the respective fiscal years was not significant associated with unrecognized tax benefits.

The change in the liability for uncertain tax positions for fiscal years 2026 and 2025 consists of the following (in thousands):

	As of:	
	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Beginning balance	\$ 912	\$ 830
Tax positions related to prior years:		
Additions	-	82
Lapses in statutes of limitations	(494)	-
Ending balance	\$ 418	\$ 912

The liability balances as of March 31, 2026 and 2025 do not include tax positions that are highly certain but for which there is uncertainty about the timing. Because of the impact of deferred tax accounting, other than interest and penalties, the disallowance of these positions would not impact the annual effective tax rate but would accelerate the payment of cash to the tax authority to an earlier period.

Although management believes that an adequate position has been made for uncertain tax positions, there is the possibility that the ultimate resolution could have an adverse effect on the net earnings of the Company. Conversely, if resolved favorably in the future, the related provisions would be reduced, thus having a positive impact on net earnings. During fiscal year 2026, there was \$0.5 million of lapses in the statute of limitations for existing uncertain tax positions.

The federal income tax returns for fiscal years after 2022 are subject to examination. The Company is currently involved in two state income tax audits covering fiscal year 2021 through fiscal year 2025. The Company is current on its federal and state tax returns.

9. Receivables Purchase Program

On August 12, 2025, the Company entered into a receivables purchase agreement (the "RPA") with Wells Fargo Bank, N.A. to sell certain accounts receivable at a discount in exchange for cash (the "Program"). The discount is based upon SOFR plus 1.00%. The RPA has an outstanding purchase limit of \$50.0 million and can be terminated by either party with 30 days' notice. The Company has no retained ownership interest in the transferred receivables; however, under the RPA, the Company does have collection and administrative responsibilities in its role as servicer of the receivables. The Program is used by the Company to manage liquidity and provide working capital flexibility in a cost-effective manner.

Receivables transferred under the Program result in the amounts being derecognized from the Company's Consolidated Balance Sheet. The proceeds received by the Company are included in cash flows from operating activities on the Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows. The discount incurred is recorded as part of other operating income, net on the Consolidated Statement of Net Earnings.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

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The Company sold \$5.6 million of receivables under the Program during fiscal year 2026. The Company received proceeds of \$5.6 million, which is net of a nominal discount. All amounts collected as of March 31, 2026 by Seneca in its role as servicer were remitted to Wells Fargo Bank, N.A. The outstanding balance of receivables derecognized from the Company's Consolidated Balance Sheet at March 31, 2026, but which the Company continues to service, related to the Program was \$4.0 million. The amount available under the Program was \$46.0 million as of March 31, 2026.

10. Retirement Plans

The Company has a noncontributory defined benefit pension plan (the "Plan") covering most employees who meet certain age-entry requirements and work a stated minimum number of hours per year. The Plan was amended to freeze accruals to new hires and rehires effective January 1, 2020. The Plan was adequately funded as of March 31, 2026 and 2025, respectively, and no contributions were required to meet legal funding requirements.

The following tables provide a reconciliation of the changes in the Plan's benefit obligation and fair value of plan assets over the two-year period ended March 31, 2026 and a statement of the funded status as of March 31, 2026 and 2025 (in thousands):

	Fiscal Year:	
	2026	2025
Change in benefit obligation		
Benefit obligation at beginning of year	\$ 217,388	\$ 236,507
Service cost (excluding expenses)	3,997	4,905
Interest cost	11,105	11,967
Actuarial gain	(6,645)	(14,616)
Benefit payments	(10,926)	(21,375)
Benefit obligation at end of year	<u>\$ 214,919</u>	<u>\$ 217,388</u>
Change in plan assets		
Fair value of plan assets at beginning of year	\$ 293,121	\$ 288,949
Actual return on plan assets	42,019	26,901
Benefit payments and expenses	(12,079)	(22,729)
Fair value of plan assets at end of year	<u>\$ 323,061</u>	<u>\$ 293,121</u>
Funded status	<u>\$ 108,142</u>	<u>\$ 75,733</u>

The Plan's funded status increased by \$32.4 million during fiscal year 2026 reflecting the actual fair value of plan assets and the projected benefit obligation as of March 31, 2026. This funded status increase was primarily driven by a \$2.5 million reduction to the projected benefit obligation, as described in more detail below, and a \$29.9 million increase in the fair value of plan assets. The Plan's accumulated benefit obligation was \$203.0 million as of March 31, 2026 and \$203.8 million as of March 31, 2025.

During fiscal year 2026, the actuarial gain in the Plan's projected benefit obligation was driven by an increase in discount rates, partially offset by the annual update in plan census data resulting in demographic losses and the reflection of an assumed salary increase rate for fiscal year 2027 in excess of the long-term rate. During fiscal year 2025, the actuarial gain in the Plan's projected benefit obligation was driven by an increase in discount rates and changes in demographic assumptions to better reflect future plan experience, partially offset by the reflection of an assumed salary increase rate for fiscal year 2026 in excess of the long-term rate. Plan assets increased from \$293.1 million as of March 31, 2025 to \$323.1 million as of March 31, 2026 primarily due to favorable return on plan assets which outpaced payments of benefits.

During fiscal year 2025, the Company completed a lump-sum payout ("Lump-Sum Payout") to certain terminated vested participants of the Plan. Under the Lump-Sum Payout, eligible participants were able to voluntarily elect an early payout of their pension benefits in the form of a lump-sum payment equal to the present value of the participant's pension benefits in satisfaction of all benefits payable to the participant under the Plan. The transaction did not trigger settlement accounting. In connection with the Lump-Sum Payout, payments of \$10.2 million were distributed from existing plan assets. Payments under the Lump-Sum Payout are reflected as benefit payments in the reconciliation of the change in the Plan's benefit obligation and fair value of plan assets for fiscal year 2025.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

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The following table provides the components of the Plan's accumulated other comprehensive income (loss), pre-tax (in thousands):

	Fiscal Year:		
	2026	2025	2024
Amounts Recognized in Accumulated Other Comprehensive Pre-Tax Income (Loss)			
Prior service cost	\$ -	\$ (1)	\$ (9)
Net gain (loss)	16,696	(11,574)	(34,883)
Accumulated other comprehensive pre-tax income (loss)	<u>\$ 16,696</u>	<u>\$ (11,575)</u>	<u>\$ (34,892)</u>

The following table provides the components of net periodic benefit (income) cost for the Plan for fiscal years 2026, 2025, and 2024 (in thousands):

	Fiscal Year:		
	2026	2025	2024
Service cost including administrative expenses	\$ 4,682	\$ 5,805	\$ 6,405
Interest cost	11,105	11,967	11,388
Expected return on plan assets	(19,926)	(18,504)	(17,725)
Amortization of net loss	-	750	220
Amortization of prior service cost	1	8	66
Net periodic benefit (income) cost	<u>\$ (4,138)</u>	<u>\$ 26</u>	<u>\$ 354</u>

The Company utilizes a full yield curve approach in the estimation of net periodic benefit (income) cost components by applying the specific spot rates along the yield curve used in determination of the benefit obligation to their underlying projected cash flows.

