



SIZA ENVIRONMENTAL MONITORING & EVALUATION REPORT

Quarterly Update for Q4 2024/2025

1 January - 31 March 2025

In cooperation with the Western Cape Department of Agriculture



CONTENTS

Introduction	3
1. ENVIRONMENTAL SUBSCRIPTIONS	4
1.1. SIZA Subscription Breakdown	4
1.1.1. Active Primary Subscribers (Suppliers)	4
1.1.2. Sedex and GLOBALG.A.P. registrations	5
1.1.3. Active primary subscriptions by level	6
1.1.4. Active primary subscriptions	7
1.1.5. Active secondary and tertiary subscriptions	7
1.1.6. Total MySIZA Registrations and Users	8
1.1.7. Distribution of active primary subscriptions	9
1.1.8. Changes in active primary subscription distribution per province	9
1.1.9. Active primary subscriptions by level	10
1.2. New subscribers and Renewals	11
1.2.1. Comparing new Environmental subscribers registered per quarter over time	11
1.3. Subscriptions per Commodity	12
1.3.1. Commodity Statistics	16
2. SELF-ASSESSMENT QUESTIONNAIRE (SAQ)	19
3. ENVIRONMENTAL THIRD-PARTY AUDIT INFORMATION	20
3.1. Environmental Audits per Period	20
3.2. Audits per Status during the Audit Process	22
3.3. Audits per Audit Frequency Risk Category	23
3.4. Non-Conformances Raised between 1 January – 31 March 2025	23
3.4.1. Non-Conformances vs Good Practices per Principle	24
3.4.2. Non-Conformances per Principle	24
3.4.3. Risk Distribution	27
3.4.4. Average Number of Findings per Audit	28
3.5. Improvements and Corrective Actions	29
3.6. Time lapsed before corrective actions	30
3.7. Time lapsed before audit approval	31
4. DIGITAL RECORDKEEPING	32
4.1. Digital Recordkeeping Subscriptions	32
4.2. Carbon Footprint Completion	35
4.3. Digital Recordkeeping: Water-use efficiency	36
4.4. Digital Recordkeeping: Waste	37
4.5. Digital Recordkeeping: Nitrogen-based fertilisers	38
5. COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT BEYOND THE SOCIAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL AUDIT	39
6. SIZA ENVIRONMENTAL CAPACITY BUILDING INITIATIVES	41
6.1. SIZA CARES Between Audit Monitoring Programme	41
6.2. SIZA CARES Verifications per Period	41
6.3. SIZA CARES Improvements	43
6.4. Capacity Building/Training Webinars	44
7. GLOBAL MARKET ENGAGEMENT AND SIZA ACCEPTANCE	46
7.1. Cost-Benefit of SIZA Benchmarks	46

INTRODUCTION

The Sustainability Initiative of South Africa, SIZA, provides a platform for agricultural stakeholders to ensure ethical and environmentally sustainable trade. This programme monitors care for the environment and compliance with labour legislation. With a vision of enabling South African agriculture to be a global leader in ensuring sustainable, ethical trade and environmental stewardship, SIZA aims to encourage continuous improvement in practices over time exceeding the minimum legal requirements.

In addition to an already well-established ethical (social) standard, the Sustainability Initiative of South Africa (SIZA) programme also includes a comprehensive and widely accepted environmental standard for suppliers in the agricultural sector. The SIZA Environmental Standard was developed in partnership with the World Wide Fund for Nature, South Africa (WWF-SA) and aims to assist South African suppliers in becoming compliant, while at the same time promoting environmental stewardship.

The SIZA environmental programme focuses on the sustainable management of the four cornerstones of the environment, namely soil; water; energy, materials, and waste; as well as biodiversity and ecosystems. The main objectives of the programme are to improve input efficiencies and to manage and mitigate environmental risks on both farm, packhouse and processing plant levels. Requirements vary from practices to prevent environmental pollution and degradation, measuring and monitoring the efficiency with which finite resources such as water and energy are used, and ensuring that biodiversity and ecosystems are preserved into the future.

With a vision of driving continuous improvement, the SIZA Environmental audit is not a pass or fail exercise, but rather a benchmark for producers to measure their compliance against South African environmental laws and globally recognised good agricultural practices driving continuous improvement. SIZA has adopted a third-party audit approach through which environmental audits are conducted by internationally recognised independent audit entities to ensure that the programme is credible and transparent throughout.

In preparation and to assist producers for the third-party Environmental audit, SIZA offers a between-audit monitoring programme called **SIZA CARES**. As part of this capacity-building programme, SIZA Environmental subscribers can voluntarily participate in the SIZA CARES programme. This programme, provided to subscribers free of charge as part of their environmental subscription, allows producers to assess themselves in advance of the third-party audit or to remain their practices between audit periods.

In support of the SIZA Environmental programme, SIZA developed the Digital Recordkeeping Programme in 2022. **Digital monitoring** through key performance indicators will help producers to monitor the performance of their business practices, such as water-use efficiency, energy efficiency, carbon emissions, and waste production among others. As recordkeeping and target setting form the foundation of continuous improvement, the implementation of the SIZA Digital Recordkeeping functionality enables producers, packhouses, and processing facilities to assess whether they are on track to meet their goals and to put practices into perspective, as standardised methods and calculations are used to track progress over time.

The Monitoring and Evaluation quarterly report provides insight into the various aspects related to the SIZA programme including statistics on the SIZA subscription, annual monitoring activities, third-party audit outcomes, SIZA CARES programme, as well as the Digital Recordkeeping Programme and trends related to risk factors. As the SIZA programme drives continuous improvement, this report provides a balanced view of high-risk areas to allow SIZA and relevant stakeholders to engage and develop further capacity-building and remediation strategies to sustain a continuous improvement drive within the agricultural industry in South Africa.

The SIZA M&E reports are derived from the four quarterly periods as specified by the Western Cape Department of Agriculture, which are:

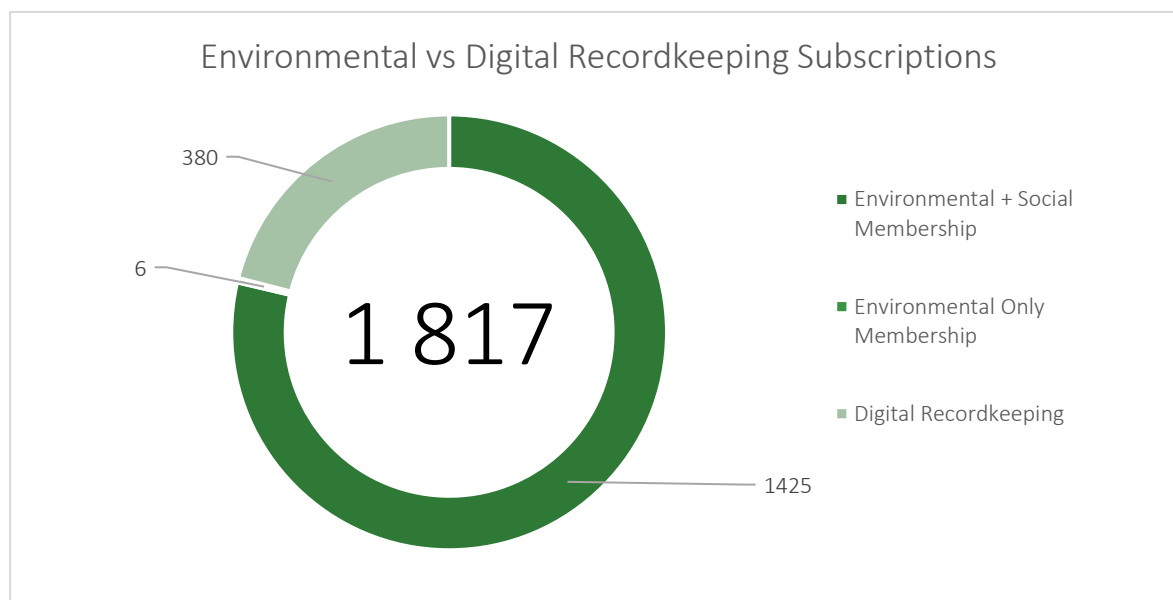
- Quarter 1: 1 April - 30 June
- Quarter 2: 1 July - 30 September
- Quarter 3: 1 October - 31 December
- Quarter 4: 1 January - 31 March

1. ENVIRONMENTAL SUBSCRIPTIONS

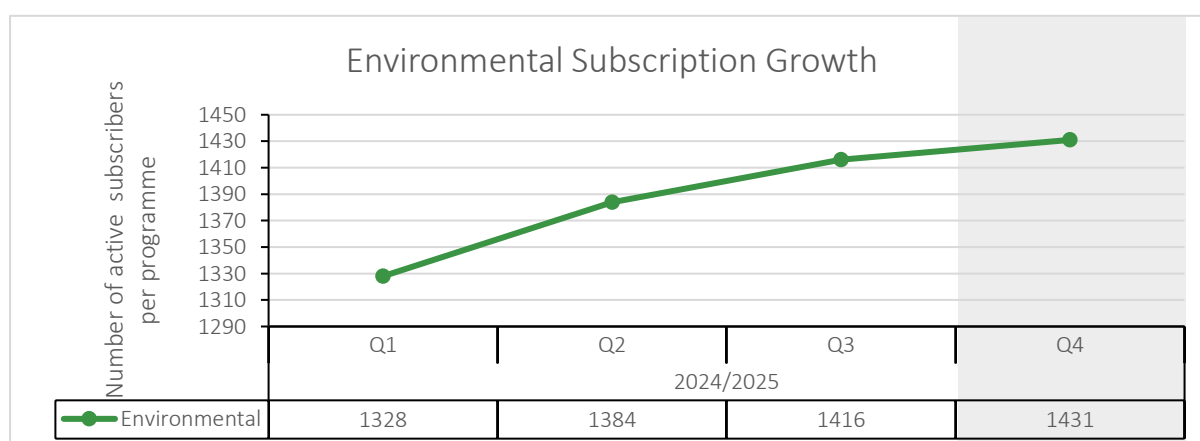
1.1. SIZA Subscription Breakdown

1.1.1. Active Primary Subscribers (Suppliers)

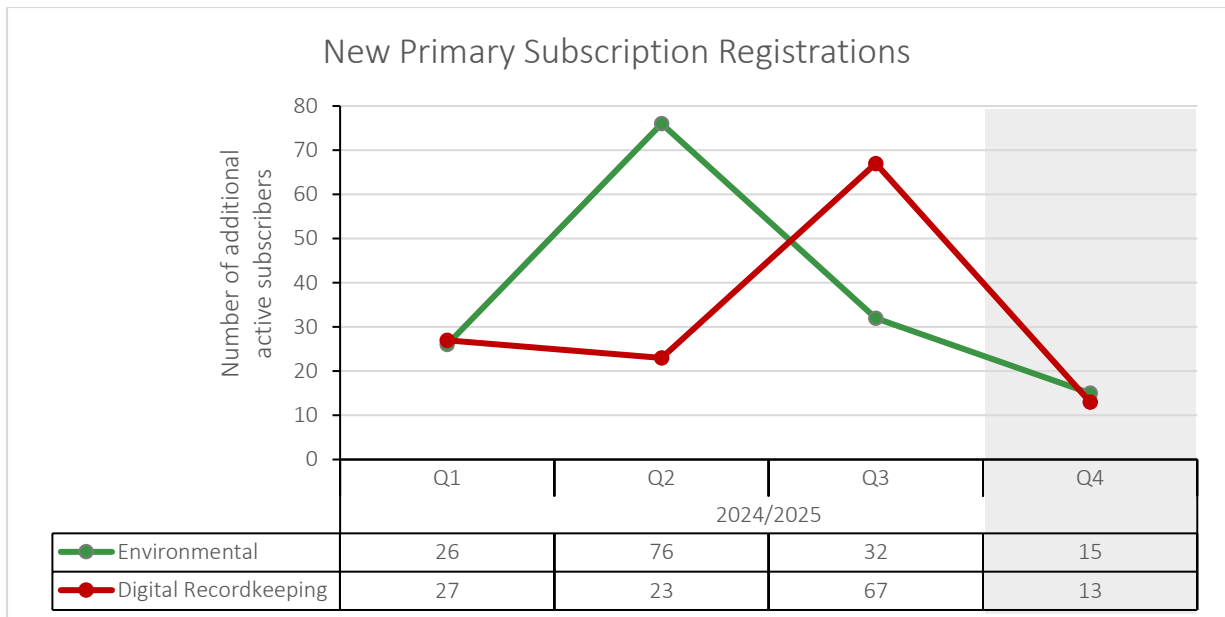
Currently, there are 1 431 active primary subscriber profiles registered on the *MySIZA* platform for SIZA Environmental. Of these, 1 425 subscribers are also registered for the SIZA Social module. An additional 380 subscribers are registered for the Digital Recordkeeping programme.



Subscriptions for the SIZA Environmental module have been slowly increasing over the past several years; during Q4, the number of environmental subscribers increased by 15. Even though the number of subscribers has increased, it is important to know that there are fluctuations in subscriptions due to subscribers cancelling their profiles or combining into multisites as well as new sites joining the programme.



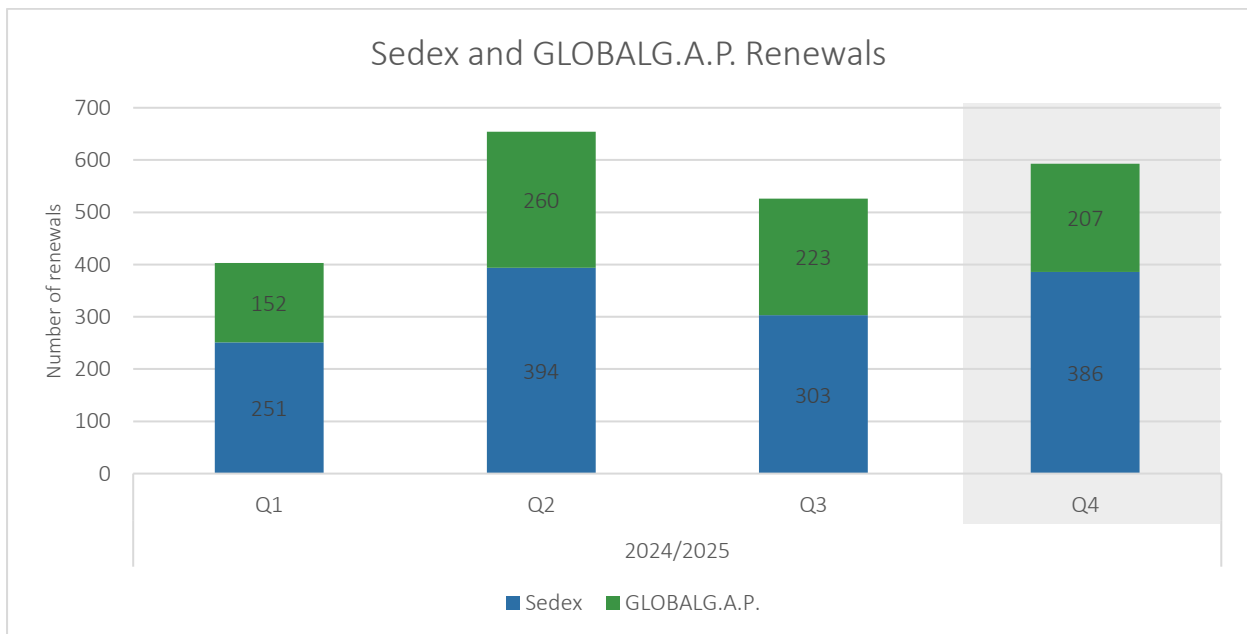
A total of 15 new primary subscribers registered for SIZA Environmental in this quarter. Subscriptions for the Environmental module have been steadily increasing over the past year. This can be attributed to the increased number of buyers requiring environmental compliance from producers. A total increase of 13 new registrations for the Digital Recordkeeping programme also occurred in this reporting period. With these increases in numbers, more application and information sessions on the application of the programme will be provided to users.



