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

FORM 10-Q

(Mark One)

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

For the quarterly period ended June 29, 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: **1-3390**

Seaboard Corporation
(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Delaware	**04-2260388**
(State or other jurisdiction of incorporation)	(I.R.S. Employer Identification No.)
9000 West 67th Street, Merriam, Kansas	**66202**
(Address of principal executive offices)	(Zip Code)

(913) 676-8928
(Registrant's telephone number, including area code)

Not Applicable
(Former name, former address and former fiscal year, if changed since last report)

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

Title of each class	Trading Symbol(s)	Name of each exchange on which registered
Common Stock $1.00 Par Value	SEB	NYSE American

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

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

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

Large Accelerated Filer ☒
Non-Accelerated Filer ☐
Accelerated Filer ☐
Smaller Reporting Company ☐
Emerging Growth Company ☐

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

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

There were 971,055 shares of common stock, $1.00 par value per share, outstanding on July 23, 2024.

PART I – FINANCIAL INFORMATION

Item 1. **Financial Statements**

SEABOARD CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
Condensed Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income
(Unaudited)

(Millions of dollars except share and per share amounts)	Three Months Ended June 29, 2024	Three Months Ended July 1, 2023	Six Months Ended June 29, 2024	Six Months Ended July 1, 2023
Net sales:				
Products (includes sales to affiliates of $312, $290, $614 and $548)	$ 1,802	$ 1,957	$ 3,594	$ 3,941
Services (includes sales to affiliates of $12, $6, $19 and $12)	348	373	698	836
Other	59	63	108	115
Total net sales	2,209	2,393	4,400	4,892
Cost of sales and operating expenses:				
Products	1,751	1,982	3,520	4,076
Services	289	275	586	606
Other	40	40	78	80
Total cost of sales and operating expenses	2,080	2,297	4,184	4,762
Gross income	129	96	216	130
Selling, general and administrative expenses	99	100	206	197
Operating income (loss)	30	(4)	10	(67)
Other income (expense):				
Interest expense	(17)	(20)	(29)	(32)
Interest income (includes $0, $1, $1 and $3 from affiliates)	17	14	36	27
Income from affiliates	23	25	42	51
Other investment income, net	5	23	23	50
Foreign currency gains (losses), net	(11)	7	(12)	3
Miscellaneous, net	(1)	3	(1)	3
Total other income, net	16	52	59	102
Earnings before income taxes	46	48	69	35
Income tax benefit	15	4	14	1
Net earnings	$ 61	$ 52	$ 83	$ 36
Less: Net earnings attributable to noncontrolling interests	—	—	—	—
Net earnings attributable to Seaboard	$ 61	$ 52	$ 83	$ 36
Earnings per common share	$ 62.82	$ 44.80	$ 85.47	$ 31.01
Average number of shares outstanding	971,055	1,160,779	971,055	1,160,779
Other comprehensive income (loss), net of income tax expense:				
Foreign currency translation adjustment	—	1	(2)	13
Unrecognized pension cost	—	2	2	4
Other comprehensive income, net of tax	$ —	$ 3	$ —	$ 17
Comprehensive income	61	55	83	53
Less: Comprehensive income attributable to noncontrolling interests	—	—	—	—
Comprehensive income attributable to Seaboard	$ 61	$ 55	$ 83	$ 53

See accompanying notes to condensed consolidated financial statements.

SEABOARD CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets
(Unaudited)

(Millions of dollars except share and per share amounts)	June 29, 2024	December 31, 2023
Assets		
Current assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 79	$ 56
Short-term investments	1,072	973
Receivables:		
Trade	547	500
Due from affiliates	120	127
Other (includes $5 and $0 due from affiliates)	186	152
Total receivables	853	779
Allowance for credit losses	(30)	(30)
Receivables, net	823	749
Inventories	1,399	1,462
Other current assets	129	123
Total current assets	3,502	3,363
Property, plant and equipment, net of accumulated depreciation of $2,044 and $1,956	2,470	2,410
Operating lease right-of-use assets, net	390	394
Investments in and advances to affiliates	721	731
Goodwill	161	160
Deferred tax assets	227	199
Other non-current assets	227	309
Total assets	$ 7,698	$ 7,566
Liabilities and Stockholders' Equity		
Current liabilities:		
Lines of credit	$ 471	$ 255
Accounts payable (includes $32 and $1 due to affiliates)	359	400
Deferred revenue (includes $20 and $28 due to affiliates)	52	66
Operating lease liabilities	128	117
Other current liabilities	417	497
Total current liabilities	1,427	1,335
Long-term debt, less current maturities	992	997
Long-term operating lease liabilities	288	304
Other non-current liabilities	278	296
Total liabilities	2,985	2,932
Commitments and contingent liabilities		
Stockholders' equity:		
Common stock of $1 par value. Authorized 1,250,000 shares; issued and outstanding 971,055 shares in 2024 and 2023	1	1
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	(410)	(410)
Retained earnings	5,104	5,025
Total Seaboard stockholders' equity	4,695	4,616
Noncontrolling interests	18	18
Total equity	4,713	4,634
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity	$ 7,698	$ 7,566

See accompanying notes to condensed consolidated financial statements.

SEABOARD CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
Condensed Consolidated Statements of Changes in Equity
(Unaudited)

(Millions of dollars)	Common Stock	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Loss	Retained Earnings	Noncontrolling Interests	Total
Balances, December 31, 2022	$ 1	$ (422)	$ 5,417	$ 18	$ 5,014
Comprehensive loss:					
Net loss	—	—	(16)	—	(16)
Other comprehensive income, net of tax	—	14	—	—	14
Dividends on common stock ($2.25/share)	—	—	(3)	—	(3)
Balances, April 1, 2023	$ 1	$ (408)	$ 5,398	$ 18	$ 5,009
Comprehensive income:					
Net earnings	—	—	52	—	52
Other comprehensive income, net of tax	—	3	—	—	3
Dividends on common stock ($2.25/share)	—	—	(2)	—	(2)
Balances, July 1, 2023	$ 1	$ (405)	$ 5,448	$ 18	$ 5,062
Balances, December 31, 2023	$ 1	$ (410)	$ 5,025	$ 18	$ 4,634
Comprehensive income:					
Net earnings	—	—	22	—	22
Other comprehensive income, net of tax	—	—	—	—	—
Dividends on common stock ($2.25/share)	—	—	(2)	—	(2)
Balances, March 30, 2024	$ 1	$ (410)	$ 5,045	$ 18	$ 4,654
Comprehensive income:					
Net earnings	—	—	61	—	61
Other comprehensive income, net of tax	—	—	—	—	—
Dividends on common stock ($2.25/share)	—	—	(2)	—	(2)
Balances, June 29, 2024	$ 1	$ (410)	$ 5,104	$ 18	$ 4,713

See accompanying notes to condensed consolidated financial statements.

SEABOARD CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
Condensed Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows
(Unaudited)

(Millions of dollars)	Six Months Ended June 29, 2024	Six Months Ended July 1, 2023
Cash flows from operating activities:		
Net earnings	$ 83	$ 36
Adjustments to reconcile net earnings to cash from operating activities:		
Depreciation and amortization	142	142
Deferred income taxes	(30)	(60)
Income from affiliates	(42)	(51)
Dividends received from affiliates	40	65
Other investment income, net	(23)	(50)
Other, net	5	17
Changes in assets and liabilities, net of acquisition:		
Receivables, net of allowance for credit losses	(59)	109
Inventories	54	66
Other assets	(10)	(7)
Accounts payable	(77)	(79)
Other liabilities, exclusive of debt	(58)	16
Net cash from operating activities	25	204
Cash flows from investing activities:		
Purchase of short-term investments	(712)	(627)
Proceeds from the sale of short-term investments	721	507
Proceeds from the maturity of short-term investments	11	47
Capital expenditures	(237)	(219)
Proceeds from the sale of property, plant and equipment	15	20
Acquisition of a business	(3)	—
Proceeds from the sale of non-consolidated affiliates	13	—
Other, net	(14)	(10)
Net cash from investing activities	(206)	(282)
Cash flows from financing activities:		
Uncommitted lines of credit, net	111	(89)
Draws under committed lines of credit	736	757
Repayments of committed lines of credit	(630)	(681)
Proceeds from payable to affiliate	29	—
Principal payments of long-term debt	(5)	(4)
Finance lease payments	(28)	(29)
Dividends paid	(4)	(5)
Other, net	(1)	—
Net cash from financing activities	208	(51)
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents	(4)	(2)
Net change in cash and cash equivalents	23	(131)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	56	199
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	$ 79	$ 68

See accompanying notes to condensed consolidated financial statements.

SEABOARD CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements (Unaudited)

Note 1 – Basis of Presentation and Accounting Policies

Basis of Presentation
The accompanying condensed consolidated financial statements of Seaboard Corporation and its subsidiaries ("Seaboard") have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States ("U.S. GAAP") for interim financial information and with the rules and regulations for reporting on Form 10-Q. Accordingly, they do not include certain information and disclosures required for comprehensive financial statements. These condensed consolidated financial statements should be read in conjunction with the consolidated financial statements and related notes included in Seaboard's annual report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2023. The unaudited financial information reflects all adjustments, consisting only of normal recurring adjustments, which are, in the opinion of management, necessary for a fair presentation of the results of operations, financial position and cash flows for the periods presented. Seaboard's first three quarterly periods include approximately 13 weekly periods ending on the Saturday closest to the end of March, June and September. Results of operations and cash flows for the periods presented are not necessarily indicative of results to be expected for the full year.