Prior service costs are amortized on a straight-line basis over the average remaining service period of active participants. Gains and losses in excess of 10% of the greater of the benefit obligation and the market-related value of assets are amortized over the average remaining service period of active participants.

The following table provides the components of other changes in plan assets and benefit obligation for fiscal years 2026, 2025, and 2024 (in thousands):

	Fiscal Year:		
	2026	2025	2024
Other Changes in Plan Assets and Benefit Obligation Recognized in Other Comprehensive Income			
Net actuarial (gain) loss	\$ (28,270)	\$ (22,559)	\$ 6,792
Amortization of:			
Prior service cost	(1)	(8)	(65)
Actuarial loss	-	(750)	(220)
Total recognized in other comprehensive income	<u>\$ (28,271)</u>	<u>\$ (23,317)</u>	<u>\$ 6,507</u>

The assumptions used to measure the Company's benefit obligation and pension expense are shown in the following tables:

	Fiscal Year:		
	2026	2025	2024
Weighted Average Assumptions for Balance Sheet Liability at End of Year:			
Discount rate - projected benefit obligation	5.93%	5.63%	5.31%
Rate of compensation increase	3.00%	3.00%	3.00%
Mortality table	Pri-2012 Blue Collar Generational Table Improvement Scale MP-2021	Pri-2012 Blue Collar Generational Table Improvement Scale MP-2021	Pri-2012 Blue Collar Generational Table Improvement Scale MP-2021

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	Fiscal Year:		
	2026	2025	2024
Weighted Average Assumptions for Benefit Cost at Beginning of Year:			
Discount rate - benefit obligations	5.63%	5.31%	5.04%
Discount rate - interest cost	5.24%	5.19%	4.90%
Discount rate - service cost	5.83%	5.40%	5.16%
Expected return on plan assets	6.95%	6.55%	6.15%
Rate of compensation increase	3.00%	3.00%	3.00%

Plan Assets

Investment Policy and Strategy — The Company maintains an investment policy that utilizes a liability-driven investments approach to reduce the ongoing volatility of the Plan's funded status. The Company's target allocation consists of 38% allocated to a diversified mix of return-seeking investments including equities and alternative investments and 62% allocated to liability-hedging fixed income investments.

The Company's plan assets consist of the following:

	Target	Percentage of Plan	
	Allocation for:	Assets as of:	
	Fiscal Year	March 31,	March 31,
	2027	2026	2025
Equity securities	31%	31%	24%
Debt securities	63%	64%	72%
Real assets	3%	2%	2%
Cash	1%	1%	1%
Other	2%	2%	1%
Total	100%	100%	100%

The following tables set forth the Company's plan assets at fair value, by level within the fair value hierarchy (as defined in Note 1), as of March 31, 2026 and 2025 (in thousands):

	As of March 31, 2026			Measured at NAV (1)	Total
	Level 1	Level 2 and Level 3	Subtotal		
Equity securities	\$ 70,860	\$ -	\$ 70,860	\$ -	\$ 70,860
Held in common/collective trusts:					
Equity securities	-	-	-	28,859	28,859
Real assets	-	-	-	7,505	7,505
Debt securities	-	-	-	207,304	207,304
Cash/short-term investments (2)	-	-	-	3,457	3,457
Other investments	-	-	-	5,076	5,076
Fair value of plan assets	\$ 70,860	\$ -	\$ 70,860	\$ 252,201	\$ 323,061

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	As of March 31, 2025				
	Level 1	Level 2 and Level 3	Subtotal	Measured at NAV (1)	Total
Equity securities	\$ 42,767	\$ -	\$ 42,767	\$ -	\$ 42,767
Held in common/collective trusts:					
Equity securities	-	-	-	26,903	26,903
Real assets	-	-	-	4,451	4,451
Debt securities	-	-	-	212,162	212,162
Cash/short-term investments (2)	-	-	-	3,485	3,485
Other investments	-	-	-	3,353	3,353
Fair value of plan assets	\$ 42,767	\$ -	\$ 42,767	\$ 250,354	\$ 293,121

- (1) Certain investments that are measured at fair value using the net asset value ("NAV") per share (or its equivalent) practical expedient have not been categorized in the fair value hierarchy but are included to reconcile to the amounts presented in the benefit obligations and funded status table.
- (2) The cash/short term investments consist of a money market fund that holds individual, high quality, short duration fixed income investments, however the fund does not trade on public markets. The Company elected to consistently apply the practical expedient to all investments within common/collective trusts, and therefore, the fair value of this fund is measured at net asset value per share.

Expected Return on Plan Assets

For fiscal year 2026, the expected long-term rate of return on Plan assets was 6.95%. For fiscal year 2027, the Company will increase the expected long-term rate of return on Plan assets to 7.30%. The Company expected 6.95% and 7.30% to fall within the 35 to 65 percentile range of returns on investment portfolios with asset diversification similar to that of the Plan's target asset allocation for fiscal years 2026 and 2027, respectively.

Cash Flows

There are no expected employee or employer contributions for the fiscal year ending March 31, 2027.