1.1.2. Sedex and GLOBALG.A.P. registrations

The SIZA vision is to supply a cost-effective approach, and to achieve that, we need to partner with global platforms to ensure that there is visibility and traceability along the supply chain. Buyers prefer to work on global platforms where they have access to all their suppliers around the globe, as they source from multiple countries, and not only South Africa. Therefore, for SIZA to gain and maintain acceptance, producers only need to undergo one audit per compliance category, we offer producers the functionality to make their audit data available through platforms such as Sedex and GLOBALG.A.P.

The chart below shows the number of subscription renewals with Sedex and GLOBALG.A.P. subscription items per quarter. The fluctuation per quarter can be attributed to fluctuation in subscription renewals, and perhaps the change of market supply, as most subscribers plan, register and therefore renew their subscription in their primary commodity's season.



1.1.3. Active primary subscriptions by level

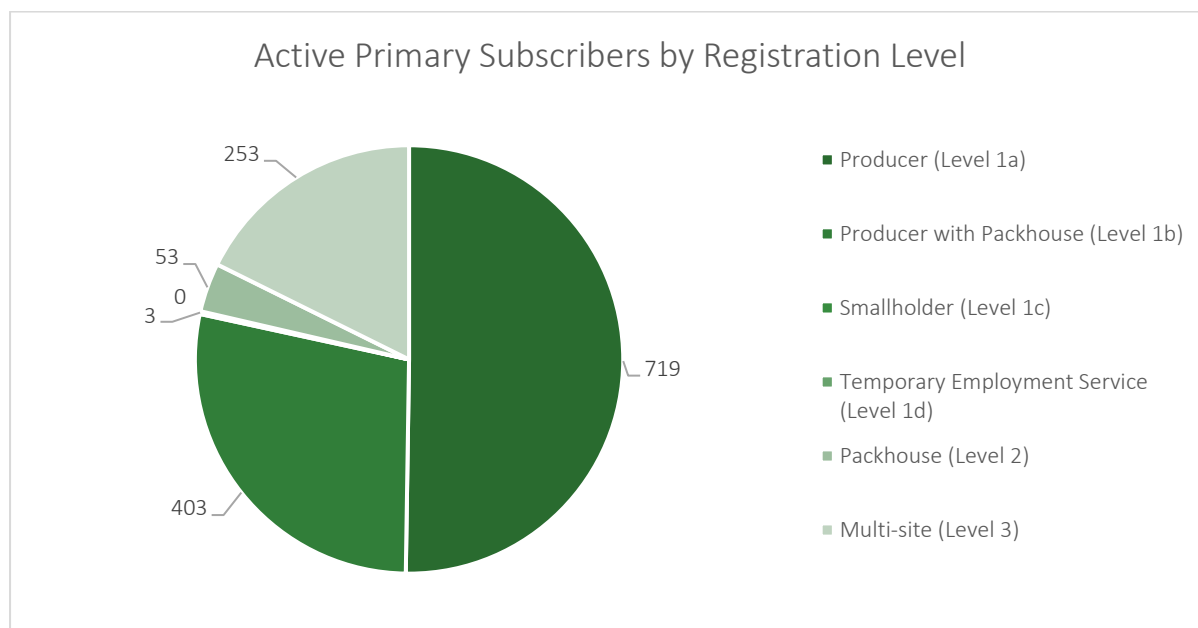
SIZA subscriptions are structured into different levels to ensure that different functionalities can be allocated to the different levels of subscriptions and to ensure that sites can be registered on the level that explains their operations the best. SIZA does not only cater for producers, but also for packhouses and processing facilities. Secondary subscriptions, such as buyers, (Levels 4 – 6) can be linked to primary subscriptions/suppliers (Levels 1 – 3) who supply to them to ensure a transparent value chain. This also ensures confidentiality and the protection of data.

Definitions as indicated below are the same for the Social (Ethical) and Environmental modules because they are two separate standards/modules.

Level 1a:	Producer A single production site.
Level 1b:	Producer/Packhouse/Processing Facility A single production site including a packing/processing facility on site, packing/processing their own product.
Level 1c:	Smallholders/Emerging Growers Producers who need to become compliant and have never undergone an audit who form part of the SIZA Emerging Growers Compliance Programme over a 3-year period.
Level 1d:	Temporary Employment Services (Labour Brokers) A person or company that provides labourers to client companies on a temporary basis.
Level 2:	Packhouse/processing facility An independent packhouse/processing facility which packs/processes on behalf of primary producers.
Level 3b:	Multisites/Packhouses/Processing Facilities The multisite principle is applied where the organisation and multiple sites are registered as <u>one legal entity</u> and have one management system that is centrally controlled at a head office base.
Level 4a:	Export agent Export companies exporting products from South Africa to other countries.
Level 4b:	Import Agent Import companies importing products from South Africa.
Level 5a:	Retailer Retailers purchasing products from South African suppliers.
Level 5b:	Minor Industry Association Industry representing under 5 000 hectares.
Level 5c:	Major Industry Association Industry representing above 5 000 hectares.
Level 5d:	Major Industry Association Secondary subscribers who require visibility on primary producers/packhouses audit data.
Level 6:	Not-for-Profit organisation An organisation that does not need to be linked to Level 1-3 sites. For example, NGO, trade union, or other non-profit entity not requiring visibility of Level 1-3 sites.
Level 7a:	Social (Ethical) Audit Firms
Level 7b:	Environmental Audit Firms
Level 7c:	Independent Greenhouse Gas Specialists A company that specialises in calculating a site's carbon footprint within the agricultural sector.
Level 8:	Training Service Providers/Consultants/Remedy Programmes Companies who are recognised by SIZA and who need to be visible as recommended programmes to the producers.

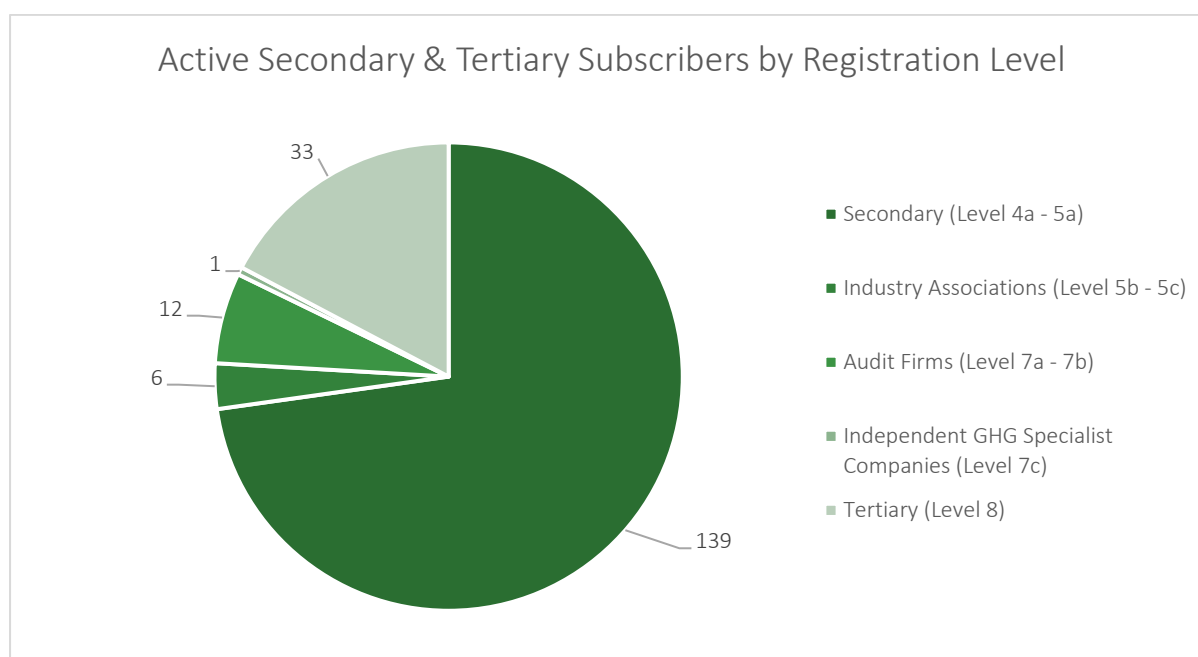
1.1.4. Active primary subscriptions

Most active subscribers to the *MySIZA* platform are primary subscribers as displayed in the below graph. Level 1a producers constitute the largest portion of all active primary subscriptions (50,24%), followed by level 1b producers (28,16%), and then multisites (17,68%).



1.1.5. Active secondary and tertiary subscriptions

The *MySIZA* platform acts as a risk management tool for both the producer and the buyer, as secondary subscribers (exporters, importers, and retailers) can manage risk within their supply chain by having visibility on the performance of their linked subscribers for both social and/or environmental. Currently, there are a total of 145 secondary subscribers (exporters, importers, retailers and industry associations) and 46 tertiary subscribers (audit firms, consultants & remedy providers) registered on *MySIZA*. SIZA also shares data on both the Sedex and GLOBALG.A.P. platforms which leads to various buyer linkages being made via these two global platforms.

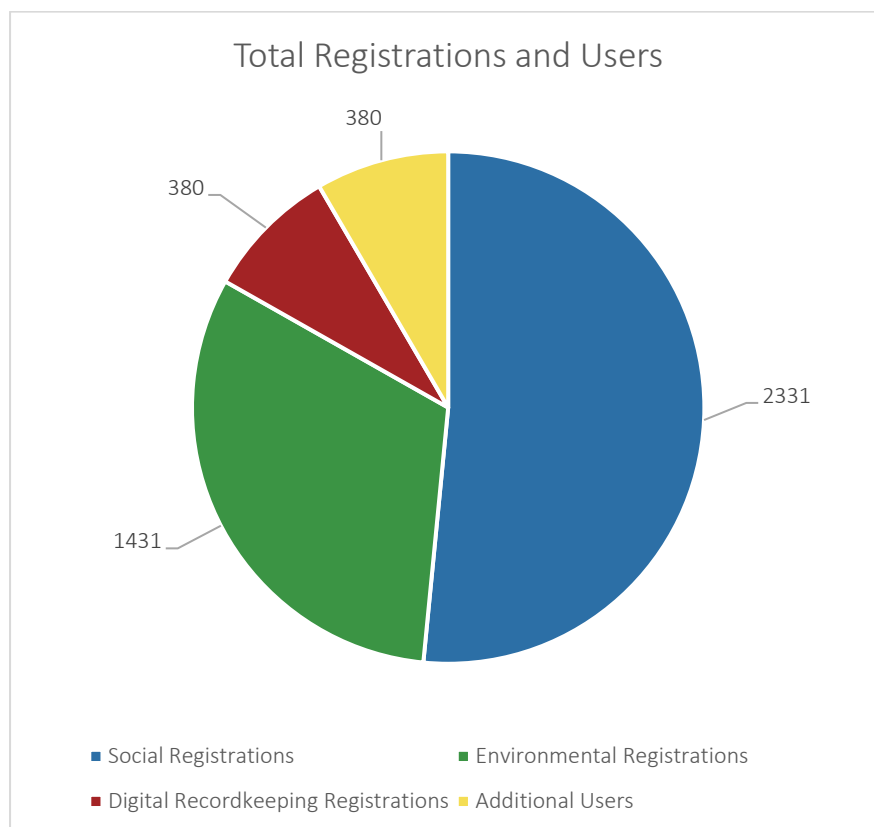


1.1.6. Total MySIZA Registrations and Users

In support of SIZA's diverse subscriptions to accommodate the value change, several other users are also registered on the MySIZA platform which accumulates to the subscription total. These consist of 76 audit personnel, 145 secondary subscribers (including buyers such as exporters, importers, and retailers), 51 tertiary subscribers (including consultants and remedy solution programmes), six environmental verification users, three GHG Specialist users, and 99 secondary contacts (additional compliance personnel who are added on primary profiles) which adds up to a larger total of active users on the MySIZA platform. This brings the total to 380 additional users on the MySIZA platform.

Module Registrations

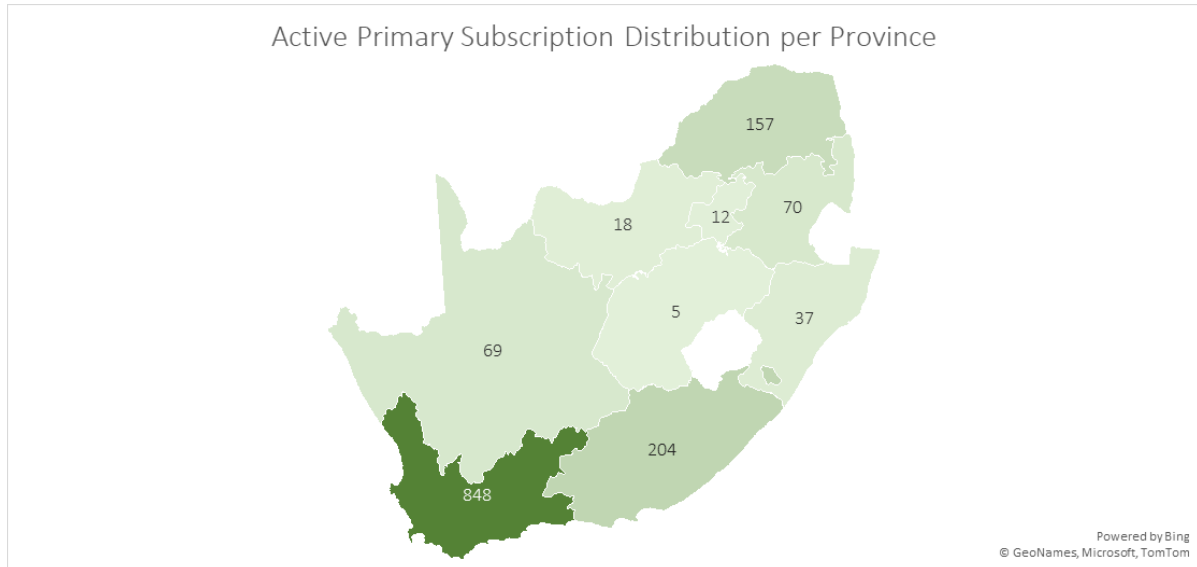
Remember, one user can be linked to both the Social and Environmental modules, as well as Digital Recordkeeping, therefore, to calculate the total module registrations and users, the 380 additional user profiles should be added to the total subscriptions of module registrations, which includes 2 331 Social registrations, 1 431 Environmental registrations, and 380 Digital Recordkeeping registrations. This brings the total registrations in terms of subscriptions to **4 522 users.**