Related-Party Transactions
Seaboard has investments in non-consolidated affiliates to further its business strategies and partner with other entities that have expertise in certain industries and countries. These investments are all accounted for using the equity method of accounting. As Seaboard conducts its agricultural commodity trading business with third parties, consolidated subsidiaries and non-consolidated affiliates on an interrelated basis, cost of sales on affiliate sales transactions cannot be distinguished without making numerous assumptions, primarily with respect to mark-to-market accounting for commodity derivatives. Purchases of raw materials or services from related parties included in cost of sales were $17 million and $18 million for the three months ended June 29, 2024 and July 1, 2023, respectively, and $32 million and $44 million for the six months ended June 29, 2024 and July 1, 2023, respectively. During the second quarter of 2024, the Commodity Trading and Milling ("CT&M") segment received $29 million on behalf of an affiliate. The amount is included in accounts payable and is payable upon demand.

Supplemental Cash Flow Information
Non-cash activities for the six months ended June 29, 2024 and July 1, 2023, included capital expenditures of $11 million and $6 million, respectively, that were in accounts payable. The following table includes supplemental cash and non-cash information related to leases. Seaboard reports the amortization of right-of-use ("ROU") assets and changes in operating lease liabilities in other liabilities, exclusive of debt in the condensed consolidated statements of cash flows.

(Millions of dollars)	Six Months Ended June 29, 2024	Six Months Ended July 1, 2023
Cash paid for amounts included in the measurement of lease liabilities:		
Operating cash flows from operating leases	$ 92	$ 97
Operating cash flows from finance leases	2	3
Financing cash flows from finance leases	28	29
ROU assets obtained in exchange for new lease liabilities:		
Operating leases	$ 73	$ 41
Finance leases	1	2

Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets
The change in the carrying amount of goodwill was related to foreign currency translation of $1 million within the CT&M segment. As of June 29, 2024, intangible assets, included in other non-current assets, were $22 million, which consists of the gross carrying amount of $79 million, net of accumulated amortization of $51 million and net of accumulated foreign currency translation of $6 million.

Recently Issued Accounting Standards and Disclosure Rules Not Yet Adopted
In November 2023, the Financial Accounting Standards Board ("FASB") issued guidance that requires incremental segment disclosures on an annual and interim basis related to significant segment expenses. Seaboard will adopt this guidance in the 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2024, and interim periods beginning on January 1, 2025. The

disclosure requirements must be applied retrospectively to all prior periods presented in the financial statements. Seaboard is currently evaluating the impact this guidance will have on its related disclosures.

In December 2023, the FASB issued guidance that requires additional detailed income tax disclosures related to standardization and disaggregation of information in the rate reconciliation and income taxes paid by jurisdiction. Seaboard will adopt this guidance for the annual reporting period beginning on January 1, 2025. Seaboard is currently evaluating the impact this guidance will have on its disclosures.

In March 2024, the Securities and Exchange Commission (the "SEC") adopted final rules to enhance and standardize climate-related disclosures in registration statements and annual reports on Form 10-K. The new rules will require climate-related disclosures related to governance, strategy, risk management, targets and goals and greenhouse gas emissions. Additionally, within the notes to the financial statements, the rules would require disclosure of financial statement effects of severe weather events and other natural conditions and other climate-related financial metrics as applicable. Certain elements of the new rules are currently scheduled to become effective for Seaboard's annual reporting period beginning on January 1, 2025, with the remaining requirements to be phased-in effective for subsequent fiscal years beginning after December 31, 2025. On April 4, 2024, the SEC issued an order staying the effectiveness of the final rules pending completion of the judicial review of consolidated challenges to the rules by the Court of Appeals for the Eighth Circuit. Seaboard is currently evaluating the impact the rules will have on its disclosures.

Note 2 – Investments

The following is a summary of the estimated fair value of short-term investments classified as trading securities:

(Millions of dollars)	June 29, 2024	December 31, 2023
Domestic equity securities	$ 211	$ 143
Foreign equity securities	101	96
Domestic debt securities	616	593
Foreign debt securities	127	120
Money market funds held in trading accounts	11	17
Other trading securities	6	4
Total trading short-term investments	$ 1,072	$ 973

The unrealized gain related to trading securities still held at the end of the respective reporting period was $5 million and $18 million for the three- and six-month periods ended June 29, 2024, respectively, and $17 million and $48 million for the three- and six-month periods ended July 1, 2023, respectively.

Seaboard had $37 million and $18 million of short-term investments denominated in foreign currencies, primarily euros, as of June 29, 2024 and December 31, 2023, respectively.

As of June 29, 2024, Seaboard had long-term investments of $133 million in real estate and renewable energy facilities, classified in other non-current assets on the condensed consolidated balance sheet. As of December 31, 2023, Seaboard had long-term investments of $207 million which included an investment of $68 million in a business development company ("BDC"). The BDC completed an initial public offering ("IPO") and became a publicly traded company on the NYSE during the first quarter of 2024. Seaboard's securities in this BDC are subject to standard contractual sale restrictions associated with an IPO, and have phased expiration dates, with all restrictions expiring by February 2025. As of June 29, 2024, the BDC securities are included in short-term investments on the condensed consolidated balance sheet and in domestic equity securities in the table above. The reclassification of these securities from long-term investments to short-term investments was a non-cash activity on the condensed consolidated statement of cash flows.

Note 3 – Inventories

The following is a summary of inventories:

(Millions of dollars)	June 29, 2024	December 31, 2023
At lower of FIFO cost and net realizable value (“NRV”):		
Hogs and materials	$ 488	$ 527
Pork products and materials	64	61
Grains, oilseeds and other commodities	393	366
Biofuels and related credits	153	160
Other	109	124
Total inventories at lower of FIFO cost and NRV	1,207	1,238
Grain, flour and feed at lower of weighted average cost and NRV	192	224
Total inventories	$ 1,399	$ 1,462

Note 4 – Lines of Credit, Long-Term Debt, Commitments and Contingencies

Lines of Credit
As of June 29, 2024, the outstanding balances under committed and uncommitted lines of credit were $211 million and $260 million, respectively. Of the total outstanding balance as of June 29, 2024, $178 million was denominated in foreign currencies with $167 million denominated in the South African rand and the remaining in various other currencies. As of December 31, 2023, the outstanding balances under committed and uncommitted lines of credit were $105 million and $150 million, respectively. Of the total outstanding balance as of December 31, 2023, $70 million was denominated in foreign currencies, with $57 million denominated in the South African rand and the remaining in various other currencies. The weighted average interest rate for outstanding lines of credit was 7.48% and 7.34% as of June 29, 2024 and December 31, 2023, respectively.

Long-Term Debt
The following is a summary of long-term debt:

(Millions of dollars)	June 29, 2024	December 31, 2023
Term Loan due 2033	$ 968	$ 973
Foreign subsidiary obligations	1	1
Other long-term debt	38	38
Total debt at face value	1,007	1,012
Current maturities and unamortized costs	(15)	(15)
Long-term debt, less current maturities and unamortized costs	$ 992	$ 997

The Term Loan due 2033 credit agreement provides for quarterly payments on the $975 million original principal balance, with the balance due on November 10, 2033. The interest rate was 7.04% and 7.08% as of June 29, 2024 and December 31, 2023, respectively. Seaboard was in compliance with all restrictive debt covenants relating to this agreement as of June 29, 2024.

Legal Proceedings
Seaboard is subject to various legal proceedings and claims that arise in the ordinary course of business and otherwise, including those matters described below.

Seaboard accrues liabilities for loss contingencies when it is deemed probable that a loss has been incurred and the amount of the loss can be reasonably estimated. If a range of loss is estimated, and some amount within that range appears to be a better estimate than any other amount within that range, then that amount is accrued. If no amount within the range can be identified as a better estimate than any other amount, Seaboard accrues the minimum amount in the range. For such matters where a loss is believed to be reasonably possible, but not probable, or the loss cannot be reasonably estimated, no accrual has been made.

In Seaboard’s opinion, it has made appropriate and adequate accruals for loss contingencies where necessary as of June 29, 2024. Substantially all of Seaboard’s contingencies are subject to uncertainties and, therefore, determining the likelihood of a loss or the measurement of any loss can be complex. Consequently, Seaboard is unable to estimate the range of reasonably possible loss in excess of the amounts accrued. Seaboard's assessments, which result from a complex series of judgments about future events and uncertainties, are based on estimates and assumptions deemed reasonable by management, including an expected probable loss associated with settling or otherwise resolving such contingencies. These estimates and assumptions may prove to be incomplete or inaccurate, and unanticipated events and circumstances may occur that might change such estimates and assumptions.

At the end of each reporting period, Seaboard reviews information with respect to its legal proceedings, claims and other related loss contingencies and updates its accruals, disclosures and estimates of reasonably possible loss or range of loss based on such reviews. Costs for defending claims are expensed as incurred. Any receivable for insurance recoveries is recorded separately from the corresponding liability, and only if recovery is determined to be probable and reasonably estimable.

Seaboard believes that it has meritorious defenses to the claims asserted in the matters described below, and it intends to defend them vigorously, but litigation is inherently unpredictable and there can be no assurances as to their outcomes. Seaboard does not currently believe that any of these matters will have a material adverse effect on its business or its consolidated financial position, results of operations or cash flows. However, Seaboard could incur judgments, enter into settlements or revise its expectations regarding the outcome of matters, which could have such a material adverse effect in the particular annual or quarterly period in which the amounts are accrued or paid.