Estimated future benefit payments reflecting expected future service for the fiscal years ending March 31 (in thousands):

2027	\$ 12,449
2028	13,061
2029	13,723
2030	14,219
2031	14,623
2032-2036	78,056

401(k) Plan

The Company also has an employees' savings 401(k) plan covering all employees who meet certain age-entry requirements. Participants may make contributions up to the legal limit. The Company contributes additional amounts in the form of an annual fixed company match. The match is based on whether an individual is an eligible participant in the Company's defined benefit pension plan. The Company made 401(k) matching contributions of \$3.2 million, \$2.8 million, and \$2.5 million in fiscal years 2026, 2025, and 2024, respectively. In each of the aforementioned fiscal years, the matching contribution was comprised entirely of the Company's treasury stock. The stock portion of the matching contribution is valued at current market value while the treasury stock is valued at cost.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

Seneca Foods Corporation

Unfunded Deferred Compensation Plan

The Company sponsors an unfunded nonqualified deferred compensation plan to permit certain eligible employees to defer receipt of a portion of their compensation to a future date. As of March 31, 2026 and 2025, the Company has recorded a liability of \$4.2 million and \$3.4 million, respectively, in connection with the unfunded deferred compensation plan.

11. Stockholders' Equity

Preferred Stock — The Company has authorized three classes of preferred stock: Class A Preferred Stock, 6% Voting Cumulative Preferred Stock, and Preferred Stock Without Par Value.

Class A Preferred Stock — There are 8,200,000 shares of Class A Preferred Stock which have been authorized with a par value of \$0.025. The Class A Preferred Stock is designated in series by the Board of Directors, and as of March 31, 2026, there are three designated series.

- **10% Voting Cumulative Convertible Preferred Stock - Series A** — There are 1,000,000 shares of 10% Series A Preferred Stock that have been designated by the Board of Directors, with 407,240 shares outstanding as of March 31, 2026. The shares have a par value of \$0.025 and a stated value of \$0.25 and are convertible into one share of Class A Common Stock and one share of Class B Common Stock for every 20 shares of Series A Preferred Stock. During fiscal years 2026 and 2025, the Company paid dividends of \$10,181, equating to \$0.025 per share, on the Series A Preferred Stock.
- **10% Voting Cumulative Convertible Preferred Stock - Series B** — There are 400,000 shares of 10% Series B Preferred Stock that have been designated by the Board of Directors, with 400,000 shares outstanding as of March 31, 2026. The shares have a par value of \$0.025 and a stated value of \$0.25 and are convertible into one share of Class A Common Stock and one share of Class B Common Stock for every 30 shares of Series B Preferred Stock. During fiscal years 2026 and 2025, the Company paid dividends of \$10,000, equating to \$0.025 per share, on the Series B Preferred Stock.
- **Participating Convertible Preferred Stock, Series 1998** — The shares of Participating Convertible Preferred Stock, Series 1998 are convertible at the holders' option on a one-for-one basis into shares of Class A Common Stock, subject to antidilution adjustments. This series of preferred stock has the right to receive dividends and distributions at a rate equal to the amount of any dividends and distributions declared or made on the Class A Common Stock. No dividends were declared or paid on this preferred stock in fiscal year 2026 or 2025. In addition, this series of preferred stock has a liquidation preference equal to the stated value of \$12.00 per share or, if greater, the total distribution which a holder would have received if all outstanding shares of this series were converted into shares of Class A Common Stock immediately prior to the date for calculating the total liquidation distribution. There were 6,602 shares of Participating Convertible Preferred Stock, Series 1998 designated and outstanding as of March 31, 2026 and 1,289 shares converted during the fiscal year. Shares of this series may not be reissued by the Company once they have been converted or acquired by the Company, rather they became authorized but unissued shares of Class A Preferred and may be issued as part of another series of Class A Preferred Stock.

As of March 31, 2026, the Company has an aggregate of 6,793,398 shares of non-designated Class A Preferred Stock authorized for issuance.

6% Voting Cumulative Preferred Stock — There are 200,000 shares of 6% Preferred Stock that are authorized and outstanding as of March 31, 2026. This class of preferred stock is callable at their par value of \$0.25 at any time at the option of the Company. The Company paid dividends of \$3,000, equating to \$0.015 per share, on the 6% Preferred Stock during each of fiscal years 2026 and 2025.

Preferred Stock Without Par Value — There are 30,000 shares of Preferred Stock Without Par Value which have been authorized. This class of preferred stock is to be issued in series by the Board of Directors, none of which are designated or outstanding as of March 31, 2026.

Common Stock — The Class A Common Stock and Class B Common Stock have substantially identical rights with respect to any dividends or distributions of cash or property declared on shares of common stock, and rank equally as to the right to receive proceeds on liquidation or dissolution of the Company after payment of the Company's indebtedness and liquidation right to the holders of preferred shares. However, holders of Class B Common Stock retain a full vote per share, whereas the holders of Class A Common Stock have voting rights of 1/20th of one vote per share on all matters as to which shareholders of the Company are entitled to vote. During fiscal year 2026, there were 32 shares of Class B Common Stock issued in lieu of cash compensation under the Company's Profit Sharing Bonus Plan and 2,187 shares of Class A Common Stock issued under the Company's Equity Incentive Plan.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

Seneca Foods Corporation

Unissued shares of common stock reserved for conversion privileges of designated non-participating preferred stock were 67,390 of both Class A and Class B as of March 31, 2026 and 2025. Additionally, there were 6,602 and 7,891 shares of Class A reserved for conversion of the Participating Preferred Stock as of March 31, 2026 and 2025, respectively.

Treasury Stock — During fiscal year 2026 the Company repurchased \$16.1 million, or 150,739 shares of its Class A Common Stock and none of its Class B Common Stock. The majority of the shares were repurchased under the Company's stock repurchase program and a small portion of the shares were repurchased for purposes of funding the cash needs for transfers and payments in connection with the employer stock investment fund under the 401(k) plan. As of March 31, 2026, there is a total of \$226.1 million, or 5,433,080 shares, of repurchased stock. These shares are not considered outstanding and the Company accounts for treasury stock under the cost method. The Company contributed 22,960 treasury shares with a historical cost of \$0.7 million for the 401(k) match in fiscal year 2026 as described in Note 10, Retirement Plans.

12. Fair Value of Financial Instruments

Cash and cash equivalents, restricted cash, accounts receivable, refundable income taxes, accounts payable, income taxes payable, and accrued expenses are reflected in the Consolidated Balance Sheets at carrying value, which approximates fair value due to the short-term maturity of these instruments.

Utilizing the fair value hierarchy, the Company determines fair value of money market funds using Level 1 inputs of quoted prices in active markets. Fair value of commercial paper is determined by using Level 2 inputs of quoted prices for similar assets in active markets.