= 4 522 total users and registrations

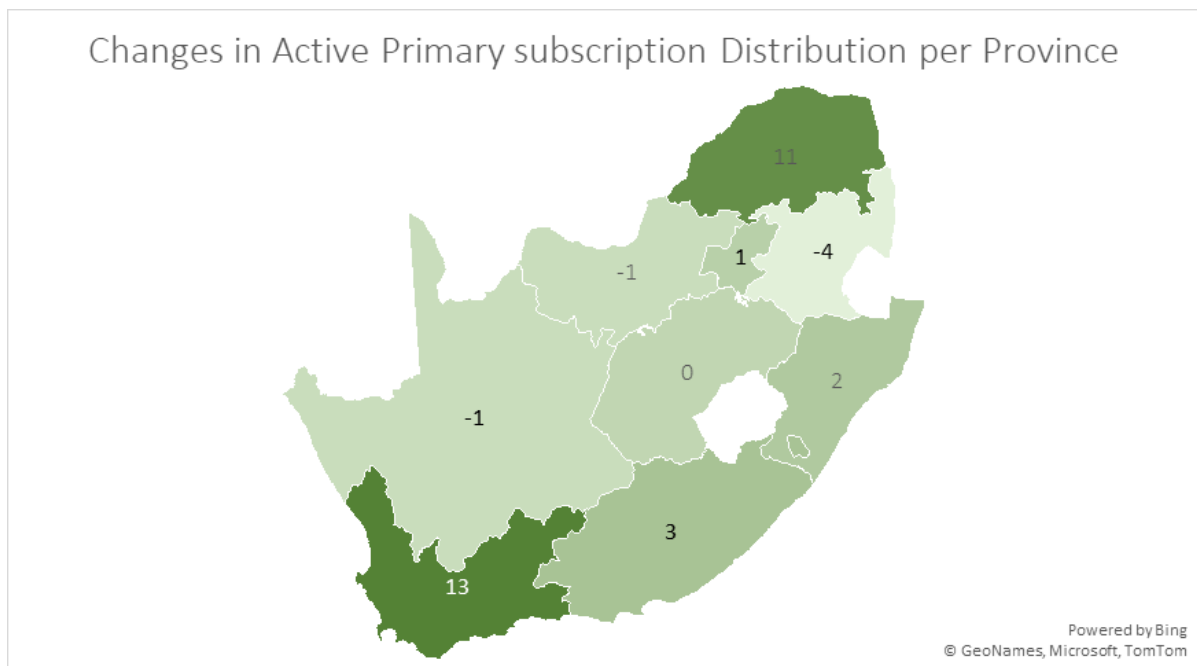
1.1.7. Distribution of active primary subscriptions

With the Western Cape being known for providing production stability within the fruit sector and being one of South Africa's most important provinces for the export of fruit products, the Western Cape records the highest SIZA Environmental subscriptions across the nine provinces. Currently the Western Cape is home to 848 Primary Environmental subscription profiles, followed by the Eastern Cape (204) and Limpopo (157).

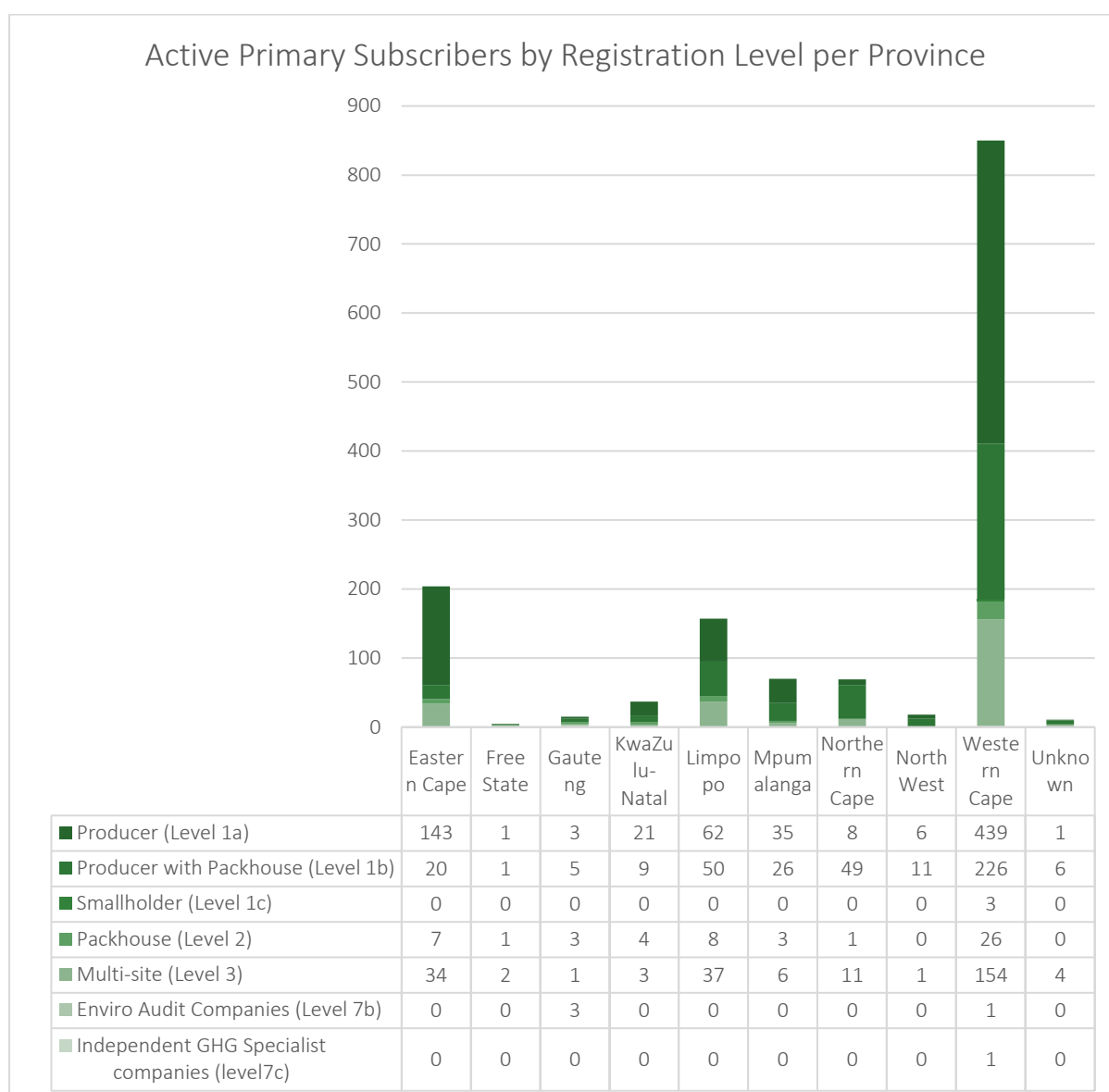


1.1.8. Changes in active primary subscription distribution per province

When comparing the primary subscriber distribution per province for Q3 2024/2025 and Q4 2024/2025, the increases in subscriptions can be attributed to market requirements regarding environmental compliance. The increase in almost all provinces can be attributed to more buyers requiring Environmental audits, as well as the increase in Environmental audits with the LEAF Bolt-On which is a requirement for certain buyers.



1.1.9. Active primary subscriptions by level



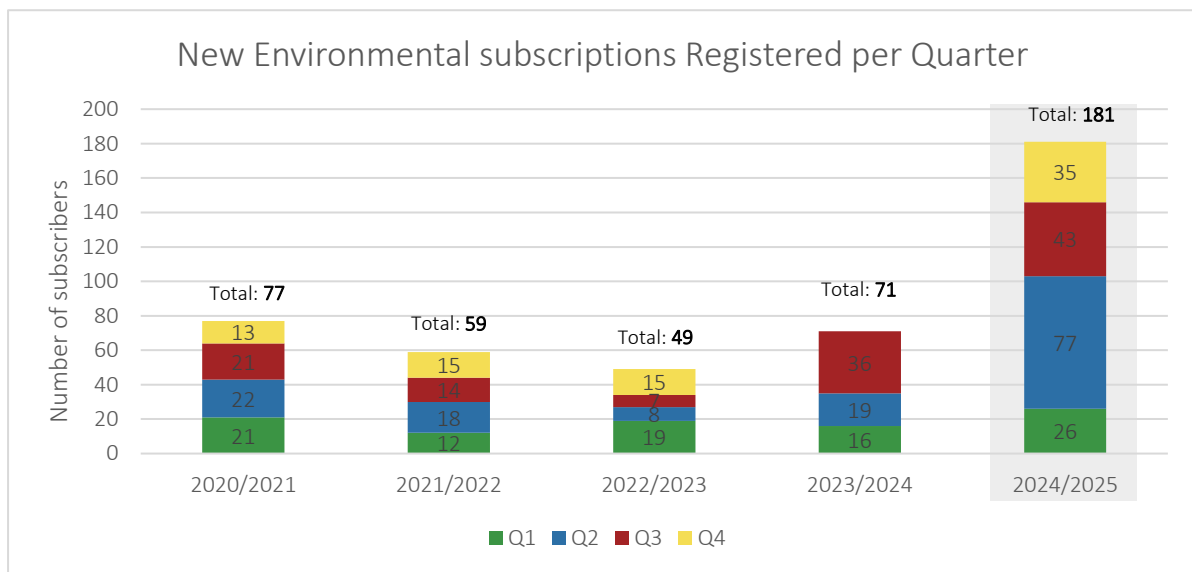
Producer (Level 1a) subscribers continue to make up the largest percentage of subscriptions – the producer (Level 1a) subscribers in the Western Cape currently represent 59,26% of these primary subscribers. Since fruit producers have the biggest representation on the *MySIZA* platform, out of the total registrations for primary subscriptions, 848 subscriptions are based in the Western Cape. Furthermore, at the national scale, level 1a subscriptions continue to make up the largest percentage of subscriptions and currently represent 50,24% of all primary subscriptions.

1.2. New subscribers and Renewals

With SIZA being a multi-sector agricultural solution, the ongoing aim is to have all production units within South Africa to be registered for SIZA Environmental and the Digital Recordkeeping Programme as a drive towards being a global leader in environmental sustainability. This section indicates the growth of the SIZA Environmental subscriptions per period. One of the reasons for this growth can refer to the fact that SIZA expanded its practices to become a multisector, agri-wide compliance programme and the market requirements for environmental compliance.

1.2.1. Comparing new Environmental subscriptions registered per quarter over time

Since 2019, a total of 437 new primary subscribers registered for the SIZA Environmental module, with 35 new subscribers registering for SIZA Environmental during the current reporting quarter. This increase in subscriptions is due to the SIZA Environmental and LEAF Bolt-On audits becoming mandatory for some producers in South Africa.



1.3. Subscriptions per Commodity

As SIZA is a multi-sector agricultural solution, the *MySIZA* platform allows for a very detailed breakdown of commodities. SIZA Environmental subscribers have indicated their various commodities on their SAQ. As outlined in the table below, the various commodities and varieties have been categorised with each commodities total. The four most prevalent commodities in the Western Cape are Stone fruit and Citrus (635 and 493 sites with each respective commodity), Pome Fruit (528 sites), and Table Grapes (179 sites with Table Grape commodities):

Commodity	All South Africa		Western Cape	
	Number of commodity represented in SIZA subscriptions	% of total commodities indicated	Number of commodity represented in SIZA subscriptions	% of total commodities indicated
Kumquats	1	0,03%	0	0,00%
Limes	25	0,63%	13	0,51%
Lemons	391	9,82%	146	5,77%
Pomelo	81	2,03%	7	0,28%
Grapefruit	40	1,00%	2	0,08%
Soft citrus	457	11,47%	224	8,85%
Oranges	309	7,76%	100	3,95%
Other Citrus	18	0,45%	10	0,40%
Total Citrus	1321	33,17%	502	19,83%
Apricots	99	2,49%	98	3,87%
Cherries	23	0,58%	14	0,55%
Nectacots	1	0,03%	1	0,04%
Nectarines	134	3,36%	129	5,10%
Peaches	176	4,42%	175	6,91%
Plums	213	5,35%	208	8,22%
Pluots	1	0,03%	1	0,04%
Prunes	7	0,18%	6	0,24%
Total Stone Fruit	654	16,42%	632	24,97%
Apples	260	6,53%	236	9,32%
Pears	313	7,86%	293	11,58%
Total Pome Fruit	573	14,39%	529	20,90%
Total Table Grapes	259	6,50%	178	7,03%
Avocados	142	3,57%	12	0,47%
Bananas	12	0,30%	1	0,04%
Litchis	19	0,48%	0	0,00%
Mangoes	25	0,63%	1	0,04%
Papaya	2	0,05%	0	0,00%
Other Subtropical Fruit	6	0,15%	2	0,08%
Total Subtropical Fruit	206	5,17%	16	0,63%

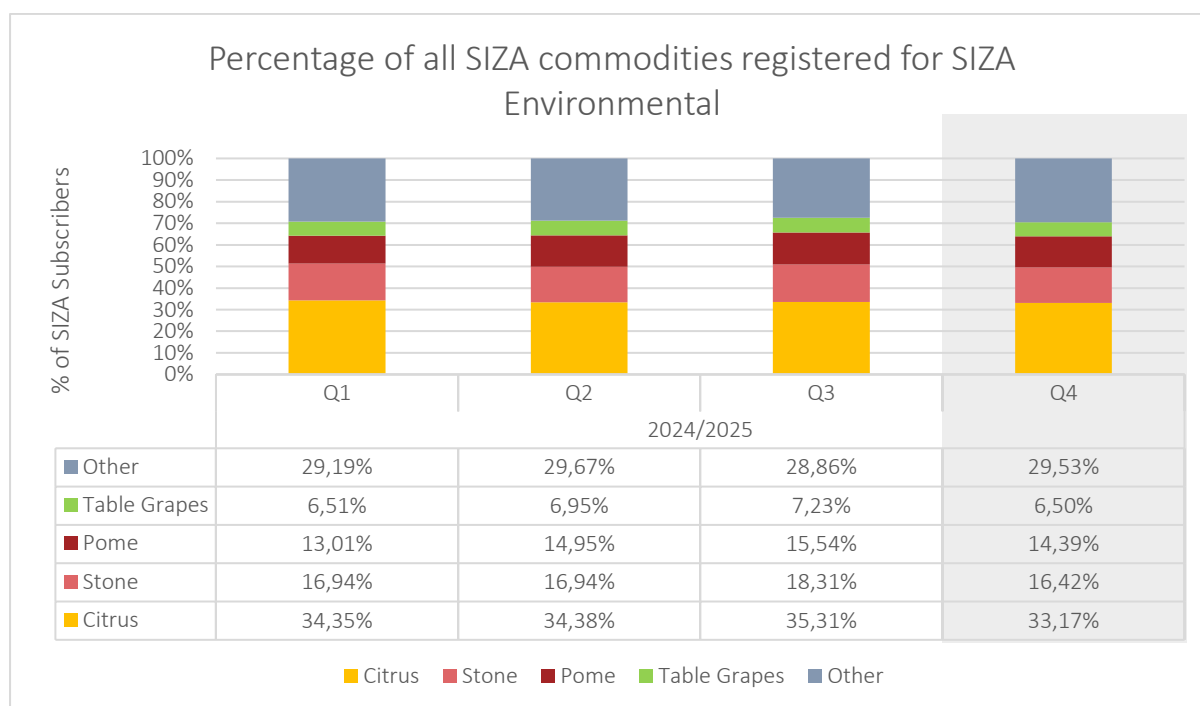
	All South Africa		Western Cape	
Commodity	Number of commodity represented in SIZA subscriptions	% of total commodities indicated	Commodity	Number of commodity represented in SIZA subscriptions
Distilled Spirits	1	0,03%	1	0,04%
Wine Grapes	142	3,57%	140	5,53%
Wine grapes (Red)	51	1,28%	51	2,02%
Wine Grapes (White)	53	1,33%	53	2,09%
Total Wine Grapes	246	6,18%	244	9,64%
Blueberries (potted)	50	1,26%	30	1,19%
Blueberries (soil)	53	1,33%	31	1,22%
Gooseberries	2	0,05%	2	0,08%
Raspberries	4	0,10%	2	0,08%
Strawberries	7	0,18%	6	0,24%
Other Berries	3	0,08%	3	0,12%
Total Berries	121	3,04%	75	2,96%
Beetroot	5	0,13%	4	0,16%
Broccoli	9	0,23%	7	0,28%
Butternuts	39	0,98%	33	1,30%
Cabbage	6	0,15%	2	0,08%
Carrots	7	0,18%	5	0,20%
Cauliflower	5	0,13%	4	0,16%
Celery	2	0,05%	0	0,00%
Cucumber	1	0,03%	0	0,00%
Garlic	2	0,05%	1	0,04%
Green Beans	4	0,10%	1	0,04%
Kale	1	0,03%	1	0,04%
Lettuce	1	0,03%	0	0,00%
Okra	1	0,03%	0	0,00%
Onion	26	0,65%	19	0,75%
Other Marrows	4	0,10%	3	0,12%
Patty Pans	2	0,05%	1	0,04%
Potato	16	0,40%	10	0,40%
Pumpkin	25	0,63%	17	0,67%
Spinach & Chard	3	0,08%	3	0,12%
Spring Onion	2	0,05%	1	0,04%
Sweet Potato	6	0,15%	5	0,20%
Tomatoes	16	0,40%	10	0,40%
Zucchini/Baby Marrow	6	0,15%	3	0,12%
Other Vegetables	13	0,33%	5	0,20%
Total Fresh Vegetables	202	5,07%	135	5,33%