Helms-Burton Act Litigation

On July 21, 2021, a lawsuit was filed by an individual, Odette Blanco de Fernandez ("Ms. de Fernandez"), and the heirs ("Inheritors") and estates ("Estates") of four of her siblings (Ms. de Fernandez, together with the Inheritors and the Estates being referred to as the "Plaintiffs") against Seaboard Corporation in the U.S. District Court for the District of Delaware (the "Delaware District Court"), making claims under Title III of the Cuban Liberty and Solidarity Act of 1996, also known as the Helms-Burton Act (the "Act"). The same Plaintiffs filed a separate lawsuit against Seaboard Marine Ltd. ("Seaboard Marine") on December 20, 2020, in the U.S. District Court for the Southern District of Florida (the "Florida District Court"). The complaints in each lawsuit seek unspecified damages (including treble damages) and pre-filing interest as provided in the Act; pre-judgment interest; attorneys' fees, costs and expenses; and such other relief as is just and proper.

The Act provides that any person who knowingly and intentionally "traffics" in property which was confiscated by the Cuban government may be liable to any U.S. national who acquires an ownership interest in such property for money damages in an amount equal to the greater of the current fair market value of the property or the value of the property when confiscated, plus interest from the date of confiscation, reasonable attorneys' fees and costs, and treble damages under certain circumstances. The complaint in each of the cases alleges that the Plaintiffs acquired ownership interests to a 70-year concession to develop port facilities at Mariel Bay, Cuba, and ownership of surrounding land, and that these and other property rights were confiscated by the Cuban government in 1960. The complaints further allege that Seaboard Corporation and Seaboard Marine knowingly and intentionally "trafficked" in the confiscated property within the meaning of the Act by carrying and/or directing cargo to the Port of Mariel.

The Florida District Court in the Seaboard Marine case dismissed the claims of the Inheritors and the Estates because they did not acquire the ownership claims prior to March 1996, as required by the Act. The remaining plaintiff, Ms. de Fernandez, contends she owns 20% of the companies that were granted the concession and owned land in or around Mariel Bay, Cuba. On August 19, 2022, the Florida District Court granted Seaboard Marine's Motion for Summary Judgment and entered a Final Judgment (the "Summary Judgment") in favor of Seaboard Marine. On September 1, 2022, the Plaintiffs appealed the Summary Judgment to the United States Court of Appeals for the Eleventh Circuit ("Appeal"). Oral arguments with respect to the Appeal were held on January 24, 2024, and the court has not yet ruled.

As to the suit against Seaboard Corporation, on October 21, 2021, the Plaintiffs filed an amended complaint which principally added allegations that there were other callings made by Seaboard Marine at the Port of Mariel and that Seaboard Corporation engaged in a pattern of doing business with individuals and entities in contravention of U.S. foreign policy. Seaboard Corporation filed a Motion to Dismiss which is pending. On September 28, 2022, the Delaware District Court stayed this lawsuit against Seaboard Corporation until 30 days after the outcome of the Appeal in the Seaboard Marine case.

Seaboard believes that it has meritorious defenses to the claims and intends to vigorously defend the litigation. However, the outcome of litigation is inherently unpredictable and subject to significant uncertainties, and if unfavorable, could result in a material liability.

Pork Price-Fixing Antitrust Litigation

On June 28, 2018, twelve indirect purchasers of pork products filed a class action complaint in the U.S. District Court for the District of Minnesota (the "Minnesota District Court") against several pork processors, including Seaboard Foods LLC ("Seaboard Foods") and Agri Stats, Inc., a company described in the complaint as a data sharing service. Additional class action complaints with similar claims on behalf of putative classes of direct and indirect purchasers were later filed in the Minnesota District Court, and additional actions by standalone plaintiffs (including the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico) were filed in or transferred to the Minnesota District Court. The consolidated actions are styled In re Pork Antitrust Litigation. The complaints allege, among other things, that beginning in January 2009, the defendants conspired and combined to fix, raise, maintain, and stabilize the price of pork products in violation of U.S. antitrust laws by coordinating output and limiting production, allegedly facilitated by the exchange of non-public information about prices, capacity, sales volume and demand through Agri Stats, Inc. The complaints on behalf of the putative classes of indirect purchasers also assert claims under various state laws, including state antitrust laws, unfair competition laws, consumer protection statutes, and common law unjust enrichment. The relief sought in the respective complaints includes treble damages, injunctive relief, pre- and post-judgment interest, costs and attorneys' fees. On October 16, 2020, the Minnesota District Court denied the defendants' motions to dismiss the amended complaints. On March 3, 2023, the Minnesota District Court granted the Plaintiffs' Motions to Certify the Classes with respect to all three classes.

Additional standalone "direct action" plaintiffs filed similar actions in federal courts throughout the country, several of which named Seaboard Corporation as a defendant. Those actions filed in courts other than the District of Minnesota have been conditionally transferred to Minnesota for pretrial proceedings pursuant to an order by the Judicial Panel on Multidistrict Litigation. The states of New Mexico and Alaska filed civil cases in state court against substantially the same defendants, including Seaboard Foods and Seaboard Corporation, based on substantially similar allegations. Except in the New Mexico action, all claims against Seaboard Corporation have been dismissed without prejudice.

On June 12, 2023, Seaboard Foods entered into a settlement agreement with the putative direct purchaser plaintiff class (the "DPP Class"). The settlement with the DPP Class does not cover the claims of (a) "direct action" plaintiffs ("DPPs") that opted-out of Seaboard's settlement with the DPP Class and are continuing direct actions; (b) other direct purchasers that opted-out of the settlement ("Other Opt-Outs") and may in the future file actions against Seaboard; (c) the Commercial and Industrial Indirect Purchaser Class (the "CIIP Class"); or (d) the End User Consumer Indirect Purchaser Plaintiff Class (the "EUCP Class"). Subsequent to the settlement with the DPP Class, Seaboard settled with some of the DPPs and Other Opt-Outs. Seaboard continues to litigate against the DPPs it has not settled with, but Seaboard will consider additional reasonable settlements where they are available. On June 18, 2024, and June 20, 2024, Seaboard Foods entered into settlement agreements with the CIIP Class and the EUCP Class, respectively, subject to court approval. Seaboard believes that these settlements were in the best interests of Seaboard and its stakeholders in order to avoid the uncertainty, risk, expense and distraction of protracted litigation. Seaboard believes that it has meritorious defenses to the claims alleged in these matters and intends to vigorously defend any matters not resolved by settlement. However, the outcome of litigation is inherently unpredictable and subject to significant uncertainties, and if unfavorable, could result in a material liability.

Pork Compensation Antitrust Litigation

On November 11, 2022, three employees of pork or beef processing plants filed a class action complaint (the "Class Action") in the U.S. District Court for the District of Colorado (the "Court") individually and on behalf of all other employees at such plants (the "Class"), against several pork and beef processors and their subsidiaries and related companies, including Seaboard Foods. The complaint alleges, among other things, that beginning in January 2014, the defendants conspired in violation of antitrust laws to fix and depress the compensation paid to the Class by, among other things, participating in third-party compensation surveys and exchanging wage-related information through a third-party benchmarking service. The relief sought includes treble damages, injunctive relief, pre- and post-judgment interest, costs and attorneys' fees.

On June 23, 2023, Seaboard Foods reached a settlement with the Class to settle the Class Action which was approved by the Court and paid during Seaboard's first quarter of 2024.

Cereoil and Nolston Litigation

On March 20, 2018, the bankruptcy trustee (the "Trustee") for Cereoil Uruguay S.A. ("Cereoil") filed a suit in the Bankruptcy Court of First Instance in Uruguay naming as parties Seaboard Corporation and its subsidiaries, Seaboard Overseas Limited ("SOL") and Seaboard Uruguay Holdings Ltd. ("Seaboard Uruguay"). Seaboard Corporation has a 45% indirect ownership of Cereoil. The suit (the "Clawback Action") seeks an order requiring Seaboard Corporation, SOL and Seaboard Uruguay to reimburse Cereoil the amount of approximately \$22 million (approximately \$30 million with interest at the statutory rate) (the "Clawback Amount"), contending that deliveries of soybeans to SOL pursuant to purchase agreements should be set aside as fraudulent conveyances. Seaboard believes that it has meritorious defenses to the claims alleged in this matter and intends to vigorously defend this matter. In the event of an adverse ruling, Seaboard and its two subsidiaries could be ordered to pay the Clawback Amount to Cereoil.

On April 27, 2018, the Trustee filed an additional suit in the Bankruptcy Court of First Instance in Uruguay that was served during the second quarter of 2018, naming as parties Seaboard Corporation, SOL, Seaboard Uruguay, all directors of Cereoil, including two individuals employed by Seaboard who served as directors at the behest of Seaboard, and the Chief Financial Officer of Cereoil, an employee of Seaboard who also served at the behest of Seaboard (collectively, the "Cereoil Defendants"). The Trustee contends that the Cereoil Defendants acted with willful misconduct to cause Cereoil's insolvency, and thus should be ordered to pay all liabilities of Cereoil, net of assets. The bankruptcy filing listed the U.S. dollar equivalent of liabilities of approximately $50 million and assets of approximately $30 million. Based on the information received from the Trustee on the administration of the case and the liquidation of assets, as of June 29, 2024 the U.S. dollar equivalent of liabilities was estimated to be approximately $45 million, and the liquidation value of the remaining assets is negligible. Seaboard believes that it has meritorious defenses to the claims alleged in this matter and intends to vigorously defend this matter. In the event of an adverse ruling, Seaboard Corporation and the other Cereoil Defendants could be ordered to pay the liabilities of Cereoil, net of any amounts received from the liquidation of Cereoil's assets, and could be ordered to pay an inflation adjustment, interest, the Trustee's fees and other expenses. Any award in this case should be reduced by the amount of any award in the Clawback Action described above that is paid to Cereoil.

