



# 2024 ANNUAL REPORT



# FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

## OPERATING RESULTS (IN MILLIONS)

	2024	2023
Sales and merchandising revenues	\$11,258	\$14,750
Gross profit	694	745
Operating, administrative, and general expenses	504	492
Income before income taxes	201	170
Net income attributable to The Andersons, Inc.	114	101
Earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation, and amortization	360	342
Cash provided by operating activities	332	947

## FINANCIAL POSITION (IN MILLIONS)

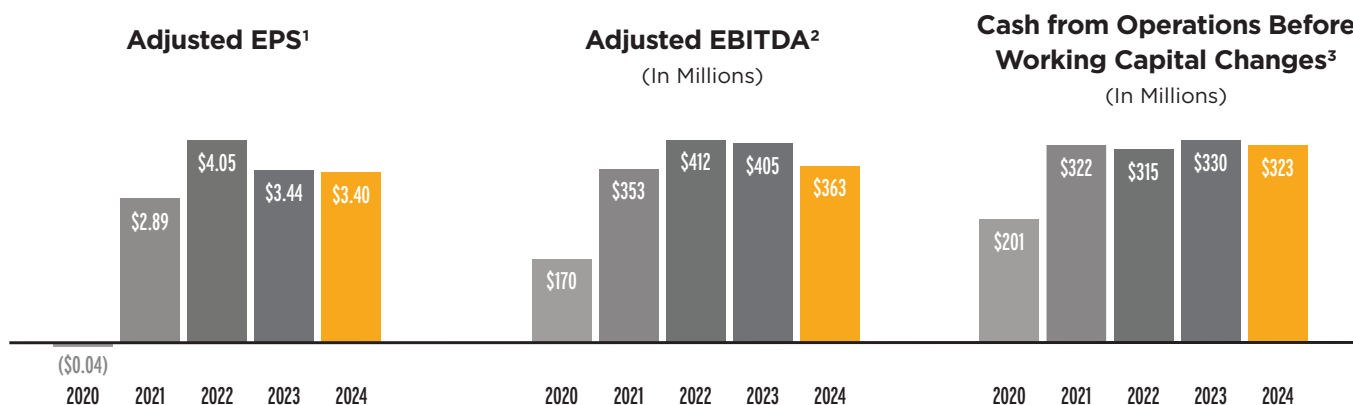
Total assets	\$4,121	\$3,855
Working capital	1,119	1,171
Readily marketable inventories	945	863
Short-term debt	167	43
Long-term debt, including current maturities of long-term debt	644	591
Total shareholders equity of The Andersons, Inc.	1,366	1,283

## PER SHARE DATA

Diluted earnings attributable to The Andersons, Inc. (EPS)	\$3.32	\$2.94
Adjusted EPS <sup>1</sup>	3.40	3.44
Dividends declared	0.765	0.745
Year-end market value	40.52	57.54

## RATIOS AND OTHER DATA

Long-term debt, including current maturities to Adjusted EBITDA <sup>2</sup>	1.8	1.5
Diluted weighted-average shares outstanding (in thousands)	34,322	34,382
Effective tax rate from continuing operations	15.0 %	21.8 %



<sup>1</sup> Adjusted EPS is a non-GAAP financial measure. The measure excludes after-tax charges for transaction related compensation, acquisition costs, loss on a cost method investment and after-tax gains on deconsolidation of a joint venture and insurance recoveries for 2024; after-tax charges for asset impairments (including equity method investments), transaction related compensation, goodwill impairment and after-tax gains on a cost method investment, asset sales, deconsolidation of a joint venture, and insurance recoveries for 2023; after-tax charges for asset impairments (including equity method investments), insured inventory expenses and after-tax gains on asset sales for 2022; after-tax charges for transaction related compensation, asset impairments, loss on a cost method investment and an after-tax gain of the sale of a business for 2021; and after-tax charges for severance and transaction related compensation, as well as income tax benefits resulting from the Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security (CARES) Act for 2020.

<sup>2</sup> EBITDA and Adjusted EBITDA are both non-GAAP financial measures. EBITDA is calculated as interest expense, tax expense, depreciation, and amortization added back to net income (loss) from continuing operations. Reconciliations of EBITDA and Adjusted EBITDA to net income from continuing operations can be found in our fourth quarter earnings release and investor presentation posted to the Investor Relations webpage at <https://investors.andersonsinc.com/presentations>.

<sup>3</sup> Cash from operations before working capital changes is a non-GAAP financial measure. This measure is calculated by adding back changes in working capital to cash provided by (used in) operating activities as stated in the audited statement of cash flows. Reconciliations of cash from operations before working capital changes to cash provided by (used in) operating activities can be found in our fourth quarter earnings release and investor presentation posted to the Investor Relations webpage at <https://investors.andersonsinc.com/presentations>.





# DEAR SHAREHOLDERS AND FRIENDS,

Our 77th year was both exciting and dynamic, marked by change and challenges. As we highlighted in last year's shareholder letter, we began the year with less favorable market fundamentals but are pleased to report our 2024 earnings. Ending the year with a record fourth quarter in our Trade segment, we achieved very solid full-year adjusted operating results. This result was notable as we accomplished it in well-supplied commodity markets, faced with low prices and limited volatility throughout the year.

Significant internal changes took place during 2024 as well. Pat announced a transition into retirement and Bill was named President and CEO at the start of the fourth quarter. Earlier in the year, Mike Anderson retired from his position as Chair of the Board of Directors, a position now filled by Pat. Mike served as our CEO from 1999 through 2015 along with many years in commercial roles in the company. We thank both Pat and Mike for their years of service to the company. With these changes and a focus on our refreshed strategy, we also announced changes to our business segments and segment leadership effective January 1, 2025. We believe that these changes position us well in the markets in which we serve.

Our teams are focused on meeting the needs of our customers to achieve mutual success. We are grateful for the support of our suppliers and the hard work of our teams in achieving these goals. We spent time during 2024 to review and refresh our growth strategy and are focused on our agribusiness and renewables position as a nimble North American ag company. This strategy contemplates continued growth within those segments while earning appropriate shareholder returns and providing outstanding service to our customers. We were also proud to receive several awards in 2024, including being named one of The Americas' Fastest Growing Companies by the Financial Times and one of America's Climate Leaders by USA Today.

## Now to dig a bit deeper into our 2024 results:

Our 2024 net income attributable to the company was \$114 million, or \$3.32 per diluted share, an improvement over 2023. Adjusted net income was \$117 million, or \$3.40 per diluted share, a very small decline from the prior year. Our 2024 adjusted EBITDA from continuing operations was \$363 million, a decline from the last two years of record EBITDA, which was expected in these markets.

With a large 2023 harvest, after several years of tight global supplies and volatility, we anticipated a shift to carry markets, where we earn income on our grain space. This came to fruition in 2024 as market volatility was low and our commodity merchandising teams had to work even harder for their results. The financial performance achieved by our teams confirmed our portfolio's versatility and resilience.



Left to right: Pat Bowe, Bill Krueger

We continue to make steady progress executing on our growth strategy, which includes M&A and capital projects. We again ended the year with a sizable cash balance of \$562 million. With the investment in Skyland Grain, LLC, our debt balance grew modestly but our long-term debt to EBITDA ratio remains well below our target of 2.5 times. We continue to have capacity for growth but will remain disciplined in our approach. We have a robust pipeline of M&A and organic growth projects that includes several exciting opportunities.

The **TRADE** segment started the year with quiet carry markets after the 2023 harvest. We had solid returns for these market conditions, including variable storage (VSR) income on our wheat inventory. Some of the quieter early results were a result of an intentional reduction of global positions due to continuing geopolitical risks. In the last half of the year we had strong results, capitalizing on an early and plentiful harvest by acquiring grain at good basis values in our eastern assets. Our premium ingredient portfolio, in which we have recently invested, also showed significant growth over the prior year. Trade recorded adjusted pre-tax attributable earnings of \$95 million and adjusted EBITDA of \$161 million, both increases over 2023.

The **RENEWABLES** segment had an outstanding production year, setting a record for gallons produced in our plants. However, we were not able to match the record financial performance we realized in 2023 as ethanol board crush was \$0.05 / gallon lower than 2023, which was offset by a \$20 million year-over-year benefit from lower corn basis. Co-product values, an important component of our profitability, declined on lower commodity prices despite an overall increase in volume. Renewables recorded adjusted pre-tax attributable earnings of \$80 million and adjusted EBITDA of \$189 million.

Our **NUTRIENT & INDUSTRIAL** segment experienced lower year-over-year volumes in its agricultural supply chain businesses and continued stagnant market pricing also reduced margin opportunities. We have made significant improvements in our manufactured products business over the past year, with additional optimization expected in 2025. Nutrient & Industrial recorded pre-tax attributable earnings of \$19 million and EBITDA of \$57 million.

We remain focused on our longer-term growth strategy and have capacity to fund good projects with the strength of our balance sheet. During 2024, we announced two significant growth projects that we are very excited about that align well with our strategy. Our fourth quarter investment in Skyland brings us merchandising synergies and doubles our farm center agronomy business. It also helps to improve our asset portfolio in our North American asset footprint and connects us to more than 7,000 additional farmers. We also extended our lease at the Port of Houston and are making a significant investment to improve operations and add storage capacity for the expected growth in soybean meal exports, a result of increased U.S. soy crush capacity.

While we work to integrate Skyland and complete the project at the port, we continue to evaluate additional growth opportunities in both Agribusiness and Renewables. With our focus on improving value for our shareholders, as well as maintaining sustainable businesses and operations, we will remain disciplined in our plans to acquire and invest at amounts that deliver appropriate returns.

As we share this report in the first quarter of 2025, we are prepared to continue to navigate the challenges of these commodity markets. To date, farmers have been slow to engage at these lower relative price levels. With the lower ending U.S. corn stocks, we expect that 2025 planted corn acreage will increase, which is potentially a benefit to both our agronomy businesses and our grain asset portfolio. Demand for products that we merchandise is expected to remain solid and our teams continue to search for opportunities to achieve profitable growth. We also believe that demand for our premium ingredient products will remain strong. With the high yields realized from the 2024 harvest and some concern about global supply, we believe that demand for our fertilizers and specialty nutrients will increase. We also anticipate further improvement in our manufactured product lines. The new Agribusiness segment combines our farmer-facing businesses within Trade and Nutrient which is also expected to bring synergies.

Once again, ethanol crush margins have softened to begin the year, as is typical, but we expect to see improvement with industry maintenance shutdowns and expected fuel demand increases in the spring. We also expect continued strong exports. We have made it a priority to keep our ethanol production facilities well-maintained and are evaluating projects to improve yields, gain efficiencies and expand capacity. We are evaluating investments to lower the carbon intensity of ethanol we produce through sequestration and utilization projects at our eastern plants, where geological conditions are favorable, although we acknowledge some uncertainty in the regulatory environment. Finally, we continue to actively evaluate acquisitions of additional production capacity that meet our criteria.

Our people are energized by the opportunities in front of us and remain the source of our success. We have successfully managed our business through a significant market shift – from demand-driven, volatile conditions to markets with strong supplies. We will continue to focus on operating safely and efficiently, working on growth aligned with our longer-term strategies, as we become a more nimble North American agriculture company. We look forward to providing extraordinary service to our customers, supporting our suppliers and communities, and rewarding our employees and shareholders for many more years to come.

Thank you for your continued support,



**Pat Bowe**  
Executive Chair,  
Board of Directors



**Bill Krueger**  
President and  
Chief Executive Officer



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

FORM 10-K

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

For the fiscal year ended December 31, 2024 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: 000-20557



THE ANDERSONS, INC.

(Exact name of the registrant as specified in its charter)

Ohio  
(State of incorporation or organization)

34-1562374  
(I.R.S. Employer Identification No.)

1947 Briarfield Boulevard  
Maumee Ohio  
(Address of principal executive offices)

43537  
(Zip Code)

(419) 893-5050  
(Telephone Number)

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

Title of each class:	Trading Symbol	Name of each exchange on which registered:
Common stock, \$0.00 par value, \$0.01 stated value	ANDE	The NASDAQ Stock Market LLC

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 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 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	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Accelerated filer	<input type="checkbox"/>
Non-accelerated filer	<input type="checkbox"/>	Smaller reporting company	<input type="checkbox"/>
		Emerging growth company	<input type="checkbox"/>

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 ☒

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 registrant's voting stock which may be voted by persons other than affiliates of the registrant was \$1,621.2 million as of June 30, 2024, computed by reference to the last sales price for such stock on that date as reported on the Nasdaq Global Select Market. The registrant had 34,028,010 common shares outstanding, no par value, at February 7, 2025.

DOCUMENTS INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE

Portions of the Proxy Statement for the Annual Meeting of Shareholders to be held on May 8, 2025, are incorporated by reference into Part III (Items 10, 11, 12, 13 and 14) of this Annual Report on Form 10-K. The Proxy Statement will be filed with the Commission within 120 days after the end of the fiscal year to which this report relates.

THE ANDERSONS, INC.

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## **Part I.**

### **Item 1. Business**

#### ***Company Overview***

The Andersons, Inc. (the "Company") is a diversified company rooted in agriculture. Founded in Maumee, Ohio in 1947, the Company is a significant player in the North American agricultural supply chain and conducts its business in the trade, renewables, and nutrient & industrial sectors.

#### ***Segment Descriptions***

The Company's operations are classified into three reportable business segments: Trade, Renewables, and Nutrient & Industrial. Each of these segments is organized based upon the nature of products and services offered and aligns with the management structure. See Note 12 to the Consolidated Financial Statements in Item 8 for information regarding business segments.

#### ***Trade***

The Trade segment is a diversified business focusing on capturing profits through merchandising and managing logistics across a wide range of commodities. The segment specializes in the movement of physical commodities such as: whole grains, grain products, feed ingredients and domestic fuel products among other agricultural commodities. The Company has a broad geographic footprint with a diversified portfolio of physical commodities, although the principal commodities sold by the Company are corn, wheat and soybeans. Exported commodity sales are made both through intermediaries and direct shipments to foreign countries.

Trade also operates grain elevators across the United States and Canada where income is earned on commodities bought and sold through the elevator, commodities that are purchased and conditioned for resale, and commodities that are held in inventory until a future period, earning an elevation margin. Elevation margins consist of appreciation in the basis value of commodities held, which represents the difference between the cash price of a commodity in one of the Company's facilities and an exchange traded futures price ("basis"); appreciation or depreciation between different futures exchange contract months ("spread"); and commodities stored for others upon which storage fees are earned. The segment's asset-based grain handling business is seasonal in nature in that the largest portion of the principal grains are harvested and delivered from the farm and commercial elevators typically in July for wheat and September through November for corn and soybeans; however, depending on market conditions a significant portion of the principal grains may also be bought, sold and handled throughout the year.

Fixed price purchase and sale commitments as well as commodities held in inventory, expose the Company to risks related to adverse changes in market prices. Grain prices are typically comprised of two components, futures prices on regulated commodity exchanges and local basis adjustments. The Company manages the futures price risk by entering into exchange-traded futures and option contracts with regulated commodity exchanges. These regulated commodity exchanges maintain futures markets for the grains merchandised by the Company. Futures prices are determined by worldwide supply and demand. The business also offers a number of unique grain marketing, risk management and origination services to its customers and affiliated ethanol facilities for which it collects fees.

The Company competes in the sale of commodities with other public and private grain brokers, elevator operators and farmer owned cooperative elevators. Some of the Company's competitors are also its customers. Competition is based primarily on price, service and reliability. Because the Company often buys in smaller lots, its competition for the purchase of commodities is generally local or regional in scope, although there are some large national and international companies that maintain regional grain purchase and storage facilities. Significant portions of grain bushels purchased and sold are made using forward contracts.

#### ***Renewables***

The Renewables segment produces, purchases and sells ethanol and co-products, offers facility operations, and provides risk management and marketing services to the ethanol plants it invests and operates in. The segment demonstrates an expertise in ethanol plant management, logistics and commercialization of ethanol and co-products with a focus on leading the industry in margins per bushel. The business leverages partnerships, which are discussed in further detail below, to expand market knowledge and shared technology across its plants. The segment also operates a merchandising and trade portfolio of ethanol, ethanol co-products and other biofuels, such as renewable feedstocks.

The Company owns a 50.1% interest in The Andersons Marathon Holdings LLC ("TAMH") and MPC Investments, LLC ("Marathon") owns the remaining 49.9% interest. TAMH is comprised of four ethanol plants located in Iowa, Indiana, Michigan, and Ohio. These plants have a combined nameplate capacity of 405 million gallons but have a history of outperforming the nameplate capacity. The Company operates these facilities under a management contract, provides corn origination, ethanol marketing, and risk management services. The Company fully consolidates TAMH's results in the Company's Consolidated Financial Statements.

During the year ended December 31, 2023, the Company also owned 51% of ELEMENT, LLC ("ELEMENT") and ICM, Inc. ("ICM") owned the remaining 49% interest. ELEMENT is comprised of a 70 million-gallon-per-year bio-refinery in Kansas. The Company had acted as the manager of the facility, responsibilities which were assumed per the Management Services Agreement dated January 1, 2021, and ELEMENT was concluded to be a variable interest entity ("VIE") and had been consolidated within the Company's Consolidated Financial Statements. On April 18, 2023, ELEMENT was placed into receivership and a receiver was appointed, which took possession and control of the rights and interests of ELEMENT. With this appointment, while retaining its investment in ELEMENT, the Company ceased to have a controlling financial interest and was no longer deemed to be the primary beneficiary in the subsidiary. Accordingly, the Company deconsolidated ELEMENT at that time and began accounting for the subsidiary as an equity method investment. Substantially all of the ELEMENT's assets were sold on January 31, 2024, see Note 19 of the Consolidated Financial Statements for more information.

### Nutrient & Industrial

The Nutrient & Industrial segment is a manufacturer, distributor and retailer of agricultural and related plant nutrients, liquid industrial products, corncob-based products, pelleted lime and gypsum products, and various turf fertilizer, pesticide and herbicide products.

In its Nutrient & Industrial business, the Company competes with regional and local cooperatives, wholesalers and retailers, predominantly publicly owned manufacturers and privately-owned retailers, wholesalers and importers. Some of these competitors are also suppliers. Competition in the nutrient business is based largely on depth of product offering, price, location and service. Sales of agricultural nutrients and turf related products are heaviest in the spring and fall.

The segment is organized into the three divisions listed below:

Ag Supply Chain - The Ag Supply Chain division provides wholesale nutrients and farm services. The wholesale nutrients business formulates, stores and distributes dry and liquid agricultural nutrients, pelleted lime, gypsum and soil amendments. The major nutrient products are typically bought and sold as commodities. The farm centers offer a variety of essential crop nutrients, crop protection chemicals and seed products in addition to application and agronomic services to commercial and family farmers.

Engineered Granules - The Engineered Granules division manufactures and distributes proprietary professional lawn care products that are primarily sold into the golf course and professional turf care markets, serving both U.S. and international customers. The Company also performs contract manufacturing services to formulated and packaged fertilizer and weed and pest control products to various markets. It also manufactures value add soil amendments sold into agricultural and turf markets. Additionally, corncob-based products are manufactured for a variety of uses including laboratory animal bedding and private-label cat litter, as well as absorbents, blast cleaners, carriers and polishers. The principal sources for corncobs are seed corn producers. The products are distributed throughout the U.S. and international markets.

Specialty Liquids - The Specialty Liquids division manufactures and distributes a broad range of fertilizers, micronutrients, and soil amendments. The business has a diverse portfolio of specialty products that command higher margins. The division is also a manufacturer and distributor of industrial products throughout the U.S. and Puerto Rico including nitrogen reagents, calcium nitrate, deicers, and dust abatement products.

### Other

The Company's "Other" activities include corporate income, a small corporate venture fund and the cost for functions that provide support and services to the operating segments. The results include expenses and benefits not allocated to the operating segments and other elimination and consolidation adjustments.



## ***Human Capital Resources and Management***

As of December 31, 2024, the Company had a total of 2,299 employees across its Trade, Renewables and Nutrient & Industrial segments and Corporate Services function. This total was comprised of 969 salary, 1,255 hourly and 75 seasonal employees who conducted work at 120 locations across the United States, Canada, United Kingdom, Switzerland, Mexico, Romania and Singapore. Sixty-seven of the Company's locations included less than 10 employees.

- **Recruiting:** The Company aims to attract the best talent to sustain our ongoing success and this is a key aspect of succession planning across the Company. Talent acquisition efforts target both internal and external candidates. The Company advertises opportunities on large online job boards, state job boards and various targeted diversity job boards, as well as geographically specific media channels. It also engages in campus recruiting efforts for entry level professional talent, internships and professional development programs. The Company strives to find candidates within its geographic footprint to generate a diverse talent pool. It believes that a diverse workforce with a range of experiences and perspectives is a significant driver of sustainable innovation and growth.
- **Focus on Safety:** Maintaining a high standard of employee safety is paramount to the Company's core values. Systems and technology have been implemented to support the Company's safety culture, maintain a safe working environment and foster personal accountability. As a part of our employee onboarding process, employees are required to complete core safety courses. A yearly training calendar is followed to ensure timely completion of annual safety training. The Company's safety program stays current on real-time concerns using anonymous employee surveys to confirm the effectiveness of the program. The program also focuses on identifying and focusing on high-risk work that has the potential of causing serious injury or fatality.
- **Employee Engagement:** The Company maintains an open-door policy that encourages candid conversations between employees and any level of leadership about job-related concerns without fear of reprisal. It regularly solicits employee feedback through informal pulse surveys and formal engagement surveys. It also communicates with employees on a weekly, monthly and quarterly basis through electronic newsletters, town halls, its intranet site and small group meetings with the Chief Executive Officer.
- **Talent Development:** The Company values our investment in growing and retaining highly skilled talent. The Company aims to provide all of its employees with regular feedback to support their growth and development. It offers several resources to help employees expand their business knowledge and leadership skills, including merchandising and finance development programs. It hosts a Foundations of Leadership training course to newly appointed supervisors. It also offers a learning management system which houses numerous online courses, videos, audiobooks and podcasts that are available to all employees on demand and provides for thousands of continuing education credits for various professional certifications.
- **Health and Wellness:** The Company partners with a wellness vendor to offer a comprehensive healthy lifestyles program to employees and their spouses. The program uses rewards and incentives to encourage participants to take the necessary steps to manage their health and wellness goals. The program offers a prediabetes program, personal e-coaching with a licensed health professional and financial wellness webinars.
- **Compensation and Benefits:** The Company offers market competitive employee compensation and benefits programs. Benefits include health care benefits, dental and vision benefits, disability and life insurance coverages and other a la carte voluntary benefit offerings. Company leave policies include domestic and sexual violence leave, family and medical leave, parental leave and military leave.
- **Community Involvement:** The Company believes strongly in sharing its time, talent and financial resources to help improve and sustain the quality of life in its communities. It has contributed a portion of its operating income to community organizations every year since its founding in 1947. The Company also encourages employees to share their time and gifts through volunteerism, participation in its annual workplace giving campaign and gift match program.

## ***Government Regulation***

The Company, like other companies engaged in similar businesses, is subject to a multitude of federal, state, foreign and local environmental protection laws and regulations including, but not limited to, laws and regulations relating to air quality, water quality, pesticides and hazardous materials. The provisions of these various regulations could require modifications of certain of the Company's existing facilities and could restrict the expansion of future facilities or significantly increase the cost of operations. Compliance with environmental laws and regulations did not materially affect the Company's earnings or competitive position in 2024. In each of the countries in which we operate, we are subject to a variety of laws and regulations governing various aspects of our business, including general business regulations as well as those governing the manufacturing, handling, storage, transport, marketing and sale of our products. These include laws and regulations relating to facility licensing and permitting, food and feed safety, the handling and production of regulated substances, nutritional and labeling requirements, global trade compliance and other matters.

Grain sold by the Company must conform to official grade standards imposed under a federal system of grain grading and inspection administered by the United States Department of Agriculture ("USDA"). The production levels, markets and prices of the grains that the Company merchandises are affected by United States government programs, which include acreage control and price support programs of the USDA. The U.S. Food and Drug Administration ("FDA") has developed bioterrorism prevention regulations for food facilities, which require that the Company registers its grain operations with the FDA, provide prior notice of any imports of food or other agricultural commodities coming into the United States and maintain records to be made available upon request that identifies the immediate previous sources and immediate subsequent recipients of its grain commodities. Failure to comply with the laws and regulations of the FDA or similar state agencies could prevent us from selling certain of our products or subject us to liability.

In regard to our investments in ethanol production facilities, we follow standards implemented by the Renewable Fuel Standard ("RFS") and Environmental Protection Agency ("EPA"). We obtain and maintain various environmental permits to operate our plants and other facilities. Legislation and regulatory rule making at the federal, state, and international level can impact us. Based on the standards, much of the blending is done to meet the RFS standard by adding 10% ethanol. Blending fuel-grade ethanol into gasoline is one means of reducing carbon intensity of transportation fuels.

We employ maintenance and operations personnel at each of our plants. In addition to the attention we place on the health and safety of our employees, the operations of our facilities are regulated by the Occupational Safety and Health Administration ("OSHA").

## ***Available Information***

The Company's Annual Reports on Form 10-K, Quarterly Reports on Form 10-Q, Current Reports on Form 8-K, and amendments to those reports filed or furnished pursuant to Sections 13(a) and 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the "Exchange Act"), are filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission (the "SEC"). The Company is subject to the informational requirements of the Exchange Act and files or furnishes reports, proxy statements and other information with the SEC. Such reports and other information filed by the Company with the SEC are available free of charge at <https://investors.andersonsinc.com/SEC-filings> when such reports are available on the SEC's website. The SEC maintains an internet site that contains reports, proxy and information statements, and other information regarding issuers that file electronically with the SEC at [www.sec.gov](http://www.sec.gov). The Company periodically provides other information for investors on its corporate website, [www.andersonsinc.com](http://www.andersonsinc.com), and its investor relations website, <https://investors.andersonsinc.com/home>. This includes press releases and other information about financial performance, information on corporate governance and details related to the Company's annual meeting of shareholders. The information contained on the websites referenced in this Form 10-K is not incorporated by reference into this filing. Further, the Company's website references above are intended to be inactive textual references only.

## **Item 1A. Risk Factors**

The Company's operations are subject to risks and uncertainties that could cause actual results to differ materially from those discussed in this Form 10-K and could have a material adverse impact on the financial results of the Company. The risks described below are not the only risks facing the Company. Additional risks and uncertainties not currently known or currently viewed to be immaterial may also materially and adversely affect business, financial condition or results of operations. These risks can be impacted by factors beyond management's control. The following risk factors should be read carefully in connection with evaluating the Company and the forward-looking statements contained elsewhere in this Form 10-K.



## Risks Related to our Business and Industry

***Our business is affected by the supply and demand of commodities and is sensitive to factors outside of our control. Adverse price movements could negatively affect our profitability and results of operations.***

Our Trade, Renewables and Nutrient & Industrial businesses buy, sell and hold inventories of agricultural input and output commodities, some of which are readily traded on commodity futures exchanges. Unfavorable weather conditions, both local and worldwide, as well as other factors beyond our control, can affect the supply and demand of these commodities and expose us to liquidity pressures to finance hedges in the commodity business in rapidly rising markets. In our Nutrient & Industrial business, changes in the supply and demand of these commodities can also affect the value of inventories that we hold, as well as the price of raw materials as we are unable to effectively hedge these commodities. Increased inventory and raw material costs would decrease our profit margins and adversely affect our results of operations.

Corn - The principal raw material used to produce ethanol and co-products is corn. As a result, an increase in the price of corn, particularly corn basis, in the absence of a corresponding increase in petroleum-based fuel prices will typically decrease ethanol margins thus adversely affecting financial results in the Renewables segment. At certain levels, the relationship between corn and petroleum-based fuel prices may make ethanol uneconomical to produce for fuel markets. The price of corn is influenced by weather conditions and other factors affecting crop yields, shifts in acreage allocated to corn versus other major crops and general economic and regulatory factors. These factors include government policies and subsidies with respect to agriculture and international trade, and global and local supply and demand. The significance and relative impact of these factors on the price of corn is difficult to predict. Any event that tends to negatively affect the supply of corn, such as adverse weather or crop disease, could increase corn prices and adversely impact operating results. In addition, we may also have difficulty, from time to time, in physically sourcing corn on economical terms due to supply shortages. High costs or shortages could require us to suspend ethanol operations until corn is available on economical terms, which would have an adverse impact on operating results.

Commodities - While we manage the risk associated with agricultural commodity price changes for our commodity inventory positions with derivative instruments, including purchase and sale contracts, we are unable to offset 100% of the price risk of each transaction due to timing, availability of futures and options contracts, and third-party non-performance risk. Furthermore, there is a risk that the derivatives we employ will not be effective in offsetting all of the risks that we are trying to manage. This can happen when the derivative and the underlying value of grain inventories and purchase and sale contracts are not perfectly correlated. Our commodity derivatives, for example, do not perfectly correlate with the basis component of our commodity inventory and contracts. Differences can reflect time periods, locations or product forms. Although the basis component is smaller and generally less volatile than the futures component of our grain market price, basis moves on a large commodity position can significantly impact the profitability of the Company.

Our futures, options, and over-the-counter contracts are subject to margin calls. If there are large movements in commodity markets, we could be required to post significant levels of margin deposits, which would impact our liquidity. There is no assurance that the efforts we have taken to mitigate the impact of the volatility of the prices of commodities upon which we rely will be successful. Any sudden change in the price of these commodities could have an adverse impact on our business and results of operations.