	All South Africa		Western Cape	
Commodity	Number of commodity represented in SIZA subscriptions	% of total commodities indicated	Number of commodity represented in SIZA subscriptions	% of total commodities indicated
Almonds	10	0,25%	10	0,40%
Macadamia Nuts	70	1,76%	2	0,08%
Pecan Nuts	11	0,28%	3	0,12%
Other Nuts & Seeds	1	0,03%	0	0,00%
Total Nuts & Seeds	91	2,28%	15	0,59%
Canned Apricots	5	0,13%	5	0,20%
Canned Peaches	8	0,20%	8	0,32%
Total Canning Fruit	13	0,33%	13	0,51%
Other Flowers and Ornamentals	10	0,25%	7	0,28%
Total Flowers & Ornamentals	31	0,78%	27	1,07%
Dried Fruit	7	0,18%	5	0,20%
Raisins	16	0,40%	4	0,16%
Other Dried Fruit and Vegetables	1	0,03%	0	0,00%
Total Dried Fruit & Dried Vegetables	24	0,60%	9	0,36%
Maize	8	0,20%	0	0,00%
Soybeans	1	0,03%	0	0,00%
Wheat	3	0,08%	1	0,04%
Other Grains	5	0,13%	3	0,12%
Total Grains	17	0,43%	4	0,16%
Meat	6	0,15%	5	0,20%
Poultry	1	0,03%	1	0,04%
Wool/Mohair	3	0,08%	3	0,12%
Dairy Products	2	0,05%	2	0,08%
Total Livestock & Animals	12	0,30%	11	0,43%
Essential Oils	1	0,03%	1	0,04%
Olive Oil	1	0,03%	1	0,04%
Sugar	3	0,08%	0	0,00%
Sugar Cane	5	0,13%	0	0,00%
Total Sugar & Oils	10	0,25%	2	0,08%
Fresh Herbs	4	0,10%	1	0,04%
Preservatives	1	0,03%	0	0,00%
Total Seasoning & Preservatives	5	0,13%	1	0,04%
Bell Peppers	4	0,10%	0	0,00%
Chillies	5	0,13%	0	0,00%
Pequin Peppers	1	0,03%	0	0,00%
Other Peppers	1	0,03%	0	0,00%
Total Capsicum	11	0,28%	0	0,00%
Apple Juice	0	0,00%	0	0,00%
Other Juices	1	0,03%	0	0,00%
Total Juice	1	0,03%	0	0,00%

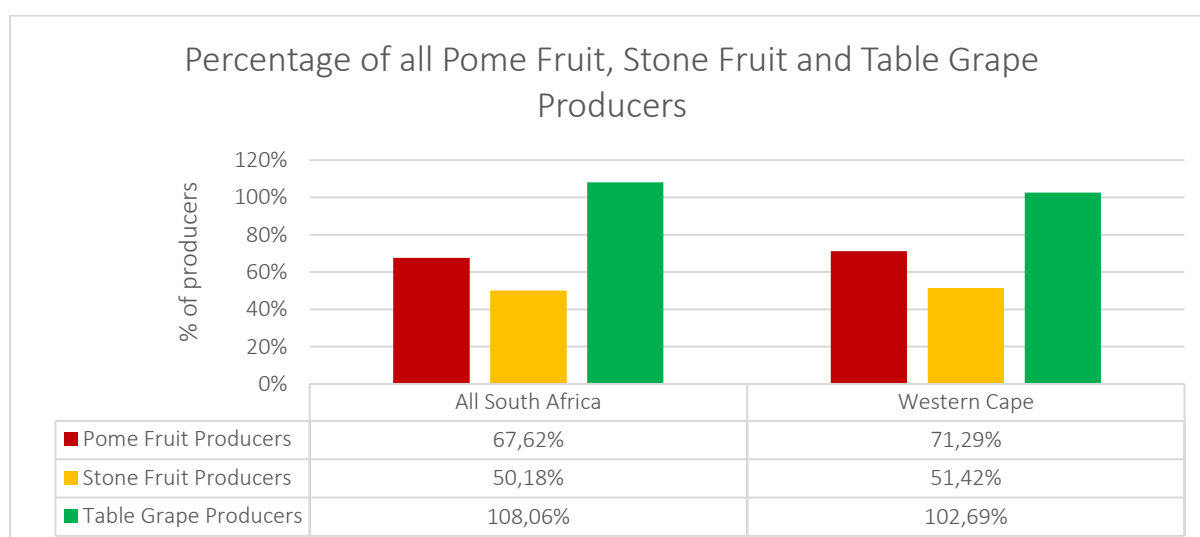
	All South Africa		Western Cape	
Commodity	Number of commodity represented in SIZA subscriptions	% of total commodities indicated	Number of commodity represented in SIZA subscriptions	% of total commodities indicated
Dates	5	0,13%	0	0,00%
Dragon Fruit	3	0,08%	1	0,04%
Figs	20	0,50%	17	0,67%
Granadillas	6	0,15%	2	0,08%
Guavas	11	0,28%	8	0,32%
Kiwis	16	0,40%	6	0,24%
Melon	6	0,15%	4	0,16%
Olives	19	0,48%	19	0,75%
Persimmons	12	0,30%	12	0,47%
Pomegranates	31	0,78%	28	1,11%
Tea & Beverages	14	0,35%	14	0,55%
Watermelon	11	0,28%	7	0,28%
Other Products not listed above	31	0,78%	20	0,79%
Total Other Products	186	4,67%	138	5,45%
Total Varieties	3983	100,00%	2531	100,00%

1.3.1. Commodity Statistics

Below is a representation of the four commodities with the biggest representation among SIZA subscriptions, namely Citrus, Stone Fruit, Pome Fruit, and Table Grapes. When comparing the latest available information provided by SIZA subscribers on MySIZA with information provided by the relevant Industry Associations, one can see that a significant percentage of each commodity is represented in the SIZA subscription base.

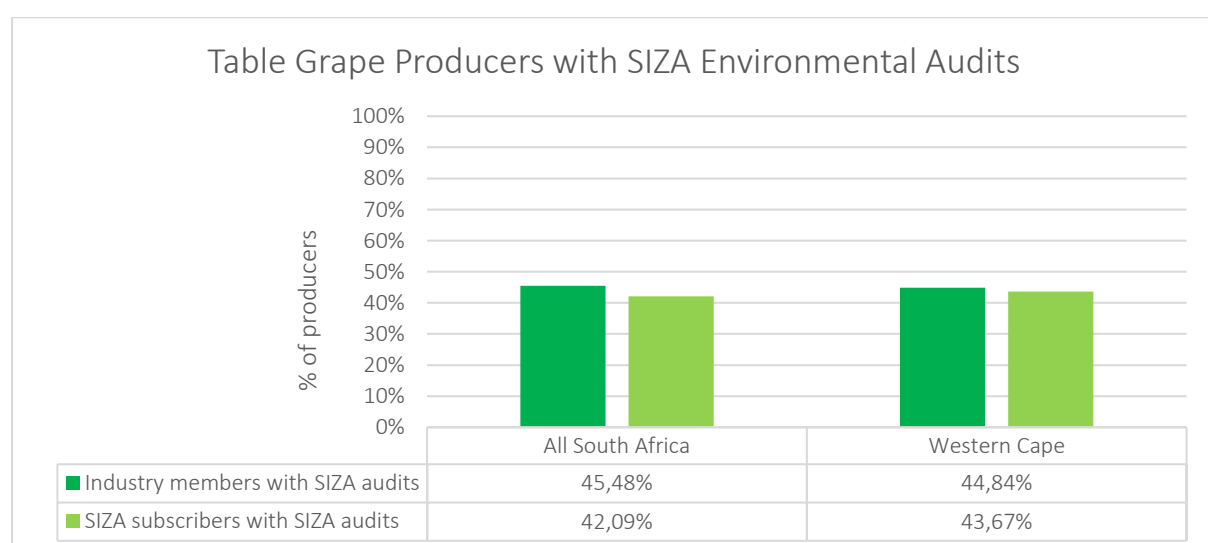
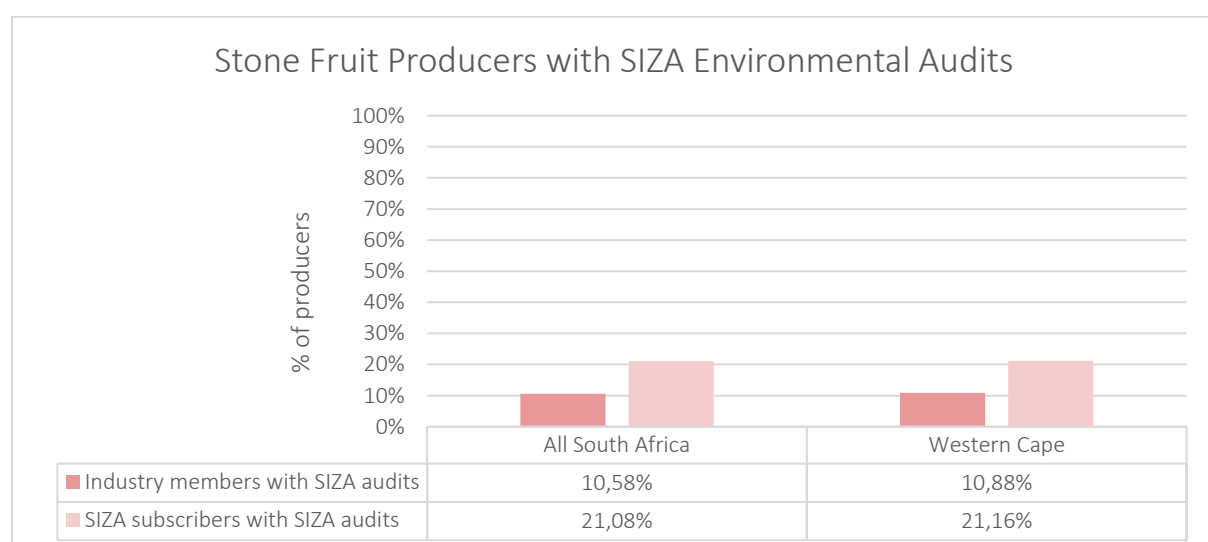
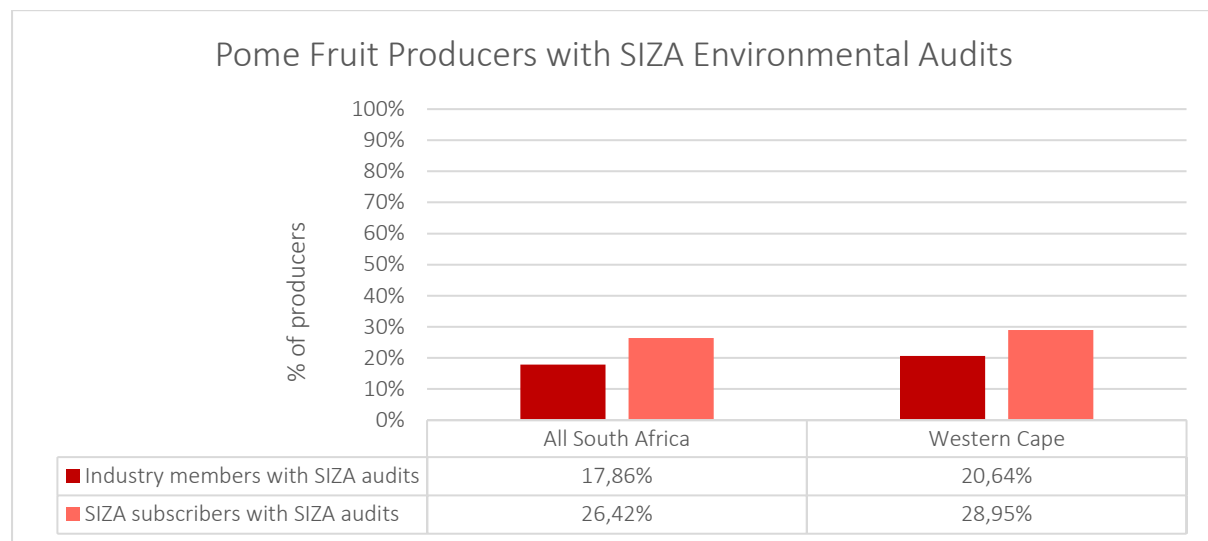


SIZA Environmental subscriptions are currently dominated by four fruit industries – the Citrus, Stone, Pome and Table Grape industries. These four industries were key to the initial founding of SIZA which can be seen in their significant commitment to the SIZA Standards. Other agricultural industries also contribute significant subscription to SIZA, albeit at smaller numbers per industry currently.