On September 30, 2021, HSBC Bank (Uruguay) SA ("HSBC"), a creditor in the Cereoil bankruptcy proceeding pending in Uruguay, filed a suit in the U.S. District Court for the District of Kansas (the "Kansas District Court") against Seaboard Corporation alleging claims for breach of contract, promissory estoppel, breach of the duty of good faith and fair dealing, unjust enrichment, fraud, negligent misrepresentation and fraud by concealment based upon a comfort letter, alleged statements by Cereoil personnel (including the Chief Financial Officer serving at the behest of Seaboard), and the same grain transactions that the Trustee challenges as fraudulent conveyances in the Cereoil bankruptcy in Uruguay discussed above. HSBC seeks $10 million plus interest and other relief in excess of $3 million. In March 2022, Seaboard filed a motion to dismiss HSBC's claims on various grounds. On September 23, 2022, the Kansas District Court dismissed six of HSBC's seven claims. Three of those claims, for fraud, negligent misrepresentation and fraud by concealment, can be refiled by HSBC in Uruguay. The other three claims, for breach of contract, breach of the duty of good faith and fair dealing and unjust enrichment, were dismissed with prejudice and cannot be refiled unless HSBC successfully appeals the Kansas District Court order. The one claim not dismissed in this matter is for promissory estoppel. Seaboard believes that it has meritorious defenses to this claim and intends to vigorously defend it. In the event of an adverse ruling, Seaboard Corporation could be ordered to pay HSBC the amounts described above.

On May 15, 2018, the Trustee for Nolston S.A. ("Nolston") filed a suit in the Bankruptcy Court of First Instance in Uruguay that was served during the second quarter of 2018, naming as parties Seaboard and the other Cereoil Defendants. Seaboard has a 45% indirect ownership of Nolston. The Trustee contends that the Cereoil Defendants acted with willful misconduct to cause Nolston's insolvency, and thus should be ordered to pay all liabilities of Nolston, net of assets. The bankruptcy filing listed the U.S. dollar equivalent of liabilities of approximately $29 million and assets of approximately $15 million. Based on the administration of the case which resulted in duplicative claims made in the Cereoil case and the liquidation of assets, as of June 29, 2024, the U.S. dollar equivalent of liabilities was estimated to be approximately $1 million, and there are no remaining assets with any value. Seaboard believes that it has meritorious defenses to the claims alleged in this matter and intends to vigorously defend this matter. In the event of an adverse ruling, Seaboard Corporation and the other defendants could be ordered to pay the liabilities of Nolston, and could be ordered to pay an inflation adjustment, interest, the Trustee's fees and other expenses.

Guarantees

Certain of Seaboard's non-consolidated affiliates have debt supporting their underlying operations. From time to time, Seaboard will provide guarantees of such debt in order to further Seaboard's business objectives. As of June 29, 2024, guarantees outstanding were not material. Seaboard has not accrued a liability for any of the guarantees as the likelihood of loss is remote.

Note 5 – Derivatives and Fair Value of Financial Instruments

The following tables show assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis and the level within the fair value hierarchy used to measure each category of assets and liabilities. The trading securities classified as other current assets below are assets held for Seaboard's deferred compensation plans.

(Millions of dollars)	June 29, 2024	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Assets:				
Trading securities – short-term investments:				
Domestic equity securities	$ 211	$ 211	$ —	$ —
Foreign equity securities	101	101	—	—
Domestic debt securities	616	170	446	—
Foreign debt securities	127	3	124	—
Money market funds held in trading accounts	11	11	—	—
Other trading securities	6	—	6	—
Trading securities – other current assets	17	17	—	—
Derivatives	8	6	2	—
Total assets	$ 1,097	$ 519	$ 578	$ —
Liabilities:				
Derivatives	$ 28	$ 27	$ 1	$ —
Total liabilities	$ 28	$ 27	$ 1	$ —

(Millions of dollars)	December 31, 2023	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Assets:				
Trading securities – short-term investments:				
Domestic equity securities	$ 143	$ 143	$ —	$ —
Foreign equity securities	96	96	—	—
Domestic debt securities	593	173	420	—
Foreign debt securities	120	3	117	—
Money market funds held in trading accounts	17	17	—	—
Other trading securities	4	—	4	—
Trading securities – other current assets	22	22	—	—
Long-term investment - BDC	68	—	68	—
Derivatives	12	9	3	—
Total assets	$ 1,075	$ 463	$ 612	$ —
Liabilities:				
Derivatives	$ 9	$ 4	$ 5	$ —
Total liabilities	$ 9	$ 4	$ 5	$ —

Financial instruments consisting of cash and cash equivalents, net receivables, accounts payable, and lines of credit are carried at cost, which approximates fair value as a result of the short-term nature of the instruments. The fair value of short-term investments is measured using multiple levels. Debt securities categorized as level 1 in the fair value hierarchy include debt securities held in mutual funds and exchange-traded funds.

As of December 31, 2023, Seaboard held a long-term investment in a BDC that primarily lends to and invests in debt securities of privately held companies. During the first quarter of 2024, the BDC completed an IPO, and the investment is included in short-term domestic equity securities as of June 29, 2024. See Note 2 to the condensed consolidated financial statements for further discussion.

The fair value of long-term debt is estimated by comparing interest rates for debt with similar terms and maturities. As Seaboard's long-term debt is mostly variable-rate, the carrying amount approximates fair value. If Seaboard's long-term debt was measured at fair value on its condensed consolidated balance sheets, it would have been classified as level 2 in the fair value hierarchy.

Seaboard's operations are exposed to market risks from changes in commodity prices, foreign currency exchange rates, interest rates and equity prices. Seaboard uses various commodity derivative futures and options to manage some of its risk of price fluctuations for raw materials and other inventories, finished product sales and firm sales commitments. Seaboard also enters into foreign currency exchange agreements to manage the foreign currency exchange rate risk with respect to certain transactions denominated in foreign currencies. From time to time, Seaboard enters into interest rate swap agreements to manage the interest rate risk with respect to certain variable rate long-term debt and enters into equity futures contracts to manage the equity price risk with respect to certain short-term investments. Although management believes its derivatives are primarily economic hedges, Seaboard does not perform the extensive record-keeping required to account for these types of transactions as hedges for accounting purposes. These derivative contracts are recorded at fair value, with any changes in fair value recognized in the condensed consolidated statements of comprehensive income. As the derivative contracts are not accounted for as hedges, fluctuations in the related prices or rates could have a material impact on earnings in any given reporting period. The nature of Seaboard's market risk exposure has not materially changed since December 31, 2023.

Seaboard had the following aggregated outstanding notional amounts related to derivative financial instruments:

(Millions)	Metric	June 29, 2024	December 31, 2023
Commodities:			
Grain	Bushels	18	19
Hogs and pork products	Pounds	196	133
Soybean oil	Pounds	59	10
Foreign currencies	U.S. dollar	294	152

Credit risks associated with these derivative contracts are not significant because Seaboard minimizes counterparty exposure by dealing with credit-worthy counterparties and using margin accounts for some contracts. As of June 29, 2024, the maximum amount of credit risk, had the counterparties failed to perform according to the terms of the contract, was $2 million.

The following table provides the fair value of each type of derivative held and where each derivative is included in the condensed consolidated balance sheets:

	Asset			Liability		
(Millions of dollars)		June 29, 2024	December 31, 2023		June 29, 2024	December 31, 2023
Commodities	Other current assets	$ 6	$ 9	Other current liabilities	$ 27	$ 4
Foreign currencies	Other current assets	2	3	Other current liabilities	1	5

Seaboard's commodity derivative assets and liabilities are presented in the condensed consolidated balance sheets on a net basis, including netting the derivatives with the related margin accounts. As of June 29, 2024 and December 31, 2023, the commodity derivatives had a margin account balance of $64 million and $19 million, respectively, resulting in a net other current asset in the condensed consolidated balance sheets of $43 million and $24 million, respectively.