The carrying value and estimated fair values of the Company's long-term debt and finance obligation are summarized as follows (in thousands):

	As of:	
	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Carrying value	\$ 271,477	\$ 369,878
Estimated fair value	\$ 271,406	\$ 364,276

The estimated fair value for long-term debt and finance obligation (classified as Level 2 in the fair value hierarchy) is determined by the quoted market prices for similar debt (comparable to the Company's financial strength) or current rates offered to the Company for debt with the same maturities. Since quoted prices for identical instruments in active markets are not available (Level 1), the Company makes use of observable market-based inputs to calculate fair value, which is Level 2.

13. Segment Information

The Company conducts its business almost entirely in food packaging with two reportable segments: Vegetable and Fruit/Snack. The reportable segments reflect how the Company's Chief Executive Officer, who is the Chief Operating Decision Maker ("CODM"), allocates resources and evaluates performance, and how the Company's internal management financial reporting is structured. The Company's CODM evaluates the performance of these reportable segments with a focus on earnings (loss) before income taxes as the measure of segment profit or loss.

The Other category consists of the Company's non-food operations including revenue derived from the sale of cans, ends, seed, outside revenue from the Company's aircraft operations, and certain corporate items. These ancillary activities do not qualify as an operating segment and are not eligible for aggregation with one of the identified operating segments; therefore they are combined and presented within the "Other" category.

Earnings (loss) before income taxes is utilized by the CODM to assess the profitability of the business. The CODM uses this information in making key operational decisions, including but not limited to, approval of annual budgets, expanding into new markets or product categories, pursuing business acquisitions or divestitures, and initiating major capital expenditures. Analysis of current and historical trends of segment performance, including consideration of known favorable or unfavorable factors that contributed to the financial results for a given period, may also be performed as part of the process. The Company's business strategies are prioritized and assessed to determine how resources should be allocated to achieve the initiatives and the associated impact on segment performance.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

Seneca Foods Corporation

Segment information is provided on a FIFO basis which is consistent with how financial information is prepared internally and provided to the CODM. The LIFO impact on earnings (loss) before income taxes and total assets is shown separately for purposes of reconciling to the GAAP financial statement measure shown on the Consolidated Statements of Net Earnings and Consolidated Balance Sheets.

The following table summarizes segment earnings (loss) before income taxes and significant segment expenses (in thousands):

	Vegetable	Fruit and Snack	Other	Subtotal (FIFO basis)	LIFO Impact	Total
Fiscal Year 2026:						
Net sales (1)	\$ 1,517,815	\$ 108,476	\$ 33,384	\$ 1,659,675	\$ -	\$ 1,659,675
Cost of products sold	1,337,578	89,201	23,980	1,450,759	(22,298)	1,428,461
Selling and advertising expense (2)	34,447	2,525	371	37,343	-	37,343
General and administrative expense	29,604	3,351	12,799	45,754	-	45,754
Other segment items (3)	(989)	20	(18,153)	(19,122)	-	(19,122)
Interest expense, net of interest income	16,220	1,522	402	18,144	-	18,144
Earnings before income taxes	\$ 100,955	\$ 11,857	\$ 13,985	\$ 126,797	\$ 22,298	\$ 149,095
Income taxes						34,421
Net earnings						\$ 114,674
Additional segment disclosures:						
Depreciation and amortization (4)	\$ 36,032	\$ 3,277	\$ 4,688	\$ 43,997	\$ -	\$ 43,997
Capital expenditures (5)	\$ 40,918	\$ 3,918	\$ 2,019	\$ 46,855	\$ -	\$ 46,855
Total assets	\$ 1,473,285	\$ 108,369	\$ 3,062	\$ 1,584,716	\$ (336,958)	\$ 1,247,758
Fiscal Year 2025:						
Net sales (1)	\$ 1,439,029	\$ 107,373	\$ 32,485	\$ 1,578,887	\$ -	\$ 1,578,887
Cost of products sold	1,282,833	87,492	23,887	1,394,212	34,474	1,428,686
Selling and advertising expense (2)	30,842	2,680	428	33,950	-	33,950
General and administrative expense	27,440	3,243	10,826	41,509	-	41,509
Other segment items (3)	(3,214)	-	(9,772)	(12,986)	-	(12,986)
Interest expense, net of interest income	30,370	2,251	624	33,245	-	33,245
Earnings (loss) before income taxes	\$ 70,758	\$ 11,707	\$ 6,492	\$ 88,957	\$ (34,474)	\$ 54,483
Income taxes						13,259
Net earnings						\$ 41,224
Additional segment disclosures:						
Depreciation and amortization (4)	\$ 40,770	\$ 3,388	\$ 618	\$ 44,776	\$ -	\$ 44,776
Capital expenditures (5)	\$ 60,431	\$ 1,117	\$ -	\$ 61,548	\$ -	\$ 61,548
Total assets	\$ 1,433,773	\$ 104,666	\$ 2,246	\$ 1,540,685	\$ (359,256)	\$ 1,181,429
Fiscal Year 2024:						
Net sales (1)	\$ 1,325,618	\$ 100,835	\$ 32,150	\$ 1,458,603	\$ -	\$ 1,458,603
Cost of products sold	1,137,351	88,993	21,699	1,248,043	22,342	1,270,385
Selling and advertising expense (2)	30,843	3,011	369	34,223	-	34,223
General and administrative expense	30,331	3,011	13,644	46,986	-	46,986
Other segment items (3)	2,634	209	(12,853)	(10,010)	-	(10,010)
Interest expense, net of interest income	31,607	2,347	66	34,020	-	34,020
Earnings (loss) before income taxes	\$ 92,852	\$ 3,264	\$ 9,225	\$ 105,341	\$ (22,342)	\$ 82,999
Income taxes						19,681
Net earnings						\$ 63,318
Additional segment disclosures:						
Depreciation and amortization (4)	\$ 39,364	\$ 3,480	\$ 634	\$ 43,478	\$ -	\$ 43,478
Capital expenditures (5)	\$ 42,089	\$ 1,536	\$ -	\$ 43,625	\$ -	\$ 43,625
Total assets	\$ 1,604,449	\$ 100,627	\$ 3,703	\$ 1,708,779	\$ (324,782)	\$ 1,383,997

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

Seneca Foods Corporation

The following footnotes should be read in connection with the segment disclosure table shown on the previous page:

- (1) Information received by the CODM as part of net sales includes trade promotion costs representing amounts paid to customers for shelf space, to obtain favorable display positions, and to offer temporary price reductions for the sale of the Company's products to consumers.
- (2) Information received by the CODM as part of selling and advertising expenses includes direct selling expenses such as brokerage costs, sales force employee compensation, and costs incurred to execute sales to customers.
- (3) Other segment items include other operating (income) expense, net and other non-operating income, each of which are not considered to be significant segment expenses. These amounts are combined into one line for purposes of reconciling to the reported measure of earnings (loss) before income taxes.
- (4) Depreciation and amortization are required to be disclosed as both amounts are included in the reported measure of earnings (loss) before income taxes. The amounts are not considered to be significant segment expenses and therefore are shown separately as an additional segment disclosure. Depreciation and amortization are included within the line items for cost of products sold and general and administrative expense.
- (5) Capital expenditures represent fixed asset additions recorded during the respective fiscal year, regardless of payment timing. The total shown for each fiscal year reconciles to amounts reported on the Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows within the sections for net cash used in investing activities and supplemental noncash transaction information.

The following table sets forth United States and international net sales (in thousands, except percentages):

	Fiscal Year:		
	2026	2025	2024
Net sales:			
United States	\$ 1,583,797	\$ 1,492,266	\$ 1,374,774
International	75,878	86,621	83,829
Total net sales	<u>\$ 1,659,675</u>	<u>\$ 1,578,887</u>	<u>\$ 1,458,603</u>
As a percentage of net sales:			
United States	95.4%	94.5%	94.3%
International	4.6%	5.5%	5.7%
Total	<u>100.0%</u>	<u>100.0%</u>	<u>100.0%</u>

For fiscal year 2026, two customers (Customer A and Customer B) accounted for approximately 17% and 11% of net sales, respectively. For fiscal years 2025 and 2024, one customer (Customer A) accounted for approximately 16% and 14% of net sales, respectively. As of March 31, 2026 and March 31, 2025, Customer A accounted for approximately 25% and 24% of trade receivables, respectively. No other customers accounted for more than 10% of the Company's net sales or trade receivables for the respective periods. The Company does not have any long-lived assets located outside of the United States.

14. Legal Proceedings, Other Contingencies, and Commitments

In the ordinary course of its business, the Company is made a party to certain legal proceedings seeking monetary damages, including proceedings involving product liability claims, workers' compensation along with other employee claims, tort and other general liability claims, for which it carries insurance, as well as patent infringement and related litigation. The Company is in a highly regulated industry and is also periodically involved in government actions for regulatory violations and other matters surrounding the manufacturing of its products, including, but not limited to, environmental, employee, and product safety issues. While it is not feasible to predict or determine the ultimate outcome of these matters, the Company does not believe that an adverse decision in any of these legal proceedings would have a material impact on its financial position, results of operations, or cash flows.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

Seneca Foods Corporation

The Company has posted a surety bond and a surety-backed letter of credit which serve as collateral for its workers' compensation policy. The primary purpose of these instruments is to indemnify the beneficiary should the Company be unable to fulfill its obligations for claims asserted under the workers' compensation policy. Both the surety bond and the surety-backed letter of credit are automatically renewed annually, unless the issuer gives cancellation notice in advance. As of March 31, 2026, the amount of the surety bond and the surety-backed letter of credit was \$4.3 million and \$13.8 million, respectively. The Company is not aware of any outstanding claims made against either of these instruments.

15. Related Party Transactions

During fiscal year 2026, approximately 2% of vegetables supplied to the Company were grown by a Director of Seneca Foods Corporation. The Company's grower purchases from the Director were \$2.8 million, \$2.8 million, and \$3.0 million in fiscal years 2026, 2025 and 2024, respectively, pursuant to a raw vegetable grower contract. The Chairman of the Audit Committee reviewed the relationship and determined that the contract was negotiated at arm's length and on no more favorable terms than to other growers in the marketplace.

The Company incurred expenses for charitable contributions to the Seneca Foods Foundation (the "Foundation") in the amount of \$0.5 million and \$1.0 million in fiscal years 2025 and 2024, respectively. There were no charitable contributions made by the Company to the Foundation in fiscal year 2026. The Foundation is a nonprofit entity that supports charitable activities by making grants to unrelated organizations or institutions and is managed by current employees of the Company. The three current trustees of the Foundation are either current members of the Company's Board of Directors or an immediate family member of a Company Director.

The Company maintains a liability for retirement arrangements to a beneficiary that has a family relationship with one of the Company's current Directors. As of March 31, 2026 and 2025, the liability for these benefits totaled \$0.8 million and \$1.0 million, respectively. Payments are made monthly over the beneficiary's lifetime.

16. Acquisition

On March 2, 2026 (the "acquisition date"), the Company executed an Asset Purchase Agreement and associated Intellectual Property Assignment Agreement with B&G Foods, Inc. (the "Seller") to purchase the Seller's *Green Giant*® U.S. frozen business (the "acquisition"). The Company acquired *Green Giant*® U.S. frozen inventory; fixed assets located at a frozen vegetable manufacturing facility in Yuma, Arizona; and the *Green Giant*® trade name and associated intellectual property. The Company assumed the existing leases for both the Yuma, Arizona facility and a warehouse facility in San Luis, Arizona. In addition, employees working at the Yuma, Arizona facility became employees of the Company as of the acquisition date.

The preliminary purchase price was approximately \$61.5 million, of which \$63.2 million was paid to the Seller on the acquisition date using available cash on hand. The remaining \$1.7 million represents contingent consideration due to the Company from the Seller as of March 31, 2026, and has been recorded as a receivable on the Company's Consolidated Balance Sheet. The Company expects to finalize the purchase price during the first half of fiscal year 2027.

Additionally, a portion of the purchase price was used to settle a pre-existing net liability of \$1.4 million. The amount was comprised of a \$4.0 million net liability representing deferred revenue and deferred costs for which the associated performance obligation had not yet been performed by the Company for the Seller prior to the acquisition date. Offsetting that amount was \$2.6 million of costs incurred by the Company in its role as co-packer of *Green Giant*® U.S. frozen inventory prior to the acquisition date and owed by the Seller.