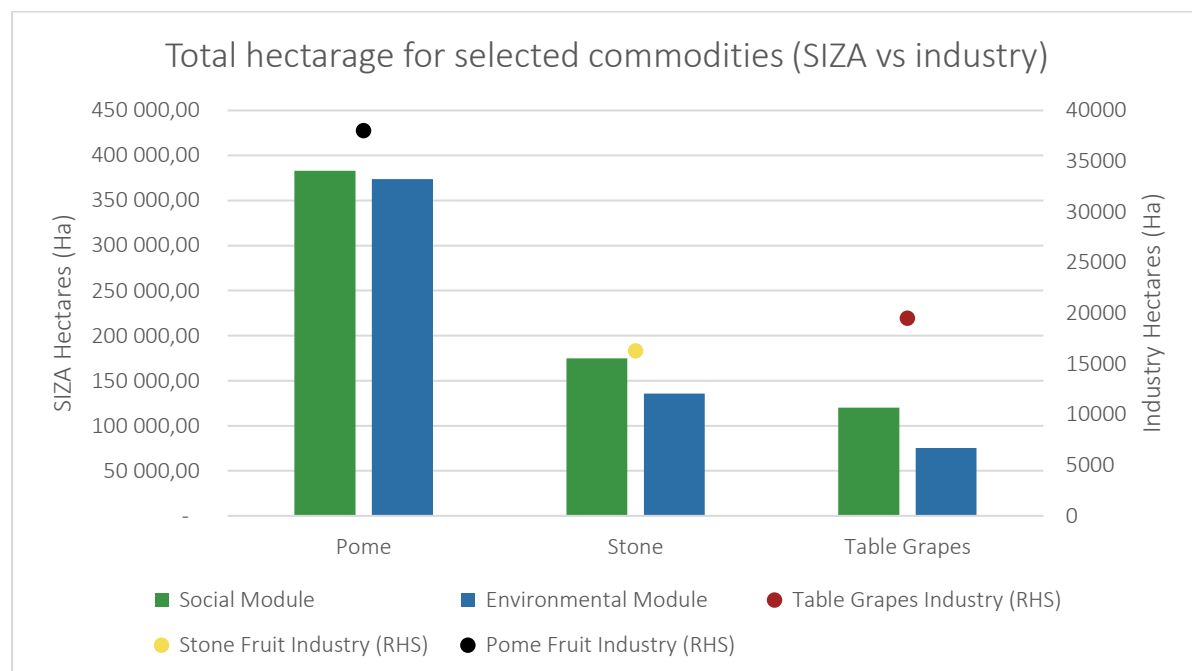


Interesting to note is that there are more Table Grape producers registered with SIZA than with the Industry Association. This might be due to a difference in how subscriptions are determined/calculated within the industry body compared to SIZA, for example per production unit, instead of business entity, separate trade entities, etc. Therefore, SIZA's registration structure may indicate more subscriptions compared to the industry body. Based on the most recent data available per fruit industry, three of the most prevalent

commodities in the Western Cape are Pome Fruit (380 SIZA subscribers), Stone Fruit (397 subscribers), and Table Grapes (229 subscribers). When comparing the information provided by SIZA Environmental subscribers on MySIZA with information provided by the relevant Industry Associations, one can see that a significant percentage of each commodity is represented in the SIZA Environmental subscription base. In



Although a large proportion of these producers are represented in SIZA, not many of these producers have conducted SIZA Environmental audits. However, the large amount of new subscribers entering the Environmental programme will increase this number in future reporting periods. This may be because environmental requirements are not yet as widespread as social (ethical) requirements; however, recent market engagements indicate that various buyers are starting to implement internal supply-chain requirements on environmental assurance/compliance. With many export markets targeting 2025 and beyond for higher levels of environmental compliance, the amount of SIZA Environmental Standard audits is expected to rise significantly over the next few years. South Africa and the European Union are also passing legislation regarding environmental compliance, such as the Carbon Tax Act, the Paris Agreement and the EU Due Diligence policy which requires businesses to showcase compliance against environmental sustainability requirements.

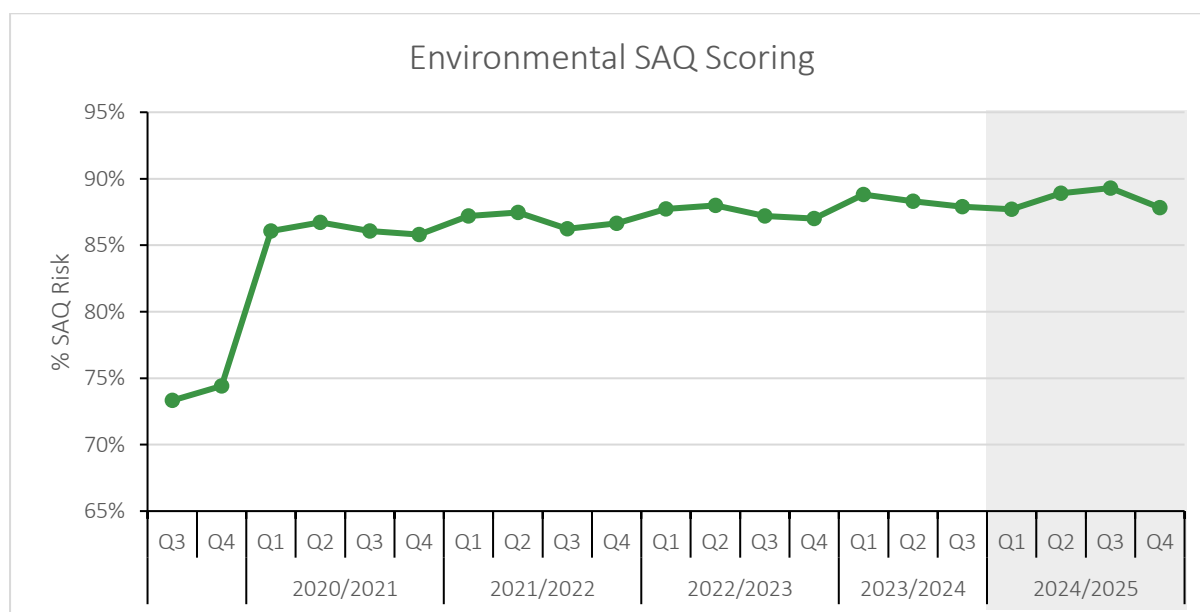


The above graph illustrates the total hectareage for the above selected commodities represented under the SIZA Environmental and Social standards. The industry hectares are displayed on the right vertical axis, while the SIZA hectares are displayed on the left vertical axis. It is important to note that, as SIZA evaluate the centralised management system, the total hectareage for each commodity is the sum of the total area of all sites containing each respective commodity. Therefore, a site with multiple commodity types will have its total hectareage counted towards each commodity type contained within that site. This could result in large differences between the total hectares per commodity under SIZA and under the respective industry bodies.

2. SELF-ASSESSMENT QUESTIONNAIRE (SAQ)

The purpose of the SAQ is for primary subscribers to have an opportunity for self-evaluation and to benchmark against South African legislation. SAQs are also important for the auditing process, as auditors use the SAQ information as a benchmark during third-party audits. SIZA also uses the SAQ as a between audit online monitoring tool to ensure that audit results are maintained between audits.

SAQs indicate growth and improvement year on year, as the primary subscribers are required to complete their SAQs annually. *MySIZA* allows for feedback to the subscriber by means of a risk indicator, which scores each answer according to the risk it holds.

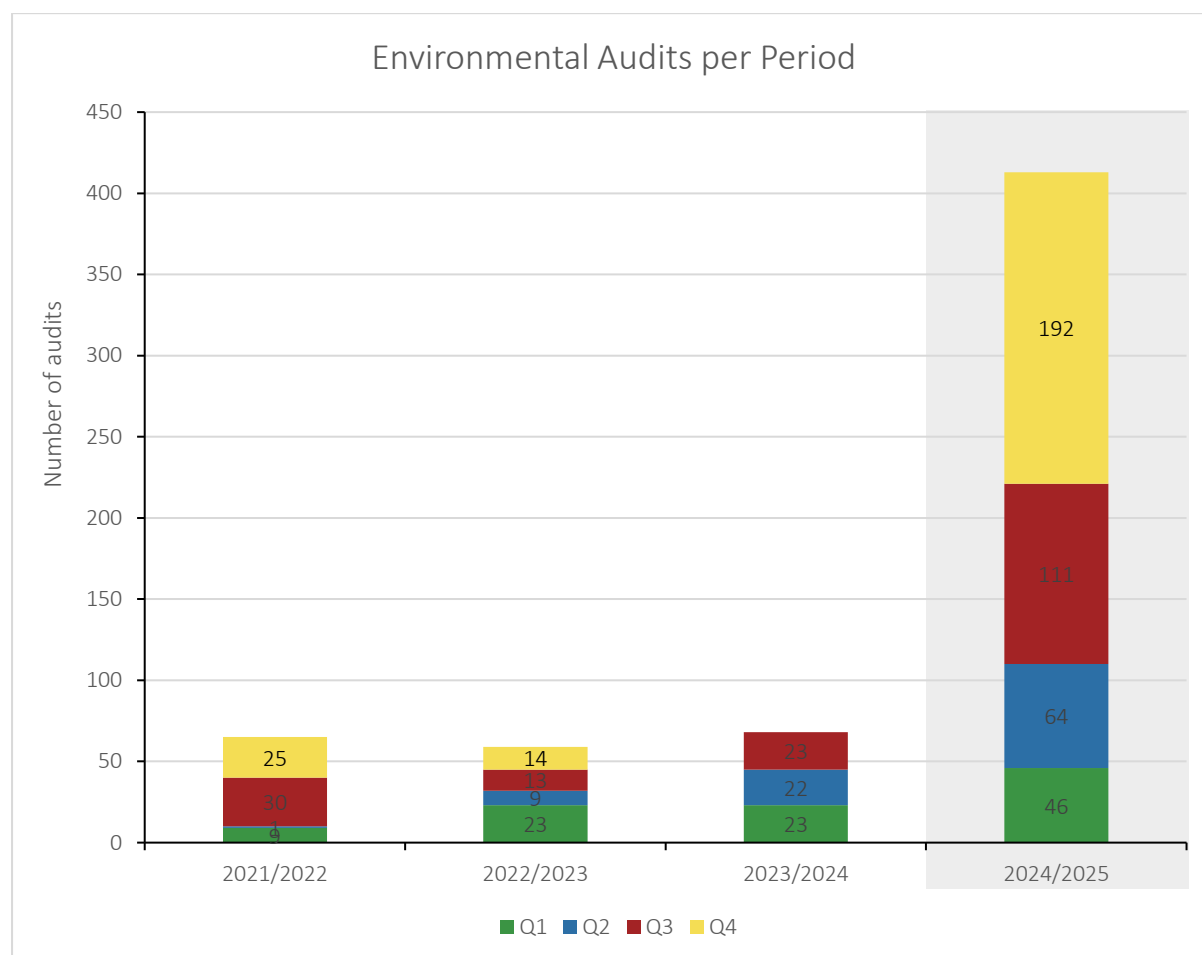


SIZA SAQ percentages are risk-based, and not completion-based, meaning that the percentage score assigned to each SAQ is based on the risk level associated with the answers provided by the subscriber, and not an indication of how many questions were completed. The average score for all Environmental SAQs approved in Q4 2024/2025 is 87,82%. The highest score for an approved SAQ in this period is 98,80%. The SIZA Environmental Specialists currently aim to 1) only approve SAQs for existing subscribers with a SAQ risk score above 85% (5% higher than 2020) and 2) complete a maximum of two SAQ reviews before approval. Through these SAQ reviews, the SIZA Environmental Specialists assist new subscribers with low SAQ scores to improve their scores every year before approval.

3. ENVIRONMENTAL THIRD-PARTY AUDIT INFORMATION

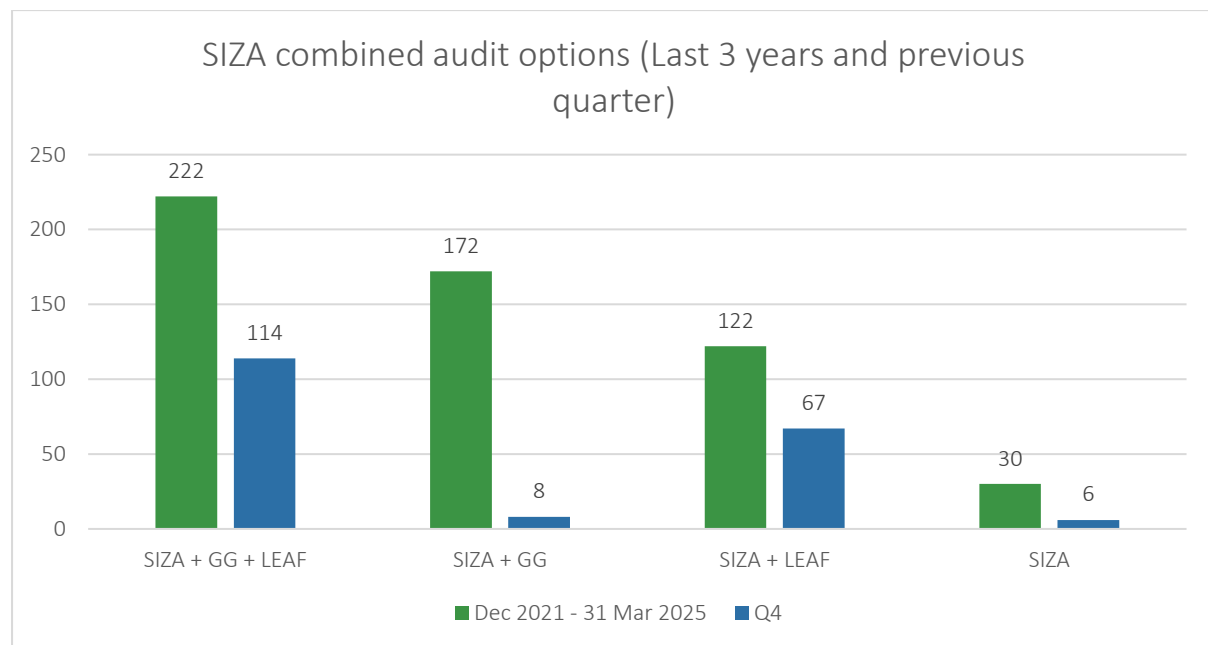
3.1. Environmental Audits per Period

SIZA adopted a third-party audit approach to allow for a credible and objective process which can be a true reflection of the audit outcome and environmental practices in a business. A SIZA Environmental audit is not a pass or fail exercise, but rather aimed at assisting agriculture to be aware of their environmental risks and to drive continuous improvement towards the implementation of environmentally friendly practices. The purpose of the third-party audit is to monitor compliance against environmental legislation as indicated in the SIZA Environmental Standard by evaluating and identifying areas within the business that are non-compliant and require corrective- and remedial actions.