The following table provides the amount of gain (loss) recognized in income for each type of derivative and where it was recognized in the condensed consolidated statements of comprehensive income:

		Three Months Ended		Six Months Ended	
(Millions of dollars)		June 29, 2024	July 1, 2023	June 29, 2024	July 1, 2023
Commodities	Cost of sales	$ (21)	$ (22)	$ (55)	$ (25)
Foreign currencies	Cost of sales	5	(1)	4	2
Foreign currencies	Foreign currency gains (losses), net	3	(2)	5	(4)

Note 6 – Stockholders' Equity and Accumulated Other Comprehensive Loss

The components of accumulated other comprehensive loss ("AOCL"), net of related taxes, were as follows:

(Millions of dollars)	Cumulative Foreign Currency Translation Adjustment	Cumulative Unrecognized Pension Cost	Total
Balance December 31, 2022	$ (401)	$ (21)	$ (422)
Other comprehensive income before reclassifications	12	1	13
Amounts reclassified from AOCL to net earnings	—	1 [(a)]	1
Other comprehensive income, net of tax	12	2	14
Balance April 1, 2023	$ (389)	$ (19)	$ (408)
Other comprehensive income before reclassifications	1	2	3
Amounts reclassified from AOCL to net earnings	—	—	—
Other comprehensive income, net of tax	1	2	3
Balance July 1, 2023	$ (388)	$ (17)	$ (405)
Balance December 31, 2023	$ (404)	$ (6)	$ (410)
Other comprehensive loss before reclassifications	(2)	—	(2)
Amounts reclassified from AOCL to net earnings	—	2 [(a)]	2
Other comprehensive income (loss), net of tax	(2)	2	—
Balance March 30, 2024	$ (406)	$ (4)	$ (410)
Other comprehensive income before reclassifications	—	—	—
Amounts reclassified from AOCL to net earnings	—	—	—
Other comprehensive income, net of tax	—	—	—
Balance June 29, 2024	$ (406)	$ (4)	$ (410)

(a) This reclassification adjustment primarily represents the amortization of actuarial losses (gains) that were included in net periodic pension cost.

Note 7 – Segment Information

Seaboard's six reportable segments are: Pork, Liquid Fuels, CT&M, Marine, Power, and Turkey. All Other represents primarily a sugar and alcohol production and processing operation in Argentina and a jalapeño pepper processing operation in Honduras. Seaboard's reporting segments are based on information used by Seaboard's chief executive officer, in his capacity as chief operating decision maker ("CODM"), to determine allocation of resources and assess performance. Each of the six segments is separately managed.

The Pork segment primarily produces hogs to process and sells pork products to further processors, food service operators, distributors and grocery stores throughout the U.S. and in foreign markets. The Liquid Fuels segment produces renewable diesel and biodiesel from pork fat and other animal fats and vegetable oils, along with related environmental credits, for sale to third parties in the U.S. The CT&M segment is an integrated agricultural commodity trading, processing and logistics operation that markets wheat, corn, soybean meal and other agricultural commodities in bulk to third-party customers and to non-consolidated affiliates in international markets. The Marine segment provides cargo shipping services in the U.S., the Caribbean and Central and South America. The Power segment is an independent power producer in the Dominican Republic that owns two power-generating barges. The Turkey segment holds an equity method investment that produces and processes turkey products.

As previously disclosed, during the first quarter of 2024, Seaboard's CODM announced changes to the organizational structure effective April 1, 2024, Seaboard's second quarter. Beginning April 1, 2024, Seaboard's CODM now has direct oversight of the liquid fuels business which had previously been reported in the Pork segment. As a result, this business is now reflected below as its own reportable segment. Additionally, the previously separate reportable Sugar and Alcohol segment is now included in All Other as the ongoing economic conditions of Argentina lessened this segment's impact on the condensed consolidated financial statements. The prior period information below has been recast to conform to the new presentation.

Other than the below, there were no other noteworthy changes in the segments' businesses or relationships with affiliates since December 31, 2023.

During the second quarter of 2024, the CT&M segment sold its remaining 20% interest in a North American protein and commodity trading company to the majority owner for cash proceeds of $13 million.

The following tables present Seaboard's sales disaggregated by major product/service and segment:

Net Sales:	Three Months Ended June 29, 2024							
(Millions of dollars)	Pork	Liquid Fuels	CT&M	Marine	Power	All Other	Intersegment Eliminations	Consolidated Totals
External customer net sales								
Products	$ 522	$ 118	$ 1,127	$ —	$ —	$ 35	$ —	$ 1,802
Transportation	4	—	—	325	—	1	—	330
Energy	—	—	—	—	59	—	—	59
Other	14	—	4	—	—	—	—	18
Total external customer net sales	540	118	1,131	325	59	36	—	2,209
Intersegment net sales [(a)]	10	—	—	1	—	—	(11)	—
Segment/consolidated totals	$ 550	$ 118	$ 1,131	$ 326	$ 59	$ 36	$ (11)	$ 2,209

Net Sales:	Three Months Ended July 1, 2023							
(Millions of dollars)	Pork	Liquid Fuels	CT&M	Marine	Power	All Other	Intersegment Eliminations	Consolidated Totals
External customer net sales								
Products	$ 435	$ 148	$ 1,332	$ —	$ —	$ 42	$ —	$ 1,957
Transportation	3	—	—	356	—	2	—	361
Energy	—	—	—	—	63	—	—	63
Other	9	—	3	—	—	—	—	12
Total external customer net sales	447	148	1,335	356	63	44	—	2,393
Intersegment net sales [(a)]	11	—	—	1	—	—	(12)	—
Segment/consolidated totals	$ 458	$ 148	$ 1,335	$ 357	$ 63	$ 44	$ (12)	$ 2,393

Net Sales:	Six Months Ended June 29, 2024							
(Millions of dollars)	Pork	Liquid Fuels	CT&M	Marine	Power	All Other	Intersegment Eliminations	Consolidated Totals
External customer net sales								
Products	$ 1,009	$ 205	$ 2,312	$ —	$ —	$ 68	$ —	$ 3,594
Transportation	7	—	—	657	—	2	—	666
Energy	—	—	—	—	107	1	—	108
Other	23	—	9	—	—	—	—	32
Total external customer net sales	1,039	205	2,321	657	107	71	—	4,400
Intersegment net sales [(a)]	19	—	—	2	—	—	(21)	—
Segment/consolidated totals	$ 1,058	$ 205	$ 2,321	$ 659	$ 107	$ 71	$ (21)	$ 4,400

Net Sales:	Six Months Ended July 1, 2023							
(Millions of dollars)	Pork	Liquid Fuels	CT&M	Marine	Power	All Other	Intersegment Eliminations	Consolidated Totals
External customer net sales								
Products	$ 863	$ 322	$ 2,673	$ —	$ —	$ 83	$ —	$ 3,941
Transportation	6	—	—	804	—	2	—	812
Energy	—	—	—	—	115	—	—	115
Other	18	—	6	—	—	—	—	24
Total external customer net sales	887	322	2,679	804	115	85	—	4,892
Intersegment net sales [a]	23	—	—	2	—	—	(25)	—
Segment/consolidated totals	$ 910	$ 322	$ 2,679	$ 806	$ 115	$ 85	$ (25)	$ 4,892

[a] The Pork segment's intersegment sales primarily represent the sale of pork fat to the Liquid Fuels segment, which uses it as a feedstock in the renewable diesel and biodiesel production processes. The Marine segment's intersegment sales primarily represent shipping services provided to the jalapeño pepper processing business. Intercompany transactions are eliminated in consolidation.

The following tables present Seaboard's operating income (loss) and income (loss) from affiliates by segment. Operating income (loss) for segment reporting is prepared on the same basis as that used for consolidated operating income. Operating income (loss), along with income (loss) from affiliates for the Pork, CT&M, and Turkey segments, is used as the measure of evaluating segment performance because management does not consider interest, other investment income (loss) and income tax benefit (expense) on a segment basis. Administrative services provided by the corporate office are allocated to the individual segments and represent corporate services rendered to and costs incurred for each specific segment, with no allocation to individual segments of general corporate management oversight costs. Corporate operating results represent certain operating costs not specifically allocated to individual segments and include costs related to Seaboard's deferred compensation plans, which are offset by the effect of the mark-to-market adjustments on these investments recorded in other investment income (loss), net.

Operating Income (Loss):	Three Months Ended		Six Months Ended	
(Millions of dollars)	June 29, 2024	July 1, 2023	June 29, 2024	July 1, 2023
Pork	$ (4)	$ (105)	$ (3)	$ (285)
Liquid Fuels	(27)	1	(76)	(31)
CT&M	34	17	52	60
Marine	18	60	33	156
Power	18	22	25	32
All Other	(4)	4	(9)	10
Segment Totals	35	(1)	22	(58)
Corporate	(5)	(3)	(12)	(9)
Consolidated Totals	$ 30	$ (4)	$ 10	$ (67)

Income (Loss) from Affiliates:	Three Months Ended		Six Months Ended	
(Millions of dollars)	June 29, 2024	July 1, 2023	June 29, 2024	July 1, 2023
Pork	$ 6	$ 9	$ 15	$ 19
CT&M	8	(2)	10	(10)
Marine	1	2	2	1
Power	—	—	—	—
Turkey	8	16	15	41
Segment/Consolidated Totals	$ 23	$ 25	$ 42	$ 51

The following tables present total assets by segment and the investments in and advances to affiliates by segment. Corporate assets primarily include cash and short-term investments, other current assets related to deferred compensation plans, long-term investments and other miscellaneous items.

Total Assets: *(Millions of dollars)*	June 29, 2024	December 31, 2023
Pork	$ 2,133	$ 2,075
Liquid Fuels	617	646
CT&M	1,640	1,590
Marine	844	847
Power	319	337
Turkey	356	360
All Other	174	183
Segment Totals	6,083	6,038
Corporate	1,615	1,528
Consolidated Totals	$ 7,698	$ 7,566

Investments in and Advances to Affiliates: *(Millions of dollars)*	June 29, 2024	December 31, 2023
Pork	$ 161	$ 154
CT&M	160	164
Marine	39	38
Power	3	3
Turkey	356	370
All Other	2	2
Segment/Consolidated Totals	$ 721	$ 731

The Turkey segment represents Seaboard's investment in Butterball, LLC ("Butterball"), which is accounted for using the equity method. As of June 29, 2024 and December 31, 2023, Butterball had total assets of $1.2 billion and $1.1 billion, respectively. Butterball's summarized income statement information was as follows:

	Three Months Ended		Six Months Ended	
(Millions of dollars)	June 29, 2024	July 1, 2023	June 29, 2024	July 1, 2023
Net sales	$ 407	$ 458	$ 777	$ 866
Operating income	$ 18	$ 36	$ 34	$ 86
Net earnings	$ 14	$ 31	$ 29	$ 79

Item 2. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations

This Management Discussion and Analysis is provided as a supplement to, and should be read in conjunction with, Seaboard's consolidated financial statements and the accompanying notes included in this quarterly report on Form 10-Q and within Seaboard's annual report on Form 10-K filed for the year ended December 31, 2023. Certain statements in this report contain forward-looking statements. See the section entitled "Forward-looking Statements" for more information on these forward-looking statements, including a discussion of the most significant factors that could cause actual results to differ materially from those in the forward-looking statements.

LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES

Management believes Seaboard's combination of internally generated capital resources and borrowing capabilities will be adequate for its existing operations and any currently known potential plans for expansion of existing operations in both the short-term and long-term.

Liquidity includes cash and cash equivalents, short-term investments and available borrowing capacity under lines of credit facilities. As of June 29, 2024, Seaboard had cash and short-term investments of nearly $1.2 billion and total net working capital of $924 million. The following table presents a summary of Seaboard's available borrowing capacity under lines of credit.

(Millions of dollars)	Total Amount Available
Short-term uncommitted and committed lines	$ 1,333
Amounts drawn against lines	(471)
Available borrowing capacity as of June 29, 2024	$ 862

As of June 29, 2024, $60 million of the $1.2 billion of cash and short-term investments were held by Seaboard's foreign subsidiaries. Historically, Seaboard has considered substantially all foreign profits as being permanently invested in its foreign operations, including all cash and short-term investments held by foreign subsidiaries. During 2022, Seaboard reversed its indefinite reinvestment assertion in connection with certain previously-taxed undistributed earnings of its Seaboard Marine subsidiary due to the tax effectiveness of repatriating. For all other foreign subsidiaries, Seaboard intends to continue permanently reinvesting their funds outside the U.S. as they continue to demonstrate no need to repatriate them to fund Seaboard's U.S. operations for the foreseeable future. As a result, Seaboard has not recorded deferred taxes for state or foreign withholding taxes that would result upon repatriation of these funds to the U.S. Determination of the tax that might be paid on unremitted earnings if eventually remitted is not practical due to the complexity of the multi-jurisdictional tax environment in which Seaboard operates.

Cash Flows

Cash provided by operating activities decreased $179 million for the six months ended June 29, 2024, compared to the same period in 2023. Less cash generated from working capital of $252 million and less dividends received from affiliates of $25 million were partially offset by an increase in net earnings, adjusted for non-cash items, of $101 million. The working capital changes primarily reflected a decrease in cash flows from receivables due to lower revenue and timing of collections and an increase in cash flows related to payments of other liabilities.

Cash flows from investing activities for short-term investments are part of Seaboard's overall liquidity management strategy. Short-term investment purchases are a result of the investment of excess cash, asset allocation from the active management of the portfolio and re-investment of matured securities. Proceeds from the sale of short-term investments may be used to fund working capital needs and capital expenditure purchases. During the six months ended June 29, 2024, Seaboard invested $237 million in property, plant and equipment, including biogas recovery projects in the Pork segment and installment payments on vessels under construction in the Marine segment and other investments. At certain hog farms, the Pork segment is constructing biogas recovery facilities to capture methane from its hog lagoons and inject it as renewable natural gas into the local pipeline infrastructure. The payments for vessels are made in accordance with milestones achieved throughout construction and two vessels are expected to be completed in 2024. For the remainder of 2024, management has budgeted capital expenditures totaling approximately $320 million. Management anticipates paying for these capital expenditures from a combination of available cash, proceeds from the sale of available short-term investments and Seaboard's available borrowing capacity.

Cash flows from financing activities primarily include draws and repayments on lines of credit. Seaboard's lines of credit are used to fund working capital and investments in capital expenditures, as needed. The primary long-term debt outstanding is a Term Loan due in 2033 with a balance of $968 million as of June 29, 2024.

RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

As Seaboard's operations are heavily commodity-driven, financial performance for certain subsidiaries is very cyclical based on respective commodity markets. Beginning in the second quarter of 2024, Liquid Fuels is a separate reportable segment and the former Sugar and Alcohol segment is no longer a separate reportable segment. The historical periods presented have been recast to reflect these changes. See Note 7 to the condensed consolidated financial statements for further discussion.

Net Sales

Net sales decreased $184 million and $492 million for the three- and six-month periods of 2024, respectively, compared to the same periods in 2023. The decrease for the three-month period reflected a decline of $204 million in CT&M segment sales primarily due to lower prices of commodities sold. The decrease for the six-month period primarily reflected a decline of $358 million in CT&M segment sales due to lower prices of commodities sold, partially offset by higher volumes sold, a decline in Marine segment sales of $147 million due to lower freight rates, and a decline in Liquid Fuels segment sales of $117 million due to lower volumes of fuel and environmental credits sold. The decreases were partially offset by an increase in Pork segment sales of $152 million due to higher selling prices and more pork products and market hogs sold. See the net sales discussion by reportable segment below for more details.

Operating Income (Loss)

Operating income increased $34 million and $77 million for the three- and six-month periods of 2024, respectively, compared to the same periods in 2023. The increase primarily reflected less Pork segment operating loss of $101 million and $282 million due to higher margins on the sale of pork products and market hogs, respectively, partially offset by a $42 million and $123 million decrease in Marine segment operating income due to lower voyage revenue, and a $28 million and $45 million decrease in Liquid Fuels segment operating income due to lower margins on fuel sales for the three- and six-month periods, respectively. See the operating income discussion by reportable segment below for more details.

Other Investment Income, Net

Other investment income, net decreased $18 million and $27 million for the three- and six-month periods of 2024, respectively, compared to the same periods in 2023, primarily due to unrealized mark-to-market losses on short-term investments.

Foreign Currency Gains (Losses), Net

Foreign currency gains, net decreased $18 million and $15 million for the three- and six-month periods of 2024, respectively, compared to the same periods in 2023, primarily due to fluctuations in the South African rand.

Income Tax Expense

The effective tax rate for the three- and six-month periods of 2024 was lower as compared to the same periods of 2023 due to increased federal and state tax credits. In 2021, the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development released Pillar Two Model Rules ("Pillar Two"). The model is designed to ensure large multinational enterprises pay a minimum level of tax on the income arising in each jurisdiction where they operate. The rules include transitional safe harbors that provide temporary exemption of operations in some jurisdictions if certain criteria are met. Some foreign jurisdictions in which Seaboard operates enacted Pillar Two legislation effective in 2024, but the impact will not be material to Seaboard in 2024. Seaboard is continuing to monitor legislative developments across relevant jurisdictions and the potential impact on future results.

Segment Results

See Note 7 to the condensed consolidated financial statements for a reconciliation of net sales and operating income (loss) by reportable segment to consolidated net sales and consolidated operating income (loss), respectively.

Pork Segment

	Three Months Ended				Six Months Ended			
(Millions of dollars)	June 29, 2024	July 1, 2023	$ Change	% Change	June 29, 2024	July 1, 2023	$ Change	% Change
Net sales	$ 540	$ 447	$ 93	21 %	$ 1,039	$ 887	$ 152	17 %
Operating loss	$ (4)	$ (105)	$ (101)	(96)%	$ (3)	$ (285)	$ (282)	(99)%
Income from affiliates	$ 6	$ 9	$ (3)	(33)%	$ 15	$ 19	$ (4)	(21)%

The increase in sales for the three- and six-month periods was primarily a result of higher prices due to commodity markets and higher volumes of pork products and market hogs sold due to more production. Higher prices contributed sales of $51 million and $66 million, and higher volumes contributed sales of $27 million and $63 million for the three- and six-month periods, respectively. This segment also produces renewable natural gas, but sales are currently not significant as production is dependent upon maturity of the lagoons.

The decrease in operating loss for the three- and six-month periods reflected higher margins on pork products and market hogs sold, primarily due to higher selling prices and lower hog production costs, including lower feed costs of $63 million and $100 million, respectively. Also, inventory adjustments to the lower of cost and net realizable value ("LCNRV") reserve resulted in an increase of $40 million in operating loss for the three-month period and a $53 million decrease in operating loss for the six-month period based on a comparison of changes to the reserve per market prices at each respective period end. Inventory adjustments to the LCNRV reserve have been necessary since the third quarter of 2022 to properly state the hog inventory balances at quoted future market prices for pork products and grain costs. With the more favorable pork prices and lower grain commodity costs, the LCNRV reserve was not needed as of June 29, 2024. Management is unable to predict market prices for pork products, the cost of feed or third-party hogs for future periods; however, based on current conditions, management anticipates this segment to be near break-even for the remainder of 2024.