Natural gas - We rely on third parties for our supply of natural gas, which is consumed in the drying of wet grain, manufacturing of certain lawn products, pelleted lime and gypsum, and manufacturing of ethanol. The prices for and availability of natural gas are subject to market conditions. These market conditions often are affected by factors beyond our control such as higher prices resulting from colder than average weather and overall economic conditions. Significant disruptions in the supply of natural gas could impact operations at the Company's facilities. Furthermore, increases in natural gas prices or changes in our natural gas costs relative to natural gas costs paid by competitors may adversely affect future results of operations and our financial position.

Gasoline and oil - We market ethanol as a fuel additive to reduce vehicle emissions from gasoline, as an octane enhancer to improve the octane rating of gasoline with which it is blended and as a substitute for petroleum-based gasoline. As a result, ethanol prices will be influenced by the supply and demand for gasoline and oil. Our future results of operations and financial position may be adversely affected if gasoline and oil demand or prices decline substantially.

Potash, phosphate and nitrogen - Raw materials used by the Nutrient & Industrial business include potash, phosphate and nitrogen, for which prices can be volatile and are driven by global and local supply and demand factors. Significant increases in the price of these commodities may result in lower customer demand and higher than optimal inventory levels. In contrast, reductions in the price of these commodities may create lower of cost or net realizable value adjustments to inventories.

***Some of our business segments operate in highly regulated industries. Changes in government regulations or trade association policies could adversely affect our results of operations.***

Many of our business segments are subject to government regulation and regulation by certain private sector associations, compliance with which can impose significant costs on our business. Regulations of financial markets and instruments, including the Dodd-Frank Act and the Commodity Exchange Act may lead to additional risks and costs, which could adversely affect the Company's futures commission merchant business and its agricultural commodity risk management practices. Future government policies may adversely affect the supply of, demand for, and prices of the Company's products; adversely affect the Company's ability to deploy adequate hedging programs; restrict the Company's ability to do business in its existing and target markets; and adversely affect the Company's revenues and operating results. Other regulations are applicable generally to all our businesses and corporate functions, including, without limitation, those promulgated under the Internal Revenue Code, the Affordable Care Act, the Employee Retirement Income Security Act and other employment and health care related laws, federal and state securities laws, and the U.S. Patriot Act. Failure to comply with such regulations can result in additional costs, fines or criminal action.

A significant part of our operations is regulated by environmental laws and regulations, including those governing the labeling, use, storage, discharge and disposal of hazardous materials. Because we use and handle hazardous substances in our businesses, changes in environmental requirements or an unanticipated significant adverse environmental event could have an adverse effect on our business. We cannot assure that we have been, or will at all times be, in compliance with all environmental requirements, or that we will not incur costs or liabilities in connection with these requirements. Private parties, including current and former employees, could bring personal injury or other claims against us due to the presence of, or exposure to, hazardous substances used, stored or disposed of by us, or contained in our products. We are also exposed to residual risk because some of the facilities and land which we have acquired may have environmental liabilities arising from their prior use. In addition, changes to environmental regulations may require us to modify our existing plant and processing facilities which could significantly increase the cost of those operations.

International trade disputes can adversely affect agricultural commodity and nutrient trade flows by limiting or disrupting trade between countries or regions. Trade disputes can lead to the implementing of tariffs on commodities in which we merchandise or otherwise use in our operations. This can lead to significant volatility in commodity prices, disruptions in historical trade flows and shifts in planting patterns in the Company's geographic footprint, which would present challenges and uncertainties for our business. Under the new U.S. administration, there may be a heightened risk of new or increased tariffs and trade disputes and there is currently significant uncertainty about how it may impact our business and industry. The imposition of new tariffs or uncertainty around future tariff levels can cause significant fluctuations in the futures and basis levels of agricultural commodities and/or increased raw material costs in our nutrients business, impacting our earnings. We cannot predict the effects that future trade policy or the terms of any negotiated trade agreements and their impact on our business.

Trade and Renewables - In our Trade and Renewables businesses, agricultural production and trade flows can be affected by government programs and legislation. Production levels, markets and prices of the commodities we merchandise can be affected by U.S. government programs, which include acreage controls and price support programs administered by the USDA and required levels of ethanol in gasoline through the Renewable Fuel Standards as administered by the EPA. Other examples of government policies that can have an impact on our business include the Inflation Reduction Act, tariffs, taxes, duties, subsidies, import and export restrictions, outright embargoes and price controls on agricultural commodities. Because a portion of our commodity sales are to exporters, the imposition of export restrictions and other foreign countries' regulations could limit our sales opportunities and create additional credit risk associated with export brokers if shipments are rejected at their destination.

Nutrient & Industrial - Our Nutrient & Industrial business manufactures certain agricultural nutrients and uses potentially hazardous materials. All products containing pesticides, fungicides and herbicides must be registered with the EPA and state regulatory bodies before they can be sold. The inability to obtain or the cancellation of such registrations could have an adverse impact on our business. In the past, regulations governing the use and registration of these materials have required us to adjust the raw material content of our products and make formulation changes. Future regulatory changes may have similar consequences. Regulatory agencies, such as the EPA, may at any time reassess the safety of our products based on new scientific knowledge or other factors. If it were determined that any of our products were no longer considered to be safe, it could result in the amendment or withdrawal of existing approvals, which, in turn, could result in a loss of revenue, cause our inventory to become obsolete or give rise to potential lawsuits against us. Consequently, changes in existing and future government or trade association policies may restrict our ability to do business and have an adverse impact on the Company's financial results.

***We are required to carry significant amounts of inventory across all of our businesses. If a substantial portion of our inventory becomes damaged or obsolete, its value would decrease, and have an adverse impact on the Company's financial results.***

We are exposed to the risk of a decrease in the value of our inventories due to a variety of circumstances in all of our businesses. For example, within our Trade and Renewables businesses, there is the risk that the quality of our inventory could deteriorate due to damage, moisture, insects, disease, or foreign material. If the quality of our inventory were to deteriorate below an acceptable level, the value of our inventory could decrease significantly. In our Nutrient & Industrial business, planted acreage, and consequently the volume of fertilizer and crop protection products applied, is partially dependent upon government programs and the producer's perception of demand. Technological advances in agriculture, such as genetically engineered seeds that resist disease and insects, or that meet certain nutritional requirements, could also affect the demand for our crop nutrients and crop protection products. Any of these factors could render some of our inventory obsolete or reduce its value.

***Our indebtedness could negatively affect our financial condition, decrease our liquidity and impair our ability to operate the business.***

If cash on hand is insufficient to pay our obligations or margin calls as they come due at a time when we are unable to draw on our credit facility, it could have an adverse effect on our ability to conduct our business. Our ability to make payments on and to refinance our indebtedness will depend on our ability to generate cash in the future. Our ability to generate cash is dependent on various factors. These factors include general economic, financial, competitive, legislative, regulatory, and other factors that are beyond our control. Certain of our long-term borrowings include provisions that require minimum levels of working capital and equity and impose limitations on additional debt. Our ability to satisfy these provisions can be affected by events beyond our control. Noncompliance with these provisions could result in default and acceleration of debt payments.

***We face significant competition and pricing pressure from other companies in our industries. If we are unable to compete effectively with these companies, our sales and profit margins would decrease, and our earnings and cash flows would be adversely affected.***

The markets for our products in each of our business segments are highly competitive. While we have substantial operations in certain of the regions where we operate, some of our competitors are significantly larger, compete in wider markets, have greater purchasing power, and have considerably larger financial resources. We also may enter into new markets where our brand is not recognized and in which we do not have an established customer base. Competitive pressures in all of our businesses could affect the price of, and customer demand for, our products, thereby negatively impacting our profit margins and resulting in a loss of market share.

***Our Trade and Renewables businesses use derivative contracts to reduce the impact of volatility in the commodity markets. Non-performance by the counterparties to those contracts could adversely affect our future results of operations and financial position.***

A significant number of purchases and sales within the Trade and Renewables segments are made through forward contracting, much of which includes a natural back-to-back hedging relationship. In addition, the Company uses exchange traded and, to a lesser degree, over-the-counter contracts to further reduce volatility in changing commodity prices. A significant adverse change in commodity prices could cause a counterparty of one or more of our derivative contracts to not perform on its obligation.

***We face exposure to country risk in countries that face financial, political, and economic unrest through unsecured credit, inventory, forward contract risk or payment origination that could adversely affect our future results of operations, financial position, and cash flows.***

With our international merchandising business we have additional country risk through trade flows around the globe with direct exposure to the counterparty, via contract mark-to-market exposure, unsecured accounts receivable or inventory in the country. In certain areas in which we trade (both origination and destination) country risk is more prevalent given the country's political and/or economic situations like Russia's invasion of Ukraine. With the purchases and sales of grain in vessel sized quantities within the international merchandising business increases the size and potential severity of our country risk. Additionally, there could be a rapid increase in interest rates making it difficult for our counterparties to access U.S. dollars to allow us to collect on accounts receivable timely. We have engaged third parties to provide assessments of country risk and business ratings driven by economic indicators. We also have established counterparty credit limits and various monitoring agreements. Additionally, we have a diverse customer base and have the ability to divert cargo in transit to another counterparty, country, or region to limit the exposure of a material financial loss.

***Our business involves considerable safety risks. Significant unexpected costs and liabilities would have an adverse effect on our profitability and overall financial position.***

Due to the nature of some of the businesses in which we operate, we are exposed to significant operational hazards such as grain dust explosions, fires, malfunction of equipment, abnormal pressures, blowouts, pipeline and tank ruptures, chemical spills or run-off, transportation accidents, and natural disasters. Some of these operational hazards may cause personal injury or loss of life, severe damage to or destruction of property and equipment or environmental damage and may result in suspension of operations and the imposition of civil or criminal penalties. If grain dust were to explode at one of our elevators, if an ethanol plant were to explode or catch fire, or if one of our pieces of equipment were to fail or malfunction due to an accident or improper maintenance, it could put our employees and others at serious risk.

***We own several aging assets that require regular assessment and continual investments in maintenance capital. If we experience catastrophic damage to our facilities due to structural integrity, this could result in disruptions to operations, potential safety incidents and losses not covered by insurance.***

The Company has several aging assets that require continual maintenance to remain reliable and safe to operate. Mitigating asset structural integrity risk is critical to avoid property damage claims, business interruptions, and injuries. Engineers undertake inspections of assets regularly and based on the nature of our business there are some heightened risks. For example, risk of bin failures and fires in bins are mitigated by exercising caution with moving grain and controlling temperatures, respectively. We also have an increased focus on safety and training employees to be able to identify potential safety and asset integrity issues. We also are undergoing capital spending allocations to ensure that proper maintenance can occur timely. To help mitigate losses in the event of a claim, we are insured under inventory, property, liability and business interruption policies. However, these policies are subject to deductibles and certain limits. Although we believe we have appropriate levels of insurance to cover material losses, if we continue to experience insurable claims, our annual insurance premiums could increase, and some insurance carriers may cease to cover us. Obtaining adequate insurance at that point could have additional costs and lesser coverage. Then, the occurrence of a claim, could have a material adverse effect on our reputation, financial condition and results of operations.

***Adverse weather conditions, including as a result of climate change, may adversely affect the availability, quality and price of agricultural commodities and agricultural commodity products, as well as our operations and operating results.***

Adverse weather conditions have historically caused volatility in the agricultural commodity industry and consequently in our operating results by causing crop failures or significantly reduced harvests, which may affect the supply and pricing of the agricultural commodities that we sell and use in our business, reduce demand for our fertilizer products and negatively affect the creditworthiness of agricultural producers who do business with us. A significant portion of the Company's assets are exposed to conditions in the Eastern Grain Belt. In this region, adverse weather during the fertilizer application, planting, and harvest seasons can have negative impacts on our Trade, Renewables, and Nutrient & Industrial businesses. Higher basis levels or adverse crop conditions in the Eastern Grain Belt can increase the input costs or lower the market value of our products relative to other market participants that do not have the same geographic concentration.



Additionally, the potential physical impacts of climate change are uncertain and may vary by region. These potential effects could include changes in rainfall patterns, water shortages, changing sea levels, changing storm patterns and intensities, and changing temperature levels that could adversely impact our costs and business operations, the location, costs and competitiveness of agricultural commodity production and related storage and processing facilities and the supply and demand for agricultural commodities. These effects could be material to our results of operations, liquidity or capital resources.

***The Company faces risks related to international conflicts, acts of terrorism and wars that may adversely impact the Company's financial condition or results of operations.***

Geopolitical instability and conflicts including acts of terrorism, threats of war or actual war, could cause disruptions in our ability to sell and ship products, collect payments from, and do business with certain customers based on logistic challenges, safety concerns, and conforming with regulatory compliance. There could be trade restrictions including export restrictions and tariffs which would increase costs and have an adverse effect on results from operations.

#### General Risk Factors

***We rely on a limited number of suppliers for certain of our raw materials and other products and the loss of one or several of these suppliers could increase our costs and have a material adverse effect on any one of our business segments.***

We rely on a limited number of suppliers for certain of our raw materials and other products. If we were unable to obtain these raw materials and products from our current vendors, or if there were significant increases in our supplier's prices, it could significantly increase our costs and reduce our profit margins.

***We are subject to global and regional economic downturns and related risks including health epidemics, pandemics and similar outbreaks.***

The level of demand for our products is affected by global and regional demographic and macroeconomic conditions, including population growth rates, changes in standards of living and the occurrence of any health-related risks. A significant downturn in global economic growth, or recessionary conditions in major geographic regions, may lead to reduced demand for agricultural commodities and food products, which could adversely affect our business and results of operations. The occurrence of health-related risks including epidemics or global pandemics may adversely affect the economy. The extent to future epidemics or pandemics impact our business going forward will depend on the duration or scope of the outbreak and how governmental, businesses, and society respond, along with the economic impact including financial market volatility. The pace of economic improvement is uncertain and there can be no assurance that economic and/or political conditions will not continue to affect market and consumer confidence or deteriorate further in the near term.

***The Company may not be able to effectively integrate businesses it acquires.***

We continuously look for opportunities to enhance our existing businesses through strategic acquisitions. The process of integrating an acquired business into our existing business and operations may result in unforeseen operating difficulties and expenditures as well as require a significant amount of management resources. There is also the risk that our due diligence efforts may not uncover significant business flaws or hidden liabilities. In addition, we may not realize the anticipated benefits and synergies of an acquisition and they may not generate the anticipated financial results. Additional risks may include the inability to effectively integrate the operations, products, technologies and personnel of the acquired companies. The inability to maintain uniform standards, controls, procedures and policies would also negatively impact operations.

***If our goodwill, amortizable intangible assets and long-lived assets become impaired, then we could be required to record a significant charge to earnings.***

The Company is required to test for goodwill impairment at least annually. In addition, we review our tangible and intangible assets for impairment when events or changes in circumstances indicate the carrying value may not be recoverable. Factors that may be considered a change in circumstances indicating that the carrying value of our goodwill, amortizable intangible assets and long-lived assets may not be recoverable include prolonged declines in our stock price, market capitalization or cash flows, and slower growth rates in our industry. Depending on the results of our review, we could be required to record a significant charge to earnings in our Consolidated Financial Statements during the period in which any impairment is determined, negatively impacting our results of operations.

***Our business depends on our ability to successfully manage productivity improvements and ongoing organizational change, including our ability to attract and retain talented employees.***

Our financial projections assume certain ongoing productivity improvements and cost savings, including staffing adjustments as well as employee departures. Failure to deliver these planned productivity improvements and cost savings, while continuing to invest in business growth, could adversely impact our results of operations and cash flows. Additionally, changes in our senior management have recently occurred, and successfully executing organizational change, management transitions at leadership levels of the Company and motivation and retention of key employees, is critical to our business success. This includes developing and retaining organizational capabilities in key growth markets where the depth of skilled or experienced employees may be limited and competition for these resources is intense, as well as continuing the development and execution of strong leadership succession plans. Failure to effectively identify key employees and ensure appropriate training and smooth transitions could adversely impact our ability to execute our business strategies and operations. If we are unable to motivate and retain employees, we may not be able to maximize productivity and effectively operate our facilities. Factors that may affect our ability to attract and retain sufficient numbers of qualified employees include employee morale, our reputation, competition from other employers and availability of qualified individuals.

***Compliance with evolving regulations regarding disclosure of emissions and metrics and/or climate change may impact our reputation, increase our operating costs, and reduce the value of our assets and products.***

As a agricultural company, we assess the potential impacts of our business by environmental risks including climate change, greenhouse gas emissions and other environmental issues. The Company, through our Enterprise Risk Management ("ERM") program and other efforts, is actively focused on implementing responsible practices to reduce environmental risks while complying with evolving laws and regulations. We have participated with customers in sustainable sourcing pilot projects which provides farming operations greater visibility into their sustainability activities. If we are unable to properly assess these risks and meet our appropriate disclosure requirements, or if our efforts are considered to be inadequate, then stakeholders, the industry, and investors might perceive that we are not responding appropriately and responsibly. As a result, investors may reconsider their capital investments, and our reputation could be diminished leading to customers and suppliers choosing to refrain from engaging in business with us.

***The Company faces transition risks and physical risks related to climate change.***

With the increased regulations and opportunity of electric vehicles comes the transitional risk that biofuels are in lower demand due to environmental concerns with climate change and changing consumer behavior. While biofuels also have less carbon emissions than regular gasoline, electric vehicles have the lowest emissions. A decrease in demand for biofuels as a result of regulatory or market changes would result in ethanol plants being underutilized along with a lower demand for corn to be used in ethanol production. The decrease in corn demand for ethanol production would mean a greater supply of corn for human and livestock consumption, driving down food costs and could lower overall grain prices. From a physical risk standpoint, there is increased land acreage that was historically used for growing corn that is being left unplanted as there is belief that the empty farmland is aiding in absorbing carbon dioxide. This would result in decreased agriculture productivity, reducing the amount of fertilizers needed and grains harvested. There are many assumptions both domestically and internationally driving the impact of supply and demand for corn, soybeans and other grains so it is too early to quantify the transition and physical risks involved with the gradual shift to electrification and the environmental regulatory changes. Although we believe that many regions both domestically and internationally will still rely on biofuels as they are slower to make changes and might not have immediate resources to do so, we cannot be certain about the pace and nature of changes in the industry and how it will impact demand for our products. These environmental changes could be costly and adversely affect our facilities, financial position and results of operations. While our Company believes that we are strategically positioned so that we can assess our role in actively reducing environmental risks while remaining focused on being a leader in the merchandising of grains and other co-products domestically and internationally, it is not possible to predict exactly how a changing climate will impact our business. If our strategies prove ineffective, our business could be adversely affected.

***The Company's information technology systems may impose limitations or failures which may affect the Company's ability to conduct its business.***

The Company's information technology systems, some of which are dependent on services provided by third parties, provide critical data connectivity, information and services for internal and external users. These interactions include, but are not limited to, ordering and managing materials from suppliers, converting raw materials to finished products, inventory management, shipping products to customers, processing transactions, summarizing and reporting results of operations, complying with regulatory, legal or tax requirements, human resources and other processes necessary to manage the business. The Company has put in place business continuity plans for its critical systems. However, if the Company's information technology systems are damaged, or cease to function properly due to any number of causes, such as catastrophic events or power outages, and the Company's business continuity plans do not allow it to effectively recover on a timely basis, the Company may suffer interruptions in the ability to manage its operations, which may adversely impact the Company's operating results.

We are in the process of reviewing our systems roadmap, to help standardize processes and support growth initiatives. This will likely result in potential system implementations as part of our ongoing information technology transformation strategy, and we plan to implement these systems throughout relevant parts of our business. If we do not allocate and effectively manage the resources necessary to explore, build and sustain the proper information technology infrastructure, or if we fail to achieve the expected benefits from this initiative, it may impact our ability to process transactions accurately and remain aligned with the changing needs of our business. In addition, failure to deliver the applications on time or anticipate the necessary readiness and training needs could lead to business disruption, and loss of customers and employees. In connection with potential implementations and resulting business process changes, we will continue to enhance the design and documentation of business processes and controls, including our internal control over financial reporting processes, to maintain effective controls over financial reporting.

We utilize cloud-based services, systems and networks managed by third-party vendors to process, transmit and store information and to conduct certain business activities and transactions with employees, customers, vendors and other third parties. Our utilization of these cloud-based services and systems could increase as we implement our information technology transformation initiatives. If any of these third-party service providers or vendors do not perform effectively, or if we fail to adequately monitor their performance (including compliance with service-level agreements or regulatory or legal requirements), we may have to incur additional costs to correct errors made by such service providers, or we could be subject to litigation, claims, or regulatory proceedings. Depending on the function involved, such errors may also lead to business disruption, processing inefficiencies, the loss of or damage to intellectual property or sensitive data through security breaches or otherwise, adverse effects on financial reporting, or damage to our reputation. In addition, the management of multiple third-party service providers increases operational complexity and decreases our control.

Data privacy regulations continue to evolve, and non-compliance with such regulations, including as a result of adoption of emerging technologies, such as artificial intelligence, could subject the Company to legal claims or proceedings, potential regulatory fines and penalties and damage to our reputation. These factors may adversely impact our business, results of operations, and financial condition, as well as our competitive position.

***We are at risk of cyber-incidents or other security breaches that could undermine our ability to operate effectively.***

Our security measures may be breached due to employee error, malfeasance, or otherwise. In addition, although the systems continue to be refreshed periodically, portions of the infrastructure are outdated and may not be adequate to support new business processes, accounting for new transactions, or implementation of new accounting standards if requirements are complex or materially different than what is currently in place.

Additionally, outside parties may attempt to destroy critical information, or fraudulently induce employees, third-party service providers, or users to disclose sensitive information to gain access to our data or our users' data. Notwithstanding the attention the Company pays to cybersecurity risks and the processes and controls implemented, the Company may not be successful in preventing or mitigating a cybersecurity incident. As with all companies, these security measures are subject to third-party security breaches, employee error, malfeasance, faulty password management, or other irregularities. Cybersecurity risks rapidly evolve and are complex, so the Company must continually adapt and enhance processes and controls. As the Company does this, management must make judgments about where to invest resources to protect the Company and our assets most effectively. These are inherently challenging processes, and management can provide no assurance that the processes and controls implemented will be effective or that we will be able to prevent, repel or mitigate the effects of such an attack by outside parties. The Company also relies on third parties to maintain and process certain information which could be subject to breach or unauthorized access to Company or employee information. We must rely on these entities for adequately detecting and reporting cyber incidents, in which delays could disrupt our operations or potentially affect our ability to report or respond to cybersecurity incidents effectively or in a timely manner. Any such incident to the Company or a third party could result in an inability to perform critical functions, significant legal and financial exposure, damage to our reputation, and a loss of confidence in the security of our services that could potentially have an adverse effect on our business.

For information on our cybersecurity risk management, strategy and governance, see *Item 1C. Cybersecurity*.

***A change in tax laws or regulations of any federal, state or international jurisdiction in which we operate could increase our tax burden and otherwise adversely affect our financial position, results of operations, cash flows and liquidity.***

We continue to assess the impact of various U.S. federal, state, local, and international legislative proposals that could result in a material increase to our U.S. federal, state, local and/or international taxes. We cannot predict what impact, if any, changes in federal policy, including tax policies, will have on our industry or whether any specific legislation will be enacted or the terms of any such legislation. However, if such proposals were to be enacted, or if modifications were to be made to certain existing regulations, the consequences could have a material adverse impact on us, including increasing our tax burden, increasing our cost of tax compliance or otherwise adversely affecting our financial position, results of operations, cash flows and liquidity. Changes in applicable U.S. or foreign tax laws and regulations, or their interpretation and application, including the possibility of retroactive effect, could affect our tax expense and profitability. Such impact may also be affected positively or negatively by subsequent potential judicial interpretation or related regulation or legislation which cannot be predicted with certainty.

***We are subject to various legal and regulatory proceedings, including litigation in the ordinary course of business, and uninsured judgments or a rise in insurance premiums may adversely impact our business, financial condition and results of operations.***

In the ordinary course of business, we are subject to various legal and regulatory proceedings, which may include but are not limited to those involving antitrust, tax, environmental, intellectual property, data privacy and other matters, including general commercial litigation. Any claims raised in legal and regulatory proceedings, whether with or without merit, could be time consuming, expensive to defend, damage our reputation and could divert management's attention and resources. Additionally, the outcome of legal and regulatory proceedings may differ from our expectations because the outcomes of these proceedings are often difficult to reliably predict. Various factors and developments can lead to changes in our estimates of liabilities and related insurance receivables, where applicable, or may require us to make additional estimates, including new or modified estimates that may be appropriate due to a judicial ruling or judgment, a settlement, regulatory developments or changes in applicable law. A future adverse ruling, settlement or unfavorable development could result in damage to our reputation and charges that could have a material adverse impact on our results of operations in any particular period.

In accordance with customary practice, we maintain insurance against some, but not all, of these potential claims. In the future, we may not be able to maintain insurance at commercially acceptable premium levels. In addition, the levels of insurance we maintain may not be adequate to fully cover any and all losses or liabilities. If any significant judgment or claim is not fully insured or indemnified against, it could have a material adverse impact on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

## **Item 1B. Unresolved Staff Comments**

The Company has no unresolved staff comments.

## **Item 1C. Cybersecurity**

The Company is committed to ensuring the safe operation of its business by means of a dedicated cybersecurity program designed to protect the confidentiality, integrity, and availability of its assets from cybersecurity threats. The Company's customers, suppliers, and joint venture partners also face cybersecurity threats, and a cybersecurity incident impacting the Company or any of these entities could materially impact our operations, performance, and results of operations. New and evolving cybersecurity threats and related risks make it imperative that the Company allocates the appropriate resources to mitigate these risks, adapts to the changing cybersecurity landscape, and responds to emerging threats in a timely and effective manner.

The underlying controls of the Company's cybersecurity program are designed to be aligned with the National Institute of Standards and Technology Cybersecurity Framework ("NIST CSF") standards for cybersecurity and information technology. The controls in the Company's cybersecurity program include but are not limited to, endpoint threat detection and response, privileged access management, logging and monitoring, multi-factor authentication, firewalls and intrusion detection and prevention, vulnerability, and patch management. Management regularly assesses the Company's cybersecurity capabilities and has implemented policies, processes, and technology that it considers appropriate to reduce the likelihood or impact of a breach.

Third parties also play a role in the Company's cybersecurity. The Company engages third-party contractors to assess cybersecurity controls, whether through penetration testing, independent audits, or consulting on best practices to address new challenges. These assessments include testing both the design and operational effectiveness of these cybersecurity controls. The Company engages with these partners to monitor and maintain the performance and effectiveness of products and services that are deployed in the Company's information technology environment. Management also shares and receives threat intelligence with our peers, local public companies, and cybersecurity associations.

The Company's Director of Information Security ("CISO"), reporting to the Chief Information Officer ("CIO"), is the leader of the Company's cybersecurity team. The CISO is responsible for assessing and managing the Company's cybersecurity program, informs the CIO and other senior management as appropriate regarding the prevention, detection, mitigation, and remediation of cybersecurity incidents and supervises such efforts. Our CISO and CIO have decades of collective experience managing information technology and cybersecurity functions, both at the Company and in prior positions at large, Fortune 500 global businesses. Management also periodically evaluates the experience of the Company's entire cybersecurity team to ensure adequate coverage across all eight key knowledge domains identified by the Certified Information Systems Security Professional certification.

Employees outside of the cybersecurity team also have a role in our cybersecurity defenses and they are engaged in a culture supportive of security protocols, which management believes improves the Company's cybersecurity. All employees are required to complete cybersecurity trainings annually and have access to more frequent cybersecurity trainings through online trainings. We also require employees in certain roles to complete additional role-based, specialized cybersecurity trainings. The internal business owners of hosted applications are required to document user access reviews at least annually and receive a System and Organization Controls ("SOC") 1 or SOC 2 report from the vendor. If a third-party vendor is not able to provide a SOC 1 or SOC 2 report, management will take additional steps to assess the vendor's cybersecurity preparedness.

The Audit Committee of the Board of Directors oversees the Company's cybersecurity program and the steps taken by management to monitor and mitigate cybersecurity risks. The CIO regularly addresses the Audit Committee, typically on a quarterly basis, regarding our cybersecurity and data privacy progress to the NIST CSF standards along with briefing the Committee on any cybersecurity incidents that were determined to have a moderate or higher impact on the business, even if immaterial to the Company as a whole. In the event of an incident, management intends to follow the Company's incident response plan, which outlines the steps to be followed from the detection of an incident to mitigation, recovery, and notification, including notifying functional areas, as well as senior leadership and the Audit Committee, as appropriate. Determination of when to notify senior leadership and the Audit Committee is made by the CIO in consultation with other members of senior leadership as needed. Depending on the nature and severity of the incident, disclosure can be handled either through scheduled quarterly reporting to the Audit Committee or as an immediate disclosure to the Chair of the Audit Committee.



Assessing, identifying, and managing cybersecurity related risks are integrated into the Company-wide ERM process. On an annual basis, management assesses the top risks facing the enterprise through the Company's ERM process. Cybersecurity related risks are included in this annual function and to the extent the ERM process assigns a heightened risk to cybersecurity, risk owners are named to address the severity, likelihood, and controls in place to mitigate these risks. Upon the conclusion of the ERM process, management's assessment is then presented to the Board of Directors.