The acquisition was accounted for in accordance with ASC 805, *Business Combinations*. The estimated fair value of the assets acquired and liabilities assumed exceeded the purchase price which resulted in a bargain purchase gain of \$6.7 million, net of tax. The gain is recognized as part of other non-operating income on the Company's Consolidated Statement of Net Earnings for fiscal year 2026. The Company incurred a nominal amount of transaction costs which are recorded within selling, general and administrative expense.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

Seneca Foods Corporation

The following table summarizes the Company's allocation of the purchase price as of the acquisition date (in thousands):

Inventories	\$	66,047
Property, plant and equipment		1,499
Trade name		1,900
ROU assets operating, net of unfavorable lease		9,254
Operating lease obligations		(9,684)
Accrued vacation		(41)
Deferred tax liabilities		(2,208)
Settlement of pre-existing net liability		1,368
Assets acquired and liabilities assumed		68,135
Preliminary purchase price		61,468
Bargain purchase gain	\$	6,667

The Company entered into a Transition Services Agreement ("TSA") with the Seller which covers various service categories and is designed to ensure and facilitate an orderly transfer of business operations. The TSA was effective as of the acquisition date and covers an initial term of 180 days. The Company may terminate an individual service category by providing prior written notice of 30 days to the Seller. The Company incurred \$0.5 million of TSA fees in fiscal year 2026 which are recorded as part of other operating income, net on the Consolidated Statement of Net Earnings.

Green Giant U.S. frozen results are reported as part of the Company's vegetable reportable segment. Net sales attributed to *Green Giant* U.S. frozen were approximately \$23.4 million and the net operating loss before income taxes was approximately \$3.3 million for the period from the acquisition date through March 31, 2026. The following unaudited pro forma information represents the Company's consolidated financial results as if the acquisition had occurred on April 1, 2024. This pro forma information has been prepared for illustrative purposes only and may not be indicative of the actual results that would have been achieved for the periods presented or that may be achieved in the future.

(in thousands)	Fiscal Year:	
	2026	2025
Pro forma net sales	\$ 1,865,074	\$ 1,823,457
Pro forma net earnings	\$ 104,778	\$ 31,762

This unaudited pro forma information has been calculated after applying the Company's accounting policies and adjusting the results to reflect the corresponding estimated LIFO impact of the acquired inventory, an estimated amount for selling, general and administrative expenses, and to exclude the bargain purchase gain associated with the acquisition.

17. Subsequent Event

In May 2026, the Company utilized a portion of its available cash on hand to make a voluntary pre-payment of \$50.0 million to reduce the outstanding principal balance of its Term Loan A-2. No pre-payment penalty was incurred.

Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

To the stockholders and the Board of Directors of Seneca Foods Corporation

Opinion on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of Seneca Foods Corporation and subsidiaries (the “Company”) as of March 31, 2026 and 2025, the related consolidated statements of net earnings, comprehensive income, stockholders' equity, and cash flows, for each of the three years in the period ended March 31, 2026, and the related notes and the schedules listed in the Index at Item 15 (collectively referred to as the “financial statements”). In our opinion, the financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as of March 31, 2026 and 2025, and the results of its operations and its cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended March 31, 2026, in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

We have also audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States) (PCAOB), the Company’s internal control over financial reporting as of March 31, 2026, based on criteria established in *Internal Control — Integrated Framework (2013)* issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission and our report dated June 11, 2026, expressed an unqualified opinion on the Company’s internal control over financial reporting.

Basis for Opinion

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

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

Critical Audit Matter

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

Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

Inventories — Refer to Notes 1 and 4 to the financial statements

Critical Audit Matter Description

Substantially all inventories are stated at the lower of cost or market with cost determined using the last in, first out (“LIFO”) method. An actual valuation of inventory under the LIFO method is made at the end of each fiscal year based on inventory levels and costs at that time to adjust the inventory balance from First in, first out (“FIFO”) cost to LIFO cost. The excess of inventory valuation calculated using FIFO cost over LIFO cost amounted to \$337.0 million. Management performs a manual and complex calculation utilizing a significant volume of data regarding inventory quantities and costs to estimate the amount of excess FIFO cost over LIFO cost.

We identified valuation of inventories at LIFO cost as a critical audit matter because of the significant volume of data utilized in the manual and complex calculation of the excess of FIFO cost over LIFO cost, specifically due to the changes in current costs and quantities of materials. Auditing management’s calculation was complex when performing audit procedures and evaluating the audit evidence obtained, due to the sensitivity of the calculation to quantity and price fluctuations.

How the Critical Audit Matter Was Addressed in the Audit

Our audit procedures related to the valuation of excess FIFO over LIFO inventories included the following, among others:

- We tested the effectiveness of the control over the calculation of the excess of FIFO cost over LIFO cost, including management's control over the key inputs of the calculation for inventory valuation.
- We tested the completeness, accuracy, and relevance of the underlying data used in management’s calculation of the excess of FIFO cost over LIFO cost.
- We tested the calculations and application of management’s methodologies related to the calculation of the excess of FIFO cost over LIFO cost.
- We tested the mathematical accuracy of management’s manual calculation.

Deloitte & Touche LLP

Rochester, NY

June 11, 2026

We have served as the Company's auditor since 2023.

Schedule II
VALUATION AND QUALIFYING ACCOUNTS

(In thousands)

Seneca Foods Corporation

	Balance at beginning of period	Charged (credited) to income	Charged to other accounts	Deductions (additions) to reserve	Balance at end of period
Year-ended March 31, 2024:					
Allowance for doubtful accounts	\$ 34	\$ 289	\$ -	\$ 270 (a)	\$ 53
Income tax valuation allowance	\$ 5,007	\$ (123)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 4,884
Year-ended March 31, 2025:					
Allowance for doubtful accounts	\$ 53	\$ (128)	\$ -	\$ (146) (a)	\$ 71
Income tax valuation allowance	\$ 4,884	\$ (1,165)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 3,719
Year-ended March 31, 2026:					
Allowance for doubtful accounts	\$ 71	\$ (18)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 53
Income tax valuation allowance	\$ 3,719	\$ (1,391)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 2,328

(a) Accounts written off, net of recoveries.

Management's Annual Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

Our management is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over the Company's financial reporting (as defined in Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f) under the Exchange Act). Because of its inherent limitations, internal control over financial reporting may not prevent or detect all misstatements. Projections of any evaluation of effectiveness to future periods are subject to the risk that controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

Effective March 2, 2026, the Company acquired the Green Giant U.S. Frozen business ("GGF"). Management excluded from its assessment of the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting as of March 31, 2026, the internal controls of GGF, which represent 7.1% of our total assets and 1.4% of our consolidated revenues included in the consolidated financial statements of the Company as of and for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2026. This exclusion is permitted under the rules of the SEC.