Liquid Fuels Segment

	Three Months Ended				Six Months Ended			
(Millions of dollars)	June 29, 2024	July 1, 2023	$ Change	% Change	June 29, 2024	July 1, 2023	$ Change	% Change
Net sales	$ 118	$ 148	$ (30)	(20)%	$ 205	$ 322	$ (117)	(36)%
Operating income (loss)	$ (27)	$ 1	$ (28)	(2,800)%	$ (76)	$ (31)	$ (45)	(145)%

The decrease in sales for the three- and six-month periods was due to lower fuel and environmental credit sales. Lower volumes of fuel sold decreased sales $19 million and $72 million for the three- and six-month periods, respectively, as the renewable diesel plant was not operational for approximately four months during the first half of 2024 due to maintenance and repairs and less biodiesel was sold due to the timing of sales. Management expects consistent production at the renewable diesel plant throughout the remainder of 2024. Lower market values of environmental credits decreased sales $12 million and $53 million for three- and six-month periods, respectively.

Operating income decreased for the three- and six-month periods primarily due to a decrease in margins of $27 million and $44 million, respectively. Margins decreased for the three- and six-month periods due to lower volumes produced and sold and higher maintenance and repair costs incurred at the renewable diesel plant, partially offset by a decrease in variable production costs, with a larger impact for the six-month period due to maintenance performed. Management is unable to predict market prices for biodiesel, renewable diesel, environmental credits, or the cost of feedstocks for future periods; however, based on current market conditions with lower renewable diesel and biodiesel prices and higher animal fat feedstock costs, management is uncertain whether this segment will be profitable for the remainder of 2024. Commodity markets are volatile, and management believes that current industry economic conditions are temporary.

CT&M Segment

(Millions of dollars)	Three Months Ended June 29, 2024	Three Months Ended July 1, 2023	$ Change	% Change	Six Months Ended June 29, 2024	Six Months Ended July 1, 2023	$ Change	% Change
Net sales	$ 1,131	$ 1,335	$ (204)	(15)%	$ 2,321	$ 2,679	$ (358)	(13)%
Operating income as reported	$ 34	$ 17	$ 17	100 %	$ 52	$ 60	$ (8)	(13)%
Mark-to-market adjustments	1	14	(13)	(93)%	29	7	22	314 %
Operating income excluding mark-to-market adjustments	$ 35	$ 31	$ 4	13 %	$ 81	$ 67	$ 14	21 %
Income (loss) from affiliates	$ 8	$ (2)	$ 10	500 %	$ 10	$ (10)	$ 20	200 %

The decrease in sales for the three- and six-month periods was primarily due to lower average sales prices of commodities sold which decreased sales $239 million and $541 million, respectively. The decrease was partially offset by higher volumes sold, which increased sales $34 million and $183 million for the three- and six-month periods, respectively. Sales prices for many of Seaboard's products are directly affected by both domestic and worldwide supply and demand for commodities and competing products, all of which are determined by constantly changing market forces.

The increase in operating income for the three-month period primarily reflected the decrease of $13 million in mark-to-market losses on derivative contracts. The decrease in operating income for the six-month period reflected an increase of $22 million in mark-to-market losses on derivatives contracts, partially offset by higher margins due to lower commodity costs. Due to worldwide commodity price fluctuations, the uncertain political and economic conditions in the countries in which this segment operates and the volatility in the commodity markets, management is unable to predict sales and operating results for this segment for future periods; however, management anticipates this segment will be profitable for the remainder of 2024, without the effects of mark-to-market adjustments on derivative contracts that cannot be predicted.

Had Seaboard not applied mark-to-market accounting to its derivative instruments, operating income for this segment would have been higher by $1 million and $29 million for the three- and six-month periods of 2024, respectively, and higher by $14 million and $7 million for the three- and six-month periods of 2023, respectively. While management believes its commodity futures, options and foreign exchange contracts are primarily economic hedges of its firm purchase and sales contracts and anticipated sales contracts, Seaboard does not perform the extensive record-keeping required to account for these transactions as hedges for accounting purposes. Accordingly, while the changes in value of the derivative instruments were marked to market, the changes in value of the firm purchase or sales contracts were not. As products are delivered to customers, these existing mark-to-market adjustments should be primarily offset by realized margins or losses as revenue is recognized over time, and these mark-to-market adjustments could reverse in 2024. Eliminating these mark-to-market adjustments provides another presentation to compare and evaluate period-to-period financial results for this segment.

CT&M's investments in affiliates are represented by numerous milling, feed and protein affiliates, with no individual investment representing a material fluctuation. The increase in income from affiliates for the three- and six-month periods was primarily due to higher margins with lower commodity costs.

Marine Segment

(Millions of dollars)	Three Months Ended June 29, 2024	Three Months Ended July 1, 2023	$ Change	% Change	Six Months Ended June 29, 2024	Six Months Ended July 1, 2023	$ Change	% Change
Net sales	$ 325	$ 356	$ (31)	(9)%	$ 657	$ 804	$ (147)	(18)%
Operating income	$ 18	$ 60	$ (42)	(70)%	$ 33	$ 156	$ (123)	(79)%

The decrease in sales for the three- and six-month periods was due to an overall decline in average freight rates due to competitive pressures. The decrease was partially offset by an increase in cargo volumes, which increased 10% and 3% for the three- and six-month periods of 2024, respectively, compared to the same periods in 2023.

The decrease in operating income for the three-month period was primarily the result of lower voyage revenue and an increase in terminal services and trucking costs due to higher cargo volumes, partially offset by lower charter-hire costs. The decrease in operating income for the six-month period was primarily the result of lower voyage revenue, partially offset by lower voyage-related costs, primarily charter-hire costs. More recently, charter-hire rates are rising due to increased global demand for vessels. Management cannot predict changes in fuel costs or other voyage costs, cargo volumes or cargo rates for future periods; however, management anticipates this segment will be profitable for the remainder of 2024.

Power Segment

	Three Months Ended				Six Months Ended			
(Millions of dollars)	June 29, 2024	July 1, 2023	$ Change	% Change	June 29, 2024	July 1, 2023	$ Change	% Change
Net sales	$ 59	$ 63	$ (4)	(6)%	$ 107	$ 115	$ (8)	(7)%
Operating income	$ 18	$ 22	$ (4)	(18)%	$ 25	$ 32	$ (7)	(22)%

The decrease in sales primarily reflected less power generation, impacting sales $4 million and $12 million for the three- and six-month periods, respectively, due to power generation from lower variable-cost producers and maintenance conducted primarily in the first quarter, partially offset by an increase in spot market rates due to higher fuel prices.

The decrease in operating income for the three- and six-month periods primarily reflected lower revenue. During the three-month period of 2024, lower fuel costs due to less consumption were offset by higher fuel prices. During the six-month period of 2024, lower fuel costs due primarily to less consumption were partially offset by maintenance costs incurred in the first quarter of 2024. Management cannot predict fuel costs or the extent that spot market rates will fluctuate compared to fuel costs or other power producers for future periods; however, management anticipates this segment will be profitable for the remainder of 2024. While EDM II, the barge that began operations in 2012, remains in operation in the Dominican Republic, Seaboard continues to explore strategic alternatives for this barge, including a sale or relocation.

Turkey Segment

	Three Months Ended				Six Months Ended			
(Millions of dollars)	June 29, 2024	July 1, 2023	$ Change	% Change	June 29, 2024	July 1, 2023	$ Change	% Change
Income from affiliates	$ 8	$ 16	$ (8)	(50)%	$ 15	$ 41	$ (26)	(63)%

The Turkey segment represents Seaboard's 52.5% investment in Butterball, which is accounted for using the equity method. Butterball's net income decreased $17 million and $50 million for the three- and six-month periods of 2024, compared to the same periods in 2023, respectively. The decrease in net income was primarily due to lower margins on turkey products sold. The decrease in sales of $51 million and $89 million for the three- and six-month periods, respectively, were partially offset by a decrease in production costs primarily related to lower feed costs. The average selling price decreased 7% for each period due to a decline in commodity pricing, and volumes sold decreased 5% and 4% for the three- and six-month periods, respectively. Management is unable to predict market prices for turkey products or the cost of feed for future periods; however, management anticipates this segment will be profitable for the remainder of 2024.

CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATE

The preparation of Seaboard's condensed consolidated financial statements requires Seaboard to make estimates, judgments, and assumptions. A summary of significant accounting policies and the critical accounting estimate is included in Seaboard's annual report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2023. There were no changes to significant accounting policies or the critical accounting estimate during the six months ended June 29, 2024.

Item 3. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk

Seaboard is exposed to various types of market risks in its day-to-day operations. Primary market risk exposures result from changing commodity prices, foreign currency exchange rates, interest rates and equity prices. Occasionally, Seaboard utilizes derivative instruments to manage these overall market risks. The nature of Seaboard's market risk exposure related to these items has not changed materially since December 31, 2023. See Note 5 to the condensed consolidated financial statements for further discussion of market risk exposure.

Item 4. Controls and Procedures

Evaluation of Disclosure Controls and Procedures — Seaboard's management evaluated, under the direction of the Chief Executive and Chief Financial Officers, the effectiveness of Seaboard's disclosure controls and procedures as defined in Rule 13a-15(e) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the "Exchange Act") as of June 29, 2024. Based upon and as of the date of that evaluation, Seaboard's Chief Executive and Chief Financial Officers concluded that Seaboard's disclosure controls and procedures were effective to provide reasonable assurance that information required to be disclosed in the reports it files and submits under the Exchange Act is recorded, processed, summarized and reported as and when required. It should be noted that any system of disclosure controls and procedures, however well designed and operated, can provide only reasonable, and not absolute, assurance that the objectives of the system are met. In addition, the design of any system of disclosure controls and procedures is based in part upon assumptions about the likelihood of future events. Due to these and other inherent limitations of any such system, there can be no assurance that any design will always succeed in achieving its stated goals under all potential future conditions.