Notwithstanding the attention the Company pays to cybersecurity risks and the processes and controls implemented, the Company may not be successful in preventing or mitigating a cybersecurity incident that could have a material adverse effect on its business, strategy, financial condition, results of operations, cash flows, and reputation. Cybersecurity risks rapidly evolve and are complex, so the Company must continually adapt and enhance processes and controls. As the Company does this, management must make judgments about where to invest resources to protect the Company and our assets most effectively. These are inherently challenging processes, and management can provide no assurance that the processes and controls implemented will be effective.

The Company has experienced, and expects to continue to experience, cyber incidents in the normal course of business. Cybersecurity threats, including as a result of previous incidents, to date, have not had, and as of the date hereof we do not believe are reasonably likely to have, a material adverse effect on the Company's business, strategy, financial condition, results of operations, or cash flows. However, for the reasons described above, management cannot guarantee that the Company will not be materially affected in the future. While the Company maintains cybersecurity insurance, the costs related to cybersecurity threats or disruptions may not be fully insured. See Item 1A. "Risk Factors" for further discussion of cybersecurity risks.

## **Item 2. Properties**

The Company's principal agriculture and other properties are described below. The Company believes that its properties are adequate for its business, well maintained and utilized, suitable for their intended uses and adequately insured.

(in thousands) <b>Location</b>	<b>Trade</b>	<b>Renewables</b>	<b>Nutrient &amp; Industrial</b>	
	<b>Grain Storage (bushels)</b>	<b>Nameplate Capacity (gallons)</b>	<b>Dry Fertilizer Storage (tons)</b>	<b>Liquid Fertilizer Storage (tons)</b>
Canada	21,715	—	—	—
Idaho	18,840	—	—	—
Indiana	16,800	110,000	135	134
Iowa	—	55,000	—	68
Kansas	78,068	—	35	36
Louisiana	23,276	—	—	—
Michigan	25,459	130,000	75	46
Nebraska	10,716	—	—	40
Ohio	43,578	110,000	166	78
Texas	35,267	—	3	16
Wisconsin	—	—	25	80
Other	17,521	—	57	65
	<u>291,240</u>	<u>405,000</u>	<u>496</u>	<u>563</u>

The Trade facilities are mostly concrete and steel tanks, with some flat storage buildings. The Company also owns grain inspection buildings and dryers, maintenance buildings and truck scales and dumps. Approximately 73% of the total storage capacity noted above, which includes temporary pile storage, is owned, while the remaining capacity is leased from third parties.

The Renewables properties are four ethanol plants owned under the TAMH investment that is consolidated in the Company's Consolidated Financial Statements. These plants include grain storage tanks with a storage capacity of 14 million bushels that are predominantly used for the storage of corn as a raw material for the ethanol production process.

The Nutrient & Industrial properties consist mainly of fertilizer warehouse and formulation and packaging facilities for dry and liquid fertilizers. The Company owns substantially all of the facilities noted above.

On November 1, 2024, the Company entered into a definitive purchase agreement for a 65% ownership interest in Skyland Grain, LLC ("Skyland") for \$85.0 million, which resulted in the consolidation of Skyland's results in the Company's Consolidated Financial Statements in both the Trade and Nutrient & Industrial segments. Skyland operates grain storage and handling facilities in Kansas, Colorado, Oklahoma, and Texas. This transaction is the main driver behind the increase in the Company's grain and fertilizer storage capacity from the prior year.

### **Item 3. Legal Proceedings**

The Company is currently subject to various claims and suits arising in the ordinary course of business, which include environmental issues, employment claims, contractual disputes, and defensive counterclaims. The Company accrues liabilities in which litigation losses are deemed probable and estimable. The Company believes it is unlikely that the results of its current legal proceedings, even if unfavorable, will result in material liabilities beyond what it currently has accrued. There can be no assurance, however, that any claims or suits arising in the future, whether taken individually or in the aggregate, will not have a material adverse effect on our financial condition or results of operations.

### **Item 4. Mine Safety**

Not applicable.

## Part II.

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

The Common Shares of The Andersons, Inc. trade on the Nasdaq Global Select Market under the symbol "ANDE".

#### ***Shareholders***

At February 7, 2025, there were 417 shareholders of record and approximately 29,574 shareholders for whom security firms acted as nominees.

#### ***Dividends***

The Company has declared and paid consecutive quarterly dividends since its first year of trading in 1996. While the Company's intends to continue to pay a comparable quarterly cash dividend for the foreseeable future, dividends are subject to approval from the Board of Directors. Dividends paid from January 2023 to January 2025 are as follows:

<b>Payment Date</b>	<b>Amount</b>
January 20, 2023	\$0.185
April 24, 2023	\$0.185
July 24, 2023	\$0.185
October 20, 2023	\$0.185
January 22, 2024	\$0.190
April 22, 2024	\$0.190
July 22, 2024	\$0.190
October 22, 2024	\$0.190
January 23, 2025	\$0.195

#### ***Purchases of Equity Securities by the Issuer and Affiliated Purchasers***

<b>Period</b>	<b>Total Number of Shares Purchased <sup>(1)</sup></b>	<b>Average Price Paid Per Share</b>	<b>Total Number of Shares Purchased as Part of Publicly Announced Plans or Programs</b>	<b>Approximate Dollar Value of Shares that May Yet Be Purchased Under the Plans or Programs <sup>(2)</sup></b>
October 2024	73	\$ 49.25	—	\$ 100,000,000
November 2024	—	—	—	100,000,000
December 2024	57,636	39.81	57,636	97,705,231
Total	57,709	\$ 39.83	57,636	\$ 97,705,231

(1) During the three months ended December 31, 2024, the Company acquired shares of common stock held by employees who tendered owned shares to satisfy tax withholding obligations along with common stock repurchased as a part of the Company's Repurchase Plan.

(2) As of August 15, 2024, the Company was authorized to purchase up to \$100 million of the Company's common stock (the "Repurchase Plan") on or before August 15, 2027. As of December 31, 2024, approximately \$2.3 million of the \$100 million available to repurchase shares had been utilized. The Repurchase Plan does not obligate the Company to acquire any specific number of shares. Under the Repurchase Plan, shares may be repurchased in privately negotiated and/or open market transactions, including under plans complying with Rule 10b5-1 under the Exchange Act.

## Performance Graph

The graph below compares the total shareholder return on the Company's Common Shares to the cumulative total return for the Russell 3000 Index and a Peer Group Index. The indices reflect the year-end market value of an investment in the stock of each company in the index, including additional shares assumed to have been acquired with cash dividends, if any. The Peer Group Index, weighted for market capitalization, includes the following companies:

Archer-Daniels-Midland Co.	Green Plains Inc.
Alto Ingredients, Inc.	The Mosaic Company
Bunge Global SA	Nutrien Ltd.
Darling Ingredient	Rex American RS

The prior peer group consists of Archer-Daniels-Midland Co., Alto Ingredients, Inc., Bunge Global SA, Green Plains Inc., Ingredion Incorporated and Nutrien Ltd. In 2024, the peer group was reassessed to maintain a group that closely aligns with our core business structure and product lines.

The graph assumes a \$100 investment in The Andersons, Inc. Common Shares on December 31, 2019, and also assumes investments of \$100 in the Russell 3000 Index and Peer Group Index, respectively, on December 31 of the first year of the graph. The value of these investments as of the following calendar year-ends is shown in the table below the graph.



	Base Period		Cumulative Returns				
	2019		2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
The Andersons, Inc.	\$ 100.00	\$	100.74	\$ 162.73	\$ 150.06	\$ 250.55	\$ 178.37
Russell 3000 Index	\$ 100.00	\$	120.89	\$ 151.91	\$ 122.73	\$ 154.59	\$ 191.39
Peer Group Index	\$ 100.00	\$	115.75	\$ 171.37	\$ 194.61	\$ 162.10	\$ 122.13
Prior Peer Group	\$ 100.00	\$	108.31	\$ 159.50	\$ 184.58	\$ 156.85	\$ 126.77

## **Item 6.**

Reserved.

## **Item 7. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations**

### **Forward Looking Statements**

The following “Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations” contains forward-looking statements which relate to future events or future financial performance and involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors that may cause actual results, levels of activity, performance or achievements to be materially different from those expressed or implied by these forward-looking statements. Without limitation, these risks include economic, weather and regulatory conditions, competition, geopolitical risk, and those listed under Item 1.A, “Risk Factors.” The reader is urged to carefully consider these risks and factors. In some cases, the reader can identify forward-looking statements by terminology such as “may”, “anticipates”, “believes”, “estimates”, “predicts”, or the negative of these terms or other comparable terminology. These statements are only predictions. Actual events or results may differ materially. These forward-looking statements relate only to events as of the date on which the statements are made and the Company undertakes no obligation, other than any imposed by law, to publicly update or revise any forward-looking statements, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise. Although we believe that the expectations reflected in the forward-looking statements are reasonable, we cannot guarantee future results, levels of activity, performance or achievements.

### **Executive Overview**

Our operations are organized, managed and classified into three reportable business segments: Trade, Renewables, and Nutrient & Industrial. Each of these segments is generally based on the nature of products and services offered and aligns with the management structure.

In early December, the Company announced a change in the organization, and the intent to shift to two operating and reporting segments. The move was designed to streamline operational efficiency, enhance cross-functional collaboration, and further align the businesses to achieve growth. This structure will support the Company's focus on unlocking value across the Trade and Nutrient businesses in a new Agribusiness segment. The Renewables segment will continue to operate substantially as currently reported with an enhanced focus on growth. The Company will begin reporting our results under this new structure and recast prior periods to align with this presentation starting in the first quarter of 2025.

The agricultural commodity-based business is one in which changes in selling prices generally move in relationship to changes in purchase prices. Therefore, increases or decreases in prices of the commodities that the business deals in will have a relatively equal impact on sales and merchandising revenues and cost of sales and merchandising revenues and a much less significant impact on gross profit. As a result, changes in sales and merchandising revenues between periods may not necessarily be indicative of the overall performance of the business and greater emphasis should be placed on changes in gross profit.

The Company has considered the potential impact of the book value of the Company's total shareholders' equity briefly exceeding the Company's market capitalization during the quarter for impairment indicators. Management ultimately concluded that an impairment triggering event had not occurred. The Company believes that the share price is not an accurate reflection of its current value as conditions are currently strong in the agriculture space with a positive long-term outlook. Management believes that the market's impact on the Company's equity value does not actually reflect the impact of these external factors on the Company. As a result of prior period tests, reviews of current operating results and other relevant market factors, the Company concluded that no impairment trigger existed as of December 31, 2024.

### ***Trade***

The Trade segment's operating results were consistent with the prior year and the segment showed its resilience in shifting ag markets with global grain supply outpacing demand. Carries returned to the market, which benefit the asset-based business through strong elevation margins and good space income. The merchandising business could not repeat its strong prior year performance with limited market volatility. The premium ingredients business delivered improved results as recent acquisitions and growth investments were accretive to results.



The portfolio mix of assets, ingredients, and merchandising businesses provides a solid foundation to benefit from large crops and carry markets, as well as tight, demand-driven markets. With a lower-than-expected corn carryout at the end of the year, an inverse has returned to the corn markets, which could result in an increase in corn acres planted and increased volatility in 2025. Domestic premium ingredient demand is also expected to stay solid and should continue to support recent capital growth investments.

Agricultural inventories on hand were 174.2 million and 127.6 million bushels at December 31, 2024, and December 31, 2023, respectively. These bushels consist of inventory held at company-owned or leased facilities, transload inventory, in-transit inventory, and third-party held inventory. Total Trade storage space capacity at company owned or leased facilities, including temporary pile storage, was approximately 291 million bushels at December 31, 2024, and 168 million bushels at December 31, 2023. The additional agricultural inventories on hand and storage capacity in the current year are both directly related to the investment in Skyland in the fourth quarter of 2024.

### ***Renewables***

The Renewables segment had another solid year in 2024 led by strong operations at the Company's ethanol plants. The plants continue to run efficiently with high ethanol yields and favorable corn basis. Co-product values were lower, with feed ingredients following the overall price reduction of corn despite improved demand. While the segment's results increased from the prior period, the prior year includes an \$87.2 million impairment charge related to the ELEMENT ethanol plant. Without that charge in the prior year, the segment's results would have decreased.

While spot ethanol crush margins are generally seasonally soft in the first quarter, a portion of first quarter volumes have been hedged at favorable levels. While there remains regulatory uncertainty, elevated export demand, upcoming planned maintenance in the industry, and the spring driving rebound should all support improved plant economics. Co-product values may also see improvement as there has been a recent rebound in corn values.

Volumes shipped were as follows:

(in thousands)	Year Ended December 31,	
	2024	2023
Ethanol (gallons shipped)	793,554	774,550
E-85 (gallons shipped)	47,073	42,270
Vegetable oils (pounds shipped) <sup>(a)</sup>	1,634,213	1,263,924
Dried distillers grains (tons shipped) <sup>(b)</sup>	2,451	2,052

(a) Includes corn oil, soybean oil, and other fats, oils, and greases.

(b) Dried distillers grains ("DDG") tons shipped converts wet tons to a dry ton equivalent amount.

### ***Nutrient & Industrial***

The Nutrient & Industrial segment's current year operating results decreased from prior year. The core agriculture product lines were down year-over-year after a late and wet spring. Softening industry fundamentals margin led to a reset in base nutrients at more normalized levels and the outsized margin opportunities seen in recent years did not repeat. The engineered granules business saw improvement in the year on higher sales volume and margins, as the Company has continued to focus on operational improvements in this business. With high yields during harvest pulling more nutrients from the soil and an expected increase in corn acres planted, there may be an opportunity for increased volume in 2025.

Total storage capacity at our Nutrient & Industrial locations was approximately 496 thousand tons for dry nutrients and approximately 563 thousand tons for liquid nutrients at December 31, 2024, which is slightly higher than the prior year due to the capacity added in the current year from the acquisition of Skyland in the fourth quarter of 2024.

Tons of product sold were as follows:

(in thousands)	Year Ended December 31,	
	2024	2023
Ag Supply Chain	1,288	1,376
Specialty Liquids	370	397
Engineered Granules	207	165
Total tons	1,865	1,938

In the table above, Ag Supply Chain represents facilities principally engaged in the wholesale distribution and retail sale and application of primary agricultural nutrients such as chemicals and bulk nitrogen, phosphorus, and potassium. Specialty Liquid locations produce and sell a variety of low-salt liquid starter fertilizers, micronutrients for agricultural use, and specialty products for use in various industrial processes. Engineered Granules facilities primarily manufacture granulated dry products for use in specialty turf and agricultural applications.

### ***Other***

The Company's "Other" activities include corporate income and expense and cost for functions that provide support and services to the operating segments. The results include expenses and benefits not allocated to the operating segments and other elimination and consolidation adjustments.

### **Results for Fiscal 2023 compared to Fiscal 2022**

For comparisons of the Company's consolidated and segment results of operations and consolidated cash flows for the fiscal years ended December 31, 2023, to December 31, 2022, refer to Part II, Item 7. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations of the Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2023, filed with the SEC on February 21, 2024.

## Operating Results

The following discussion focuses on the operating results as shown in the Consolidated Statements of Operations with a separate discussion by segment. Additional segment information is included in Note 12 to the Company's Consolidated Financial Statements in Item 8.

	Year Ended December 31, 2024				
(in thousands)	Trade	Renewables	Nutrient & Industrial	Other	Total
Sales and merchandising revenues	\$ 7,622,077	\$ 2,802,330	\$ 833,141	\$ —	\$ 11,257,548
Cost of sales and merchandising revenues	7,218,395	2,633,179	712,048	—	10,563,622
Gross profit	403,682	169,151	121,093	—	693,926
Operating, administrative and general expenses	316,390	35,493	103,238	48,499	503,620
Interest expense (income)	24,587	2,841	6,311	(1,979)	31,760
Other income (expense), net	28,728	8,678	6,444	(1,639)	42,211
Income (loss) before income taxes from continuing operations	91,433	139,495	17,988	(48,159)	200,757
Income (loss) before income taxes attributable to the noncontrolling interests	1,018	56,615	(945)	—	56,688
Non-GAAP Income (loss) before income taxes attributable to the Company from continuing operations	\$ 90,415	\$ 82,880	\$ 18,933	\$ (48,159)	\$ 144,069

	Year Ended December 31, 2023				
(in thousands)	Trade	Renewables	Nutrient & Industrial	Other	Total
Sales and merchandising revenues	\$10,426,083	\$ 3,380,632	\$ 943,397	\$ —	\$ 14,750,112
Cost of sales and merchandising revenues	10,016,133	3,178,235	810,381	—	14,004,749
Gross profit	409,950	202,397	133,016	—	745,363
Operating, administrative and general expenses	308,470	32,737	103,342	47,711	492,260
Asset impairment	—	87,156	—	—	87,156
Interest expense (income)	35,234	6,385	7,016	(1,768)	46,867
Other income, net	29,988	15,056	2,391	3,048	50,483
Income (loss) before income taxes from continuing operations	96,234	91,175	25,049	(42,895)	169,563
Income before income taxes attributable to the noncontrolling interests	—	31,339	—	—	31,339
Non-GAAP Income (loss) before income taxes attributable to the Company from continuing operations	\$ 96,234	\$ 59,836	\$ 25,049	\$ (42,895)	\$ 138,224

The Company uses Non-GAAP Income (loss) before income taxes attributable to the Company from continuing operations, a non-GAAP financial measure as defined by the Securities and Exchange Commission, to evaluate the Company's financial performance. This performance measure is not defined by accounting principles generally accepted in the United States and should be considered in addition to, and not in lieu of, GAAP financial measures.

Management believes that Non-GAAP Income (loss) before income taxes attributable to the Company from continuing operations is a useful measure of the Company's performance as it provides investors additional information about the Company's operations allowing better evaluation of underlying business performance and better period-to-period comparability. This measure is not intended to replace or be an alternative to Income (loss) before income taxes from continuing operations, the most directly comparable amount reported under GAAP, which is also presented in the table above.

## Comparison of 2024 with 2023

### *Trade*

Operating results for the Trade segment were generally consistent with the prior year results. Sales and merchandising revenues decreased \$2,804.0 million and cost of sales and merchandising revenues decreased by \$2,797.7 million resulting in a decrease in gross profit of \$6.3 million. A majority of the decrease in sales and merchandising revenues and cost of sales and merchandising revenues can be attributed to reduced commodity prices across our business lines as the worldwide balance of supply and demand of commodities has reduced volatility and is now paying to store and hold grain. The investment in Skyland in the fourth quarter of 2024 partially offset the reduced commodity prices and the intentional pull back on volumes in the international business as the acquired entity provided an additional \$89.8 million of sales and merchandising revenues and \$71.9 million of cost of sales and merchandising revenues for the two-month period in which it was consolidated. Gross profit decreased slightly from the prior year. The asset based business realized \$15.7 million less in insurance recoveries and the merchandising business experienced less trading opportunities in a limited volatility market. These were partially offset by the additional gross profit from the Skyland acquisition and improved results in the premium ingredients business.

Operating, administrative and general expenses increased \$7.9 million compared to prior year results. The increase from the prior year is primarily related to \$12.8 million of additional costs related to two months of Skyland operating cost which was partially offset by a \$6.7 million decrease in incentives.

Interest expense decreased \$10.6 million due to reduced short-term borrowings from lower commodity prices.

### *Renewables*

Operating results for the Renewables segment increased by \$48.3 million from the prior year, which was adversely impacted by a significant asset impairment as discussed below. Without that impairment in the prior year, operating results for the segment would have decreased. Sales and merchandising revenues decreased \$578.3 million and cost of sales and merchandising revenues decreased \$545.1 million compared to the prior year. As a result, gross profit for Renewables decreased by \$33.2 million from the prior year. The decrease in both sales and merchandising revenues and cost of sales and merchandising revenues can be attributed to sharp declines in commodity prices as ethanol prices were 22% lower, with a similar reduction occurred in DDG prices, and declines in values across the various renewable diesel feedstocks portfolio were experienced. Sales volumes increased modestly in the base ethanol business and increased in our renewable diesel feedstocks and feed products by 29% and 19%, respectively. The \$33.2 million decrease in gross profit was attributable to the results of the ethanol plants. While ethanol margins improved with lower corn basis, the ethanol plant gross profit was \$36.9 million lower than the prior year due to lower co-product values in the current year.

Asset impairment charges decreased by \$87.2 million from the prior year as the Company recorded an impairment charge related to ELEMENT in the first quarter of 2023, as the plant faced operational and market-based challenges which were exacerbated by a shift in the California Low Carbon Fuel Standard credit markets and high western corn basis.

Interest expense, net decreased by \$3.5 million from the prior year due to the deconsolidation of ELEMENT non-recourse debt.

Other income decreased by \$6.4 million from prior year as 2023 results include additional gains of \$3.4 million as a result of the deconsolidation of the ELEMENT ethanol plant combined with \$2.2 million of proceeds received in the prior year as a part of the USDA Biofuel Producer Program.

### *Nutrient & Industrial*

The Nutrient & Industrial segment results decreased by \$7.1 million when compared to the prior year. Sales and merchandising revenues decreased \$110.3 million and cost of sales and merchandising revenues decreased \$98.3 million resulting in decreased gross profit of \$11.9 million from the prior year. The decrease in sales and merchandising revenues and cost of sales and merchandising revenues can be equally attributed to both margin compression and a decrease in volumes sold of approximately 5% as the segment experienced reduced demand from a wet and late spring preventing the application of nutrients and a return to a more normalized margin environment. Specifically, the Ag Supply Chain business was impacted the most as it contributed \$15.4 million to the gross profit shortfall when compared to the prior year results.

Other income, net increased by \$4.1 million and was mainly due to an additional \$2.3 million of interest income recognized in 2024.

## ***Other***

Results decreased by \$5.3 million and was primarily driven by a \$4.8 million revaluation gain of a cost method investment in the prior year.

## ***Income Taxes***

In 2024, the Company recorded Income tax expense from continuing operations of \$30.1 million. The Company's effective rate for 2024 was 15.0% on Income before income taxes from continuing operations of \$200.8 million. The difference between the 15.0% effective tax rate and the U.S. federal statutory tax rate of 21% is primarily attributable to the tax impact of non-controlling interest and U.S. federal tax credits offset by state and local income taxes, tax impacts of foreign operations, and nondeductible compensation.

In 2023, the Company recorded Income tax expense from continuing operations of \$37.0 million. The Company's effective rate for 2023 was 21.8% on Income before income taxes from continuing operations of \$169.6 million. The difference between the 21.8% effective tax rate and the U.S. federal statutory tax rate of 21% is primarily attributable to state and local income taxes and changes in unrecognized tax benefits offset by the effect of non-controlling interest and foreign tax credits.

The Company and its subsidiary partnership returns are under federal tax examination by the Internal Revenue Service ("IRS") for tax years 2018 through 2021. The Company's subsidiary is under federal tax examination by the Mexican tax authorities for tax year 2015. The IRS and Mexican tax authorities' examinations could potentially be resolved within the next 12 months. The resolution of these examinations could change our unrecognized tax benefits and favorably impact income tax expense by a range of \$3.3 million to \$14.2 million.

On December 20, 2021, the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development ("OECD") issued Pillar Two model rules introducing a global minimum tax of 15% on large corporations. Although the U.S. has not yet adopted the Pillar Two model rules, several foreign countries enacted legislation in 2023 which closely follow OECD's Pillar Two guidance to be effective January 1, 2024. The impact of Pillar Two legislation in our relevant jurisdictions is immaterial to the Company's 2024 effective tax rate.



## Liquidity and Capital Resources

### Working Capital

At December 31, 2024, the Company had working capital of \$1,119.1 million, a decrease of \$51.5 million from the prior year. This decrease was attributable to changes in the following components of current assets and current liabilities:

(in thousands)	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023	Variance
<b>Current Assets</b>			
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 561,771	\$ 643,854	\$ (82,083)
Accounts receivable, net	764,550	762,549	2,001
Inventories	1,286,811	1,166,700	120,111
Commodity derivative assets – current	148,801	178,083	(29,282)
Other current assets	88,344	55,777	32,567
Total current assets	2,850,277	2,806,963	43,314
<b>Current Liabilities</b>			
Short-term debt	166,614	43,106	123,508
Trade and other payables	1,047,436	1,055,473	(8,037)
Customer prepayments and deferred revenue	194,025	187,054	6,971
Commodity derivative liabilities – current	59,766	90,849	(31,083)
Current maturities of long-term debt	36,139	27,561	8,578
Accrued expenses and other current liabilities	227,192	232,288	(5,096)
Total current liabilities	1,731,172	1,636,331	94,841
<b>Working Capital</b>	<b>\$ 1,119,105</b>	<b>\$ 1,170,632</b>	<b>\$ (51,527)</b>

Current assets increased \$43.3 million in comparison to prior year. The acquisition of Skyland resulted in a \$344.9 million increase of current assets from the prior year. After considering the consolidation of Skyland in the Company's financial statements, current assets for the base business decreased by over \$300 million from the prior period due to the reduction and stabilization of agricultural commodity prices over the last year in comparison to historically high price levels of agricultural commodities, including fertilizer, in the prior year.

Current liabilities increased \$94.8 million in comparison to the prior year. The acquisition of Skyland resulted in a \$293.4 million increase of current liabilities from the prior year. After considering the consolidation of Skyland in the Company's financial statements, current liabilities for the base business decreased by approximately \$200 million from the prior period as commodity prices have continued to stabilize over the last year compared to the historically high commodity prices in the prior year.

### Sources and Uses of Cash in 2024 Compared to 2023

(in thousands)	Year Ended	
	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Net cash provided by operating activities	\$ 331,506	\$ 946,750
Net cash used in investing activities	(163,074)	(153,879)
Net cash used in financing activities	(250,359)	(263,993)

### *Operating Activities and Liquidity*

Operating activities provided cash of \$331.5 million in 2024 compared to \$946.8 million in 2023. The vast majority of the decrease in cash provided by operating activities was due to favorable changes in operating assets and liabilities that occurred in the prior year as commodity prices dropped significantly. Strong cash generation from the Company's core businesses continued in the current year with solid cash provided by operating activities that led to the Company retaining \$561.8 million of cash on hand as of December 31, 2024.

Net income taxes of \$31.5 million and \$45.7 million were paid in the years ended December 31, 2024, and 2023, respectively. The decrease in the current year is generally driven by considerably less U.S. research and development related expenses capitalized for tax purposes than in prior years.

### *Investing Activities*

Investing activities used cash of \$163.1 million in the current year compared to \$153.9 million used in the prior year. The increase from the prior year was due to a sale of a grain facility in the prior year as expenditures on property, plant and equipment and business acquisitions were consistent with the prior year.

Capital expenditures of \$149.2 million for 2024 on property, plant and equipment and capitalized software includes: Trade - \$59.2 million; Renewables - \$49.8 million; Nutrient & Industrial - \$36.1 million; and \$4.0 million in Other.

We expect to invest approximately \$175 million to \$200 million in property, plant and equipment in 2025; less than 50% of which will be reinvested back into our current facilities.

### *Financing Activities*

Net cash used in financing activities was \$250.4 million in 2024, compared to \$264.0 million used in 2023. The decrease in cash used in financing activities from the prior year was mainly due to the decreased borrowings on the Company's credit facilities as decreased commodity prices resulted in excess cash on hand throughout the current year. The decreased use of the Company's credit facilities was partially offset by increased distributions to the non-controlling interest shareholder of TAMH due to the strength of the entity's financial results. Distributions from TAMH totaled \$102.3 million and \$46.4 million in 2024 and 2023, respectively. Lastly, the Company commenced another plan to repurchase of common shares. The Repurchase Plan, approved on August 15, 2024, authorized \$100 million of common share repurchases to be made on or before August 15, 2027. As of December 31, 2024, approximately \$2.3 million of the Repurchase Plan had been utilized.

As of December 31, 2024, the Company was party to borrowing arrangements with a syndicate of banks that provide a total borrowing capacity of \$2,161.7 million. There was \$1,991.3 million available for borrowing at December 31, 2024. The Company's highest levels of borrowing typically occur in the late winter and early spring due to seasonal inventory requirements in the fertilizer and grain businesses. At December 31, 2024, the Company had total available liquidity of \$2,553.0 million comprised of cash and cash equivalents and unused lines of credit.

The Company paid \$26.3 million in dividends in 2024 compared to \$25.4 million in 2023. The Company paid \$0.190 per common share for the dividends paid in January, April, July and October 2024, and \$0.185 per common share for the dividends paid in January, April, July and October 2023. On December 12, 2024, the Company declared a cash dividend of \$0.195 per common share, payable on January 23, 2025, to shareholders of record on January 2, 2025.

Certain of our long-term borrowings include covenants that, among other things, impose minimum levels of working capital and various debt leverage ratios. The Company is in compliance with all covenants as of December 31, 2024. In addition, certain of our long-term borrowings are collateralized by first mortgages on various facilities.

The Company is typically in a net short-term borrowing position in the first two quarters of the year. The majority of these short-term borrowings bear interest at variable rates, and an increase in interest rates could have a significant impact on our profitability. In addition, periods of high grain prices could require us to make additional margin deposits on our exchange traded futures contracts. Conversely, in periods of declining prices, the Company could receive a return of cash.

Management believes the sources of liquidity will be adequate to fund operations, capital expenditures and payments of dividends in the foreseeable future.

### **Contractual Obligations**

#### *Long-term Debt*

As of December 31, 2024, the Company had total outstanding long-term debt with both floating and fixed rates of varying maturities for an aggregate principal amount outstanding of \$646.8 million, of which, \$36.1 million of the outstanding principal of the long-term debt is payable within 12 months. See Note 4 to the Consolidated Financial Statements for additional information.