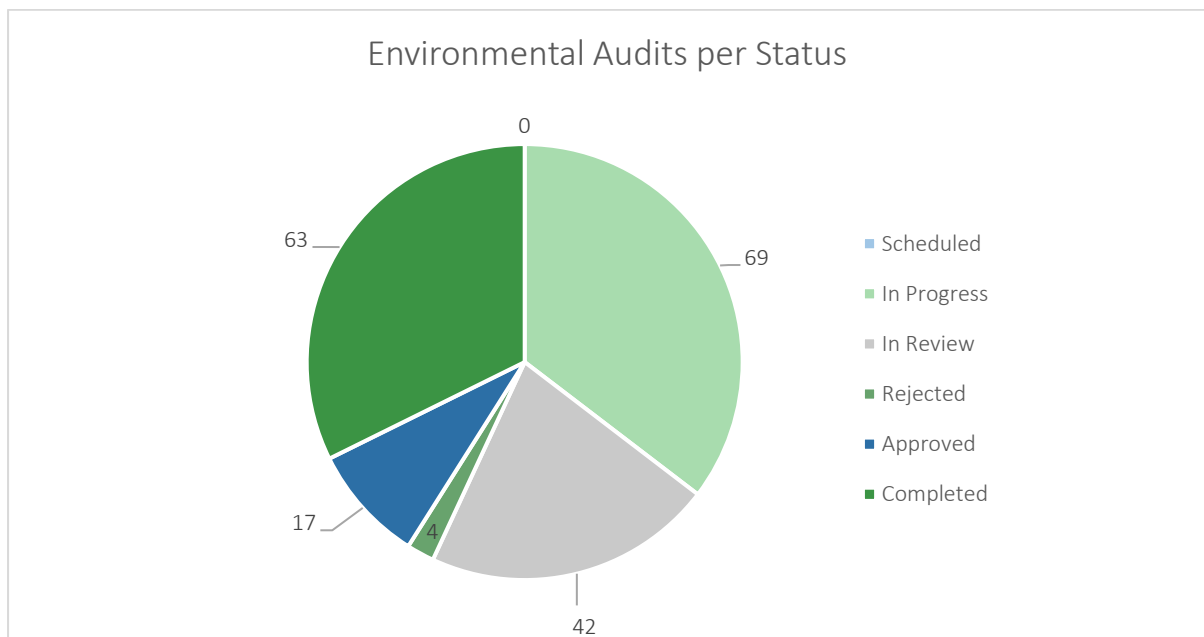


During the Q4 2024/2025 reporting period, a total of 192 environmental audits were conducted. There is a drastic increase of 84 audits more than in the previous reporting period. This can be attributed to certain markets having indicated their producers must be audited by an environmental sustainability standard from 2022 onwards, as well as the LEAF Bolt-On requirements from certain markets.

The graph below provides insights into the types of Environmental audits SIZA subscribers are choosing. The information provided is from December 2021 to 31 March 2025 in which SIZA environmental combined audits options with GLOBALG.A.P. and LEAF Bolt-On audits are compared. There is a clear trend in which SIZA subscribers increasingly choose to combine audits with the recent development with LEAF and SIZA. It is expected that the number of combined audits will increase even more in the next reporting period, as a total of 437 Environmental Audits have been requested with the LEAF Bolt-On.



3.2. Audits per Status during the audit Process

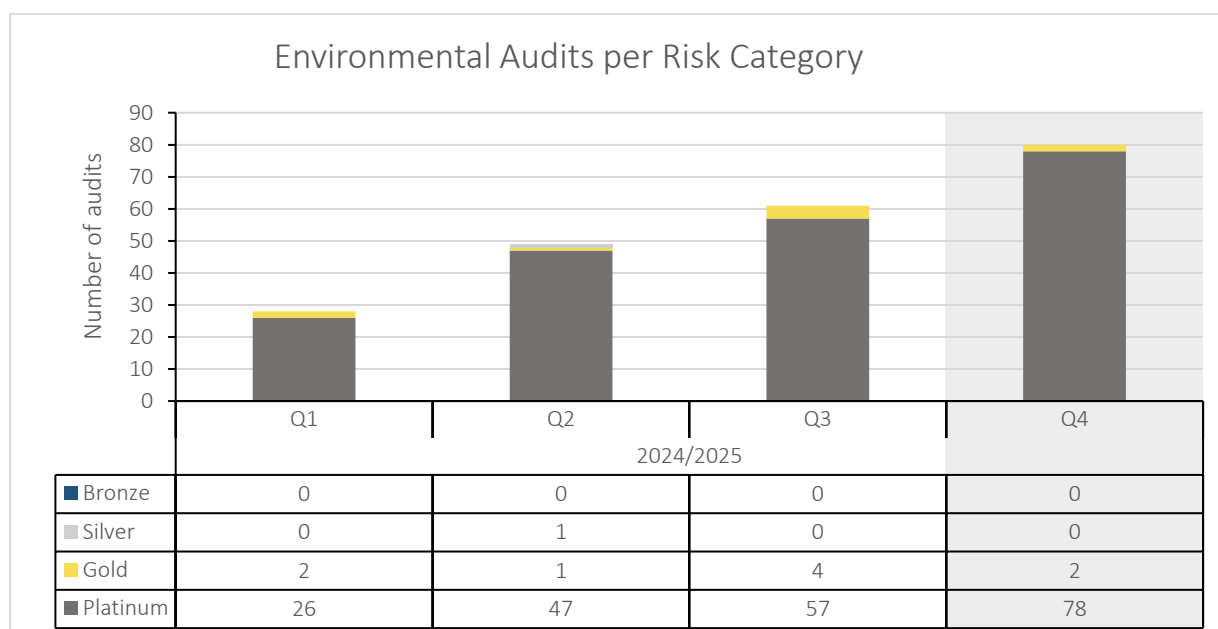


The emphasis in the SIZA programme is on continuous improvement (identifying areas of risk) to create better circumstances for all living and working on farms. Therefore, it is important to note that no audit confirmation letter can be issued if all corrective actions are not completed and signed off by the auditor. If audits are not in “Completed” status, it means that the audit process is not completed in full.

Of the 195 audits conducted during Q4 2024/2025, 63 have already been completed and 17 are approved and awaiting corrective actions which must be uploaded by the producer. The remaining audits are still in progress or being reviewed by the audit firms. It is important to note that timelines are allocated to all the steps in the audit process for both the auditor and the auditee.

3.3. Audits per Audit Frequency Risk Category

The SIZA Environmental programme subscribes to being improvement-led rather than audit-led and uses the [SIZA audit frequency matrix](#) to support this position. It creates four categories of risk: Platinum, Gold, Silver, and Bronze where the Platinum category has the most stringent qualifying criteria. A SIZA subscriber will be rated according to these risk categories, based on the number and rating of each finding during their audit. As the business must drive continuous improvement and implement the required practices within their business, they should aim to get fewer findings and a higher rating during their next audit.



78 of the approved and completed audits for Q4 2024/2025 achieved Platinum status whilst two approved and completed audits achieved Gold. Within the Q4 2024/2025 reporting period, 97,50% of all the audits achieved platinum. As Platinum is the maximum SIZA audit rating that can be achieved by a primary subscriber, it is a good indication of the industry's commitment towards environmental sustainability and taking care of the environment. The SIZA CARES between audit monitoring visits have greatly assisted subscribers in their preparations for their first third-party audit, resulting in few non-compliances picked up in audits and lower risk ratings achieved – this is highly beneficial to subscribers as fewer audits are required as the risk rating lowers.

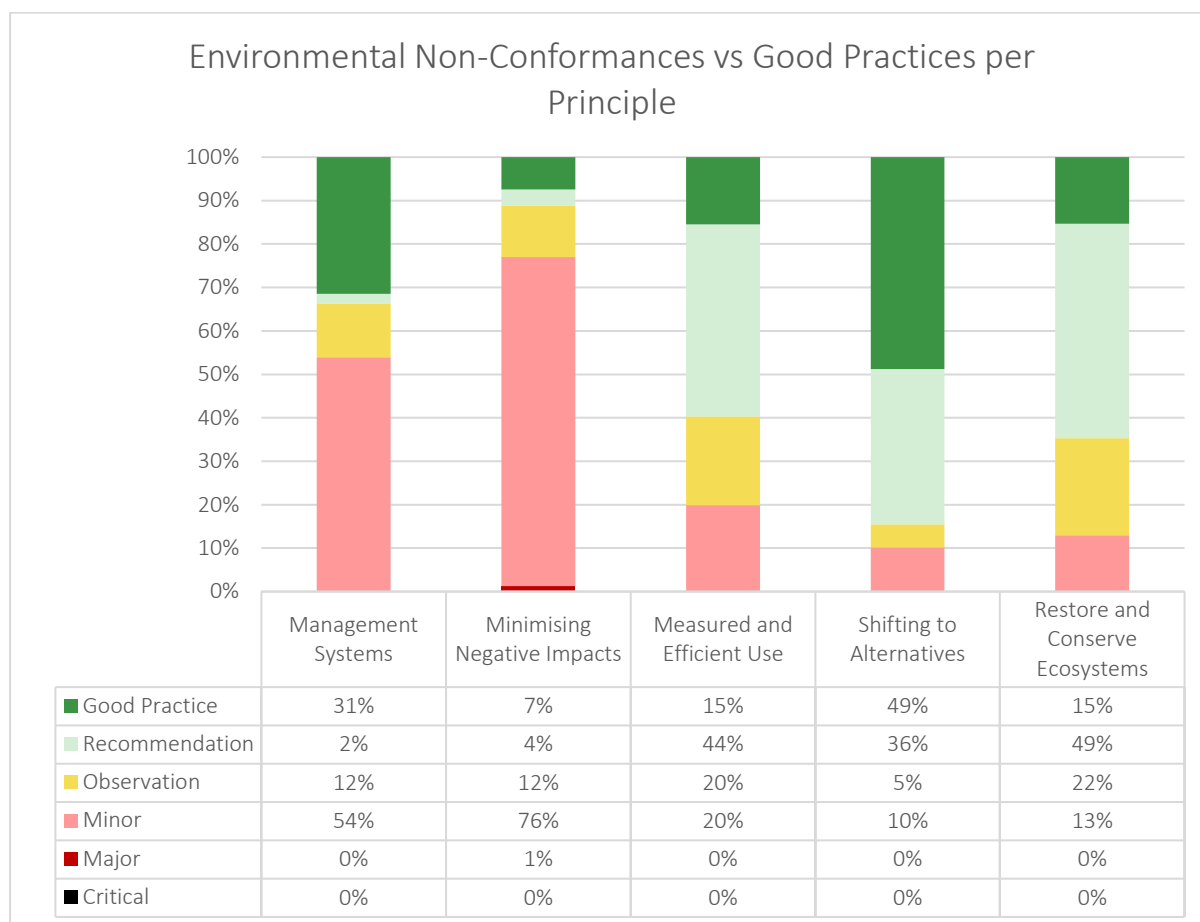
3.4. Non-Conformances Raised between 1 January – 31 March 2025

The non-conformances raised during audits are indicative of the risk areas in the industry. Although the total number of non-conformances may increase slightly between periods, this can be explained by the number of audits increasing, as well as increased training among auditors, leading them to be able to identify more areas of non-conformance. SIZA also expanded the audit checklist as well as some new requirements that were included over the last couple of years. It remains evident that SIZA subscriptions continue to improve their practices, which is supported through the various training programmes and guidance tools provided by SIZA. This support proves to be of great assistance when rectifying and improving non-conformances.

The SIZA programme monitors compliance in the following five principles of the SIZA Environmental Standard:

- Management Systems
- Minimising Negative Impacts
- Measured and Efficient Use
- Shifting to Alternatives
- Restore and Conserve Ecosystems

3.4.1. Non-conformances vs good practices per principle

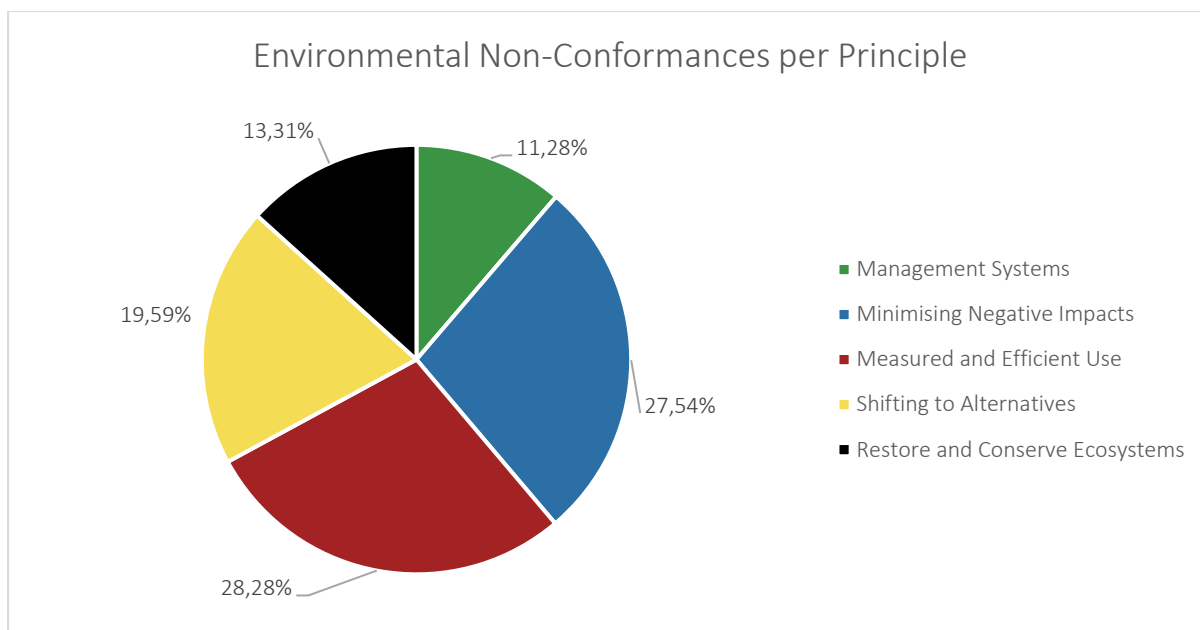


It is interesting to note that during this reporting quarter, 182 Good Practices were reported which indicates an increasing number of good environmental practices implemented by subscribers. Good Practices are actions taken by a site's management that meet the full requirements of the applicable standard requirement. This increase in the number of Good Practices can be explained due to better calibration efforts from auditors on reporting good practices more effectively. Another reason for this trend can be due to subscribers wanting to showcase a more balanced view of their business practices by implementing a best practice approach rather than just focusing on minimum compliance.

3.4.2. Non-conformances per principle

In Q4 2024/2025, most non-conformances (75,42%) fell in three principles, namely:

- Measured and Efficient Use (153)
- Minimising Negative Impacts (149) and
- Shifting to Alternatives (106)



As a measurement in looking at the top three non-conformance areas, the various audit outcomes under the top three principles can be explained as follows:

Minimising Negative Impacts

The largest area of non-conformances lies within the Minimising Negative Impacts principle which aims to restrict production practices that degrade the environment. In general, the largest areas of non-conformances within this principle lie with the following themes:

- Insufficient evidence of measures taken to prevent soil contamination as a result of run-off of chemicals, mineral and organic substances, including all nutrient management, crop protection and agro-chemical related substances.
- Insufficient evidence of measures taken to protect workers and neighbours, and to prevent environmental contamination as a result of exposure to agro-chemicals and related substances.
- Insufficient evidence of a decision-making framework or chemical management strategy for the precise application of agro-chemicals.

Measured and Efficient Use

The second largest area of non-conformances lies within Measured and Efficient Use, where recordkeeping of production inputs should be used to gather baseline data from and track progress to improve resource use efficiency. In general, the largest areas of non-conformances within this principle lie with the following themes:

- No proof of carbon footprint calculations or system in place indicating working towards calculating their carbon footprint.
- No evidence of an overall reduction of waste intensity measured in Kg of waste per Kg of produced commodity.
- No implementation of recycling or insufficient evidence pertaining to waste management and recycling, including the setting of target for recycling and reuse.