Our management assessed the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting as of March 31, 2026. In making this assessment, our management used the criteria set forth by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission ("COSO") in *Internal Control-Integrated Framework (2013)*. Based on our assessment, management believes that, as of March 31, 2026, our internal control over financial reporting is effective based on those criteria.

The Company's independent registered public accounting firm, Deloitte & Touche LLP, has issued its report on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting. Their report appears on the next page.

Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

To the stockholders and the Board of Directors of Seneca Foods Corporation

Opinion on Internal Control over Financial Reporting

We have audited the internal control over financial reporting of Seneca Foods Corporation and subsidiaries (the “Company”) as of March 31, 2026, based on criteria established in *Internal Control — Integrated Framework (2013)* issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO). In our opinion, the Company maintained, in all material respects, effective internal control over financial reporting as of March 31, 2026, based on criteria established in *Internal Control — Integrated Framework (2013)* issued by COSO.

We have also audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States) (PCAOB), the consolidated financial statements as of and for the year ended March 31, 2026, of the Company and our report dated June 11, 2026, expressed an unqualified opinion on those financial statements.

As described in Management’s Annual Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting, management excluded from its assessment the internal control over financial reporting at the *Green Giant* U.S. Frozen business (“GGF”), which was acquired on March 2, 2026, and whose financial statements constitute 7.1% of total assets and 1.4% of consolidated revenues of the consolidated financial statement amounts of the Company as of and for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2026. Accordingly, our audit did not include the internal control over financial reporting at GGF.

Basis for Opinion

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

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

Definition and Limitations of Internal Control over Financial Reporting

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

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

Deloitte & Touche LLP

Rochester, NY
June 11, 2026

Shareholder Information

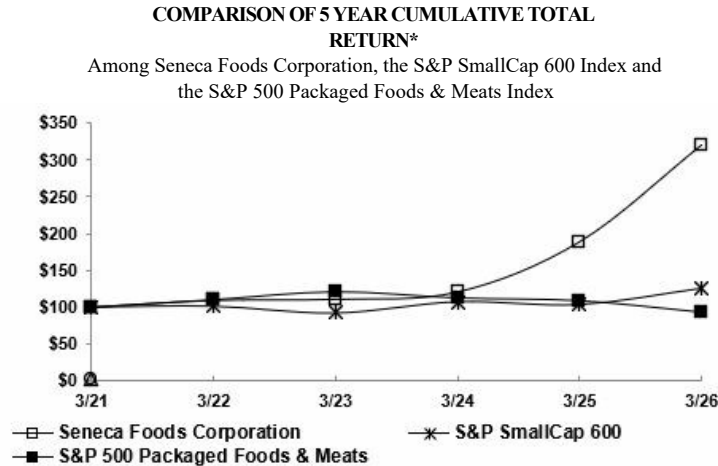
Seneca Foods Corporation

The Company's common stock is traded on The NASDAQ Global Select Market. The 5.2 million Class A outstanding shares and 1.6 million Class B outstanding shares are owned by 89 and 99 shareholders of record, as of March 31, 2026, respectively.

As of March 31, 2026, the most restrictive credit agreement limitation on the Company's payment of dividends, to holders of Class A or Class B Common Stock is an annual total limitation of \$50,000, reduced by aggregate annual dividend payments totaling \$23,181 that the Company presently pays on two outstanding classes of preferred stock. Payment of dividends to common stockholders is made at the discretion of the Company's Board of Directors and depends, among other factors, on earnings, capital requirements, and the operating and financial condition of the Company. The Company has not declared or paid a common dividend in many years.

Stock Performance Graph

The graph below compares the cumulative total shareholder return on the Company's Class A Common Stock (SENEA) for the last five fiscal years ended March 31 with (1) the cumulative return on the S&P SmallCap 600 Index and (2) the cumulative return on the S&P 500 Packaged Foods & Meats Index for this same time period. The graph assumes the investment of \$100 on March 31, 2021 and reinvestment of all dividends. The common stock price performance shown on the graph only reflects the change in the Company's SENEA price relative to the noted indices and is not necessarily indicative of future price performance.



*\$100 invested on 3/31/21 in stock or index, including reinvestment of dividends. Fiscal year ending March 31.

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	For the Fiscal Year Ended March 31,					
	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026
Seneca Foods Corporation	\$ 100.00	\$ 109.45	\$ 111.00	\$ 120.83	\$ 189.08	\$ 320.92
S&P SmallCap 600	\$ 100.00	\$ 101.23	\$ 92.30	\$ 107.01	\$ 103.39	\$ 124.58
S&P 500 Packaged Foods and Meats Index	\$ 100.00	\$ 110.25	\$ 121.15	\$ 112.76	\$ 108.97	\$ 93.21

Corporate Information

Seneca Foods Corporation

Directors

Kraig H. Kayser, Chairman
Former President and Chief Executive Officer
Seneca Foods Corporation

John P. Gaylord
President
Jacintoport Terminal Company

Donald J. Stuart
Managing Partner/Founder
Cadent Consulting Group

Kathryn J. Boor, Ph.D.
Dean of the Graduate School and Vice Provost
for Graduate Education at Cornell University

Linda K. Nelson
Former Chief Financial Officer
Birds Eye Foods

Bruce E. Ware
Chairman and Chief Executive Officer
One America Bancorp Inc.

Peter R. Call
President
My-T Acres, Inc.