Future interest payments associated with the long-term debt total \$162.2 million, with \$36.3 million payable within 12 months. See Note 4 to the Consolidated Financial Statements for additional information.

### *Operating Leases*

The Company has lease arrangements for certain equipment and facilities, including grain facilities, fertilizer facilities and equipment. As of December 31, 2024, the Company had fixed operating lease payment obligations of \$138.6 million, with \$29.9 million payable within 12 months. See Note 13 to the Consolidated Financial Statements for additional information.

### *Commodity Purchase Obligations*

The Company enters into forward purchase contracts of commodities with producers through the normal course of business. These forward purchase contracts are largely offset by forward sales contracts of commodities and the net of these forward contracts are offset by exchange-traded futures and options contracts or over-the-counter contracts. As of December 31, 2024, the Company had forward purchase contracts of \$2,638.8 million, with \$2,568.2 million payable within 12 months. See Note 5 to the Consolidated Financial Statements for additional information.

### *Postretirement Healthcare Program*

The Company has a postretirement health care benefit plan that covers substantially all of its full-time employees hired prior to January 1, 2003. Obligations under the retiree healthcare programs are not fixed commitments and will vary depending on multiple factors, including the level of participant utilization and inflation. Our estimates of postretirement payments have considered recent payment trends and actuarial assumptions. As of December 31, 2024, the Company had outstanding benefit obligations of \$15.9 million, with \$1.3 million payable within 12 months. See Note 6 to the Consolidated Financial Statements for additional information.

### **Off-Balance Sheet Transactions**

During the periods presented we did not have, nor do we currently have, any off-balance sheet transactions as defined under SEC rules, with the exception of standby letters of credit through banking institutions. At December 31, 2024, the Company had standby letters of credit outstanding of \$3.8 million.

### **Critical Accounting Estimates**

The process of preparing financial statements requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses, and the disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities. Management evaluates these estimates and assumptions on an ongoing basis. Estimates and assumptions are based on historical experience and management's knowledge and understanding of current facts and circumstances. Actual results, under conditions and circumstances different from those assumed, may change from these estimates.

Certain of our accounting estimates are considered critical, as they are important to the depiction of the Company's Consolidated Financial Statements and/or require significant or complex judgment by management. There are other items within the Company's Consolidated Financial Statements that require estimation, however, they are not deemed critical as defined above. Note 1 to the Consolidated Financial Statements in Item 8 describes the Company's significant accounting policies which should be read in conjunction with our critical accounting estimates.

Management believes that the accounting for readily marketable inventories and commodity derivative contracts, including adjustments for counterparty risk, impairment of long-lived assets and goodwill, and uncertain tax positions involve significant estimates and assumptions in the preparation of the Consolidated Financial Statements.

### *Readily Marketable Inventories and Derivative Contracts*

Readily Marketable Inventories ("RMI") are stated at their net realizable value, which approximates fair value based on their commodity characteristics, widely available markets, and pricing mechanisms. The Company marks to market all forward purchase and sale contracts for commodities and ethanol, over-the-counter commodity and ethanol contracts, and exchange-traded futures and options contracts. The overall market for commodity inventories is very liquid and active; market value is determined by reference to prices for identical commodities on regulated commodity exchange (adjusted primarily for transportation costs); and the Company's RMI may be sold without significant additional processing. The Company uses forward purchase and sale contracts and both exchange traded and over-the-counter contracts (such as derivatives generally used by the International Swap Dealers Association). Management estimates fair value based on exchange-quoted prices, adjusted for differences in local markets, as well as counterparty non-performance risk in the case of forward and over-the-counter contracts. The amount of risk, and therefore the impact to the fair value of the contracts, varies by type of contract and type of counterparty. With the exception of specific customers thought to be at higher risk, the Company looks at the contracts in total, segregated by contract type, in its quarterly assessment of non-performance risk. For those customers that are thought to be at higher risk, the Company makes assumptions as to performance based on past history and facts about the current situation. Changes in fair value are recorded as a component of Cost of sales and merchandising revenues in the Consolidated Statements of Operations.

### *Impairment of Long-Lived Assets and Goodwill*

The Company's business segments are each highly capital intensive and require significant investment. Long-lived assets are tested for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of the assets may not be recoverable. This is done by evaluating the recoverability based on undiscounted projected cash flows, excluding interest. If an asset group is considered impaired, the impairment loss to be recognized is measured as the amount by which the asset group's carrying amount exceeds its fair value.

Goodwill is tested for impairment at the reporting unit level, which is the operating segment or one level below the operating segment. During the year ended December 31, 2024, the Company evaluated goodwill for impairment using a quantitative assessment in two reporting units and a qualitative assessment in one reporting unit. The quantitative review for impairment takes into account an income approach using estimates of future cash flows, as well as a market based approach. Critical estimates in the determination of the fair value of each reporting unit include, but are not limited to, future expected cash flows, estimated gross margins, and discount rates based on a reporting unit's weighted average cost of capital. Our estimates of future cash flows are based upon a number of assumptions including: operating costs, life of the assets, potential disposition proceeds, budgets and long-range plans. The market based approach uses an analysis of valuation metrics based upon results of public companies that reflect economic conditions and risks that are similar to the Company applied to the reporting unit's estimated future results to calculate an estimated enterprise value. These factors are discussed in more detail in Note 16, Goodwill and Intangible Assets, to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

Our annual goodwill impairment test is performed as of October 1 each year which is discussed in further detail in Note 16 to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

Management considers several factors to be significant when estimating fair value including expected financial outlook of the business, changes in the Company's stock price, the impact of changing market conditions on financial performance and expected future cash flows, the geopolitical environment and other factors. Deterioration in any of these factors may result in a lower fair value assessment, which could lead to impairment charges in the future. Specifically, actual results may vary from the Company's forecasts and such variations may be material and unfavorable, thereby triggering the need for future impairment tests where the conclusions could result in non-cash impairment charges.

### *Uncertain Tax Positions*

Conclusions on recognizing and measuring uncertain tax positions involve significant estimates and management judgment and include complex considerations of the Internal Revenue Code, related regulations, tax case laws, and prior year audit settlements. To account for uncertainty in income taxes, the Company evaluates the likelihood of a tax position based on the technical merits of the position, performs a subsequent measurement related to the maximum benefit and degree of likelihood, and determines the benefits to be recognized in the Consolidated Financial Statements, if any.

## **Item 7A. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures about Market Risk**

The market risk inherent in the Company's market risk-sensitive instruments and positions is the potential loss arising from adverse changes in commodity prices, foreign currency exchange rates, and interest rates as discussed below.

### *Commodity Prices*

The Company's daily net commodity position consists of inventories, related purchase and sale contracts, exchange-traded futures, and over-the-counter contracts. The fair value of the position is a summation of the fair values calculated for each commodity by valuing each net position at quoted futures market prices. The Company has established controls to manage and limit risk exposure, which consists of a daily review of position limits and effects of potential market price moves on those positions.

A sensitivity analysis has been prepared to estimate the Company's exposure to market risk of its net commodity futures position. Market risk is estimated as the potential loss in fair value resulting from a hypothetical 10% adverse change in quoted market prices. The result of this analysis, which may differ from actual results, is as follows:

(in thousands)	December 31,	
	2024	2023
Net long (short) commodity position	\$ 5,076	\$ 6,508
Market risk	508	651

### *Foreign Currency*

The Company has subsidiaries located outside the United States where the local currency is the functional currency. To reduce the risks associated with foreign currency exchange rate fluctuations, the Company enters into currency exchange contracts to minimize its foreign currency position related to transactions denominated primarily in the Euro, British pound, Mexican peso, Swiss franc, Egyptian pound, and Canadian dollar. These currencies represent the major functional or local currencies in which recurring business transactions occur. The Company does not use currency exchange contracts as hedges against amounts indefinitely invested in foreign subsidiaries and affiliates. The currency exchange contracts used are forward contracts, swaps with banks, exchange-traded futures contracts, and over-the-counter options. The changes in market value of such contracts have a high correlation to the price changes in the currency of the related transactions. The potential loss in fair value for such net currency position resulting from a hypothetical 10% adverse change in foreign currency exchange rates is not material.

### *Interest Rates*

The fair value of the Company's long-term debt is estimated using quoted market prices or discounted future cash flows based on the Company's current incremental borrowing rates and credit ratings for similar types of borrowing arrangements. Market risk, which is estimated as the potential increase in fair value resulting from a hypothetical one-half percent decrease in interest rates, is summarized below:

(in thousands)	December 31,	
	2024	2023
Fair value of long-term debt, including current maturities	\$ 635,387	\$ 585,137
Carrying value in excess of fair value	11,454	8,495
Market risk	3,657	4,237

Actual results may differ. The estimated fair value and market risk will vary from year to year depending on the total amount of long-term debt and the mix of variable and fixed rate debt. The Company is also party to short-term debt borrowing arrangements with a capacity of approximately \$2.2 billion. As the Company is a significant consumer of short-term debt in peak seasons and the majority of the borrowings are variable rate debt, increases in interest rates could have a significant impact on our profitability.

Additionally, the Company may enter into interest rate swaps to manage our mix of fixed and variable interest rate debt effectively which may decrease the market risk noted above. As of December 31, 2024, the majority of the Company's long-term debt is hedged with interest rate swaps, limiting interest rate volatility. See Note 5 to the Consolidated Financial Statements for further discussion on the impact of these hedging instruments.

**Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data**

**The Andersons, Inc.  
Index to Financial Statements**

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## Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

To the shareholders and the Board of Directors of The Andersons, Inc.

### Opinion on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of The Andersons, Inc. and subsidiaries (the “Company”) as of December 31, 2024 and 2023, the related consolidated statements of operations, comprehensive income, equity, and cash flows, for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2024, and the related notes and the schedule 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 December 31, 2024 and 2023, and the results of its operations and its cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2024, 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 December 31, 2024, 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 February 19, 2025, 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.

### ***Goodwill — GSM and FSI Reporting Units — Refer to Notes 1 and 16 to the consolidated financial statements***

#### *Critical Audit Matter Description*

Goodwill is tested for impairment annually as of October 1, or more frequently if impairment indicators arise. The Company uses a one-step quantitative approach that compares the business enterprise value (BEV) of each reporting unit with its carrying value. The BEV was computed based on both an income approach (discounted cash flows) and a market approach (guideline public company). The income approach estimates fair value by using a reporting unit’s estimated future cash flows, discounted at the weighted-average cost of capital of a hypothetical third-party buyer. The market approach estimates fair value by applying valuation multiples to the reporting unit’s operating performance. The multiples are derived from comparable publicly traded companies with similar operating and investment characteristics to the reporting unit.

The consolidated goodwill balance was \$127.9 million as of December 31, 2024, of which \$77.8 million and \$41.3 million was allocated to the Grain Storage and Merchandising (GSM) and Food and Specialty Ingredients (FSI) reporting units, respectively. The BEV of the GSM and FSI reporting units exceeded its carrying values by 15% and 26%, respectively, as of October 1, 2024, and, therefore, no impairment was recognized. The BEV for the GSM and FSI reporting units are sensitive to changes in the weighted-average cost of capital. We identified the selection of the weighted-average cost of capital as of October 1, 2024, as a critical audit matter as there are significant judgments made by management to estimate the BEV of the GSM and FSI reporting units, specifically related to the weighted-average cost of capital assumption. This required a high degree of auditor judgement and an increased extent of effort, including the need to involve our fair value specialists, when performing audit procedures to evaluate the reasonableness of management's assumptions related to selection of the weighted-average cost of capital as of October 1, 2024.

*How the Critical Audit Matter Was Addressed in the Audit*

Our audit procedures related to the selection of the weighted-average cost of capital used by management to estimate the BEV of the GSM and FSI reporting units included the following, among others:

- We tested the effectiveness of internal control over management's selection of the valuation assumptions used to determine the BEV, including the weighted-average cost of capital.
- With the assistance of our fair value specialists, we evaluated the reasonableness of the weighted-average cost of capital by:
  - Testing the source information underlying the determination of the weighted-average cost of capital and the mathematical accuracy of the calculation
  - Evaluating the underlying factors that led to management's determination of the company-specific risk premium
  - Developing a range of independent estimates of the weighted-average cost of capital and comparing those to the weighted-average cost of capital selected by management.

/s/ Deloitte & Touche LLP

Cleveland, Ohio  
February 19, 2025

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

**The Andersons, Inc.**  
**Consolidated Statements of Operations**  
(In thousands, except per share data)

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2024	2023	2022
Sales and merchandising revenues	<b>\$ 11,257,548</b>	\$ 14,750,112	\$ 17,325,384
Cost of sales and merchandising revenues	<b>10,563,622</b>	14,004,749	16,641,220
Gross profit	<b>693,926</b>	745,363	684,164
Operating, administrative and general expenses	<b>503,620</b>	492,260	457,556
Asset impairment	<b>—</b>	87,156	9,000
Interest expense, net	<b>31,760</b>	46,867	56,849
Other income, net	<b>42,211</b>	50,483	33,823
Income before income taxes from continuing operations	<b>200,757</b>	169,563	194,582
Income tax provision from continuing operations	<b>30,057</b>	37,034	39,628
Net income from continuing operations	<b>170,700</b>	132,529	154,954
Income from discontinued operations, net of income taxes	<b>—</b>	—	12,025
Net income	<b>170,700</b>	132,529	166,979
Net income attributable to noncontrolling interests	<b>56,688</b>	31,339	35,899
Net income attributable to The Andersons, Inc.	<b>\$ 114,012</b>	<b>\$ 101,190</b>	<b>\$ 131,080</b>
Average number of shares outstanding – basic	<b>34,032</b>	33,718	33,731
Average number of shares outstanding – diluted	<b>34,322</b>	34,382	34,422
<b>Earnings per share attributable to The Andersons, Inc. common shareholders:</b>			
Basic earnings:			
Continuing operations	<b>\$ 3.35</b>	\$ 3.00	\$ 3.53
Discontinued operations	<b>—</b>	—	0.36
	<b>\$ 3.35</b>	\$ 3.00	\$ 3.89
Diluted earnings:			
Continuing operations	<b>\$ 3.32</b>	\$ 2.94	\$ 3.46
Discontinued operations	<b>—</b>	—	0.35
	<b>\$ 3.32</b>	\$ 2.94	\$ 3.81

The Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements are an integral part of these statements.

**The Andersons, Inc.**  
**Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income**  
(In thousands)

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2024	2023	2022
Net income	\$ 170,700	\$ 132,529	\$ 166,979
Other comprehensive income (loss), net of tax:			
Change in unrecognized actuarial gain and prior service cost	22	(680)	4,243
Foreign currency translation adjustments	(10,888)	5,622	(13,834)
Cash flow hedge activity	586	(2,561)	28,881
Other comprehensive (loss) income	(10,280)	2,381	19,290
Comprehensive income	160,420	134,910	186,269
Net income attributable to the noncontrolling interest	56,688	31,339	35,899
Cash flow hedge activity attributable to the noncontrolling interest	75	—	—
Comprehensive income attributable to the noncontrolling interests	56,763	31,339	35,899
Comprehensive income attributable to The Andersons, Inc.	\$ 103,657	\$ 103,571	\$ 150,370

The Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements are an integral part of these statements.

**The Andersons, Inc.**  
**Consolidated Balance Sheets**  
(In thousands)

	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
<b>Assets</b>		
Current assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 561,771	\$ 643,854
Accounts receivable, less allowance for doubtful accounts of \$48,325 in 2024; \$35,939 in 2023	764,550	762,549
Inventories	1,286,811	1,166,700
Commodity derivative assets – current	148,801	178,083
Other current assets	88,344	55,777
Total current assets	2,850,277	2,806,963
Other assets:		
Goodwill	127,856	127,856
Other intangible assets, net	69,345	85,579
Right of use assets, net	104,630	54,234
Other assets	101,055	87,010
Total other assets	402,886	354,679
Property, plant and equipment, net	868,151	693,365
Total assets	<u>\$ 4,121,314</u>	<u>\$ 3,855,007</u>
<b>Liabilities and equity</b>		
Current liabilities:		
Short-term debt	\$ 166,614	\$ 43,106
Trade and other payables	1,047,436	1,055,473
Customer prepayments and deferred revenue	194,025	187,054
Commodity derivative liabilities – current	59,766	90,849
Current maturities of long-term debt	36,139	27,561
Accrued expenses and other current liabilities	227,192	232,288
Total current liabilities	1,731,172	1,636,331
Long-term lease liabilities	65,312	31,659
Long-term debt, less current maturities	608,151	562,960
Deferred income taxes	55,005	58,581
Other long-term liabilities	61,838	49,089
Total liabilities	2,521,478	2,338,620
Commitments and contingencies (Note 14)		
Shareholders' equity:		
Common shares, without par value (63,000 shares authorized; 34,083 shares issued in 2024 and 34,064 in 2023)	142	142
Preferred shares, without par value (1,000 shares authorized; none issued)	—	—
Additional paid-in capital	385,609	387,210
Treasury shares, at cost (70 shares in 2024; 270 in 2023)	(2,860)	(10,261)
Accumulated other comprehensive income	12,585	22,865
Retained earnings	970,710	882,943
Total shareholders' equity of The Andersons, Inc.	1,366,186	1,282,899
Noncontrolling interests	233,650	233,488
Total equity	1,599,836	1,516,387
Total liabilities and equity	<u>\$ 4,121,314</u>	<u>\$ 3,855,007</u>

The Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements are an integral part of these statements.

**The Andersons, Inc.**  
**Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows**  
(In thousands)

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2024	2023	2022
<b>Operating Activities</b>			
Net income from continuing operations	\$ 170,700	\$ 132,529	\$ 154,954
Income from discontinued operations, net of income taxes	—	—	12,025
Net income	170,700	132,529	166,979
Adjustments to reconcile net income to cash provided by operating activities:			
Depreciation and amortization	127,804	125,106	134,742
Bad debt expense, net	17,637	11,519	6,001
Stock-based compensation expense	13,629	12,857	11,192
Deferred federal income tax	(2,911)	(1,596)	(20,009)
Asset impairment	—	87,156	11,818
Gain on sale of business from discontinued operations	—	—	(27,091)
Damaged inventory	—	—	17,328
Other	(3,595)	(16,341)	14,073
Changes in operating assets and liabilities, net of assets acquired and liabilities assumed:			
Accounts and notes receivable	35,777	468,968	(391,403)
Inventories	87,906	572,235	56,859
Commodity derivatives	15,005	111,506	65,399
Other current and non-current assets	(28,050)	6,529	10,936
Payables and other current and non-current liabilities	(102,396)	(563,718)	230,293
Net cash provided by operating activities	331,506	946,750	287,117
<b>Investing Activities</b>			
Acquisition of businesses, net of cash acquired	(29,172)	(24,698)	(20,245)
Purchases of property, plant and equipment and capitalized software	(149,187)	(150,443)	(108,284)
Property insurance proceeds	12,137	7,499	3,999
Proceeds from sale of business	—	10,318	5,171
Proceeds from sale of Rail assets	—	2,871	36,706
Proceeds from sale of business from discontinued operations	—	—	56,302
Purchases of Rail assets	—	—	(31,458)
Other	3,148	574	4,907
Net cash used in investing activities	(163,074)	(153,879)	(52,902)
<b>Financing Activities</b>			
Net (payments) receipts under short-term lines of credit	(91,951)	(233,696)	(21,273)
Payments of long-term debt	(83,589)	(49,620)	(30,045)
Distributions to noncontrolling interest owner	(102,295)	(46,418)	(44,910)
Dividends paid	(26,273)	(25,373)	(24,609)
Value of shares withheld for taxes	(8,105)	(6,630)	(3,381)
Common stock repurchased	(2,295)	(1,747)	(12,721)
Payments of debt issuance costs	(2,851)	—	—
Proceeds from issuance of long-term debt	67,000	100,000	—
Proceeds from issuance of short-term debt	—	—	350,000
Payments of short-term debt	—	—	(550,000)
Other	—	(509)	2,209
Net cash used in financing activities	(250,359)	(263,993)	(334,730)
Effect of exchange rates on cash and cash equivalents	(156)	(293)	(660)
Increase (decrease) in Cash and cash equivalents	(82,083)	528,585	(101,175)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	643,854	115,269	216,444
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	\$ 561,771	\$ 643,854	\$ 115,269

The Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements are an integral part of these statements.

**The Andersons, Inc.**  
**Consolidated Statements of Equity**  
(In thousands, except per share data)

	The Andersons, Inc. Shareholders' Equity						
	Common Shares	Additional Paid-in Capital	Treasury Shares	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income	Retained Earnings	Noncontrolling Interests	Total
Balance at January 1, 2022	\$ 140	\$ 368,595	\$ (263)	\$ 1,194	\$ 702,759	\$ 235,279	\$ 1,307,704
Net income					131,080	35,899	166,979
Other comprehensive income				19,212			19,212
Amounts reclassified from Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)				78			78
Contributions from noncontrolling interests						4,900	4,900
Distributions to noncontrolling interests						(44,910)	(44,910)
Stock awards, stock option exercises and other shares issued to employees and directors, net of income tax of \$0 (51 shares)	2	16,598	(2,396)				14,204
Purchase of treasury shares (384 shares)			(12,721)				(12,721)
Dividends declared (\$0.725 per common share)					(24,441)		(24,441)
Restricted share award dividend equivalents		55	337		(1,628)		(1,236)
Balance at December 31, 2022	\$ 142	\$ 385,248	\$ (15,043)	\$ 20,484	\$ 807,770	\$ 231,168	\$ 1,429,769
Net income					101,190	31,339	132,529
Other comprehensive income				13,424			13,424
Amounts reclassified from Accumulated other comprehensive income				(11,043)			(11,043)
Distributions to noncontrolling interests						(46,418)	(46,418)
Deconsolidation of joint venture						17,399	17,399
Stock awards and other shares issued to employees and directors, net of income tax of \$0 (227 shares)		1,339	6,364				7,703
Purchase of treasury shares (51 shares)			(1,747)				(1,747)
Dividends declared (\$0.745 per common share)					(25,150)		(25,150)
Restricted share award dividend equivalents		623	165		(867)		(79)
Balance at December 31, 2023	\$ 142	\$ 387,210	\$ (10,261)	\$ 22,865	\$ 882,943	\$ 233,488	\$ 1,516,387
Net income					114,012	56,688	170,700
Other comprehensive income				3,553			3,553
Amounts reclassified from Accumulated other comprehensive income				(13,833)			(13,833)
Distributions to noncontrolling interests						(102,295)	(102,295)
Noncontrolling interests recognized in a business combination						45,769	45,769
Stock awards and other shares issued to employees and directors, net of income tax of \$0 (258 shares)		(2,308)	9,634				7,326
Purchase of treasury shares (58 shares)			(2,295)				(2,295)
Dividends declared (\$0.765 per common share)					(26,056)		(26,056)
Restricted share award dividend equivalents		707	62		(189)		580
Balance at December 31, 2024	<u>\$ 142</u>	<u>\$ 385,609</u>	<u>\$ (2,860)</u>	<u>\$ 12,585</u>	<u>\$ 970,710</u>	<u>\$ 233,650</u>	<u>\$ 1,599,836</u>

The Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements are an integral part of these statements.



**The Andersons, Inc.**  
**Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements**

**1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies**

**Basis of Consolidation**

These Consolidated Financial Statements include the accounts of The Andersons, Inc. and its wholly owned and controlled subsidiaries (the "Company"). All intercompany accounts and transactions are eliminated in consolidation. Investments in unconsolidated entities in which the Company has significant influence, but not control, are accounted for using the equity method of accounting.

In 2021, The Company executed a definitive agreement to sell the Rail Leasing business. In conjunction with the sale of the Rail Leasing business, the Company announced its intent to divest the remainder of the Rail business which it successfully sold in the third quarter of 2022. These transactions effectively constitute the entirety of what has historically been included in the Rail reportable segment. Therefore, the associated operating results, net of income tax, have been classified as discontinued operations in the accompanying Consolidated Statements of Operations for all periods presented.

The Company consolidates any VIE of which it is the primary beneficiary. The typical condition for a controlling financial interest ownership is holding a majority of the voting interests of an entity; however, a controlling financial interest may also exist in entities, such as VIEs, through arrangements that do not involve controlling voting interests. A variable interest holder is required to consolidate a VIE if that party has the power to direct the activities of the VIE that most significantly impact the VIE's economic performance and the obligation to absorb losses of the VIE that could potentially be significant to the VIE or the right to receive benefits from the VIE that could potentially be significant to the VIE. The Company does not consolidate a VIE in which it has a majority ownership interest when the Company is not considered the primary beneficiary. The Company evaluates its relationships with the VIEs on an ongoing basis to determine if it is the primary beneficiary.

The Company's Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements include the assets, liabilities and results of operations of VIEs for which the Company is deemed to be the primary beneficiary. The other equity holders' interests are reflected in "Net income attributable to noncontrolling interests" in the Condensed Consolidated Statements of Operations and "Noncontrolling interests" in the Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets.

On October 1, 2019, the Company formed TAMH with Marathon for the primary purpose of producing ethanol and additional co-products such as dried distillers grains and corn oil. TAMH has plants located in Iowa, Indiana, Michigan, and Ohio. The plants have a combined nameplate production capacity of 405 million gallons of ethanol but have a history of outperforming the nameplate capacity. The Company owns 50.1% of TAMH's common units and management has determined that TAMH is a VIE in which the Company is the primary beneficiary. Accordingly, TAMH is consolidated within the Company's Consolidated Financial Statements and records noncontrolling interest for the share of the entity owned by Marathon.

ELEMENT was structured as a limited liability company which began operations in 2019 for the primary purpose of producing ethanol and additional co-products such as dried distillers grain and corn oil. The Company held 51% of the membership units and the Company had acted as the manager of the facility. As a result, ELEMENT was concluded to be a VIE in which the Company was the primary beneficiary and had been consolidated within the Company's Consolidated Financial Statements. On April 18, 2023, ELEMENT was placed into receivership and a receiver was appointed, which took possession and control of the rights and interests of ELEMENT. With this appointment, while retaining its investment in ELEMENT, the Company ceased to have a controlling financial interest and was no longer deemed to be the primary beneficiary in the subsidiary. Accordingly, the Company deconsolidated ELEMENT at that time and began accounting for the subsidiary as an equity method investment. Operating results from January 1, 2023, to April 18, 2023, and the year ended December 31, 2022, are included within the Consolidated Statements of Operations.

The creditors of the consolidated VIEs do not have recourse to the Company other than to the assets of the consolidated VIEs. The following table summarizes the carrying amounts of the assets and liabilities of TAMH, the Company's only consolidated VIE for the periods presented in the Company's Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets:

(In thousands)	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
<b>Assets</b>		
Current assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 47,408	\$ 153,258
Accounts receivable, net	20,574	9,324
Inventories	78,221	61,270
Other current assets	4,994	6,844
Total current assets	151,197	230,696
Property, plant and equipment, net	269,918	270,379
Other assets, net	22,315	25,434
Total assets	<u>\$ 443,430</u>	<u>\$ 526,509</u>
<b>Liabilities</b>		
Current liabilities	\$ 48,204	\$ 51,020
Long-term liabilities	9,109	12,010
Total liabilities	<u>\$ 57,313</u>	<u>\$ 63,030</u>

### Use of Estimates and Assumptions

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

### Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash and short-term investments with an initial maturity of three months or less. The carrying values of these assets approximate their fair values.

### Accounts Receivable and Allowance for Doubtful Accounts

Trade accounts receivable are recorded at the invoiced amount and may bear interest if past due. The allowance for doubtful accounts is the best estimate of the current expected credit losses in existing accounts receivable and is reviewed quarterly. The allowance is based both on specific identification of potentially uncollectible accounts and the application of a consistent policy, based on historical experience, to estimate the allowance necessary for the remaining accounts receivable. For those customers that are thought to be at higher risk, the Company makes assumptions as to collectability based on past history and facts about the current situation. Account balances are charged off against the allowance when it becomes more certain that the receivable will not be recovered. The Company manages its exposure to counterparty credit risk through credit analysis and approvals, credit limits and monitoring procedures.

We utilize factoring arrangements with third-party financial institutions for certain of our trade accounts receivables in order to extend terms for the customer while we benefit from accelerated collections to manage working capital levels more effectively. These arrangements are on a non-recourse basis and are accounted for as sales and all changes in account receivables and cash proceeds are included in Cash provided by operating activities within the Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows. The third-party financial institutions collect payment for the sold receivables and the Company has no continuing involvement with such receivables. Receivables are considered sold when they are transferred beyond the reach of the Company and its creditors, the purchaser has the right to pledge or exchange the receivables, and we have surrendered control over the transferred receivables. During the fiscal years 2024 and 2023 we sold, without recourse \$201.7 million and \$311.6 million of accounts receivable, respectively. Factoring fees were \$4.9 million, \$4.5 million, and \$2.1 million during fiscal years 2024, 2023, and 2022, respectively, and were included in Operating, administrative, and general expenses within the Consolidated Statements of Operations.

## Commodity Derivatives and Inventories

The Company's operating results can be affected by changes to commodity prices. The Trade and Renewables businesses have established "unhedged" position limits (the amount of a commodity, either owned or contracted for, that does not have an offsetting derivative contract to mitigate the price risk associated with those contracts and inventory). To reduce the exposure to market price risk on commodities owned and forward commodity and ethanol purchase and sale contracts, the Company enters into exchange traded commodity futures and options contracts and over-the-counter forward and option contracts with various counterparties. The forward purchase and sale contracts are for physical delivery of the commodity in a future period. Contracts to purchase commodities from producers generally relate to the current or future crop years for delivery periods quoted by regulated commodity exchanges. Contracts for the sale of commodities to processors or other commercial consumers generally do not extend beyond one year.