Shifting to alternatives

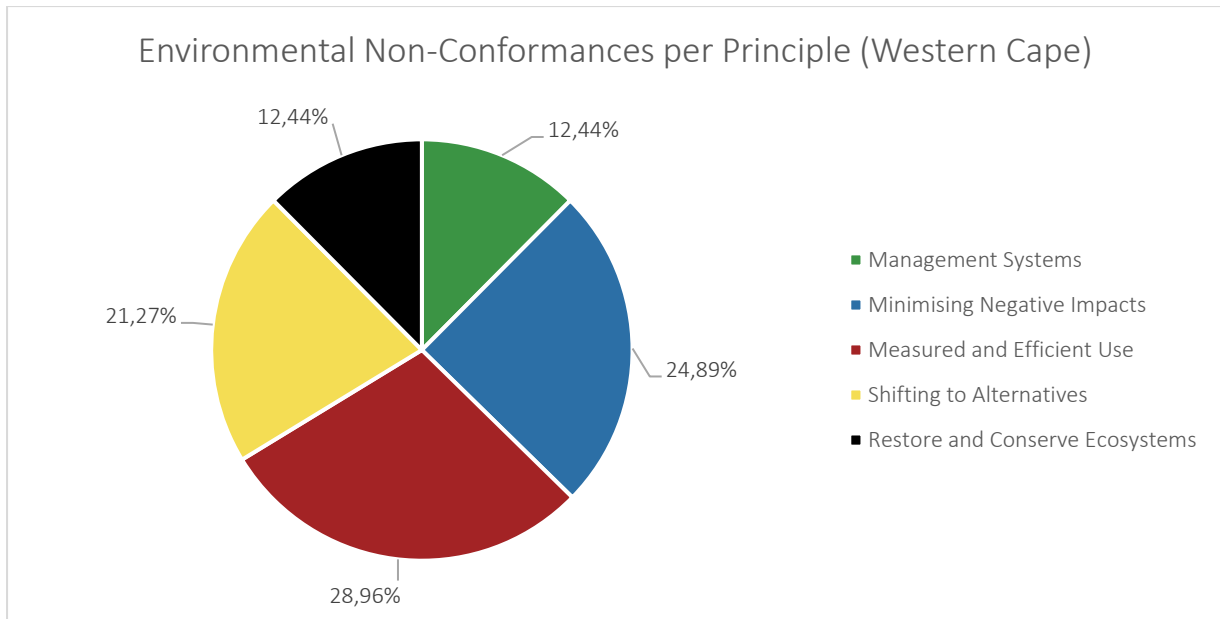
In general, the largest areas of non-conformances within this principle lie with the following themes:

- No evidence of a carbon footprint being used to guide high-emissions activities to renewable energy sources.

- No evidence of investment in renewable energy resources.
- No accurate record keeping of waste sources and quantities going to landfill and no implementation of a waste management plan.

For the **Western Cape**, most non-conformances (75,11%) fell into three principles, namely:

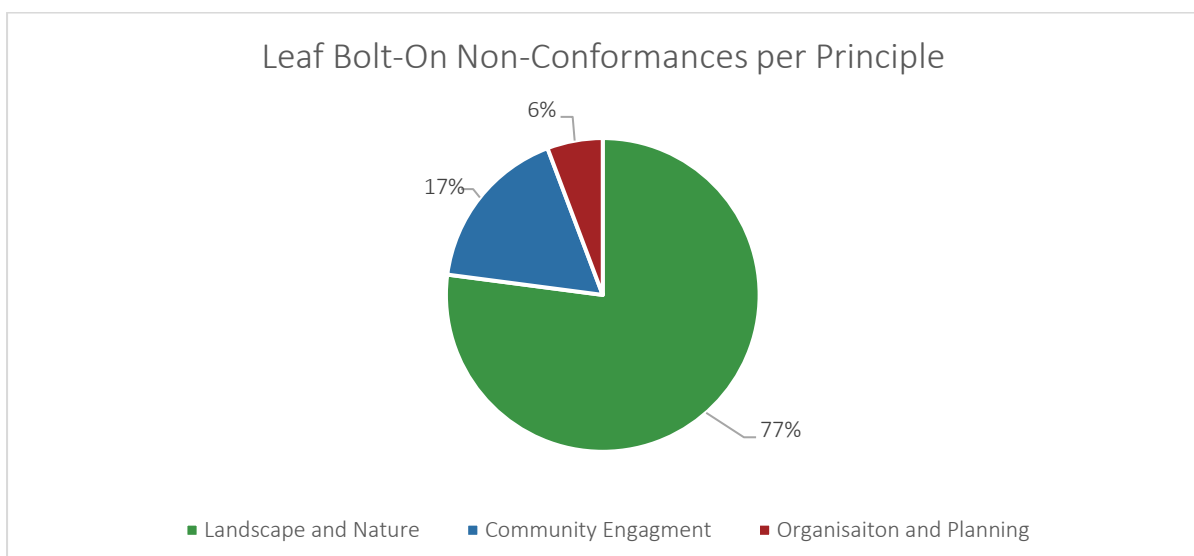
- Measured and Efficient use (128)
- Minimising Negative Impacts (110) and
- Shifting to Alternatives (94)



The Leaf bolt-on option monitors non-conformances according to the following categories:

- Landscape and Nature Conservation (121)
- Community Engagement (27)
- Organisation and Planning (9)

The below graph depicts the proportions of non-conformances found during combined audits conducted on the Leaf Marque standard. This graph indicates that most non-conformances occur within the Landscape and Nature Conservation principle (77%).



3.4.3. Risk distribution

The risk of individual producers is categorised by using a scoring matrix which divides risks into categories of Critical, Major, Minor, Observations, Recommendations, and Good Practices. Non-compliances and Observations are classified according to:

- The frequency of the problem and whether the issue is an isolated occurrence.
- The potential severity of the problem.
- The probability of recurrence.
- The management system in place.
- The response of the management

A minor non-compliance is:

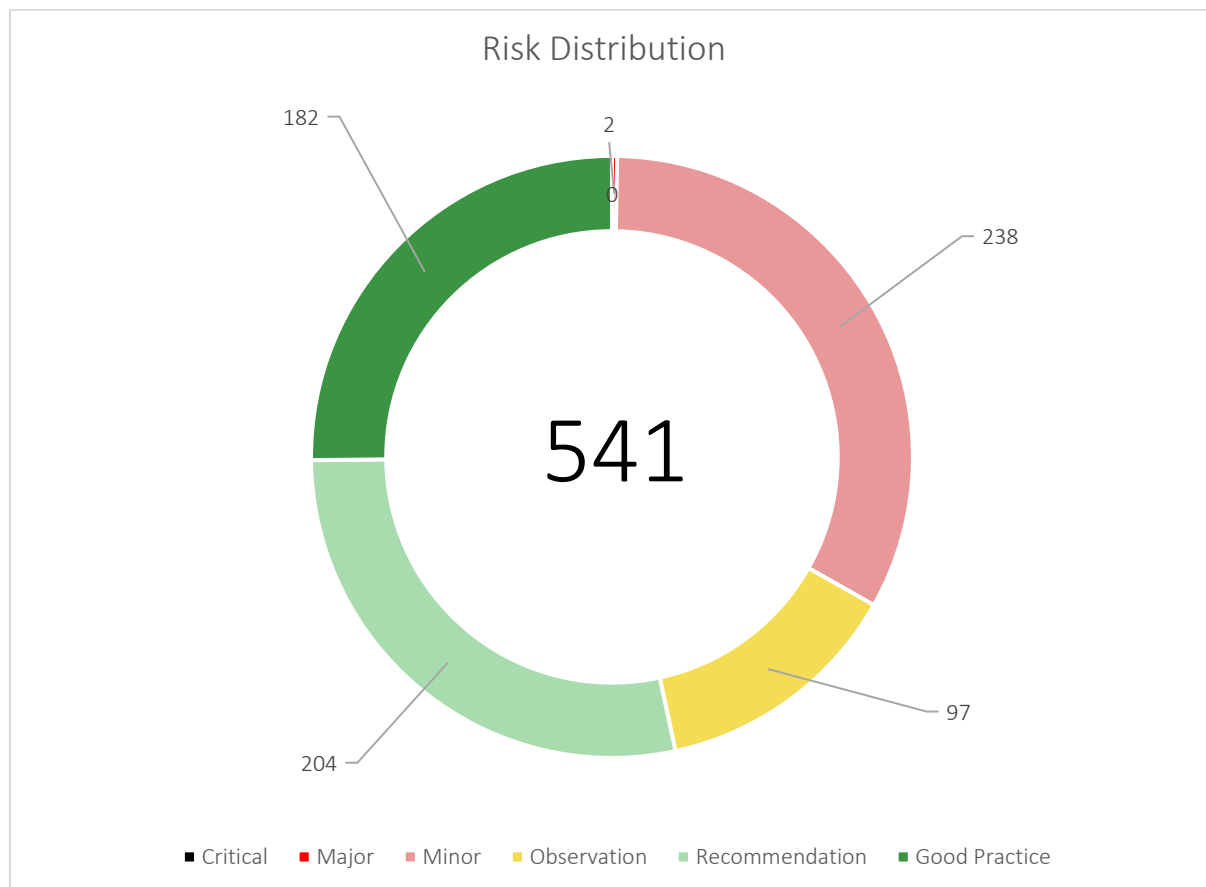
- An occasional or isolated problem.
- An issue which presents a low risk to the environment.
- A policy issue or misunderstanding where there is no evidence of a material breach.

A major non-compliance is:

- A breach which represents a danger to the environment.
- A material breach of a code requirement/law.
- A systemic violation of a code requirement/law.

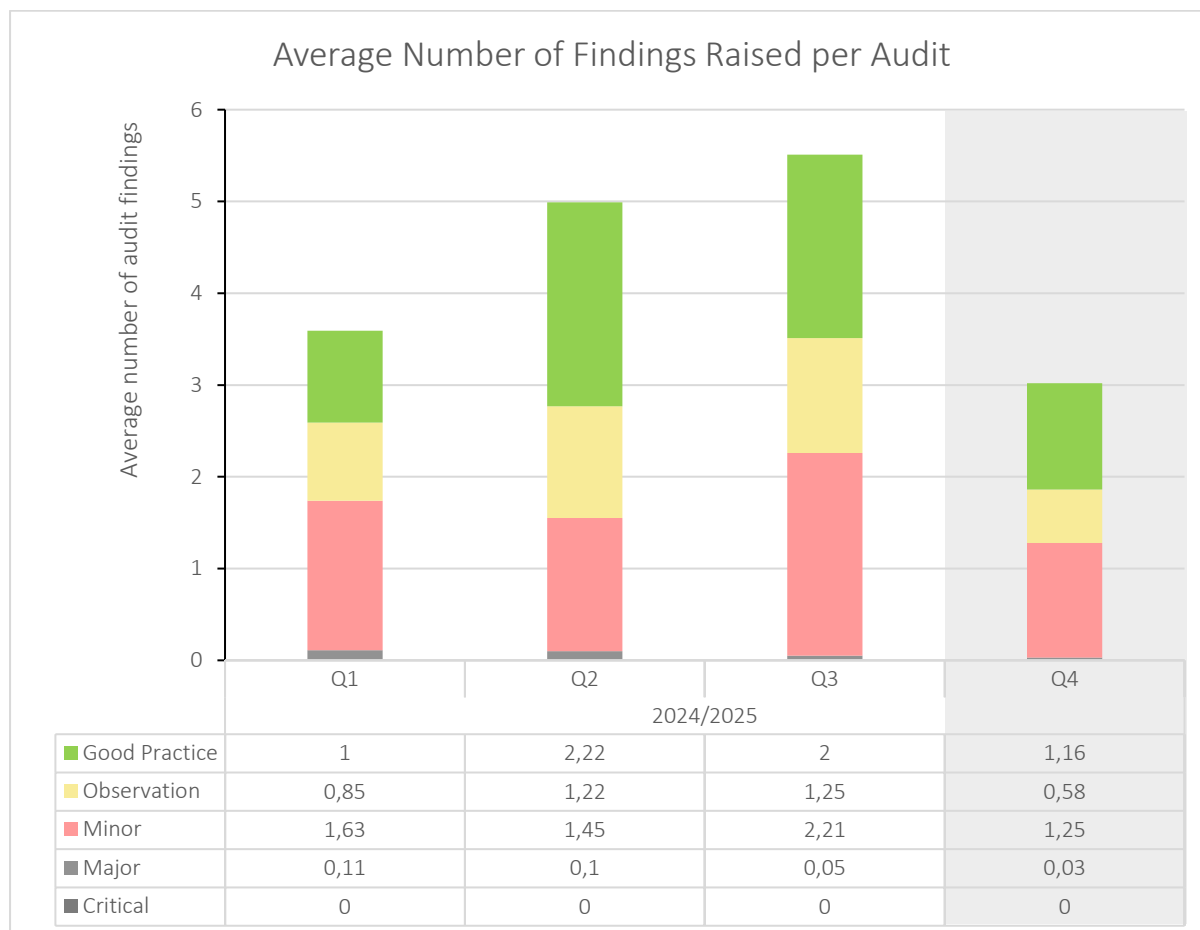
A critical non-compliance is:

- An issue which presents imminent risk to the environment;
- A major non-compliance that has not been addressed or for which no significant improvement has been made by the time of a follow up audit, despite supplier commitment to resolve the issue.
- An attempt to pervert the course of the audit through fraud, coercion, deception, or interference.



3.4.4. Average number of findings per audit

The graph below indicates the average number of findings that are raised per audit. During Q4 2024/2025 reporting period, an average of 3,02 findings were raised per audit on average, and with an average of 1,16 Good Practices per audit. For the Western Cape, the average number of findings were slightly lower at 2,57 findings per audit on average with an average of 1,13 Good Practices per audit.