Paul L. Palmby
President and Chief Executive Officer
Seneca Foods Corporation

Keith A. Woodward
Former Chief Financial Officer
Tennant Company

Executive Officers

Paul L. Palmby, President
Chief Executive Officer

Timothy R. Nelson, Senior Vice President
Chief Operating Officer

Dean E. Erstad, Senior Vice President
Sales and Marketing

Michael S. Wolcott, Senior Vice President
Chief Financial Officer and Treasurer

Officers

Aaron M. Girard, Senior Vice President
Logistics

Gregory R. Ide, Vice President
Corporate Controller and Assistant Secretary

Jesse J. Patton, General Counsel
Secretary

Matt J. Henschler, Senior Vice President
Technical Services, Contract Manufacturing
and Procurement

Timothy J. Nolan, Senior Vice President
Chief Information Officer

Julie A. Roloson, Senior Vice President
Human Resources, Chief Administrative Officer

Operations

Thomas Aitchison, Vice President
Information Technology

Eric E. Martin, Vice President
Eastern Vegetable Operations

Benjamin M. Scherwitz, Vice President
Technical Services

Jon A. Brekken, Vice President
Western Vegetable Operations

Janelle Murphy, Vice President
Procurement

Aimee Jo Schilling, Vice President
Human Resources

Paul Hendrickson, Vice President
Process Excellence

Andrea Ondesko, Vice President
Customer Service

Joshua Studier, Vice President
Accounting

Harry Henschler, Vice President
Safety

James Quinlan, Vice President
Can Manufacturing

Jesse Vargas, General Manager
Seneca Snack

Michael Kyereme, Vice President
Technical Services

Robert J. Riley, Vice President
Frozen Operations

Richard Leppert, General Manager
Seneca Flight

Mary Sagona, Vice President
Accounting

Sales and Marketing Groups

Carl B. Bowling, Vice President
Branded Sales

Jesse Hayes, Vice President
Frozen Sales

Victoria A. Ninneman, Vice President
Industrial and Ingredient Sales

Matt Brown, Vice President
Foodservice Dry Grocery and Chain Accounts

George E. Hopkins, III, Vice President
Private Label Retail

Courtney Schulis, Vice President
Glance Sales

David A. Carter, Vice President
Marketing and National Accounts

Kevin F. Lipps, Vice President
International Sales

Aaron L. Wadell, Vice President
E-Business

Exhibit 21

LIST OF SUBSIDIARIES

The following is a listing of significant subsidiaries 100% owned by Seneca Foods Corporation, directly or indirectly:

<u>Name</u>	<u>State</u>
Dundee Insurance Company, Inc.	Utah
Gray & Company	Oregon
Green Valley Foods LLC	Delaware
Marion Foods, Inc.	New York
Portland Food Products Company	Oregon
Seneca Snack Company	Washington

EXHIBIT 23

Consent of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

We consent to the incorporation by reference in Registration Statement Nos. 333-12365, 333-145916, and 333-166846 on Form S-8 of our reports dated June 11, 2026, relating to the financial statements of Seneca Foods Corporation and its subsidiaries and the effectiveness of Seneca Foods Corporation's internal control over financial reporting appearing in this Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended March 31, 2026.

/s/ Deloitte & Touche LLP

Rochester, New York

June 11, 2026

EXHIBIT 31.1

CERTIFICATION

I, Paul L. Palmby, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this annual report on Form 10-K of Seneca Foods Corporation;
2. Based on my knowledge, this report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this report;
3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the Registrant as of, and for, the periods presented in this report;
4. The registrant's other certifying officer(s) and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)) and internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f)) for the registrant and have:
 - (a) Designed such disclosure controls and procedures, or caused such disclosure controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the Registrant, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this report is being prepared;
 - (b) Designed such internal control over financial reporting, or caused such internal control over financial reporting to be designed under our supervision, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles;
 - (c) Evaluated the effectiveness of the Registrant's disclosure controls and procedures and presented in this report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures, as of the end of the period covered by this report based on such evaluation; and
 - (d) Disclosed in this report any change in the Registrant's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the Registrant's most recent fiscal quarter (the Registrant's fourth fiscal quarter in the case of an annual report) that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the Registrant's internal control over financial reporting; and
5. The Registrant's other certifying officer(s) and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the Registrant's auditors and the audit committee of the Registrant's board of directors (or persons performing the equivalent functions):
 - (a) All significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal control over financial reporting which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the Registrant's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information; and
 - (b) Any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the Registrant's internal control over financial reporting.

By: /s/ Paul L. Palmby
Paul L. Palmby
President and Chief Executive Officer
(Principal Executive Officer)

June 11, 2026

EXHIBIT 31.2

CERTIFICATION

I, Michael S. Wolcott, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this annual report on Form 10-K of Seneca Foods Corporation;
2. Based on my knowledge, this report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this report;
3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the Registrant as of, and for, the periods presented in this report;
4. The registrant's other certifying officer(s) and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)) and internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f)) for the registrant and have:
 - (a) Designed such disclosure controls and procedures, or caused such disclosure controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the Registrant, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this report is being prepared;
 - (b) Designed such internal control over financial reporting, or caused such internal control over financial reporting to be designed under our supervision, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles;
 - (c) Evaluated the effectiveness of the Registrant's disclosure controls and procedures and presented in this report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures, as of the end of the period covered by this report based on such evaluation; and
 - (d) Disclosed in this report any change in the Registrant's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the Registrant's most recent fiscal quarter (the Registrant's fourth fiscal quarter in the case of an annual report) that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the Registrant's internal control over financial reporting; and
5. The Registrant's other certifying officer(s) and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the Registrant's auditors and the audit committee of the Registrant's board of directors (or persons performing the equivalent functions):
 - (a) All significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal control over financial reporting which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the Registrant's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information; and
 - (b) Any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the Registrant's internal control over financial reporting.

By: /s/ Michael S. Wolcott
Michael S. Wolcott
Senior Vice President, Chief Financial Officer
and Treasurer
(Principal Financial Officer)

June 11, 2026

EXHIBIT 32

**CERTIFICATION PURSUANT TO
18. U.S.C. SECTION 1350,
AS ADOPTED PURSUANT TO
SECTION 906 OF THE SARBANES-OXLEY ACT OF 2002**

In connection with the Annual Report of Seneca Foods Corporation (the "Registrant") on Form 10-K for the period ended March 31, 2026 as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on the date hereof (the "Report"), we, Paul L. Palmby, President, Chief Executive Officer, and Michael S. Wolcott, Chief Financial Officer, of the Registrant, certify, pursuant to 18 U.S.C. 1350, as adopted pursuant to 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, that, to our knowledge:

- (1) The Report fully complies with the requirements of section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934; and
- (2) The information contained in the Report fairly presents, in all material respects, the financial condition and results of operations of the Registrant.

By: /s/ Paul L. Palmby
Paul L. Palmby
President and Chief Executive Officer

June 11, 2026

By: /s/ Michael S. Wolcott
Michael S. Wolcott
Senior Vice President, Chief Financial Officer
and Treasurer

June 11, 2026