The Company accounts for its commodity derivatives at fair value. The estimated fair value of the commodity derivative contracts that require the receipt or posting of cash collateral is recorded on a net basis (offset against cash collateral posted or received, also known as margin deposits) within commodity derivative assets or liabilities. Management determines fair value based on exchange-quoted prices and in the case of its forward purchase and sale contracts, fair value is adjusted for differences in local markets and non-performance risk. While the Company considers certain of its commodity contracts to be effective economic hedges, the Company does not designate or account for its commodity contracts as hedges.

Realized and unrealized gains and losses in the value of commodity contracts (whether due to changes in commodity prices, changes in performance or credit risk, or due to sale, maturity or extinguishment of the commodity contract) and commodity inventories are included in Cost of sales and merchandising revenues in the Consolidated Statements of Operations. Additional information about the fair value of the Company's commodity derivatives is presented in Notes 5 and 10 to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

Readily Marketable Inventories, which are grain and other agricultural commodities, may be acquired under provisionally priced contracts, are stated at their net realizable value, which approximates estimated selling prices in the ordinary course of business, less reasonably predictable costs of completion, disposal and transportation. At times the Company holds a portion of RMI within its facilities for others. Our storage facilities are licensed warehouses and must be bonded and insured for its capacity under license and is obligated to return to the title holder of the RMI an equal quantity and quality. The Company does not have title to the inventory and is only liable for any deficiencies in grade or shortage of quantity that may arise during the storage period. Management has not experienced historical losses with regard to any deficiencies and does not anticipate material losses in the future.

All other inventories are stated at the lower of cost or net realizable value. Cost is determined by the average cost method. Additional information about inventories is presented in Note 2 to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

## Derivatives - Master Netting Arrangements

Generally accepted accounting principles permit a party to a master netting arrangement to offset fair value amounts recognized for derivative instruments against the right to reclaim cash collateral or obligation to return cash collateral under the same master netting arrangement. The Company has master netting arrangements for its exchange traded futures and options contracts and certain over-the-counter contracts. When the Company enters into a futures, options or an over-the-counter contract, an initial margin deposit may be required by the counterparty. The amount of the margin deposit varies by commodity. If the market price of a futures, option or an over-the-counter contract moves in a direction that is adverse to the Company's position, an additional margin deposit, called a maintenance margin, is required. The Company nets, by counterparty, its futures and over-the-counter positions against the cash collateral provided or received. The margin deposit assets and liabilities are included in short-term commodity derivative assets or liabilities, as appropriate, in the Consolidated Balance Sheets. Additional information about the Company's master netting arrangements is presented in Note 5 to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

## **Derivatives - Interest Rate and Foreign Currency Contracts**

The Company periodically enters into interest rate contracts to manage interest rate risk on borrowing or financing activities. The Company has long-term interest rate swaps that expire from 2025 to 2031 recorded within the Consolidated Balance Sheets in either other current assets or liabilities (if short-term in nature) or in other assets or other long-term liabilities (if non-current in nature) and have been designated as cash flow hedges; accordingly, changes in the fair value of the instruments are recognized in Other comprehensive income in the Consolidated Balance Sheets. While the Company considers all of its derivative positions to be effective economic hedges of specified risks, these interest rate contracts for which hedge accounting is not applied are recorded on the Consolidated Balance Sheets in either other current assets or liabilities (if short-term in nature) or in other assets or other long-term liabilities (if non-current in nature), and changes in fair value are recognized in current earnings as interest expense. When interest rate derivatives are settled prior to maturity, the gain or loss is recognized in Other income, net within the Consolidated Statements of Operations. Information regarding the nature and terms of the Company's interest rate derivatives is presented in Note 5 to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

## **Property, Plant and Equipment**

Property, plant and equipment is recorded at cost. Repairs and maintenance costs are charged to expense as incurred, while betterments that extend useful lives are capitalized. Depreciation is provided over the estimated useful lives of the individual assets, by the straight-line method. Estimated useful lives are generally as follows: land improvements - 16 years; leasehold improvements - the shorter of the lease term or the estimated useful life of the improvement, ranging from 3 to 20 years; buildings and storage facilities - 10 to 40 years; and machinery and equipment - 3 to 20 years. The cost of assets retired or otherwise disposed of, and the accumulated depreciation thereon are removed from the accounts, with any gain or loss realized upon sale recorded in Other income, net within the Consolidated Statements of Operations.

Additional information regarding the Company's property, plant and equipment is presented in Note 3 to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

## **Deferred Debt Issuance Costs**

Costs associated with the issuance of term debt are deferred and recorded net with debt. Costs associated with revolving credit agreements are recorded as a deferred asset. These costs are amortized, as a component of interest expense, over the earlier of the stated term of the debt or the period from the issue date through the first early payoff date without penalty, or the expected payoff date if the loan does not contain a prepayment penalty. Deferred costs associated with the borrowing arrangement with a syndication of banks are amortized over the term of the agreement.

## **Goodwill and Intangible Assets**

Goodwill is subject to an annual impairment test or more often when events or circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of goodwill may be impaired. A goodwill impairment loss is recognized to the extent the carrying amount of goodwill exceeds the business enterprise value. Additional information about the Company's goodwill and other intangible assets is presented in Note 16 to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

Acquired intangible assets are recorded at cost, less accumulated amortization, if not indefinite lived. In addition, we capitalize the salaries and payroll-related costs of employees and consultants who devote time to the development of internal-use software projects. If a project constitutes an enhancement to previously developed software, we assess whether the enhancement is significant and creates additional functionality to the software, thus qualifying the work incurred for capitalization. Once a project is complete, we estimate the useful life of the internal-use software. Changes in our estimates related to internal-use software would increase or decrease operating expenses or amortization recorded during the period.

Amortization of intangible assets is provided over their estimated useful lives (generally 1 to 10 years) using the straight-line method.

## **Impairment of Long-lived Assets and Equity Method Investments**

Long-lived assets, including intangible assets, are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying value of an asset may not be recoverable. Recoverability of assets to be held and used is measured by comparing the carrying amount of the assets to the undiscounted future net cash flows the Company expects to generate with the assets. If such assets are considered to be impaired, the Company recognizes an impairment loss for the amount by which the carrying amount of the assets exceeds the fair value of the assets.

The Company reviews its equity method investments to determine whether there has been a decline in the estimated fair value of the investment that is below the Company's carrying value which is other-than-temporary. Other than consideration of past and current performance, these reviews take into account forecasted earnings which are based on management's estimates of future performance.

## **Provisionally Priced Commodity Contracts**

Accounts payable includes certain amounts related to commodity purchases for which, even though the Company has taken ownership and possession of the commodity, the final purchase price has not been fully established. If the futures and basis components are unpriced, it is referred to as a delayed price payable. If the futures component has not been established, but the basis has been set, it is referred to as a basis payable. The unpriced portion of these payables will be exposed to changes in the fair value of the underlying commodity based on quoted prices on commodity exchanges (or basis levels). Those payables that are fully priced are not considered derivative instruments.

The Company also enters into contracts with customers for risk management purposes that allow the customers to effectively unprice the futures component of their inventory for a period of time, subjecting the commodities to market fluctuations. The Company records an asset or liability for the market value changes of the commodities over the life of the contracts based on quoted exchange prices. See Note 10 for additional discussion on these instruments.

## **Business Interruption Insurance**

The Company recorded \$19.4 million and \$12.5 million in business interruption insurance recoveries for the years ended December 31, 2024, and 2023, respectively. These recoveries were mainly due to a prior period collapse of grain bins in Delphi, Indiana, and a prior period incident at the Company's leased port facility in Texas. As a result of the disruptions, the Trade segment incurred incremental costs and lost sales as the locations were unable to handle grain. The proceeds from these business interruption claims were included within Cost of sales and merchandising revenues in the Consolidated Statements of Operations and in Cash provided by operating activities in the Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows.

## **Foreign Currency Translation and Transactions**

Some of the Company's foreign subsidiaries use their local currency as their functional currency. Assets and liabilities of such subsidiaries are translated from the local functional currency into U.S. Dollars at the exchange rate on the balance sheet date and revenue and expenses are translated at the average exchange rate for the period. The Company records adjustments resulting from the translation of financial statements denominated in a foreign currency as a component of Accumulated other comprehensive income within the Consolidated Balance Sheets. Transaction gains and losses related to operating assets and liabilities are included in Cost of sales and merchandising revenues in the accompanying Consolidated Statements of Operations. Net foreign currency transaction losses related to operating assets and liabilities were de minimis for the year ended December 31, 2024. The Company recorded net foreign currency transaction losses of \$29.5 million in the year ended December 31, 2023 and net foreign currency transaction gains of \$3.1 million for the year ended December 31, 2022.

The vast majority of the foreign currency transaction losses for the year ended December 31, 2023, were related to currency liquidity issues in Egypt. Due to foreign currency challenges in Egypt, the Company made an exception to its normal practice regarding sales into the Middle East and North Africa, allowing customers to make payments in Egyptian pounds on receivables originally contracted in U.S. dollars. Based on the information available at the time, management expected to be able to convert the local currency to U.S. dollars within a relatively short timeframe and was able to use non-deliverable forward currency hedges to manage the foreign currency exposure through part of the year. As geopolitical instability and currency liquidity challenges continued to grow in the region, the non-deliverable forward currency hedges ceased to be effective, and management made the decision to limit losses and accept a lower exchange rate on these receivables.

## Stock-Based Compensation

Stock-based compensation expense for all stock-based compensation awards is based on the estimated grant-date fair value. The Company recognizes these compensation costs on a straight-line basis over the requisite service period of the award, adjusted for revisions to performance expectations. Additional information about the Company's stock compensation plans is presented in Note 15 to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

## Per Share Data

We present both basic and diluted earnings per share amounts from continuing operations and discontinued operations attributable to the Company's shareholders. Basic earnings per common share are determined by dividing net earnings attributable to controlling interests by the weighted-average number of common shares outstanding. In computing diluted earnings per share, average number of common shares outstanding is increased by unvested stock awards and common stock options outstanding with exercise prices lower than the average market price of common shares using the treasury share method.

## Revenue Recognition

The Company's revenue consists of sales from commodity contracts that are accounted for under ASC 815, *Derivatives and Hedging* ("ASC 815"), and sales of other products and services that are accounted for under ASC 606, *Revenue from Contracts with Customers* ("ASC 606").

### Revenue from commodity contracts (ASC 815)

Revenue from commodity contracts primarily relates to forward sales of commodities in the Company's Trade and Renewables segments, such as corn, soybeans, wheat, oats, ethanol, and corn oil, which are accounted for as derivatives at fair value under ASC 815. These forward sales meet the definition of a derivative under ASC 815 as they have an underlying (e.g., the price of corn), a notional amount (e.g., metric tons), no initial net investment and can be net settled since the commodity is readily convertible to cash. The Company does not apply the normal purchase and normal sale exception available under ASC 815 to these contracts.

Revenue from commodity contracts is recognized in Sales and merchandising revenues for the contractually stated amount when the contracts are settled. Settlement of the commodity contracts generally occurs upon shipment or delivery of the product, when title and risks and rewards of ownership transfers to the customer. Prior to settlement, these forward sales contracts are recognized at fair value with the unrealized gains or losses recorded within Cost of sales and merchandising revenues. Additional information about the fair value of the Company's commodity derivatives is presented in Notes 5 and 10 to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

There are certain transactions that allow for pricing to occur after title of the goods has passed to the customer. In these cases, the Company continues to report the goods in inventory until it recognizes the sales revenue once the price has been determined. Direct ship commodity sales (where the Company never takes physical possession of the commodity) are recognized based on the terms of the contract.

Certain of the Company's operations provide for customer billings, deposits or prepayments for product that is stored at the Company's facilities. The sales and gross profit related to these transactions are not recognized until the product is shipped in accordance with the previously stated revenue recognition policy and these amounts are classified in the Consolidated Balance Sheets as a current liability titled "Customer prepayments and deferred revenue".

### Revenue from contracts with customers (ASC 606)

Information regarding our revenue from contracts with customers accounted for under ASC 606 is presented in Note 7 to the Consolidated Financial Statements. The Company recognizes revenue from these contracts at a point in time when it satisfies a performance obligation by transferring control of a product to a customer, generally when legal title and risks and rewards of ownership transfer to the customer.

## Income Taxes

Income tax expense for each period includes current tax expense plus deferred expense, which is related to the change in deferred income tax assets and liabilities. Deferred income taxes are provided for temporary differences between the financial reporting basis and the tax basis of assets and liabilities and are measured using enacted tax rates and laws governing periods in which the differences are expected to reverse. The Company evaluates the realizability of deferred tax assets and provides a valuation allowance for amounts that management does not believe are more likely than not to be recoverable, as applicable.

The annual effective tax rate is determined by the Income tax provision from continuing operations as a percentage of Income before income taxes from continuing operations within the Consolidated Statements of Operations. Differences in the effective tax rate and the statutory tax rate may be due to permanent items, tax credits, foreign tax rates and state tax rates in jurisdictions in which the Company operates, or changes in valuation allowances.

The Company records reserves for uncertain tax positions when, despite the belief that tax return positions are fully supportable, it is anticipated that certain tax return positions are likely to be challenged and that the Company may not prevail. These reserves are adjusted for changing facts and circumstances, such as the progress of a tax audit or the lapse of statutes of limitations.

Additional information about the Company's income taxes is presented in Note 8 to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

## Employee Benefit Plans

The Company provides full-time employees hired before January 1, 2003, with postretirement health care benefits. In order to measure the expense and funded status of these employee benefit plans, management makes several estimates and assumptions, including employee turnover rates, anticipated mortality rates and anticipated future healthcare cost trends. These estimates and assumptions are based on the Company's historical experience combined with management's knowledge and understanding of current facts and circumstances. The selection of the discount rate is based on an index given projected plan payouts. Additional information about the Company's employee benefit plans is presented in Note 6 to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

## Recent Accounting Pronouncements

### Recently issued accounting pronouncements not yet adopted

In December 2023, the FASB issued ASU No. 2023-09, Income Taxes (Topic 740): Improvements to Income Tax Disclosures (ASU 2023-09), which improves the transparency of income tax disclosures by requiring consistent categories and greater disaggregation of information in the effective tax rate reconciliation and income taxes paid disaggregated by jurisdiction. It also includes certain other amendments to improve the effectiveness of income tax disclosures. This ASU will be effective for the annual periods beginning the year ended December 31, 2025. Early adoption is permitted. Upon adoption, the ASU can be applied prospectively or retrospectively. We do not expect the adoption of this ASU to have a material impact on the Consolidated Financial Statements.

In November 2024, the FASB issued ASU No. 2024-03, Disaggregation of Income Statement Expenses (Subtopic 220-40), which requires the disaggregated disclosure of specific expense categories, including purchases of inventory, employee compensation, depreciation, and amortization, within relevant income statement captions. This ASU also requires disclosure of the total amount of selling expenses along with the definition of selling expenses. The ASU is effective for annual periods beginning after December 15, 2026, and interim periods within fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2027. Adoption of this ASU can either be applied prospectively to consolidated financial statements issued for reporting periods after the effective date of this ASU or retrospectively to any or all prior periods presented in the consolidated financial statements. Early adoption is also permitted. This ASU will likely result in the required additional disclosures being included in our consolidated financial statements, once adopted. We are currently evaluating the provisions of this ASU.

### Recently issued accounting pronouncements adopted

In November 2023, the Financial Accounting Standards Board ("FASB") issued ASU No. 2023-07, Segment Reporting (Topic 280): Improvements to Reportable Segment Disclosures (ASU 2023-07), which requires an enhanced disclosure of significant segment expenses on an annual and interim basis. This guidance is effective for annual periods beginning with the year ended December 31, 2024, and for interim periods beginning January 1, 2025. Early adoption is permitted. The Company adopted this ASU retrospectively on December 31, 2024. Refer to Note 12, Segment Information, for the inclusion of the new required disclosures.

## 2. Inventories

Major classes of inventories are presented below. Readily Marketable Inventories are agricultural commodity inventories such as corn, soybeans, wheat, and ethanol co-products, among others, carried at net realizable value which approximates fair value based on their commodity characteristics, widely available markets, and pricing mechanisms. The net realizable value of RMI is calculated as the fair value (spot price of the commodity in an exchange), less cost of disposal and transportation based on the local market. All other inventories are held at lower of cost or net realizable value. The components of inventories are as follows:

(in thousands)	December 31,	
	2024	2023
Grain and other agricultural products (a)	\$ 951,283	\$ 886,725
Energy inventories (a)	17,381	21,705
Ethanol and co-products (a)	109,528	104,349
Plant nutrients and cob products	208,619	153,921
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ 1,286,811</b>	<b>\$ 1,166,700</b>

(a) Includes RMI of \$944.5 million and \$862.5 million at December 31, 2024, and December 31, 2023, respectively.

## 3. Property, Plant and Equipment

The components of property, plant and equipment are as follows:

(in thousands)	December 31,	
	2024	2023
Land	\$ 39,278	\$ 30,912
Land improvements and leasehold improvements	88,144	82,438
Buildings and storage facilities	622,771	365,744
Machinery and equipment	1,042,529	951,544
Construction in progress	39,610	36,541
	1,832,332	1,467,179
Less: accumulated depreciation	(964,181)	(773,814)
<b>Property, plant and equipment, net</b>	<b>\$ 868,151</b>	<b>\$ 693,365</b>

The increase in Property, plant and equipment, net from the prior year was due to the acquisition of Skyland. See Note 20 for additional information.

Depreciation expense on property, plant and equipment amounted to \$105.3 million, \$100.6 million, and \$110.6 million for the years ended December 31, 2024, 2023, and 2022, respectively.



#### 4. Debt

On November 1, 2024, Skyland, a consolidated subsidiary of the Company as of our acquisition on November 1, 2024, entered into an amended and restated credit agreement (the "Skyland Credit Agreement") with COBANK, ACB and Farm Credit Mid-America, PCA. The Skyland Credit Agreement provides for a three-year \$300.0 million revolving credit facility, a five-year \$15.0 million revolving term loan facility, and \$78.2 million of term notes consisting of several individual tranches of debt, with various payment schedules, and all with maturities of 5 years or less. The proceeds were used to refinance Skyland's existing debt after the acquisition. The \$300.0 million revolving credit facility, a five-year \$15.0 million revolving term loan facility, and \$67.0 million of the term notes will bear interest at variable rates, which are based on the Secured Overnight Financing Rate plus an applicable spread, with the remaining \$11.2 million of term notes bearing fixed interest rates between 3.85% - 5.80%. The Skyland Credit Agreement is secured by the assets of Skyland and is non-recourse to the Company.

The capacity of the Company's short-term lines of credit at December 31, 2024 was \$2,161.7 million, of which the Company had a total of \$1,991.3 million available for borrowing. The Company's borrowing capacity is reduced by a combination of outstanding borrowings and letters of credit. The weighted-average interest rate on short-term borrowings outstanding at December 31, 2024, and 2023, was 7.15% and 7.28%, respectively.

Total interest paid was \$31.1 million, \$47.0 million, and \$56.7 million for the years ended December 31, 2024, 2023, and 2022, respectively.

As of December 31, 2024, and 2023, the estimated fair value of long-term debt, including the current portion, was \$635.4 million and \$585.1 million, respectively. The Company estimates the fair value of its long-term debt based upon the Company's credit standing and current interest rates offered by the Company on similar bonds and rates currently available to the Company for long-term borrowings with similar terms and remaining maturities.

As of December 31, 2024, the Company was in compliance with all financial covenants.

## Long-Term Debt

(in thousands, except percentages)	December 31,	
	2024	2023
Note payable, variable rate (6.01% at December 31, 2024), payable in increasing amounts plus interest, due 2029	\$ 180,586	\$ 191,055
Note payable, variable rate (5.88% at December 31, 2024), payable in increasing amounts plus interest, due 2027	121,289	128,320
Note payable, variable rate (6.01% at December 31, 2024), payable in increasing amounts plus interest, due 2031	92,500	97,500
Note payable, 4.50%, payable at maturity, due 2034 <sup>(a)</sup>	87,818	91,744
Note payable, variable rate (7.56% at December 31, 2024), payable in increasing amounts plus interest, due 2029 <sup>(b)</sup>	67,000	—
Note payable, 4.85%, payable at maturity, due 2026	25,000	25,000
Industrial revenue bond, variable rate (4.97% at December 31, 2024), payable at maturity, due 2036	21,000	21,000
Note payable, 4.50%, payable at maturity, due 2030	16,000	16,000
Note payable, 5.00%, payable at maturity, due 2040	14,000	14,000
Note payable, 3.85%, payable at maturity, due 2029 <sup>(b)</sup>	4,500	—
Note payable, 4.80%, payable at maturity, due 2026 <sup>(b)</sup>	1,499	—
Note payable, 4.11%, payable at maturity, due 2026 <sup>(b)</sup>	1,378	—
Note payable, 5.80%, payable at maturity, due 2028 <sup>(b)</sup>	1,088	—
Note payable, 5.60%, payable at maturity, due 2025 <sup>(b)</sup>	600	—
Note payable, 4.13%, payable at maturity, due 2026 <sup>(b)</sup>	553	—
Note payable, 4.05%, payable at maturity, due 2026 <sup>(b)</sup>	439	—
Note payable, 5.40%, payable at maturity, due 2025 <sup>(b)</sup>	93	—
Finance lease obligations, due serially to 2043 <sup>(a)</sup>	7,880	9,013
Finance lease obligations, due serially to 2029 <sup>(b)</sup>	3,619	—
	646,842	593,632
Less: current maturities	36,139	27,561
Less: unamortized prepaid debt issuance costs	2,552	3,111
	<u>\$ 608,151</u>	<u>\$ 562,960</u>

(a) Debt is collateralized by first mortgages on certain facilities and related equipment or other assets with a book value of \$48.8 million.

(b) Debt is non-recourse to the Company and collateralized by substantially all assets of Skyland with a net book value of \$133.2 million.

The aggregate annual maturities of long-term debt are as follows: 2025 -- \$36.1 million; 2026 -- \$63.2 million; 2027 -- \$137.1 million; 2028 -- \$30.1 million; 2029 -- \$194.9 million; and \$185.4 million thereafter.

## 5. Derivatives

### Commodity Contracts

The Company's operating results are affected by changes to commodity prices. The Trade and Renewables businesses have established "unhedged" futures position limits (the amount of a commodity, either owned or contracted for, that does not have an offsetting derivative contract to lock in the price). To reduce the exposure to market price risk on commodities owned and forward purchase and sale contracts, the Company enters into exchange traded commodity futures and options contracts and over-the-counter forward and option contracts with various counterparties. These contracts are primarily traded via regulated commodity exchanges. The Company's forward purchase and sales contracts are for physical delivery of the commodity in a future period. Contracts to purchase commodities from producers generally relate to the current or future crop years for delivery periods quoted by regulated commodity exchanges. Most contracts for the sale of commodities to processors or other commercial consumers generally do not extend beyond one year.

Most of these contracts meet the definition of derivatives. While the Company considers its commodity contracts to be effective economic hedges, the Company does not designate or account for its commodity contracts as hedges as defined under current accounting standards. The Company primarily accounts for its commodity derivatives at estimated fair value. The estimated fair value of the commodity derivative contracts that require the receipt or posting of cash collateral is recorded on a net basis (offset against cash collateral posted or received, also known as margin deposits) within commodity derivative assets or liabilities. Management determines fair value based on exchange-quoted prices and in the case of its forward purchase and sale contracts, estimated fair value is adjusted for differences in local markets and non-performance risk. For contracts for which physical delivery occurs, balance sheet classification is based on estimated delivery date. For futures, options and over-the-counter contracts in which physical delivery is not expected to occur but, rather, the contract is expected to be net settled, the Company classifies these contracts as current or noncurrent assets or liabilities, as appropriate, based on the Company's expectations as to when such contracts will be settled.

Realized and unrealized gains and losses in the value of commodity contracts (whether due to changes in commodity prices, changes in performance or credit risk, or due to sale, maturity or extinguishment of the commodity contract) and commodity inventories are included in Cost of sales and merchandising revenues.

Generally accepted accounting principles permit a party to use a master netting arrangement to offset fair value amounts recognized for derivative instruments against the right to reclaim cash collateral or obligation to return cash collateral under the same master netting arrangement. The Company has master netting arrangements for its exchange traded futures and options contracts and certain over-the-counter contracts. When the Company enters into a future, option or an over-the-counter contract, an initial margin deposit may be required by the counterparty. The amount of the margin deposit varies by commodity. If the market price of a future, option or an over-the-counter contract moves in a direction that is adverse to the Company's position, an additional margin deposit, called a maintenance margin, is required. The margin deposit assets and liabilities are included in Commodity derivative assets (or liabilities) - current, as appropriate, within the Consolidated Balance Sheets.

The net asset or liability positions of these derivatives (net of their cash collateral) are determined on a counterparty-by-counterparty basis. If current, the net position is included within Commodity derivative assets (or liabilities) - current, and if noncurrent, the net position is included in Other assets or Other long-term liabilities in the Consolidated Balance Sheets. The following table presents a summary of the estimated fair value of the Company's commodity derivative instruments that require cash collateral and the associated cash posted or received as collateral.

(in thousands)	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Cash collateral paid	\$ 39,025	\$ 24,439
Fair value of derivatives	8,696	24,237
Net derivative asset position	\$ 47,721	\$ 48,676

The following table presents, on a gross basis, current and non-current commodity derivative assets and liabilities:

(in thousands)	December 31, 2024				
	Commodity Derivative Assets - Current	Commodity Derivative Assets - Noncurrent	Commodity Derivative Liabilities - Current	Commodity Derivative Liabilities - Noncurrent	Total
Commodity derivative assets	\$ 165,038	\$ 1,441	\$ 10,158	\$ 28	\$ 176,665
Commodity derivative liabilities	(55,262)	(28)	(69,924)	(425)	(125,639)
Cash collateral paid	39,025	—	—	—	39,025
Balance sheet line item totals	<u>\$ 148,801</u>	<u>\$ 1,413</u>	<u>\$ (59,766)</u>	<u>\$ (397)</u>	<u>\$ 90,051</u>

(in thousands)	December 31, 2023				
	Commodity Derivative Assets - Current	Commodity Derivative Assets - Noncurrent	Commodity Derivative Liabilities - Current	Commodity Derivative Liabilities - Noncurrent	Total
Commodity derivative assets	\$ 201,542	\$ 1,496	\$ 7,868	\$ 13	\$ 210,919
Commodity derivative liabilities	(47,898)	(64)	(98,717)	(431)	(147,110)
Cash collateral paid	24,439	—	—	—	24,439
Balance sheet line item totals	<u>\$ 178,083</u>	<u>\$ 1,432</u>	<u>\$ (90,849)</u>	<u>\$ (418)</u>	<u>\$ 88,248</u>

The net gains and losses on commodity derivatives not designated as hedging instruments included in the Company's Consolidated Statements of Operations and the line items in which they are located are as follows:

(in thousands)	Year Ended December 31,		
	2024	2023	2022
Gains (losses) on commodity derivatives included in Cost of sales and merchandising revenues	\$ (12,783)	\$ (69,579)	\$ 13,533

The Company had the following volume of commodity derivative contracts outstanding (on a gross basis) are as follows:

(in thousands)	December 31, 2024		
	Number of Bushels	Number of Gallons	Number of Tons
Non-exchange traded:			
Corn	607,172	—	—
Soybeans	32,548	—	—
Wheat	88,503	—	—
Oats	21,595	—	—
Ethanol	—	280,999	—
Soybean meal	—	—	524
Dried distillers grain	—	—	745
Other	4,308	53,020	1,972
Subtotal	754,126	334,019	3,241
Exchange traded:			
Corn	214,810	—	—
Soybeans	23,390	—	—
Wheat	123,661	—	—
Oats	315	—	—
Ethanol	—	99,162	—
Propane	—	118,986	—
Other	—	1,440	444
Subtotal	362,176	219,588	444
Total	1,116,302	553,607	3,685

(in thousands)	December 31, 2023		
	Number of Bushels	Number of Gallons	Number of Tons
Non-exchange traded:			
Corn	519,825	—	—
Soybeans	41,848	—	—
Wheat	66,953	—	—
Oats	15,355	—	—
Ethanol	—	206,986	—
Soybean meal	—	—	546
Dried distillers grain	—	—	740
Other	6,847	37,153	1,882
Subtotal	650,828	244,139	3,168
Exchange traded:			
Corn	160,795	—	—
Soybeans	34,250	—	—
Wheat	64,778	—	—
Oats	375	—	—
Ethanol	—	97,272	—
Propane	—	74,550	—
Other	—	420	825
Subtotal	260,198	172,242	825
Total	911,026	416,381	3,993

## Interest Rate and Other Derivatives

The Company's objectives in using interest rate derivatives are to add stability to interest expense on long-term debt and to manage its exposure to interest rate movements. To accomplish these objectives, the Company primarily uses interest rate swaps as part of its interest rate risk management strategy. Interest rate swaps designated as cash flow hedges involve the receipt of variable amounts from a counterparty in exchange for the Company making fixed-rate payments over the life of the agreements without exchange of the underlying notional amount.

The gains or losses on the derivatives designated as hedging instruments are recorded in Other comprehensive income and subsequently reclassified into Interest expense, net in the same periods during which the hedged transaction affects earnings. Amounts reported in Accumulated other comprehensive income related to derivatives will be reclassified to Interest expense, net as interest payments are made on the Company's variable-rate long-term debt. The Company also has foreign currency derivatives which are considered effective economic hedges of specified economic risks.