Change in Internal Control Over Financial Reporting — There have been no changes in Seaboard's internal control over financial reporting required by Exchange Act Rule 13a-15(f) that occurred during the fiscal quarter ended June 29, 2024 that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, Seaboard's internal control over financial reporting.

PART II - OTHER INFORMATION

Item 1. Legal Proceedings

For information related to Seaboard's legal proceedings, see Note 4 to the condensed consolidated financial statements.

Item 1A. Risk Factors

There have been no material changes in the risk factors as previously disclosed in Seaboard's annual report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2023.

Item 5. Other Information

During the three months ended June 29, 2024, no director or officer of Seaboard adopted or terminated a "Rule 10b5-1 trading arrangement" or "non-Rule 10b5-1 trading arrangement," as each term is defined in Item 408(a) of Regulation S-K. There were no reportable events during the quarter ended June 29, 2024 otherwise reportable under this Item 5.

Item 6. Exhibits

Exhibit No.	Description
31.1	Certification of the Chief Executive Officer Pursuant to Exchange Act Rules 13a-14(a)/15d-14(a), as Adopted Pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002
31.2	Certification of the Chief Financial Officer Pursuant to Exchange Act Rules 13a-14(a)/15d-14(a), as Adopted Pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002
32.1	Certification of the Chief Executive Officer Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as Adopted Pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002
32.2	Certification of the Chief Financial Officer Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as Adopted Pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002
101.INS	Inline XBRL Instance Document (the instance document does not appear in the Interactive Data File because its XBRL tags are embedded within the Inline XBRL document)
101.SCH	Inline XBRL Taxonomy Extension Schema Document
101.CAL	Inline XBRL Taxonomy Extension Calculation Linkbase Document
101.DEF	Inline XBRL Taxonomy Extension Definition Linkbase Document
101.LAB	Inline XBRL Taxonomy Extension Label Linkbase Document
101.PRE	Inline XBRL Taxonomy Extension Presentation Linkbase Document
104	Cover Page Interactive Data File (formatted as Inline XBRL and contained in Exhibit 101)

Forward-looking Statements

This Form 10-Q contains “forward-looking statements” within the meaning of the U.S. Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995, including with respect to the financial condition, results of operations, plans, objectives, future performance and business of Seaboard. Forward-looking statements generally may be identified as statements that are not historical in nature and statements preceded by, followed by or that include the words “believes,” “expects,” “may,” “will,” “should,” “could,” “anticipates,” “estimates,” “intends,” or similar expressions. In more specific terms, forward-looking statements, include without limitation: statements concerning projection of revenues, income or loss, adequate liquidity levels, capital expenditures, capital structure or other financial items, including the impact of mark-to-market accounting on operating income; statements regarding the plans and objectives of management for future operations; statements of future economic performance; statements regarding the intent, belief or current expectations of Seaboard and its management with respect to: (i) Seaboard’s ability to obtain adequate financing and liquidity; (ii) the price of feed stocks and other materials used by Seaboard; (iii) the sales price or market conditions for pork, agricultural commodities, renewable diesel and biodiesel, freight, sugar, alcohol, turkey and other products and services; (iv) the recorded tax effects under certain circumstances and changes in tax laws; (v) the volume of business and working capital requirements associated with the competitive trading environment for the CT&M segment; (vi) the charter hire rates and fuel prices for vessels; (vii) the fuel costs and related spot market prices for electricity in the Dominican Republic; (viii) the effect of the fluctuation in foreign currency exchange rates; (ix) the profitability or sales volume of any of Seaboard’s segments; (x) the anticipated costs and completion timetables for Seaboard’s scheduled capital improvements, acquisitions and dispositions; (xi) the productive capacity of facilities that are planned or under construction, and the timing of the commencement of operations at such facilities; (xii) potential future impact on Seaboard’s business of new legislation, rules or policies; (xiii) adverse results in pending or future litigation matters; or (xiv) other trends affecting Seaboard’s financial condition or results of operations, and statements of the assumptions underlying or relating to any of the foregoing statements.

This list of forward-looking statements is not exclusive. Forward-looking statements are based only on Seaboard’s current beliefs, expectations and assumptions regarding its future financial condition, results of operations, plans, objectives, performance and business. Seaboard undertakes no obligation to publicly update or revise any forward-looking statement, whether as a result of new information, future events, changes in assumptions or otherwise, except as required by law. Forward-looking statements are not guarantees of future performance or results. They involve risks, uncertainties and assumptions. Actual results may differ materially from those contemplated by the forward-looking statements due to a variety of factors. Such factors include risks associated with international operations, including the ongoing conflict between Russia and Ukraine and tensions in the Middle East, deterioration of economic conditions, interest rate fluctuations, inflation, systemic pressures in the banking industry, including potential disruptions in credit markets, supply chain and labor market disruptions, stock price fluctuations, decentralization of operations, investments in non-consolidated affiliates, cyber-attacks and cybersecurity breaches, the food industry, health risks to animals, fluctuations in commodity prices, increases in costs of purchases, difficulties in obtaining and retaining appropriate personnel, the loss or closure of principal properties, disruptions of operations of suppliers and co-packers, ocean transportation, fluctuations in fuel costs, general risks of litigation, compliance with complex rules and regulations, including stringent environmental regulation and measures to address climate change, and specific risks relating to Seaboard’s segments. The information contained in this report, including without limitation the information under the heading “Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations,” as well as the information included under the caption “Risk Factors” in Seaboard’s latest annual report on Form 10-K describes these factors and identifies other important factors that could cause such differences.

SIGNATURES

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

Seaboard Corporation
(Registrant)

by: /s/ David H. Rankin
David H. Rankin
Executive Vice President, Chief Financial Officer

(principal financial officer)

Date: July 30, 2024

by: /s/ Barbara M. Smith
Barbara M. Smith
Vice President, Corporate Controller

(principal accounting officer)

Date: July 30, 2024

Exhibit 31.1

CERTIFICATIONS

I, Robert L. Steer, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this report on Form 10-Q of Seaboard Corporation;

2. Based on my knowledge, this report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this report;

3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the registrant as of, and for, the periods presented in this report;

4. The registrant's other certifying officer(s) and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)) and internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f)) for the registrant and have:

   a) Designed such disclosure controls and procedures, or caused such disclosure controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the registrant, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this report is being prepared;

   b) Designed such internal control over financial reporting, or caused such internal control over financial reporting to be designed under our supervision, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles;

   c) Evaluated the effectiveness of the registrant's disclosure controls and procedures and presented in this report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures, as of the end of the period covered by this report based on such evaluation; and

   d) Disclosed in this report any change in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the registrant's most recent fiscal quarter (the registrant's fourth fiscal quarter in the case of an annual report) that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the registrant's internal control over financial reporting; and

5. The registrant's other certifying officer(s) and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the registrant's auditors and the audit committee of the registrant's board of directors (or persons performing the equivalent functions):

   a) All significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal control over financial reporting which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the registrant's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information; and

   b) Any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting.

Date: July 30, 2024

/s/ Robert L. Steer
Robert L. Steer
President, Chief Executive Officer

(principal executive officer)

Exhibit 31.2

CERTIFICATIONS

I, David H. Rankin, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this report on Form 10-Q of Seaboard Corporation;

2. Based on my knowledge, this report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this report;

3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the registrant as of, and for, the periods presented in this report;

4. The registrant's other certifying officer(s) and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)) and internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f)) for the registrant and have:

   a) Designed such disclosure controls and procedures, or caused such disclosure controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the registrant, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this report is being prepared;

   b) Designed such internal control over financial reporting, or caused such internal control over financial reporting to be designed under our supervision, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles;

   c) Evaluated the effectiveness of the registrant's disclosure controls and procedures and presented in this report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures, as of the end of the period covered by this report based on such evaluation; and

   d) Disclosed in this report any change in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the registrant's most recent fiscal quarter (the registrant's fourth fiscal quarter in the case of an annual report) that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the registrant's internal control over financial reporting; and

5. The registrant's other certifying officer(s) and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the registrant's auditors and the audit committee of the registrant's board of directors (or persons performing the equivalent functions):

   a) All significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal control over financial reporting which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the registrant's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information; and

   b) Any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting.

Date: July 30, 2024

/s/ David H. Rankin
David H. Rankin
Executive Vice President,
Chief Financial Officer

(principal financial officer)

Exhibit 32.1

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

In connection with the filing of the Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the fiscal quarter ended June 29, 2024 (the Report) by Seaboard Corporation (the Company), the undersigned, as the Chief Executive Officer of the Company, hereby certifies pursuant to 18 U.S.C. § 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, that, to my knowledge:

- The Report fully complies with the requirements of Section 13(a) or Section 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934; and

- The information contained in the Report fairly presents, in all material respects, the financial condition and results of operations of the Company.

Date: July 30, 2024

/s/ Robert L. Steer
Robert L. Steer
President and Chief Executive Officer

(principal executive officer)

Exhibit 32.2

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

In connection with the filing of the Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the fiscal quarter ended June 29, 2024 (the Report) by Seaboard Corporation (the Company), the undersigned, as the Chief Financial Officer of the Company, hereby certifies pursuant to 18 U.S.C. § 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, that, to my knowledge:

- The Report fully complies with the requirements of Section 13(a) or Section 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934; and

- The information contained in the Report fairly presents, in all material respects, the financial condition and results of operations of the Company.

Date: July 30, 2024

/s/ David H. Rankin
David H. Rankin
Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer

(principal financial officer)