The Company had recorded the following amounts for the fair value of the Company's interest rate and other derivatives:

(in thousands)	December 31,	
	2024	2023
<b>Derivatives not designated as hedging instruments</b>		
Foreign currency contracts included in Other current assets (liabilities)	\$ (3,972)	\$ 907
<b>Derivatives designated as hedging instruments</b>		
Interest rate contracts included in Other current assets	6,761	9,968
Interest rate contracts included in Other assets	22,723	18,041
Interest rate contracts included in Other long-term liabilities	(301)	—

The recording of derivatives gains and losses and the financial statement line item in which they are located are as follows:

(in thousands)	Year Ended December 31,		
	2024	2023	2022
<b>Derivatives designated as hedging instruments</b>			
Interest rate derivative gains (losses) included in Other comprehensive income	\$ 846	\$ (3,407)	\$ 38,564
Interest rate derivative gains (losses) included in Interest expense, net	12,354	10,132	(989)
Interest rate derivative gains included in Other income, net	546	—	—

The following table presents the open interest rate contracts at December 31, 2024:

Interest Rate Hedging Instrument	Year Entered	Year of Maturity	Initial Notional Amount (in millions)	Hedged Item	Interest Rate
Swap	2019	2025	87.5	Interest rate component of debt - accounted for as a hedge	2.3%
Swap	2019	2025	43.8	Interest rate component of debt - accounted for as a hedge	2.4%
Swap	2019	2025	43.8	Interest rate component of debt - accounted for as a hedge	2.4%
Swap	2020	2030	50.0	Interest rate component of debt - accounted for as a hedge	0.8%
Swap	2020	2030	50.0	Interest rate component of debt - accounted for as a hedge	0.8%
Swap	2022	2025	20.0	Interest rate component of debt - accounted for as a hedge	2.6%
Swap	2022	2029	100.0	Interest rate component of debt - accounted for as a hedge	2.0%
Swap	2022	2029	50.0	Interest rate component of debt - accounted for as a hedge	2.4%
Swap	2022	2028	15.0	Interest rate component of debt - accounted for as a hedge	—% to 3.3%
Swap	2023	2025	50.0	Interest rate component of debt - accounted for as a hedge	3.7%
Swap	2023	2031	50.0	Interest rate component of debt - accounted for as a hedge	2.9%
Swap	2024	2029	35.0	Interest rate component of debt - accounted for as a hedge	4.2%

## 6. Employee Benefit Plans

The Company provides certain full-time employees with retirement benefits under defined contribution plans. The Company's expense for its defined contribution plans amounted to \$14.2 million, \$17.7 million and \$17.2 million for the years ended December 31, 2024, 2023, and 2022, respectively.

The Company also has a postretirement health care benefit plan covering substantially all of its full-time employees hired prior to January 1, 2003. These plans are generally contributory and include a cap on the Company's share of the related costs. The measurement date for this plan is December 31.

### *Obligation and Funded Status*

Following are the details of the obligation and funded status of the postretirement health care benefit plan:

(in thousands)

#### **Change in benefit obligation**

	2024	2023
Benefit obligation at beginning of year	\$ 17,266	\$ 17,433
Service cost	133	151
Interest cost	785	830
Actuarial (gains) losses	(911)	(66)
Participant contributions	227	257
Benefits paid	(1,573)	(1,339)
Benefit obligation at end of year	<u>\$ 15,927</u>	<u>\$ 17,266</u>

(in thousands)

#### **Change in plan assets**

	2024	2023
Fair value of plan assets at beginning of year	\$ —	\$ —
Company contributions	1,346	1,082
Participant contributions	227	257
Benefits paid	(1,573)	(1,339)
Fair value of plan assets at end of year	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ —</u>
Underfunded status of plans at end of year	<u>\$ (15,927)</u>	<u>\$ (17,266)</u>

Amounts recognized in the Consolidated Balance Sheets consist of:

	December 31,	
	2024	2023
Accrued expenses and other current liabilities	\$ 1,282	\$ 1,242
Other long-term liabilities	14,645	16,024
Net amount recognized	<u>\$ 15,927</u>	<u>\$ 17,266</u>

Following are the details of the amounts recognized in Accumulated other comprehensive income before taxes for the year ended December 31, 2024:

	Unamortized Actuarial Net Gains	Unamortized Prior Service Costs
Balance at beginning of year	\$ 11,744	\$ (6,243)
Amounts arising during the period	911	—
Amounts recognized as a component of net periodic benefit cost	—	(1,206)
Balance at end of year	<u>\$ 12,655</u>	<u>\$ (7,449)</u>

The benefits expected to be paid for the postretirement health care benefit plan over the next ten years are as follows:

(in thousands)	Postretirement Benefits
2025	\$ 1,282
2026	1,285
2027	1,288
2028	1,287
2029	1,284
2030-2034	6,167

The components of the net periodic benefit cost are as follows:

(in thousands)	Year Ended December 31,		
	2024	2023	2022
Service cost	\$ 133	\$ 151	\$ 248
Interest cost	785	830	586
Amortization of prior service cost	(911)	(911)	(911)
Amortization of actuarial gain	(295)	(323)	—
Net periodic benefit (gain) cost	\$ (288)	\$ (253)	\$ (77)

The weighted-average assumptions of the postretirement health care benefit plan are as follows:

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2024	2023	2022
<b>Used to Determine Benefit Obligations at Measurement Date</b>			
Discount rate	5.4 %	4.7 %	4.9 %
<b>Used to Determine Net Periodic Benefit Cost for Years ended December 31</b>			
Discount rate	4.7 %	4.9 %	2.6 %
Expected long-term return on plan assets	—	—	—
Rate of compensation increases	—	—	—

#### Assumed Health Care Cost Trend Rates at Beginning of Year

	2024	2023
Health care cost trend rate assumed for next year	3.0 %	3.0 %
Rate to which the cost trend rate is assumed to decline (the ultimate trend rate) (a)	N/A	N/A
Year that the rate reaches the ultimate trend rate (a)	N/A	N/A

- (a) In 2017, the Company's remaining uncapped participants were converted to a Medicare Exchange Health Reimbursement Arrangement, which put a 2% cap on the Company's share of the related costs.



## 7. Revenue

Many of the Company's sales and merchandising revenues are generated from contracts that are outside the scope of ASC 606, *Revenue from Contracts with Customers*. Specifically, the vast majority of the Company's Trade and Renewables sales contracts are derivatives within the scope of ASC 815, *Derivatives and Hedging*. Of the sales and merchandising revenues within the scope of ASC 606 in the Trade and Renewables segments, substantially all of the activity occurs at a point in time and outstanding contract liabilities are de minimis.

In the Company's Nutrient & Industrial segment, all sales and merchandising revenues are within the scope of ASC 606. Therefore, a further disaggregation of revenues and detail of outstanding contract balances is provided below:

(in thousands)	Year Ended December 31,		
	2024	2023	2022
Ag Supply Chain	\$ 482,492	\$ 586,873	\$ 691,696
Specialty Liquids	178,223	206,477	261,964
Engineered Granules	172,426	150,047	145,648
Total sales and merchandising revenues	<u>\$ 833,141</u>	<u>\$ 943,397</u>	<u>\$ 1,099,308</u>

Substantially all of the Nutrient & Industrial segment revenues presented in the preceding table occurred within the United States and are recorded at a point in time instead of over time.

### *Ag Supply Chain*

The Ag Supply Chain division sells different types of primary nutrients including nitrogen, phosphorus, and potassium. These products can be sold through wholesale distribution channels as well as directly to end users at the farm center locations. These products may be purchased and re-sold as is or sold as finished goods resulting from blending and manufacturing processes. Additionally, the farm centers sell a variety of essential crop nutrients, crop protection chemicals and seed products in addition to application and agronomic services to commercial and family farmers.

### *Specialty Liquids*

The Specialty Liquids division sells a broad range of fertilizers, micronutrients, and soil amendments. The division is also a manufacturer and distributor of industrial products throughout the U.S. and Puerto Rico including nitrogen reagents, calcium nitrate, deicers, and dust abatement products.

### *Engineered Granules*

The Engineered Granules division sells proprietary professional lawn care products that are primarily sold into the golf course and professional turf care markets, serving both U.S. and international customers. Corncob-based products are manufactured and sold for a variety of uses including laboratory animal bedding and private-label cat litter, as well as absorbents, blast cleaners, carriers and polishers. The division also performs contract manufacturing services to formulated and package fertilizer and weed and pest control products to various markets.

The contracts associated with the Nutrient & Industrial segment generally have a single performance obligation, as the Company has elected the accounting policy to consider shipping and handling costs as fulfillment costs. Revenue is recognized when control of the product has passed to the customer. Payment terms generally range from 0 - 30 days.

### *Contract balances*

The opening and closing balances of the Company's contract liabilities are as follows:

(in thousands)	2024	2023
Balance at January 1	\$ 30,686	\$ 55,408
Balance at December 31	24,812	30,686

The difference between the opening and closing balances of the Company's contract liabilities primarily results from the timing difference between the Company's performance and the customer's payment. The contract liabilities covered in the table above relate to the Nutrient & Industrial business for payments received in advance of fulfilling our performance obligations under our customer contracts. Contract liabilities are built up at year-end and through the first quarter as a result of payments in advance of fulfilling our performance obligations under our customer contracts in preparation for the spring application season. The contract liabilities are then relieved as obligations are met. The variance in contract liabilities at December 31, 2024, compared to the prior years was due to tight supplies and higher fertilizer prices towards the end of 2022 and the beginning of 2023, causing more customers to prepay for fertilizer to ensure supply and fix their input costs for the following spring application season. At December 31, 2024, and 2023, fertilizer prices were stable and in a higher interest rate environment customers are not as willing to prepay for fertilizer as they were at December 31, 2022.

## 8. Income Taxes

The income tax provision from continuing operations consists of the following:

(in thousands)	Year Ended December 31,		
	2024	2023	2022
Current:			
Federal	\$ 21,081	\$ 30,274	\$ 38,801
State and local	7,568	5,852	13,541
Foreign	4,780	2,869	4,741
	<u>33,429</u>	<u>38,995</u>	<u>57,083</u>
Deferred:			
Federal	(4,028)	(1,012)	(13,425)
State and local	(202)	1,252	(6,775)
Foreign	858	(2,201)	2,745
	<u>(3,372)</u>	<u>(1,961)</u>	<u>(17,455)</u>
Total:			
Federal	17,053	29,262	25,376
State and local	7,366	7,104	6,766
Foreign	5,638	668	7,486
	<u>\$ 30,057</u>	<u>\$ 37,034</u>	<u>\$ 39,628</u>

Income before income taxes from continuing operations consists of the following:

(in thousands)	Year Ended December 31,		
	2024	2023	2022
U.S.	\$ 199,950	\$ 161,377	\$ 173,810
Foreign	807	8,186	20,772
	<u>\$ 200,757</u>	<u>\$ 169,563</u>	<u>\$ 194,582</u>

A reconciliation from the statutory U.S. federal tax rate to the effective tax rate follows:

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2024	2023	2022
Statutory U.S. federal tax rate	21.0 %	21.0 %	21.0 %
Increase (decrease) in rate resulting from:			
State and local income taxes, net of related federal taxes	3.0	2.9	2.4
Effect of noncontrolling interest	(5.9)	(3.9)	(3.9)
Derivative instruments and hedging activities	(0.1)	—	(1.3)
U.S. income taxes on foreign earnings	0.4	1.3	(0.1)
Nondeductible compensation	0.6	0.9	1.2
Unrecognized tax benefits	(0.1)	4.7	8.0
Valuation allowance	1.1	0.4	0.7
Foreign tax credits	(1.0)	(2.9)	(2.1)
Research and development and other tax credits	(6.0)	(2.7)	(7.0)
Other, net	2.0	0.1	1.5
Effective tax rate	15.0 %	21.8 %	20.4 %

Net income taxes of \$31.5 million, \$45.7 million, and \$88.7 million were paid in the years ended December 31, 2024, 2023, and 2022, respectively.

TAMH, Skyland, and ELEMENT for the periods in which the entity was consolidated are treated as partnerships for U.S. tax purposes. Partnerships are not taxable entities so the tax consequences of the partnership's transactions flow through to the partners at their proportionate share. As a result, the Consolidated Statements of Operations do not reflect such income taxes within Net income attributable to the noncontrolling interest.

The Company has elected to treat Global Intangible Low Tax Income ("GILTI") as a period cost and, therefore, has not recognized deferred taxes for basis differences that may reverse as GILTI tax in future years.

For the years ended December 31, 2024, and 2023, the Company has not recognized deferred tax liabilities for temporary differences related to investments in foreign subsidiaries that were deemed permanently reinvested. Determination of the amount of unrecognized deferred income tax liabilities on these earnings is not practicable because such liability, if any, depends on certain circumstances existing and if/when remittance occurs. A deferred tax liability will be recognized if and when the Company no longer plans to permanently reinvest these undistributed earnings.

Significant components of the Company's deferred tax liabilities and assets are as follows:

(in thousands)	December 31,	
	2024	2023
Deferred tax liabilities:		
Property, plant and equipment	\$ (64,934)	\$ (66,497)
Operating lease right-of-use assets	(18,029)	(8,716)
Identifiable intangibles	—	(3,565)
Investments	(21,968)	(29,962)
Derivative Instruments	(7,202)	(6,972)
Other	(5,607)	(5,826)
	<u>(117,740)</u>	<u>(121,538)</u>
Deferred tax assets:		
Employee benefits	24,346	28,989
Accounts and notes receivable	12,289	10,406
Inventory	3,166	3,718
Identifiable intangibles	655	—
Federal income tax credits	4,203	3,439
Net operating loss carryforwards	1,212	1,015
Operating lease liability	17,685	8,653
Other	7,402	12,324
Total deferred tax assets	<u>70,958</u>	<u>68,544</u>
less: Valuation allowance	<u>6,591</u>	<u>4,416</u>
	<u>64,367</u>	<u>64,128</u>
Net deferred tax liabilities <sup>(a)</sup>	<u>\$ (53,373)</u>	<u>\$ (57,410)</u>

(a) The Company had deferred tax assets of \$1.7 million and \$1.2 million included in Other assets in the Consolidated Balance Sheets as of December 31, 2024, and 2023, respectively.

At December 31, 2024, the Company had \$31.8 million and \$7.0 million of state and non-U.S. net operating loss carryforwards that begin to expire in 2028 and 2027, respectively. The Company also has \$4.2 million of U.S. foreign tax credits ("FTCs") carryforwards that begin to expire in 2026. The valuation allowance of \$6.6 million is related to \$4.2 million, \$1.1 million, and \$1.3 million of U.S. federal FTCs, foreign net operating losses, and other U.S. deferred tax assets, respectively.

Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are recognized for the future tax consequences attributable to differences between financial statement carrying amounts of existing assets and liabilities and their respective tax bases and operating loss and tax credit carryforwards. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured using enacted tax rates expected to apply to taxable income in the years in which those temporary differences are expected to be recovered or settled. A valuation allowance will be recorded to reduce deferred tax assets if, based on all available evidence, it is considered more likely than not that some portion or all of the recorded deferred tax assets will not be realized in future periods. In assessing the realizability of our deferred tax assets, we consider positive and negative evidence, including historical operating results, future reversals of existing taxable temporary differences, projected future earnings, and tax planning strategies.

The Company and its subsidiaries file income tax returns in the U.S., foreign, state and local jurisdictions. The Company and its subsidiary partnership returns are under federal tax examination by the IRS for tax years ranging from 2018 through 2021. The Company's subsidiary is under federal tax examination by the Mexican tax authorities for tax year 2015. Due to the potential for resolution of U.S. federal, foreign, state and local examinations, it is reasonably possible that the gross unrecognized tax benefits may change within the next twelve months by a range of \$3.3 million to \$14.2 million.

A reconciliation of the beginning and ending amounts of unrecognized tax benefits is as follows:

(in thousands)	2024	2023	2022
Balance at beginning of period	\$ 84,719	\$ 79,262	\$ 51,754
Tax positions related to the current year			
Gross additions	—	—	8,074
Tax positions related to prior years			
Gross additions	—	6,134	19,434
Gross reductions	(4,275)	(58)	—
Settlements	(9,993)	—	—
Lapse in statute of limitations	—	(619)	—
Balance at end of period	<u>\$ 70,451</u>	<u>\$ 84,719</u>	<u>\$ 79,262</u>

As of December 31, 2024, 2023 and 2022, if our unrecognized tax benefits were recognized in future periods, they would favorably impact our effective tax rate. As of December 31, 2024, unrecognized tax benefits of \$70.5 million include \$54.1 million associated with the federal and state research & development credits.

The Company's practice is to recognize interest and penalties on uncertain tax positions in the Income tax provision from continuing operations within the Consolidated Statements of Operations. At December 31, 2024, 2023, and 2022, the Company recorded reserves of \$15.7 million, \$13.0 million, and \$8.6 million, respectively, of interest and penalties on uncertain tax positions in Other long-term liabilities within the Consolidated Balance Sheets.

## 9. Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income

The following table summarizes the changes in Accumulated other comprehensive income ("AOCI"):

(in thousands)	Year Ended December 31,	
	2024	2023
<b>Currency Translation Adjustment</b>		
Beginning balance	\$ (2,581)	\$ (8,203)
Other comprehensive income (loss) before reclassifications	(10,888)	5,622
Tax effect	—	—
Other comprehensive income (loss), net of tax	(10,888)	5,622
Ending Balance	\$ (13,469)	\$ (2,581)
<b>Cash Flow Hedges</b>		
Beginning balance	\$ 20,985	\$ 23,546
Other comprehensive income (loss) before reclassifications	13,768	6,725
Amounts reclassified from AOCI <sup>(a)</sup>	(12,922)	(10,132)
Tax effect <sup>(c)</sup>	(260)	846
Other comprehensive income (loss), net of tax	586	(2,561)
Ending Balance	\$ 21,571	\$ 20,985
<b>Pension and Other Postretirement Plans</b>		
Beginning balance	\$ 4,203	\$ 4,883
Other comprehensive income (loss) before reclassifications	939	19
Amounts reclassified from AOCI <sup>(b)</sup>	(911)	(911)
Tax effect <sup>(c)</sup>	(6)	212
Other comprehensive income (loss), net of tax	22	(680)
Ending Balance	\$ 4,225	\$ 4,203
<b>Investments in Convertible Preferred Securities</b>		
Beginning balance	\$ 258	\$ 258
Other comprehensive income (loss), net of tax	—	—
Ending Balance	\$ 258	\$ 258
<b>Total AOCI Ending Balance</b>	<b>\$ 12,585</b>	<b>\$ 22,865</b>

- (a) Amounts reclassified from gain (loss) on cash flow hedges are reclassified from AOCI to income when the hedged item affects earnings. Gains and losses from interest rate derivatives are recognized in Interest expense, net within the Consolidated Statements of Operations as interest payments are made on the Company's variable rate debt. When interest rate derivatives are settled prior to maturity, the gain or loss is recognized in Other income, net within the Consolidated Statements of Operations. See Note 5 for additional information.
- (b) This AOCI component is included in the computation of net periodic benefit cost recorded in Operating, administrative and general expenses within the Consolidated Statements of Operations.
- (c) The Company utilizes the aggregate approach for releasing disproportionate income tax effects in AOCI.

## 10. Fair Value Measurements

The following table presents the Company's assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis:

(in thousands)	December 31, 2024			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
<b>Assets (liabilities)</b>				
Commodity derivatives, net <sup>(a)</sup>	\$ 47,721	\$ 42,330	\$ —	\$ 90,051
Provisionally priced contracts <sup>(b)</sup>	(12,203)	(45,017)	—	(57,220)
Convertible preferred securities <sup>(c)</sup>	—	—	14,190	14,190
Other assets and liabilities <sup>(d)</sup>	2,711	29,183	—	31,894
Total	\$ 38,229	\$ 26,496	\$ 14,190	\$ 78,915

(in thousands)

Assets (liabilities)	December 31, 2023			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Commodity derivatives, net <sup>(a)</sup>	\$ 48,676	\$ 39,572	\$ —	\$ 88,248
Provisionally priced contracts <sup>(b)</sup>	(108,736)	(65,343)	—	(174,079)
Convertible preferred securities <sup>(c)</sup>	—	—	15,625	15,625
Other assets and liabilities <sup>(d)</sup>	5,477	28,009	—	33,486
Total	\$ (54,583)	\$ 2,238	\$ 15,625	\$ (36,720)

(a) Includes associated cash posted/received as collateral.

(b) Included in "Provisionally priced contracts" are those instruments based only on underlying futures values (Level 1) and delayed price contracts (Level 2).

(c) Recorded in Other assets on the Company's Consolidated Balance Sheets related to certain available for sale securities.

(d) Included in "Other assets and liabilities" are assets held by the Company to fund deferred compensation plans and foreign exchange derivative contracts (Level 1), as well as interest rate derivatives (Level 2).

Level 1 commodity derivatives reflect the fair value of the exchange-traded futures and options contracts that the Company holds, net of the cash collateral that the Company has in its margin account.

The majority of the Company's assets and liabilities measured at fair value are based on the market approach valuation technique. With the market approach, fair value is derived using prices and other relevant information generated by market transactions involving identical or comparable assets or liabilities.

The Company's net commodity derivatives primarily consist of futures or options contracts via regulated exchanges and contracts with producers or customers under which the future settlement date and bushels (or gallons in the case of ethanol contracts) of commodities to be delivered (primarily wheat, corn, soybeans and ethanol) are fixed and under which the price may or may not be fixed. Depending on the specifics of the individual contracts, the fair value is derived from the futures or options prices quoted on various exchanges for similar commodities and delivery dates as well as observable quotes for local basis adjustments (the difference, which is attributable to local market conditions, between the quoted futures price and the local cash price). Because "basis" for a particular commodity and location typically has multiple quoted prices from other agribusinesses in the same geographical vicinity and is used as a common pricing mechanism in the agribusiness industry, the Company has concluded that "basis" is typically a Level 2 fair value input for purposes of the fair value disclosure requirements related to our commodity derivatives, depending on the specific commodity. Although nonperformance risk, both of the Company and the counterparty, is present in each of these commodity contracts and is a component of the estimated fair values, based on the Company's historical experience with its producers and customers and the Company's knowledge of their businesses, the Company does not view nonperformance risk to be a significant input to fair value for these commodity contracts.

These fair value disclosures exclude RMI which consists of agricultural commodity inventories measured at net realizable value. The net realizable value used to measure the Company's agricultural commodity inventories is the fair value (spot price of the commodity in an exchange), less cost of disposal and transportation based on the local market. This valuation would generally be considered Level 2. The amount of RMI is disclosed in Note 2. Changes in the net realizable value of commodity inventories are recognized as a component of Cost of sales and merchandising revenues.

Provisionally priced contract liabilities are those for which the Company has taken ownership and possession of grain, but the final purchase price has not been established. In the case of payables where the unpriced portion of the contract is limited to the futures price of the underlying commodity or the Company has delivered a provisionally priced grain and a subsequent payable or receivable is set up for any future changes in the grain price, quoted exchange prices are used and the liability is deemed to be Level 1 in the fair value hierarchy. For all other unpriced contracts which include variable futures and basis components, the amounts recorded for delayed price contracts are determined on the basis of local grain market prices at the balance sheet date and, as such, are deemed to be Level 2 in the fair value hierarchy.

The convertible preferred securities are interests in several early-stage enterprises that may be in various forms, such as convertible debt or preferred equity securities.

A reconciliation of beginning and ending balances for the Company's recurring fair value measurements using Level 3 inputs is as follows:

(in thousands)	Convertible Preferred Securities	
	2024	2023
Assets at January 1,	\$ 15,625	\$ 16,278
Additional investments	100	1,342
Gains (losses) included in Other income, net	(1,535)	497
Proceeds from investments	—	(1,670)
Reclassification to a receivable in Other assets, net	—	(822)
Assets at December 31,	<u>\$ 14,190</u>	<u>\$ 15,625</u>

The following tables summarize quantitative information about the Company's Level 3 fair value measurements:

#### Quantitative Information about Recurring Level 3 Fair Value Measurements

(in thousands)	Fair Value as of 12/31/2024	Valuation Method	Unobservable Input	Weighted Average
Convertible preferred securities <sup>(a)</sup>	\$ 14,190	Implied based on market prices	N/A	N/A

(in thousands)	Fair Value as of 12/31/2023	Valuation Method	Unobservable Input	Weighted Average
Convertible preferred securities <sup>(a)</sup>	\$ 15,625	Implied based on market prices	N/A	N/A

(a) The Company considers observable price changes and other additional market data available to estimate fair value, including additional capital raising, internal valuation models, progress towards key business milestones, and other relevant market data points.

There were no non-recurring fair value measurements as of December 31, 2024, and 2023.

The fair value of the Company's cash equivalents, accounts receivable and accounts payable approximate their carrying value as they are close to maturity.

## 11. Related Party Transactions

In the ordinary course of business the Company enters into related party transactions, mainly with the Company's minority shareholders of certain consolidated subsidiaries, regarding sales and purchases of commodities. Such related party sales comprised less than 3% of the Company's Sales and merchandising revenues for the years ended December 31, 2024, 2023, and 2022. Related party purchases comprised less than 1% of the Company's Cost of sales and merchandising revenues for the years ended December 31, 2024, 2023, and 2022.

Receivables and payables resulting from the related party transactions described above comprised less than 3% of the Company's Accounts receivable, net, and less than 1% of the Company's Trade and other payables balances as of December 31, 2024, and 2023.

The Company believes all transaction values to be similar to those that would be conducted with third parties at arm's-length.

## 12. Segment Information

Reportable segments are components of an enterprise about which separate financial information is available that is evaluated regularly by the chief operating decision maker ("CODM"), who is the Company's Chief Executive Officer, in deciding how to allocate resources and in assessing performance. The CODM allocates resources to and evaluates the financial performance of each operating segment primarily based on Income (loss) before income taxes from continuing operations. The operating and reportable segment structure provides alignment between business strategies and operating results. The Company's operations include three reportable business segments that are distinguished primarily on the basis of products and services offered as well as the management structure.



The Trade business includes commodity merchandising and the operation of terminal grain elevator facilities. The Renewables business produces, purchases and sells ethanol and co-products. The segment also operates a merchandising portfolio of ethanol, ethanol co-products and other biofuels such as renewable diesel feedstocks. The Nutrient & Industrial business manufactures and distributes plant nutrient products such as agricultural inputs, primarily fertilizers and turf care products along with industrial products such as deicers, dust abatement solutions, and corncob-based products. Other includes corporate income and expense and cost for functions that provide support and services to the operating segments, as well as other elimination and consolidation adjustments.

The segment information below includes the allocation of expenses shared by one or more operating segments. Although management believes such allocations are reasonable, the operating information does not necessarily reflect how such data might appear if the segments were operated as separate businesses. The Company does not have any customers who represent 10 percent, or more, of total revenues.

(in thousands)	Year Ended December 31, 2024			
	Trade	Renewables	Nutrient & Industrial	Total
Sales and merchandising revenues	\$ 7,622,077	\$ 2,802,330	\$ 833,141	\$ 11,257,548
Cost of sales and merchandising revenues	7,218,395	2,633,179	712,048	10,563,622
Operating, administrative and general expenses	316,390	35,493	103,238	455,121
Interest expense	24,587	2,841	6,311	33,739
Other income, net <sup>(a)</sup>	28,728	8,678	6,444	43,850
Segment income before income taxes from continuing operations	\$ 91,433	\$ 139,495	\$ 17,988	\$ 248,916
less: Corporate expenses				48,159
Income before income taxes from continuing operations				<u>\$ 200,757</u>

(a) Other income, net for each reportable segment includes:

Trade - interest income, property insurance recoveries, patronage income, amongst other items.

Renewables - interest income, a gain on the deconsolidation of the ELEMENT joint venture, patronage income, amongst other items.

Nutrient & Industrial - interest income, patronage income, amongst other items.

(in thousands)	Year Ended December 31, 2023			
	Trade	Renewables	Nutrient & Industrial	Total
Sales and merchandising revenues	\$ 10,426,083	\$ 3,380,632	\$ 943,397	\$ 14,750,112
Cost of sales and merchandising revenues	10,016,133	3,178,235	810,381	14,004,749
Operating, administrative and general expenses	308,470	32,737	103,342	444,549
Asset impairment <sup>(a)</sup>	—	87,156	—	87,156
Interest expense	35,234	6,385	7,016	48,635
Other income, net <sup>(b)</sup>	29,988	15,056	2,391	47,435
Segment income before income taxes from continuing operations	\$ 96,234	\$ 91,175	\$ 25,049	\$ 212,458
less: Corporate expenses				42,895
Income before income taxes from continuing operations				<u>\$ 169,563</u>

(a) Asset impairment of \$87.2 million as the Company recorded an impairment charge related to ELEMENT in the first quarter of 2023, as the plant faced operational and market-based challenges which were exacerbated by a shift in the California Low Carbon Fuel Standard credit markets and high western corn basis.

(b) Other income, net for each reportable segment includes:

Trade - interest income, property insurance recoveries, gains on sales of assets & businesses, patronage income, amongst other items.

Renewables - interest income, a gain on the deconsolidation of the ELEMENT joint venture, patronage income, Biofuel Producer Program funds, amongst other items.

Nutrient & Industrial - interest income, patronage income, amongst other items.

(in thousands)	Year Ended December 31, 2022			
	Trade	Renewables	Nutrient & Industrial	Total
Sales and merchandising revenues	\$ 13,047,537	\$ 3,178,539	\$ 1,099,308	\$ 17,325,384
Cost of sales and merchandising revenues	12,639,830	3,051,544	949,846	16,641,220
Operating, administrative and general expenses	273,592	30,730	106,003	410,325
Asset impairment <sup>(a)</sup>	9,000	—	—	9,000
Interest expense	42,551	8,775	7,298	58,624
Other income, net <sup>(b)</sup>	12,661	20,731	3,001	36,393
Segment income before income taxes from continuing operations	\$ 95,225	\$ 108,221	\$ 39,162	\$ 242,608
less: Corporate expenses				48,026
Income before income taxes from continuing operations				<u>\$ 194,582</u>

(a) Asset impairment of \$9.0 million as the Company recorded an impairment charge related to a Nebraska grain asset.

(b) Other income, net for each reportable segment includes:

Trade - interest income, property insurance recoveries, gains on sales of assets & businesses, patronage income, amongst other items.

Renewables - interest income, patronage income, Biofuel Producer Program funds, amongst other items.

Nutrient & Industrial - interest income, patronage income, amongst other items.

(in thousands)	Year Ended December 31, 2024				
	Trade	Renewables	Nutrient & Industrial	Other	Total
Depreciation and amortization <sup>(a)</sup>	\$ 40,505	\$ 49,705	\$ 32,488	\$ 5,106	\$ 127,804
Purchases of property, plant and equipment and capitalized software	59,240	49,808	36,116	4,023	149,187
Interest income <sup>(b)</sup>	12,499	5,075	3,519	—	21,093

(a) Depreciation and amortization disclosed by reportable segment is included within both Cost of sales and merchandising revenues and Operating, administrative and general expenses within the Consolidated Statement of Operations.

(b) Interest income is recorded in Other income, net within the Consolidated Statement of Operations.

(in thousands)	Year Ended December 31, 2023				
	Trade	Renewables	Nutrient & Industrial	Other	Total
Depreciation and amortization <sup>(a)</sup>	\$ 36,109	\$ 51,408	\$ 29,268	\$ 8,321	\$ 125,106
Purchases of property, plant and equipment and capitalized software	49,728	54,546	42,524	3,645	150,443
Interest income <sup>(b)</sup>	6,730	5,087	1,163	27	13,007

(a) Depreciation and amortization disclosed by reportable segment is included within both Cost of sales and merchandising revenues and Operating, administrative and general expenses within the Consolidated Statement of Operations.

(b) Interest income is recorded in Other income, net within the Consolidated Statement of Operations.

(in thousands)	Year Ended December 31, 2022				
	Trade	Renewables	Nutrient & Industrial	Other	Total
Depreciation and amortization <sup>(a)</sup>	\$ 35,953	\$ 63,458	\$ 26,634	\$ 8,697	\$ 134,742
Purchases of property, plant and equipment and capitalized software	29,433	42,734	34,678	1,439	108,284
Interest income <sup>(b)</sup>	2,297	589	4	110	3,000

(a) Depreciation and amortization disclosed by reportable segment is included within both Cost of sales and merchandising revenues and Operating, administrative and general expenses within the Consolidated Statement of Operations.

(b) Interest income is recorded in Other income, net within the Consolidated Statement of Operations.

(in thousands)	December 31,		
	2024	2023	2022
<b>Identifiable assets</b>			
Trade	\$ 2,279,698	\$ 2,164,578	\$ 3,166,813
Renewables	679,430	763,203	835,860
Nutrient & Industrial	499,443	434,674	530,596
Other	662,743	492,552	74,727
Total assets	<u>\$ 4,121,314</u>	<u>\$ 3,855,007</u>	<u>\$ 4,607,996</u>
(in thousands)	Year Ended December 31,		
	2024	2023	2022
<b>Revenues from external customers by geographic region</b>			
United States	\$ 8,103,367	\$ 9,772,619	\$ 12,503,330
Canada	517,131	694,774	1,199,487
Mexico	392,142	533,012	493,111
Egypt	124,905	462,068	573,371
Switzerland	176,358	373,305	373,737
Other	1,943,645	2,914,334	2,182,348
Total	<u>\$ 11,257,548</u>	<u>\$ 14,750,112</u>	<u>\$ 17,325,384</u>

Substantially all of the Company's long-lived assets are located within the United States. The Company had approximately \$45.8 million and \$36.1 million in long-lived assets abroad at December 31, 2024 and 2023, respectively with substantially all of the foreign long-lived assets located within Canada for both periods presented.

### 13. Leases

The Company leases certain grain handling and storage facilities, ethanol storage terminals, warehouse space, railcars, office space, machinery and equipment, vehicles and information technology equipment under operating leases. Lease expense for these leases is recognized within the Consolidated Statements of Operations on a straight-line basis over the lease term, with variable lease payments recognized in the period those payments are incurred. Leases with a term of 12 months or less are not recorded on the Consolidated Balance Sheets and lease expense for these leases is recognized in the Consolidated Statements of Operations on a straight-line basis over the lease term. The Company's lease agreements include lease payments that are largely fixed and do not contain material residual value guarantees.

The following table summarizes the amounts recognized in the Company's Consolidated Balance Sheets related to leases:

(in thousands)	Consolidated Balance Sheet Classification	December 31,	
		2024	2023
<b>Assets</b>			
Operating lease assets	Right of use assets, net	\$ 104,630	\$ 54,234
Finance lease assets	Property, plant and equipment, net	23,119	20,289
Total leased assets		<u>\$ 127,749</u>	<u>\$ 74,523</u>
<b>Liabilities</b>			
Current operating leases	Accrued expenses and other current liabilities	\$ 25,773	\$ 22,322
Non-current operating leases	Long-term lease liabilities	65,312	31,659
Total operating lease liabilities		<u>91,085</u>	<u>53,981</u>
Current finance leases	Current maturities of long-term debt	1,884	1,134
Non-current finance leases	Long-term debt, less current maturities	9,616	7,879
Total finance lease liabilities		<u>11,500</u>	<u>9,013</u>
Total lease liabilities		<u>\$ 102,585</u>	<u>\$ 62,994</u>

The components of lease cost recognized within the Company's Consolidated Statement of Operations were as follows:

(in thousands)	Consolidated Statement of Operations Classification	Year Ended December 31,		
		2024	2023	2022
Lease cost:				
Operating lease cost	Cost of sales and merchandising revenues	\$ 17,760	\$ 16,123	\$ 19,891
Operating lease cost	Operating, administrative and general expenses	14,490	13,203	10,132
Finance lease cost				
Amortization of right-of-use assets	Cost of sales and merchandising revenues	80	120	614
Amortization of right-of-use assets	Operating, administrative and general expenses	1,133	1,045	1,009
Interest expense on lease liabilities	Interest expense, net	346	332	413
Short-term lease cost	Cost of sales and merchandising revenues	2,194	2,160	2,465
Short-term lease cost	Operating, administrative and general expenses	46	144	—
Variable lease cost	Cost of sales and merchandising revenues	—	500	338
Variable lease cost	Operating, administrative and general expenses	468	225	394
Total lease cost		\$ 36,517	\$ 33,852	\$ 35,256

The Company often has the option to renew lease terms for buildings and other assets. The exercise of a lease renewal option is generally at the sole discretion of the Company. In addition, certain lease agreements may be terminated prior to their original expiration date at the discretion of the Company. Each renewal and termination option is evaluated at the lease commencement date to determine if the Company is reasonably certain to exercise the option on the basis of economic factors. The following table summarizes the weighted-average remaining lease terms:

Weighted-Average Remaining Lease Term	As of December 31,	
	2024	2023
Operating leases	10.9 years	4.0 years
Finance leases	6.6 years	8.6 years

The discount rate implicit within the Company's leases is generally not determinable and therefore the Company determines the discount rate based on its incremental borrowing rate. The incremental borrowing rate for each lease is determined based on its term and the currency in which lease payments are made, adjusted for the impacts of collateral. The following table summarizes the weighted-average discount rate used to measure the Company's lease liabilities:

Weighted-Average Discount Rate	As of December 31,	
	2024	2023
Operating leases	4.96 %	4.27 %
Finance leases	4.19 %	3.77 %

#### Supplemental Cash Flow Information Related to Leases

(in thousands)	Year Ended December 31,		
	2024	2023	2022
<b>Cash paid for amounts included in the measurement of lease liabilities:</b>			
Operating cash flows from operating leases	\$ 33,094	\$ 30,467	\$ 30,294
Financing cash flows from finance leases	1,185	1,270	1,782
<b>Right-of-use assets obtained in exchange for lease obligations:</b>			
Operating leases	72,196	48,569	36,056

## Maturity Analysis of Leases Liabilities

(in thousands)	December 31, 2024		
	Operating Leases	Finance Leases	Total
2025	\$ 29,882	\$ 2,338	\$ 32,220
2026	21,028	2,414	23,442
2027	13,808	2,229	16,037
2028	7,456	2,075	9,531
2029	4,038	2,394	6,432
Thereafter	62,350	1,986	64,336
Total lease payments	138,562	13,436	151,998
Less: interest	47,477	1,936	49,413
Total	\$ 91,085	\$ 11,500	\$ 102,585

(in thousands)	December 31, 2023		
	Operating Leases	Finance Leases	Total
2024	\$ 23,790	\$ 1,447	\$ 25,237
2025	14,518	1,456	15,974
2026	8,755	1,462	10,217
2027	5,225	1,471	6,696
2028	1,714	1,481	3,195
Thereafter	5,076	3,488	8,564
Total lease payments	59,078	10,805	69,883
Less: interest	5,097	1,792	6,889
Total	\$ 53,981	\$ 9,013	\$ 62,994

## 14. Commitments and Contingencies

### Litigation activities

The Company is party to litigation, or threats thereof, both as defendant and plaintiff with some regularity, although individual cases that are material in size occur infrequently. As a defendant, the Company establishes reserves for claimed amounts that are considered probable and capable of estimation. If those cases are resolved for lesser amounts, the excess reserves are taken into income and, conversely, if those cases are resolved for larger than the amount the Company has accrued, the Company records additional expense. The Company believes it is unlikely that the results of its current legal proceedings for which it is the defendant, even if unfavorable, will be material. As a plaintiff, amounts that are collected can also result in sudden, non-recurring income.

Litigation results depend upon a variety of factors, including the availability of evidence, the credibility of witnesses, the performance of counsel, the state of the law, and the impressions of judges and jurors, any of which can be critical in importance, yet difficult, if not impossible, to predict. Consequently, cases currently pending, or future matters, may result in unexpected, and non-recurring losses, or income, from time to time. Finally, litigation results are often subject to judicial reconsideration, appeal and further negotiation by the parties, and as a result, the final impact of a particular judicial decision may be unknown for some time or may result in continued reserves to account for the potential of such post-verdict actions.

The estimated losses for outstanding claims that are considered reasonably possible and estimable are not material.

## 15. Stock Compensation Plans

The Company's 2019 Long-Term Incentive Compensation Plan, dated February 22, 2019, and subsequently approved by shareholders on May 10, 2019, and amended and restated on May 6, 2022, is authorized to issue up to 7.0 million shares of common stock as options, share appreciation rights, restricted shares and units, performance shares and units and other stock or cash-based awards. Approximately 3.1 million shares remain available for issuance at December 31, 2024.

Stock-based compensation expense for all stock-based compensation awards is based on the grant-date fair value. The Company recognizes these compensation costs on a straight-line basis over the requisite service period of the award and recognizes forfeitures as they occur. Stock compensation expense recognized in Operating, administrative and general expenses within the Consolidated Statements of Operations was \$13.6 million, \$12.9 million, and \$11.2 million for the years ended December 31, 2024, 2023, and 2022, respectively.

#### *Restricted Stock Awards & Units ("RSUs")*

These awards are contingent to requisite service periods established within the grant documents and range from 1 to 3 years. RSUs graded vest in conjunction with the requisite service period. Total restricted stock expense is equal to the market value of the Company's common shares on the date of the award and is recognized over the requisite service period on a straight-line basis.

A summary of the status of the Company's non-vested RSUs as of December 31, 2024, and changes during the period then ended, is presented below:

	Shares (in thousands)	Weighted-Average Grant-Date Fair Value
Non-vested at January 1, 2024	248	\$ 41.74
Granted	147	48.93
Vested	(145)	34.61
Forfeited	(7)	49.21
Non-vested at December 31, 2024	243	\$ 50.16
Year Ended December 31,		
	2024	2023
Total fair value of shares vested (in thousands)	\$ 5,022	\$ 4,369
Weighted-average fair value of RSUs granted	\$ 48.93	\$ 44.84

As of December 31, 2024, there was \$4.4 million of total unrecognized compensation cost related to non-vested RSUs that is expected to be recognized over a weighted-average period of 1.4 years.

#### *Earnings Per Share-Based Performance Share Units with Total Shareholder Return Modifier ("Modified PSUs")*

Beginning in 2024, the Company began granting Modified PSUs. Each Modified PSU gives the participant the right to receive common shares dependent on both a performance condition (achievement of defined EPS levels) and a market condition (ranking of total shareholder return in comparison to our peer group) over a 3-year period. At the end of the period, the number of shares of stock issued from the target award will be determined by both company performance and market performance of the Company when compared to the peer group. The fair value of the Modified PSUs is estimated based on the market value of the Company's common shares on the date of the award in combination with a Monte Carlo Simulation to place a value on the modifier component of the award.

A summary of the status of the Company's Modified PSUs as of December 31, 2024, and changes during the period then ended, is presented below:

	Shares (in thousands)	Weighted-Average Grant-Date Fair Value
Non-vested at January 1, 2024	—	\$ —
Granted	223	60.42
Vested	—	—
Forfeited	(5)	60.42
Non-vested at December 31, 2024	218	\$ 60.42
Year Ended December 31,		
	2024	2023
Total fair value of shares vested (in thousands)	\$ —	\$ —
Weighted-average fair value of Modified PSUs granted	\$ 60.42	\$ —

As of December 31, 2024, there was approximately \$4.7 million unrecognized compensation cost related to non-vested Modified PSUs that is expected to be recognized over a weighted-average period of 2.2 years.

*Earnings Per Share-Based Performance Share Units (“EPS PSUs”)*

Each EPS PSU gives the participant the right to receive common shares dependent on the achievement of specified performance results over a 3-year performance period. At the end of the performance period, the number of shares of stock issued will be determined by adjusting the award upward or downward from a target award. Fair value of EPS PSUs issued is based on the market value of the Company's common shares on the date of the award. The related compensation expense is recognized over the performance period when achievement of the award is probable and is adjusted for changes in the number of shares expected to be issued if changes in performance are expected. Currently, the Company is accounting for the awards granted in 2023 at 50% of the maximum available for issuance; and the awards granted in 2022 at the maximum amount available for issuance.

A summary of the status of the Company's EPS PSUs as of December 31, 2024, and changes during the period then ended, is presented below:

	Shares (in thousands)	Weighted-Average Grant-Date Fair Value	
Non-vested at January 1, 2024	367	\$	38.51
Granted	—		—
Vested	(136)		26.80
Forfeited	(5)		45.31
Non-vested at December 31, 2024	226	\$	45.39
Year Ended December 31,			
	2024	2023	2022
Total fair value of shares vested (in thousands)	\$ 3,646	\$ 2,150	\$ 654
Weighted-average fair value of EPS PSUs granted	\$ —	\$ 46.04	\$ 43.98

As of December 31, 2024, there was \$1.0 million unrecognized compensation cost related to non-vested EPS PSUs that is expected to be recognized over a weighted-average period of 0.7 years.

*Total Shareholder Return-Based Performance Share Units (“TSR PSUs”)*

Each TSR PSU gives the participant the right to receive common shares dependent on total shareholder return on the Company's Common Shares over a 3-year period. At the end of the period, the number of shares of stock issued will be determined by adjusting the award upward or downward from a target award. No new TSR PSUs were granted during 2024.

A summary of the status of the Company's TSR PSUs as of December 31, 2024, and changes during the period then ended, is presented below:

	Shares (in thousands)	Weighted-Average Grant-Date Fair Value	
Non-vested at January 1, 2024	367	\$	56.01
Granted	—		—
Vested	(136)		35.66
Forfeited	(5)		67.86
Non-vested at December 31, 2024	226	\$	67.97
Year Ended December 31,			
	2024	2023	2022
Total fair value of shares vested (in thousands)	\$ 4,851	\$ 2,853	\$ —
Weighted-average fair value of TSR PSUs granted	\$ —	\$ 64.06	\$ 66.90



As of December 31, 2024, there was approximately \$1.5 million unrecognized compensation cost related to non-vested TSR PSUs that is expected to be recognized over a weighted-average period of 0.7 years.

#### *Employee Share Purchase Plan (the "ESP Plan")*

The ESP Plan allows employees to purchase common shares through payroll withholdings. The Company's 2004 ESP Plan, restated and amended in 2023, is authorized to issue up to 500 thousand common shares. The Company has approximately 257 thousand common shares remaining available for issuance to and purchase by employees under this plan. The ESP Plan also contains an option component. The purchase price per share under the ESP Plan is the lower of the market price at the beginning or end of the year. The Company records a liability for withholdings not yet applied towards the purchase of common stock. This liability is included in Accrued expenses and other current liabilities on the Consolidated Balance Sheets.

The fair value of the option component of the ESP Plan is estimated at the date of grant under the Black-Scholes option pricing model with the following assumptions at the grant date. Expected volatility was estimated based on the historical volatility of the Company's common shares over the past year. The average expected life was based on the contractual term of the plan. The risk-free rate is based on the U.S. Treasury yield curve rate with a one year term. Forfeitures are estimated at the date of grant based on historical experience.

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2024	2023	2022
Risk free interest rate	4.79 %	4.73 %	0.39 %
Dividend yield	1.29 %	2.07 %	1.82 %
Volatility factor of the expected market price of the common shares	36 %	53 %	38 %
Expected life for the options (in years)	1.0	1.0	1.0

## 16. Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets

The changes in the carrying amount of goodwill by reportable segment for the years ended December 31, 2024, 2023, and 2022 are as follows:

(in thousands)	Trade	Renewables	Nutrient & Industrial	Total
Balance at January 1, 2022	\$ 119,867	\$ 8,789	\$ 686	\$ 129,342
Acquisitions	—	—	—	—
Balance at December 31, 2022	119,867	8,789	686	129,342
Disposals (a)	(800)	—	—	(800)
Impairments	—	—	(686)	(686)
Balance at December 31, 2023	119,067	8,789	—	127,856
Acquisitions	—	—	—	—
Balance at December 31, 2024	<u>\$ 119,067</u>	<u>\$ 8,789</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ 127,856</u>

(a) Removal of allocated goodwill due to the sale of a grain asset location in Nebraska.

Goodwill for the Trade segment is \$119.1 million as of December 31, 2024, which is net of prior years' accumulated impairment losses of \$46.4 million. All goodwill for the Nutrient & Industrial segment has been fully impaired, with net accumulated impairment losses \$69.6 million.

The Company had goodwill of approximately \$127.9 million at December 31, 2024, which includes \$77.8 million related to the Company's Grain Storage and Merchandising ("GSM") reporting unit, \$41.3 million related to the Company's Food and Specialty Ingredients ("FSI") reporting unit, and \$8.8 million related to the Company's Renewables reporting unit.



Goodwill is tested for impairment annually as of October 1, or more frequently if impairment indicators arise. The Company uses a one-step quantitative approach that compares the business enterprise value ("BEV") of each reporting unit with its carrying value. The BEV was computed based on both an income approach (discounted cash flows) and a market approach. The income approach uses a reporting unit's estimated future cash flows, discounted at the weighted-average cost of capital ("WACC") of a hypothetical third-party buyer. The WACC is the rate used to discount each reporting unit's estimated future cash flows. The WACC is calculated based on the proportionate weighting of the cost of debt and equity. The cost of equity is based on a risk-free interest rate and an equity risk factor, which is derived from public companies similar to the reporting units and which captures the perceived risks and uncertainties associated with the reporting unit's cash flows. The cost of debt is the rate that a prudent investor would require to lend money to the reporting units on an after-tax basis and is estimated based on a market-derived analysis of corporate bond yields. The cost of debt and equity is weighted based on the debt-to-market capitalization ratio of publicly traded companies with similarities to the reporting units being tested. The WACC applied in each reporting unit's last quantitative test ranged from 10.00% to 10.25%, which includes a company specific risk premium range from 2.0% to 2.5%. Differences in the WACC used between reporting units is primarily due to distinct risks and uncertainties regarding the cash flows of the different reporting units.

The market approach estimates fair value by applying cash flow multiples to the reporting unit's operating performance. The multiples are derived from comparable publicly traded companies with similar operating and investment characteristics to the reporting unit. Any excess of the carrying value of the goodwill over the BEV will be recorded as an impairment loss. The calculation of the BEV is based on significant unobservable inputs, such as price trends, customer demand, material costs and discount rates, and are classified as Level 3 in the fair value hierarchy.

There can be no assurance that anticipated financial results will be achieved and the goodwill balances remain susceptible to future impairment charges. The goodwill related to the GSM and FSI reporting units are determined to have the greatest risk of future impairment charges given the difference (approximately 15% and 26%, respectively) between the BEV and carrying value of these reporting units as of the Company's annual impairment test date. Management performed a qualitative test for the Renewables reporting unit and determined that it was highly unlikely that the BEV is less than its carrying amount. If the Company's projected future cash flows were lower, or if the assumed weighted-average cost of capital were higher, the testing performed at year-end may have indicated an impairment of the goodwill related to one or more of the Company's reporting units. Any impairment charges that the Company may take in the future could be material to its Consolidated Statements of Operations and financial condition.

The Company recorded no goodwill impairment charges in the years ended December 31, 2024, and 2022. The Company recorded approximately \$0.7 million of goodwill impairment charges in the year ended December 31, 2023.

The Company's other intangible assets are as follows:

(in thousands)			December 31,					
			2024			2023		
			Original Cost	Accumulated Amortization	Net Book Value	Original Cost	Accumulated Amortization	Net Book Value
Useful Life (in years)								
Intangible asset class								
Customer lists	3	to 10	\$ 153,410	\$ 97,645	\$ 55,765	\$ 149,880	\$ 83,823	\$ 66,057
Non-compete agreements	1	to 7	22,277	21,756	521	22,240	21,514	726
Supply agreement	10	to 10	8,720	8,720	—	8,720	8,374	346
Technology	10	to 10	13,399	12,898	501	13,400	11,558	1,842
Trademarks and patents	7	to 10	16,049	15,437	612	15,810	14,302	1,508
Software	2	to 10	91,615	80,054	11,561	89,241	74,541	14,700
Other	3	to 5	842	457	385	843	443	400
			\$ 306,312	\$ 236,967	\$ 69,345	\$ 300,134	\$ 214,555	\$ 85,579

Amortization expense for intangible assets was \$22.5 million, \$24.5 million, and \$24.1 million for the years ended December 31, 2024, 2023, and 2022, respectively. Expected future annual amortization expense for the assets above is as follows: 2025 -- \$16.3 million; 2026 -- \$14.2 million; 2027 -- \$13.9 million; 2028 -- \$12.0 million; 2029 -- \$2.8 million; and thereafter -- \$10.2 million.

## 17. Other Income, Net

The following table sets forth the items in Other income, net for the periods presented below:

(in thousands)	Year Ended December 31,		
	2024	2023	2022
Interest income	\$ 21,093	\$ 13,007	\$ 3,000
Property insurance recoveries	9,781	11,807	10,632
Gain on deconsolidation of joint venture	3,117	6,544	—
Patronage income	3,604	3,046	4,457
Gain on sale of assets and business, net	—	5,782	1,685
Biofuel Producer Program funds	—	2,190	17,643
Other	4,616	8,107	(3,594)
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ 42,211</b>	<b>\$ 50,483</b>	<b>\$ 33,823</b>

Individually significant items included in the table above are:

Interest income - The vast majority of interest income recorded by the Company was due to the amount of cash and cash equivalents on hand in all periods presented.

Property insurance recoveries- In 2024, property insurance recoveries consisted of \$4.9 million related to a prior period bin collapse at an Indiana grain facility, \$3.1 million from a prior period incident at the Company's port facility in Texas, and \$1.7 million related to a prior period fire at a Michigan grain asset. In 2023, property insurance recoveries consisted of \$5.5 million related to a prior period fire at a Michigan grain asset, \$2.7 million related to a prior period bin collapse at a Indiana grain facility in the prior year, and \$1.5 million related to a prior period conveyor collapse at a Louisiana grain asset. In 2022, property insurance recoveries consisted of \$5.0 million related to a prior period bin collapse at an Indiana grain facility, \$3.0 million relating to a prior period incident at the Company's port facility in Texas, and \$2.6 million related to a prior period conveyor collapse at a Louisiana grain asset.

Gain on deconsolidation of joint venture - On April 18, 2023, ELEMENT was placed into receivership. As the receiver took control of ELEMENT, under the VIE consolidation model, the Company deemed to have lost control of the entity and therefore deconsolidated ELEMENT from its Consolidated Financial Statements. As a result of these activities, the Company recognized a gain on deconsolidation. See footnote 19 for additional information.

Patronage income - As part of the Company's normal operations it relies heavily on short-term lines of credit in order to support working capital needs in addition to long-term debt presented on the Consolidated Balance Sheets. As part of these programs the Company receives patronage income from its lenders.

Gain on sale of assets and businesses - In 2023, the vast majority of the gain was from the sale of a Nebraska grain facility of \$5.6 million. In 2022, the gain consisted of several individually immaterial items.

Biofuel Producer Program funds - The USDA as a part of the Biofuel Producer Program, created under CARES Act, provided funding to support biofuel producers who faced unexpected market losses due to the COVID-19 pandemic. In 2023, the Company received proceeds of \$2.2 million under this program, of which \$0.8 million was attributable to noncontrolling interest. In 2022, TAMH and ELEMENT received proceeds of \$13.3 million and \$4.3 million, respectively. Of these proceeds, \$8.7 million was attributable to noncontrolling interest.

## 18. Earnings Per Share

(in thousands except per common share data)	Year Ended December 31,		
	2024	2023	2022
<b>Numerator:</b>			
Net income from continuing operations	\$ 170,700	\$ 132,529	\$ 154,954
Net income attributable to noncontrolling interests <sup>(a)</sup>	56,688	31,339	35,899
Net income attributable to The Andersons Inc. common shareholders from continuing operations	\$ 114,012	\$ 101,190	\$ 119,055
Income from discontinued operations, net of income taxes	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 12,025
<b>Denominator:</b>			
Weighted-average shares outstanding – basic	34,032	33,718	33,731
Effect of dilutive awards	290	664	691
Weighted-average shares outstanding – diluted	34,322	34,382	34,422
<b>Earnings per share attributable to The Andersons, Inc. common shareholders:</b>			
Basic earnings:			
Continuing operations	\$ 3.35	\$ 3.00	\$ 3.53
Discontinued operations	—	—	0.36
	\$ 3.35	\$ 3.00	\$ 3.89
Diluted earnings:			
Continuing operations	\$ 3.32	\$ 2.94	\$ 3.46
Discontinued operations	—	—	0.35
	\$ 3.32	\$ 2.94	\$ 3.81

(a) All Net income attributable to noncontrolling interests is within the continuing operations of the Company.

Antidilutive shares were de minimis for all periods presented above.

## 19. ELEMENT

ELEMENT was structured as a limited liability company established for the primary purpose of producing ethanol and additional co-products such as distiller's dried grain and corn oil. The facility located in Colwich, Kansas, was designed to produce 70 million gallons of ethanol per year and began operations in August 2019.

The Company holds 51% of the membership units and ICM owns the remaining 49% of the membership units. The Company had acted as the manager of the facility, responsibilities which were assumed per the Management Services Agreement dated January 1, 2021. ELEMENT was concluded to be a VIE and had been consolidated within the Company's Consolidated Financial Statements.

In early 2023, ELEMENT was unable to make its scheduled debt payments and was placed into default. The default led to an impairment triggering event, concluding in an \$87.2 million impairment charge in the first quarter.

On April 18, 2023, ELEMENT was placed into receivership and a receiver was appointed, which took possession and control of the rights and interests of ELEMENT. With this appointment, while retaining its investment in ELEMENT, the Company ceased to have a controlling financial interest and was no longer deemed to be the primary beneficiary in the subsidiary. Accordingly, the Company deconsolidated ELEMENT at that time and began accounting for the subsidiary as an equity method investment which resulted in a pretax gain of \$18.1 million. Additionally, at the time of deconsolidation the Company had \$9.6 million in raw material and fee receivables as well as \$2.0 million in loans and interest due from ELEMENT that were previously eliminated in consolidation, among other minor balances. Upon deconsolidation, the fair values of these receivables and loans from ELEMENT to the Company were ascertained to have minimal value, resulting in a pretax loss of \$11.6 million. The combination of this activity triggered by the ELEMENT deconsolidation resulted in a cumulative net pretax gain of \$6.5 million which was recorded in Other income, net in the Condensed Consolidated Statements of Operations.

On January 31, 2024, the receiver sold substantially all of the assets of ELEMENT for approximately \$44.0 million. From the point of deconsolidation to December 31, 2023, the ELEMENT entity continued to incur losses and made no payments on the outstanding receivables or loan mentioned previously until the first quarter of 2024. The Company recognized an additional \$3.1 million gain on deconsolidation in the first quarter of 2024 recorded in Other income, net in the Condensed Consolidated Statements of Operations as the amount of cash distributed to the Company related to its receivables from ELEMENT exceeded management's estimate at the time of deconsolidation. No equity method losses related to ELEMENT have been recorded since deconsolidation as the investment is in a negative position as of December 31, 2023, and 2024.

## **20. Business Acquisition**

On November 1, 2024, the Company entered into a definitive purchase agreement for a 65% ownership interest in Skyland for \$85.0 million, subject to customary working capital adjustments. Skyland operates grain storage and handling facilities in Kansas, Colorado, Oklahoma, and Texas. It also operates three cotton gins, a full-service agronomy sales and service division, and a retail and wholesale fuel sales and delivery division. The purchase was completed on November 1, 2024, and funded by cash on hand. The transaction enables the Company to expand its core grain and fertilizer businesses across strategic markets, including Kansas, Oklahoma, Colorado, and Texas. The Company's 65% ownership of Skyland's equity resulted in the consolidation of Skyland's results in the Company's Consolidated Financial Statements in both the Trade and Nutrient & Industrial segments.

The purchase price allocation is preliminary. We are in the process of completing the purchase price allocation associated with the Skyland business combination and as a result, the provisional measurements of the assets and liabilities acquired are subject to change. During the measurement period, we will continue to obtain information to assist in finalizing the fair value of assets acquired and liabilities assumed, which may differ materially from these preliminary estimates. If we determine any measurement period adjustments are material, we will apply those adjustments, including any related impacts to net income, in the reporting period in which the adjustments are determined.

A summary of the preliminary purchase price consideration and preliminary purchase price allocation as of December 31, 2024, is as follows:

(in thousands)

Cash consideration paid	\$ 85,000
Total purchase price consideration	<u>85,000</u>
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 65,388
Accounts receivable	47,963
Notes receivable	2,868
Inventories	220,547
Other current assets	21,396
Right of use assets	14,549
Other assets, net	1,334
Investments	12,932
Property, plant and equipment, net	136,199
	<u>523,176</u>
Trade and other payables	74,528
Short-term debt	218,989
Current maturities of long-term debt	11,247
Accrued expense and other current liabilities	14,099
Other liabilities	14,992
Long-term debt	58,552
	<u>392,407</u>
Noncontrolling interest	45,769
Net assets acquired	<u>\$ 85,000</u>

The fair value in the opening balance sheet of the 35% noncontrolling interest in Skyland was estimated to be \$45.8 million. The fair value was estimated based on 35% of the total equity value of Skyland based on the transaction price for the 65% stake in Skyland, considering the consideration transferred noted above. Acquisition costs incurred were \$2.4 million and recorded in Operating, general and administrative expenses in the Statements of Operations.

***Pro Forma Financial Information (Unaudited)***

The summary pro forma financial information for the periods presented below gives effect to the Skyland acquisition as if it had occurred at January 1, 2023.

(in thousands)	Year ended December 31,	
	2024	2023
Net sales	\$ 11,932,528	\$ 15,865,304
Net income	170,592	24,858

Pro forma net income was also adjusted to account for the tax effects of the pro forma adjustments noted above using a blended federal, state, and local tax rate of 25%.

Pro forma financial information is not necessarily indicative of the Company's actual results of operations if the acquisition had been completed at the date indicated, nor is it necessarily an indication of future operating results. Amounts do not include any operating efficiencies or cost savings that the Company believes are achievable.

## **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**

Under the supervision and with the participation of our management, including the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, we have evaluated the effectiveness of our disclosure controls and procedures as required by Exchange Act Rule 13a-15(b) as of the end of the period covered by this report. Based on that evaluation, the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer (our principal executive officer and principal financial officer, respectively) have concluded that these disclosure controls and procedures are effective.

#### **Management's Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting**

Management is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting, as such term is defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f). Internal control over financial reporting is 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 and includes those policies and procedures that (i) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the Company; (ii) 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 (iii) 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 Consolidated 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.

Under the supervision and with the participation of management, including the certifying officers, the Company conducted an evaluation of the effectiveness of its internal control over financial reporting based on the criteria established in the *Internal Control - Integrated Framework* (2013) issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission. Based upon the evaluation under this framework, management concluded that our internal control over financial reporting was effective as of December 31, 2024.

The Company acquired Skyland on November 1, 2024. Management excluded Skyland from its assessment of the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2024. This exclusion was in accordance with SEC guidance that an assessment of a recently acquired business's internal control over financial reporting may be omitted from management's report on internal control over financial reporting in the year of acquisition. Skyland represented, in aggregate, approximately 12% of the Company's total consolidated assets and less than 1% of total consolidated revenues, as of and for the year ended December 31, 2024. See Note 20 to the Consolidated Financial Statements in Item 8 for information.

The effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2024, has been audited by Deloitte & Touche LLP, an independent registered public accounting firm, as stated in their report, which is included below.

#### **Changes in Internal Control over Financial Reporting**

There were no changes in our internal control over financial reporting during the fiscal quarter ended December 31, 2024, that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect our internal control over financial reporting.

## REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

To the shareholders and the Board of Directors of The Andersons, Inc.

### Opinion on Internal Control over Financial Reporting

We have audited the internal control over financial reporting of The Andersons, Inc. and subsidiaries (the “Company”) as of December 31, 2024, 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 December 31, 2024, 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 December 31, 2024, of the Company and our report dated February 19, 2025, expressed an unqualified opinion on those financial statements.

As described in Management’s Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting, management excluded from its assessment the internal control over financial reporting at Skyland Grain, LLC, which was acquired on November 1, 2024, and whose financial statements constitute 12% of total assets and less than 1% of total revenues of the consolidated financial statement amounts as of and for the year ended December 31, 2024. Accordingly, our audit did not include the internal control over financial reporting at Skyland Grain, LLC.

### Basis for Opinion

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

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

### Definition and Limitations of Internal Control over Financial Reporting

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

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

/s/ Deloitte & Touche LLP

Cleveland, Ohio  
February 19, 2025

**Item 9B. Other Information**

During the three months ended December 31, 2024, none of the Company’s directors or executive officers adopted, modified, or terminated any contract, instruction or written plan for the purchase or sale of Company securities that was intended to satisfy the affirmative defense conditions of Rule 10b5-1(c) (a “Rule 10b5-1 plan”) or any “non-Rule 10b5-1 trading arrangement.”

**Item 9C. Disclosure Regarding Foreign Jurisdictions that Prevent Inspections**

Not applicable.



### **Part III.**

#### **Item 10. Directors, Executive Officers and Corporate Governance**

The Company has an insider trading policy governing the purchase, sale and other dispositions of the Company's securities that applies to all Company personnel, including directors, officers, employees, and other covered persons. The Company also follows similar procedures for the repurchase of its securities. The Company believes that its insider trading policy and repurchase procedures are reasonably designed to promote compliance with insider trading laws, rules and regulations, and listing standards applicable to the Company. A copy of the Company's insider trading policy is filed as Exhibit 19.1 to this form 10-K.

The information required by this Item is set forth under the headings "Election of Directors," "Corporate Governance," and "Executive Officers" in the Company's 2025 Proxy Statement to be filed with the SEC within 120 days after December 31, 2024 (the "Proxy Statement"), in connection with the solicitation of proxies for the Company's 2025 annual meeting of shareholders, and is incorporated herein by reference.

#### **Item 11. Executive Compensation**

The information required by this Item set forth under the caption "Executive Compensation," "Compensation and Leadership Development Committee Interlocks and Insider Participation" and "Other Information - Policies Related to the Grant of Certain Equity Awards" in the Proxy Statement is incorporated herein by reference.

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

The information required by this Item set forth under the caption "Share Ownership" and "Equity Plans" in the Proxy Statement is incorporated herein by reference.

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

The information required by this Item set forth under the captions "Corporate Governance" and "Certain Relationships and Related Party Transactions" in the Proxy Statement is incorporated herein by reference.

#### **Item 14. Principal Accountant Fees and Services**

The information required by this Item set forth under "Appointment of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm" in the Proxy Statement is incorporated herein by reference.

## Part IV.

### **Item 15. Exhibits and Financial Statement Schedules**

#### **(a) Documents filed as a part of this report**

1. Financial Statements

The Consolidated Financial Statements of the Company are set forth under Item 8 of this report on Form 10-K.

2. Financial Statement Schedules

Financial Statement Schedule II - Valuation and Qualifying Accounts included in this Form 10-K. All other schedules are not required under the related instructions or are not applicable.

#### **(b) Exhibit Listing**

<b>Exhibit Number</b>	<b>Exhibit Description</b>	<b>Form</b>	<b>Exhibit</b>	<b>Filing Date/ Period End Date</b>
3.1	Articles of Incorporation.	10-K	3.1	December 31, 2019
3.2	Code of Regulations of The Andersons, Inc.	S-4/A	Annex B	May 19, 1995
4.1	Specimen Common Share Certificate. (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.1 to Registration Statement No. 033-58963).	S-4/A	4.1	May 19, 1995
4.2	Description of Securities of the Registrant	10-K	4.2	December 31, 2021
10.01*	2004 Employee Share Purchase Plan Restated and Amended January 2023	DEF 14A	Appendix A	March 9, 2023
10.02*	Amended and Restated 2019 Long-term Incentive Compensation Plan	DEF 14A	Appendix A	March 10, 2022
10.03*	Second Amended and Restated Employment Agreement, dated August 15, 2024, between The Andersons, Inc. and William E. Krueger	8-K	10.1	August 15, 2024
10.04*	Letter Agreement, dated August 15, 2024, between The Andersons, Inc. and Patrick E. Bowe	8-K	10.2	August 15, 2024
10.05*	Change in Control & Severance Policy	10-K	10.35	December 31, 2018
10.06*	Form of Performance Share Unit Agreement - Total Shareholder Return	10-Q	10.3	March 31, 2019
10.07*	Form of Performance Share Unit Agreement - Earnings Per Share	10-Q	10.1	June 30, 2019
10.08*	Form of Restricted Share Award	10-Q	10.4	March 31, 2019
10.09*	Form of Restricted Share Unit Agreement	10-Q	10.1	March 31, 2022
10.10*	Form of Restricted Share Award - Non-Employee Directors Agreement	10-Q	10.2	June 30, 2019
10.11*	Form of Restricted Share Unit Agreement	10-Q	10.01	March 31, 2023
10.12*	Form of Performance Share Unit Agreement - Earnings Per Share	10-Q	10.02	March 31, 2023
10.13*	Form of Performance Share Unit Agreement - Total Shareholder Return	10-Q	10.03	March 31, 2023

<b>Exhibit Number</b>	<b>Exhibit Description</b>	<b>Form</b>	<b>Exhibit</b>	<b>Filing Date/ Period End Date</b>
10.14*	Form of Restricted Share Award - Non-Employee Directors Agreement	10-Q	10.04	March 31, 2023
10.15*	Form of Performance Share Unit - Earnings Per Share & Total Shareholder Return	10-Q	10.1	March 31, 2024
10.16	Credit Agreement, dated January 11, 2019, between The Andersons, Inc., as borrower, and several banks with U.S. Bank National Association acting as Lead Agent.	8-K	10.1	January 14, 2019
10.17	Amendment No. 1 to Credit Agreement	10-Q	10.1	September 30, 2020
10.18	Amendment No. 2 to Credit Agreement	8-K	10.1	February 5, 2021
10.19	Amendment No. 3 to Credit Agreement	8-K	10.1	May 6, 2021
10.20	Amendment No. 4 to Credit Agreement	10-K	10.19	December 31, 2021
10.21	CREDIT AGREEMENT DATED AS OF JANUARY 11, 2019 AMONG THE ANDERSONS, INC., THE LENDERS, U.S. BANK NATIONAL ASSOCIATION, AS ADMINISTRATIVE AGENT (AMENDED AS OF MARCH 28, 2022)	8-K	10.1	April 1, 2022
10.22	CREDIT AGREEMENT DATED AS OF JANUARY 11, 2019 AMONG THE ANDERSONS, INC., THE LENDERS, U.S. BANK NATIONAL ASSOCIATION, AS ADMINISTRATIVE AGENT (AMENDED AS OF JUNE 15, 2023)	10-Q	10.2	June 30, 2023
10.23	TERM LOAN AGREEMENT Dated as of April 3, 2023 among THE ANDERSONS, INC., as the Borrower, FARM CREDIT MID-AMERICA, PCA, as Administrative Agent, and THE LENDERS PARTY HERETO FARM CREDIT MID-AMERICA, PCA, as Sole Lead Arranger and Sole Bookrunner	10-Q	10.1	June 30, 2023
10.24	CREDIT AGREEMENT by and among THE ANDERSONS MARATHON HOLDINGS LLC, as Borrower, THE GUARANTORS PARTY HERETO, THE LENDERS PARTY HERETO and COBANK, ACB, as Administrative Agent COBANK, ACB and FARM CREDIT MID-AMERICA, PCA, as Joint Lead Arrangers and Bookrunners dated October 1, 2019.	8-K	10.2	October 3, 2019
10.25	First Amendment to Credit Agreement	8-K	10.1	December 17, 2019
10.26	Second Amendment to Credit Agreement	10-Q	10.2	June 30, 2020
10.27	Third Amendment to Credit Agreement	10-Q	10.1	June 30, 2021
10.28	Fourth Amendment to Credit Agreement	10-K	10.26	December 31, 2022
10.29	LOAN AGREEMENT between METLIFE REAL ESTATE LENDING LLC, a Delaware limited liability company, as Lender and THE ANDERSONS, INC., an Ohio corporation, as Borrower, FIRST MORTGAGE LOAN in the amount of \$105,000,000.00 dated as of November 14, 2019. (Schedules within the Loan Agreement have been omitted and can be furnished to the SEC upon request.)	8-K	10.1	November 18, 2019

<b>Exhibit Number</b>	<b>Exhibit Description</b>	<b>Form</b>	<b>Exhibit</b>	<b>Filing Date/ Period End Date</b>
10.30	First Amendment to Loan Agreement	10-Q	10.1	June 30, 2020
10.31**	Second Amendment to Loan Agreement			
10.32	Second Amended and Restated Loan Agreement by and between SCOTIABANK ASSET FINANCE, a division of The Bank of Nova Scotia as Administrative Agent and THE LENDERS THAT ARE SIGNATORIES HERETO as Lenders and THE ANDERSONS CANADA LIMITED as Borrower	8-K	10.1	December 28, 2021
10.33	First Amendment to Second Amended and Restated Loan Agreement	10-K	10.30	December 31, 2022
10.34	Second Amendment to Second Amended and Restated Loan Agreement	10-K	10.31	December 31, 2022
10.35	Third Amendment to Second Amended and Restated Loan Agreement	10-K	10.32	December 31, 2022
10.36	Fourth Amendment to Second Amended and Restated Loan Agreement	10-K	10.34	December 31, 2023
10.37	Second Amended and Restated Loan Agreement (as amended) by and between SCOTIABANK ASSET FINANCE, a division of The Bank of Nova Scotia as Administrative Agent and THE LENDERS THAT ARE SIGNATORIES HERETO as Lenders and THE ANDERSONS CANADA LIMITED	10-Q	10.1	June 30, 2024
10.38**	Sixth Amendment to Second Amended and Restated Loan Agreement and Consent Agreement			
10.39	INTEREST PURCHASE AGREEMENT among SKYLAND GRAIN, LLC., SKYLAND CO-OP, INC. and THE ANDERSONS, INC. dated as of November 1, 2024	8-K	10.1	November 6, 2024
10.40	AMENDED AND RESTATED CREDIT AGREEMENT by and among SKYLAND GRAIN, L.L.C., THE GUARANTORS PARTY HERETO, THE LENDERS PARTY HERETO and COBANK, ACB, as Administrative Agent, Issuing Lender and Swing Line Lender COBANK, ACB and FARM CREDIT MID-AMERICA, PCA, as Joint Lead Arrangers and Joint Bookrunners	8-K	10.2	November 6, 2024
19.1**	Insider Trading Policy			
21.1**	Consolidated Subsidiaries of The Andersons, Inc.			
23.1**	Consent of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm - Deloitte & Touche LLP.			
31.1**	Certification of the Chief Executive Officer under Rule 13(a)-14(a)/15d-14(a).			
31.2**	Certification of the Chief Financial Officer under Rule 13(a)-14(a)/15d-14(a).			
32.1***	Certifications Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350.			
97.1	Recoupment Policy	10-K	97.1	December 31, 2024
101**	Inline XBRL Document Set for the consolidated financial statements and accompanying notes in Part II, Item 8, “Financial Statements and Supplementary Data” of this Annual Report on Form 10-K.			
104**	Inline XBRL for the cover page of this Annual Report on Form 10-K, included in the Exhibit 101 Inline XBRL Document Set.			

<b>Exhibit Number</b>	<b>Exhibit Description</b>	<b>Form</b>	<b>Exhibit</b>	<b>Filing Date/ Period End Date</b>
* Indicates management contract or compensatory plan or arrangement.				
** Filed herewith.				
*** Furnished herewith.				

**Item 16. Form 10-K Summary**

Not applicable

THE ANDERSONS, INC.

SCHEDULE II - CONSOLIDATED VALUATION AND QUALIFYING ACCOUNTS

Description (in thousands)	Balance at Beginning of Period	Additions		Deductions <sup>(2)</sup>	Balance at End of Period
		Charged to Costs and Expenses	Charged to Other Accounts <sup>(1)</sup>		
Allowance for doubtful accounts receivable					
2024	\$ 35,939	\$ 17,637	\$ —	\$ (5,251)	\$ 48,325
2023	26,392	11,519	—	(1,972)	35,939
2022	6,911	4,249	17,168	(1,936)	26,392

<sup>(1)</sup> In 2022, the Company reclassified reserves within Commodity derivative assets to reserves within accounts receivable of approximately \$14.5 million from reserves on open contract equity positions now transferred into the form of a receivable. The Company also reclassified Accounts receivable and the associated allowance for doubtful accounts of \$2.7 million related to the legacy Rail business from discontinued operations to continuing operations as a result of residual accounts receivable not being included with the sale of the remainder of the Rail business.

<sup>(2)</sup> Uncollectible accounts written off, net of recoveries and adjustments to estimates for the allowance for doubtful accounts receivable accounts.

## SIGNATURES

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

THE ANDERSONS, INC.

Date: February 19, 2025

/s/ William E. Krueger

William E. Krueger

President and Chief Executive Officer

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, 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>Signature</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Date</u>
<u>/s/ William E. Krueger</u> William E. Krueger	President and Chief Executive Officer (Principal Executive Officer)	2/19/2025	<u>/s/ Gary A. Douglas</u> Gary A. Douglas	Director	2/19/2025
<u>/s/ Brian A. Valentine</u> Brian A. Valentine	Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer (Principal Financial Officer)	2/19/2025	<u>/s/ Pamela S. Hershberger</u> Pamela S. Hershberger	Director	2/19/2025
<u>/s/ Michael T. Hoelter</u> Michael T. Hoelter	Vice President, Corporate Controller & Investor Relations (Principal Accounting Officer)	2/19/2025	<u>/s/ Catherine M. Kilbane</u> Catherine M. Kilbane	Director	2/19/2025
<u>/s/ Patrick E. Bowe</u> Patrick E. Bowe	Executive Chairman	2/19/2025	<u>/s/ Robert J. King, Jr.</u> Robert J. King, Jr.	Director	2/19/2025
<u>/s/ Gerard M. Anderson</u> Gerard M. Anderson	Director	2/19/2025	<u>/s/ Ross W. Manire</u> Ross W. Manire	Director	2/19/2025
<u>/s/ Steven K. Campbell</u> Steven K. Campbell	Director	2/19/2025	<u>/s/ John T. Stout, Jr.</u> John T. Stout, Jr.	Director	2/19/2025



## CONSOLIDATED SUBSIDIARIES OF THE ANDERSONS, INC.

<b>Subsidiary</b>	<b>Place of Organization</b>
Bridge Agri Partners, Inc.	Canada
Bridge Agri Partners Montana, Inc.	Montana
Capstone Commodities, LLC	Texas
David T. Boyd & Co. Limited	United Kingdom
Feed Factors Ireland Limited	Ireland
Feed Factors Limited	United Kingdom
Heartland Soil Services	Kansas
Kay Flo Industries, Inc.	Iowa
Lansing Brasil Comercial & Exportadora de Produtos Agricolas Ltda.	Brazil
Lansing Brasil Holdings, LLC	Delaware
Lansing de Mexico S.de R.L. de C.V.	Mexico
Lansing de Mexico Servicios S. de R.L. de C.V.	Mexico
Lansing Louisiana, LLC	Delaware
Lansing Proprietary, LLC	Delaware
Lansing Trade Group - Asia PTE LTD	Singapore
Lansing Trade Group – Germany GmbH	Germany
Lansing Trade Group, LLC	Delaware
Lansing Trading Company, Ltd.	China
Lawnbox LLC	Ohio
Liqui Fert Corporation	Puerto Rico
Maumee Ventures LLC	Ohio
Metamora Commodity Company, Inc.	Ohio
Mineral Processing Company	Ohio
New Eezy-Gro Inc.	Ohio
Nutra-Flo Company	Iowa
Plant Nutrient Operations LLC	Ohio
Purity Foods, Inc.	Michigan
Skyland Grain, LLC	Kansas
TAI Hold Co, LLC	Michigan
The Andersons Biofuels Processing LLC	Delaware
The Andersons Canada Limited	Canada
The Andersons Ethanol LLC	Ohio
The Andersons Executive Services LLC	Ohio
The Andersons Farm Development Co., LLC	Ohio
The Andersons Grain Romania S.R.L	Romania
The Andersons Marathon Holdings LLC	Ohio
The Andersons MEA DMCC	United Arab Emirates
The Andersons Plant Nutrient LLC	Ohio
The Andersons Quik-Pak, LLC	Delaware
The Andersons Railcar Company LLC	Ohio
The Andersons Reed and Perrine Lawn Products, LLC	Delaware
The Andersons Switzerland Inc.	Delaware
The Andersons Switzerland SARL	Switzerland

<b>Subsidiary</b>	<b>Place of Organization</b>
The Andersons Winona Terminal, LLC	Minnesota
Thompsons USA Limited	Delaware
Titan Lansing, LLC	Delaware
Top Cat Holding Co	Delaware

**CONSENT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM**

We consent to the incorporation by reference in:

- Registration Statement No. 333-276222 on Form S-8 dated December 22, 2023, pertaining to the registration of 270,000 additional shares under The Andersons, Inc. Amended and Restated 2004 Employee Share Purchase Plan;
- Registration Statement No. 333-265046 on Form S-8 dated May 18, 2022, pertaining to the registration of 4,715,000 additional shares under The Andersons, Inc. Amended and Restated 2019 Long-Term Incentive Compensation Plan;
- Registration Statement No. 333-233862 on Form S-8 dated September 20, 2019, pertaining to the registration of 2,530,000 shares under The Andersons, Inc. 2019 Long-Term Incentive Compensation Plan and the 2004 Employee Share Purchase Plan restated and amended in January 2019;
- Registration Statement No. 333-228957 on Form S-8 dated December 21, 2018, pertaining to the registration of 650,000 shares under The Andersons, Inc. Lansing Acquisition 2018 Inducement and Retention Plan; and
- Registration Statement No. 333-202442 on Form S-8 dated March 2, 2015, pertaining to the registration of 1,750,000 shares under The Andersons, Inc. 2014 Long-Term Incentive Compensation Plan

of our reports dated February 19, 2025, relating to the consolidated financial statements of The Andersons, Inc. and subsidiaries and the effectiveness of The Andersons, Inc.'s internal control over financial reporting appearing in this Annual Report on Form 10-K of The Andersons, Inc. for the year ended December 31, 2024.

/s/ Deloitte & Touche LLP

Cleveland, Ohio  
February 19, 2025

**Certification of President and Chief Executive Officer  
Under Rule 13(a)-14(a)/15d-14(a)**

I, William E. Krueger, certify that:

- 1 I have reviewed this report on Form 10-K of The Andersons, Inc.
- 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 officers 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 annual 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 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 officers 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 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.

February 19, 2025

/s/ William E. Krueger

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William E. Krueger  
President and Chief Executive Officer  
(Principal Executive Officer)

**Certification of Chief Financial Officer  
under Rule 13(a)-14(a)/15d-14(a)**

I, Brian A. Valentine, certify that:

- 1 I have reviewed this report on Form 10-K of The Andersons, Inc.
- 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 officers 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 annual 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 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 officers 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 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.

February 19, 2025

/s/ Brian A. Valentine

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Brian A. Valentine

Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer  
(Principal Financial Officer)

**The Andersons, Inc.****Certifications Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350**

In connection with the Annual Report of The Andersons, Inc. (the “Company”) on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2024, as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on the date hereof (the “Report”), each of the undersigned officers of the Company certifies pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, that to such officer’s knowledge:

- (1) The Report fully complies with the requirements of 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 Company as of the dates and for the periods expressed in the Report.

February 19, 2025

/s/ William E. Krueger

William E. Krueger  
President and Chief Executive Officer  
(Principal Executive Officer)

/s/ Brian A. Valentine

Brian A. Valentine  
Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer  
(Principal Financial Officer)

A signed original of this written statement required by Section 906 has been provided to The Andersons, Inc. and will be retained by The Andersons, Inc. and furnished to the Securities and Exchange Commission or its staff upon request.

# CORPORATE INFORMATION

## BOARD OF DIRECTORS



**William E. Krueger**  
President and  
Chief Executive Officer  
The Andersons, Inc.



**Patrick E. Bowe**  
Chairman  
The Andersons, Inc.



**Gerard M. Anderson** <sup>(3)(4)(5)</sup>  
Retired Executive Chairman  
DTE Energy



**Steven K. Campbell** <sup>(2)(3)</sup>  
Retired Head of North America  
Grains and Group Executive  
Vice President, Louis Dreyfus



**Gary A. Douglas** <sup>(1)(2)</sup>  
Retired President  
Nationwide National Partners



**Pamela S. Hershberger** <sup>(1)(4)</sup>  
Retired Managing Partner  
Toledo, Ohio Office  
Ernst & Young, LLP



**Catherine M. Kilbane** <sup>(1)(4)</sup>  
Retired Senior Vice President,  
General Counsel and Secretary  
The Sherwin-Williams Company



**Robert J. King, Jr.** <sup>(2)(3)</sup>  
Retired President and  
Chief Executive Officer  
PVF Capital



**Ross W. Manire** <sup>(1)(2)</sup>  
Retired President and  
Chief Executive Officer  
ExteNet Systems, Inc.



**John T. Stout, Jr.** <sup>(3)(4)</sup>  
Chairman and Chief Executive  
Officer, Plaza Belmont  
Management Group, LLC

(1) Audit Committee

(2) Compensation/Leadership  
Development Committee

(3) Finance Committee

(4) Governance/Nominating Committee  
(5) Lead Independent Director

## CORPORATE OFFICERS



**William E. Krueger**  
President and  
Chief Executive Officer



**Christine M. Castellano**  
Executive Vice President, General  
Counsel and Corporate Secretary



**Weston S. Heide**  
Executive Vice President,  
Agribusiness



**Michael T. Hoelter**  
Vice President, Corporate  
Controller and Investor Relations



**Anne G. Rex**  
Senior Vice President, Strategy,  
Planning and Development



**Mark D. Simmons**  
Executive Vice President,  
Renewables



**Brian A. Valentine**  
Executive Vice President and  
Chief Financial Officer



**Brian K. Walz**  
Senior Vice President  
and Treasurer



**Sarah J. Zibbel**  
Executive Vice President and  
Chief Human Resources Officer

## INVESTOR INFORMATION

### CORPORATE OFFICE

The Andersons, Inc.  
1947 Briarfield Boulevard  
Maumee, OH 43537  
419-893-5050  
[www.andersonsinc.com](http://www.andersonsinc.com)

### NASDAQ SYMBOL

The Andersons, Inc. common shares are traded on the Nasdaq Global Select Market tier of The Nasdaq Stock Market under the symbol ANDE.

### COMMON STOCK

34 million shares outstanding as of December 31, 2024.

### DIRECT STOCK PURCHASE AND DIVIDEND REINVESTMENT

Computershare CIP, which is a direct stock purchase and dividend reinvestment plan sponsored and administered by Computershare Trust Company, N.A. and not by The Andersons, Inc., provides an alternative to traditional methods of buying and selling shares in The Andersons, Inc. Through Computershare CIP, one can purchase and sell The Andersons, Inc. shares directly, rather than dealing with a broker. For more information on Computershare CIP, please go to [www.computershare.com/investor](http://www.computershare.com/investor) or call toll-free at 877-373-6374.

### TRANSFER AGENT AND REGISTRAR

Computershare Investor Services, LLC  
P.O. Box 505000  
Louisville, KY 40233  
Phone: 312-360-5260  
Toll-free: 877-373-6374  
Investor Center portal:  
[www.computershare.com/investor](http://www.computershare.com/investor)

### FORM 10-K

Additional copies of The Andersons 2024 Form 10-K, filed on February 19, 2025, with the SEC, are available to shareholders and interested individuals without charge by writing or calling Investor Relations.

### INVESTOR RELATIONS

Michael Hoelter  
Vice President, Corporate Controller and Investor Relations  
419-897-6715  
[investorrelations@andersonsinc.com](mailto:investorrelations@andersonsinc.com)

### INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

Deloitte & Touche LLP | Cleveland, OH

### ANNUAL MEETING

The annual shareholders' meeting of The Andersons, Inc. will be held virtually at 8 a.m. Eastern Time on May 8, 2025.



The Andersons, Inc.  
1947 Briarfield Boulevard  
Maumee, Ohio 43537  
[www.andersonsinc.com](http://www.andersonsinc.com)