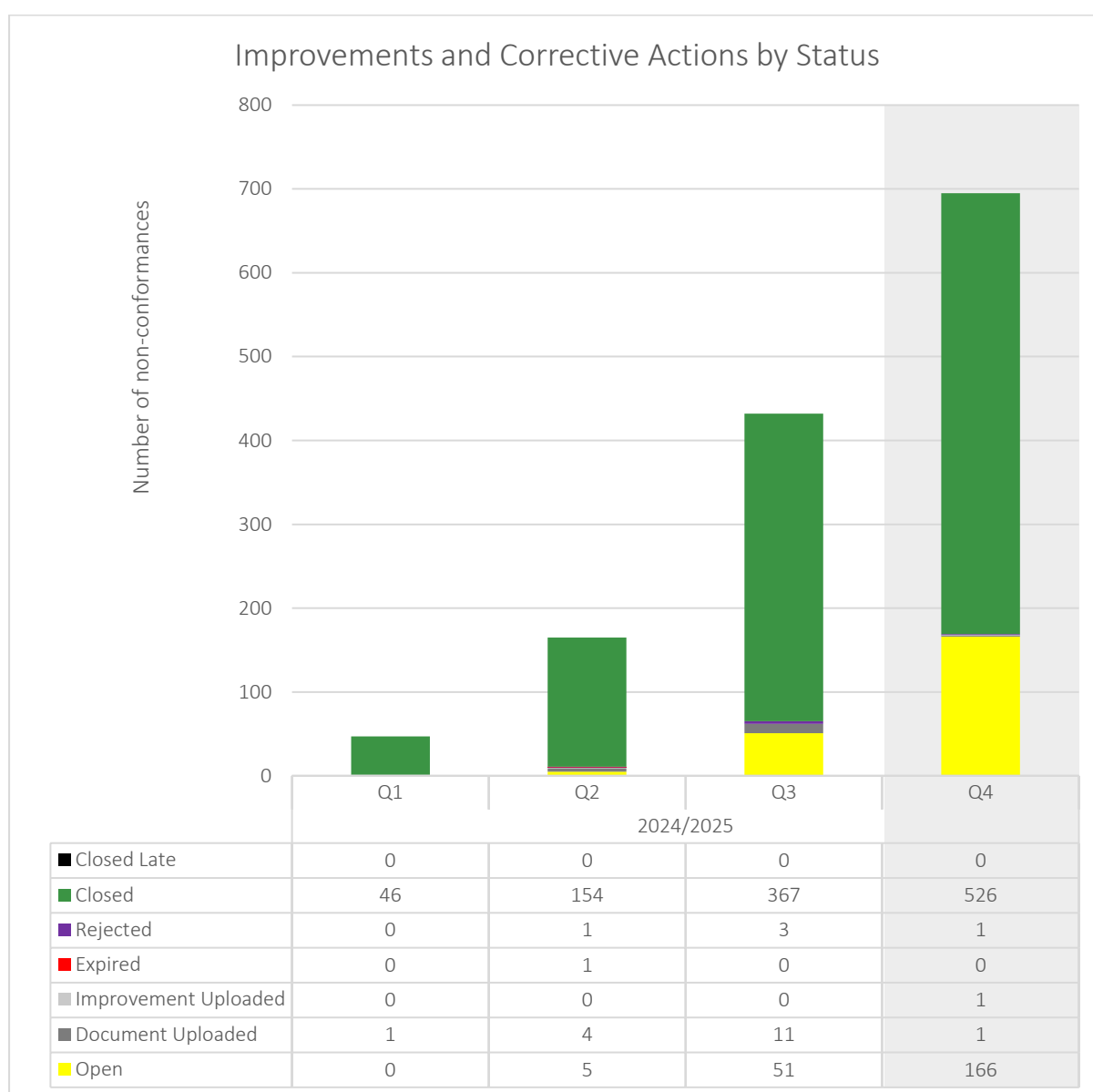


In line with the average number of findings for audits that were conducted in Q4 2024/2025, the average risk rating for Environmental Audits is Platinum. The overall risk rating of a SIZA subscriber is calculated on the SIZA Audit Frequency Risk Matrix, available here: <https://siza.co.za/wp-content/uploads/Annexure-1-SIZA-Environmental-Audit-Frequency-Matrix.pdf>.

3.5. Improvements and Corrective Actions

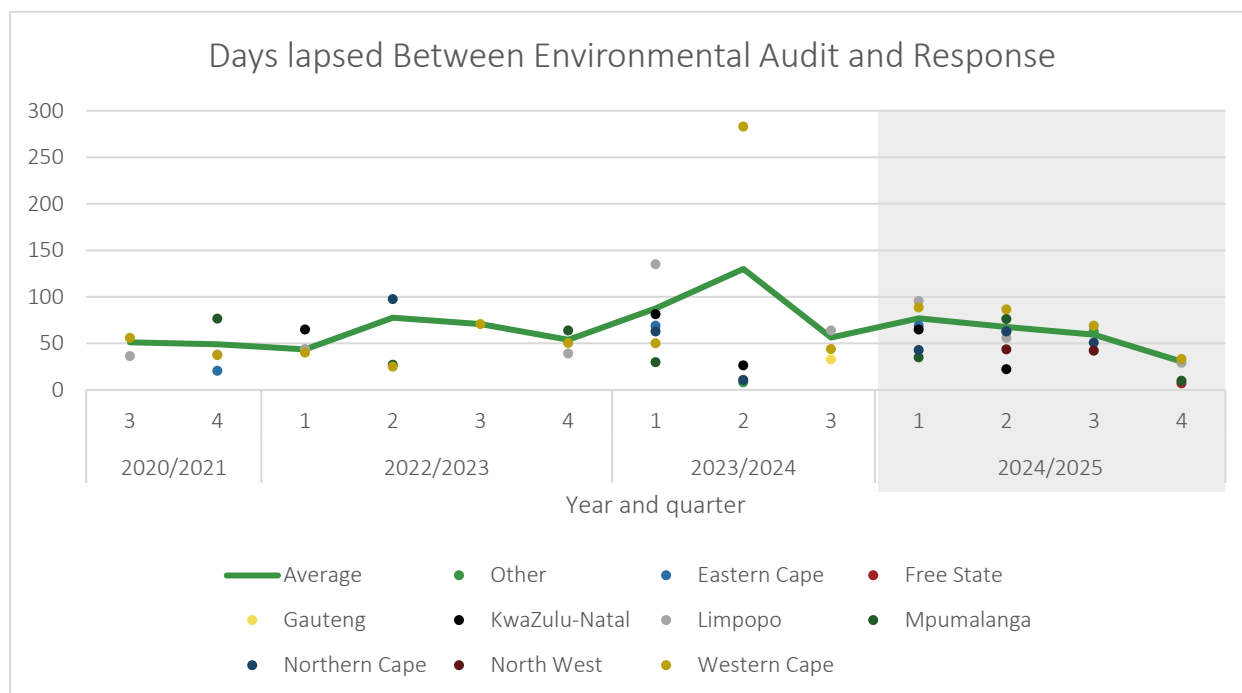
As SIZA is a continuous improvement programme, there is a strong focus on driving improvement on findings during audits. The below graph shows that the majority of findings are closed out timeously during the given timeframes. The submission and closing of findings before the given deadlines are very important as this showcases the commitment from producers to rectify areas of non-compliances, and the audit validity of a producer will be affected if corrective actions are not completed within these deadlines. This will result in more frequent audits, regardless of the initial risk rating received. SIZA actively motivates and supports producers with the completion of the corrective actions which drives improvement within their own business, as well as throughout the agricultural industry. With each corrective action, the business is growing and improving their practices which in turn benefits the workforce and economy.

The graph below indicates how non-conformances are closed out over time. Expired non-conformances will result in a follow-up audit during the 12 months following the audit date, while open non-conformances indicate that the producer still needs to upload corrective action(s) to show improvement. Due to the drastic increase in Environmental audits, the number of findings has also increased.

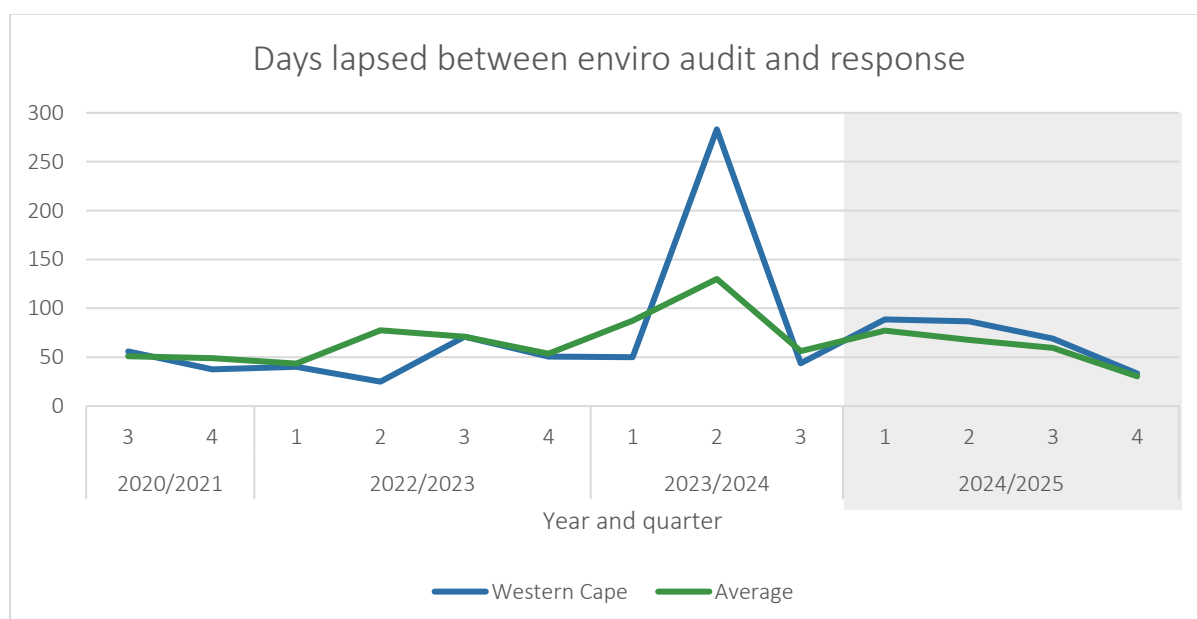


3.6. Time lapsed before corrective action

The below graph illustrates the average time delay between environmental audit findings and the implementation of corrective actions. In the 2022/2023 financial year, suppliers on average took 60 days to implement corrective actions. This increased to an average of 82 days during the 2023/2024 financial year due to a single producer and again decreased to an average of 59 days during the 2024/2025 year. This demonstrates a clear shift towards addressing non-compliances within a time-bound manner. The overall average number of days between audit findings and the implementation of corrective actions is 66 days.

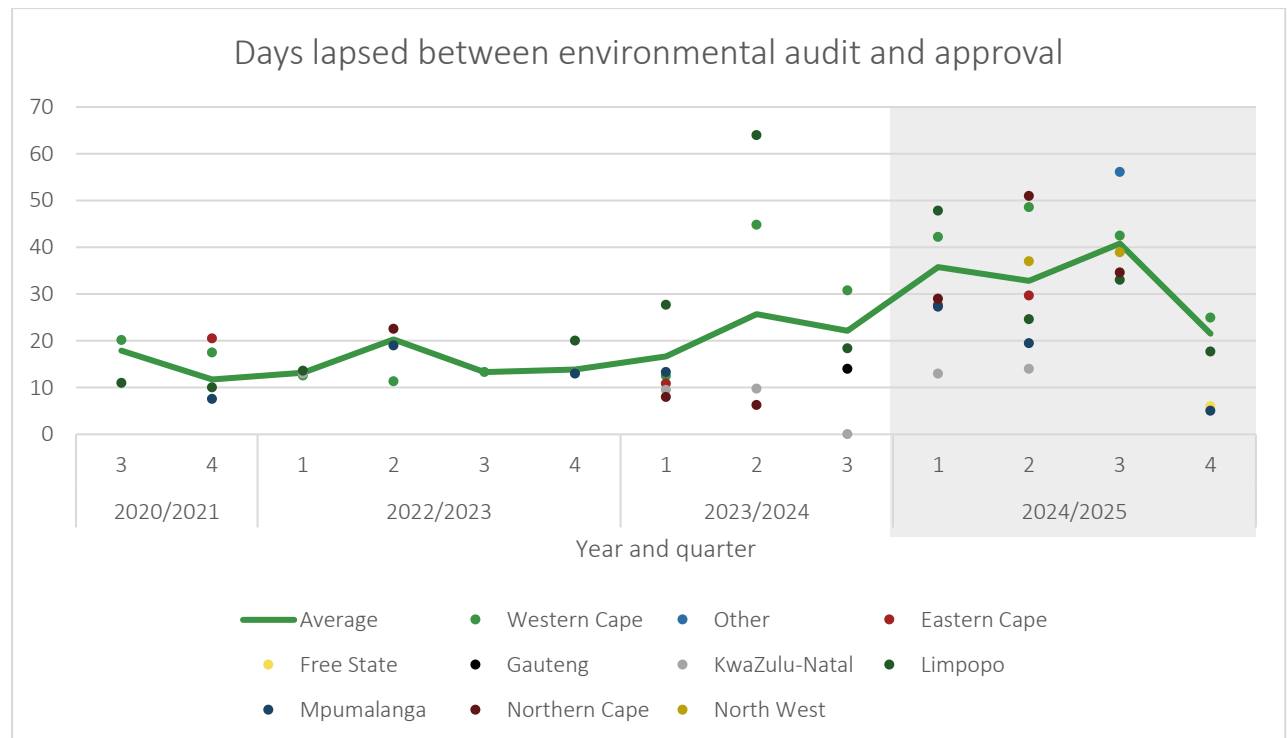


The Western Cape has by-and-large followed the national trend since the 2022/2023 year. Overall, this suggests that the industry, at both a national and provincial level, has an appetite for environmental compliance and is embracing continual improvement in a timely manner. A key driver of this increased efficiency is the fact the the SIZA Audit Frequency Matrix ensures that no Audit Completion Letter is issued if all corrective actions for each findings are not closed out. The anomaly in quarter four of the 2023/24 year is attributable to a single producer in the Western Cape.

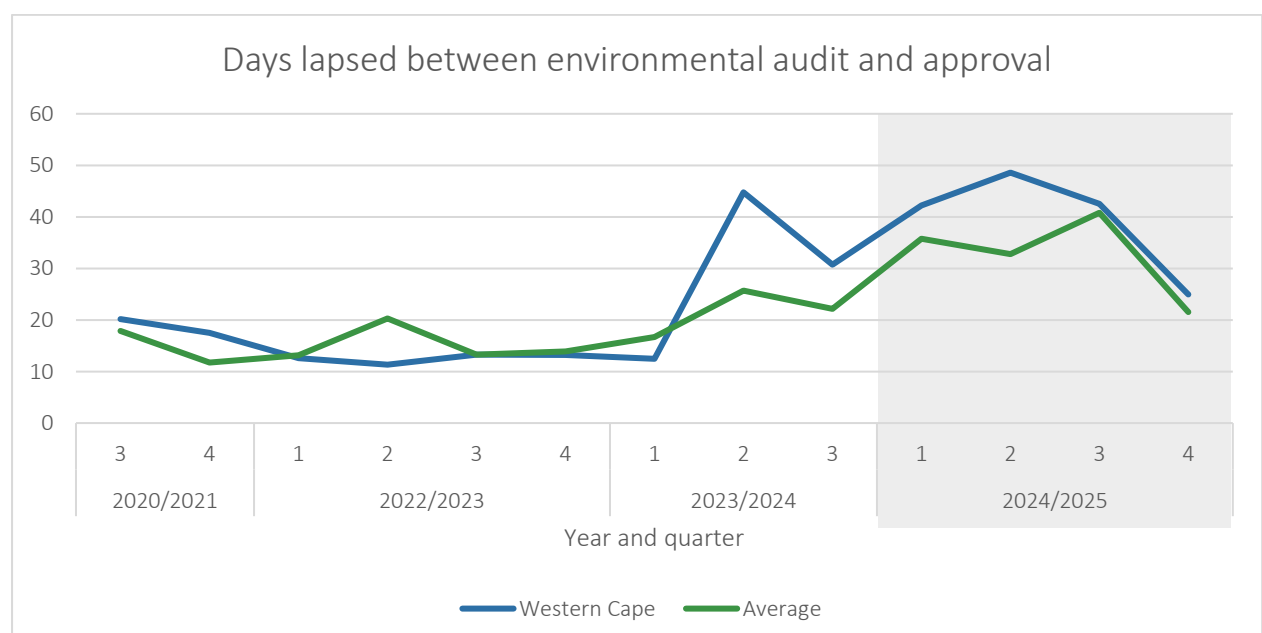


3.7. Time lapsed before audit approval

The below graph depicts the number of days lapsed between the audit end date and audit approval date. The average number of days between the end of an audit and approval of the audit report in the 2022/2023 year was 15 days. This increased to an average of 20 days in the 2023/2024 year. In the most recent 2024/2025 year, this value increased to 33 days, indicating that producers are taking longer to implement corrective actions.



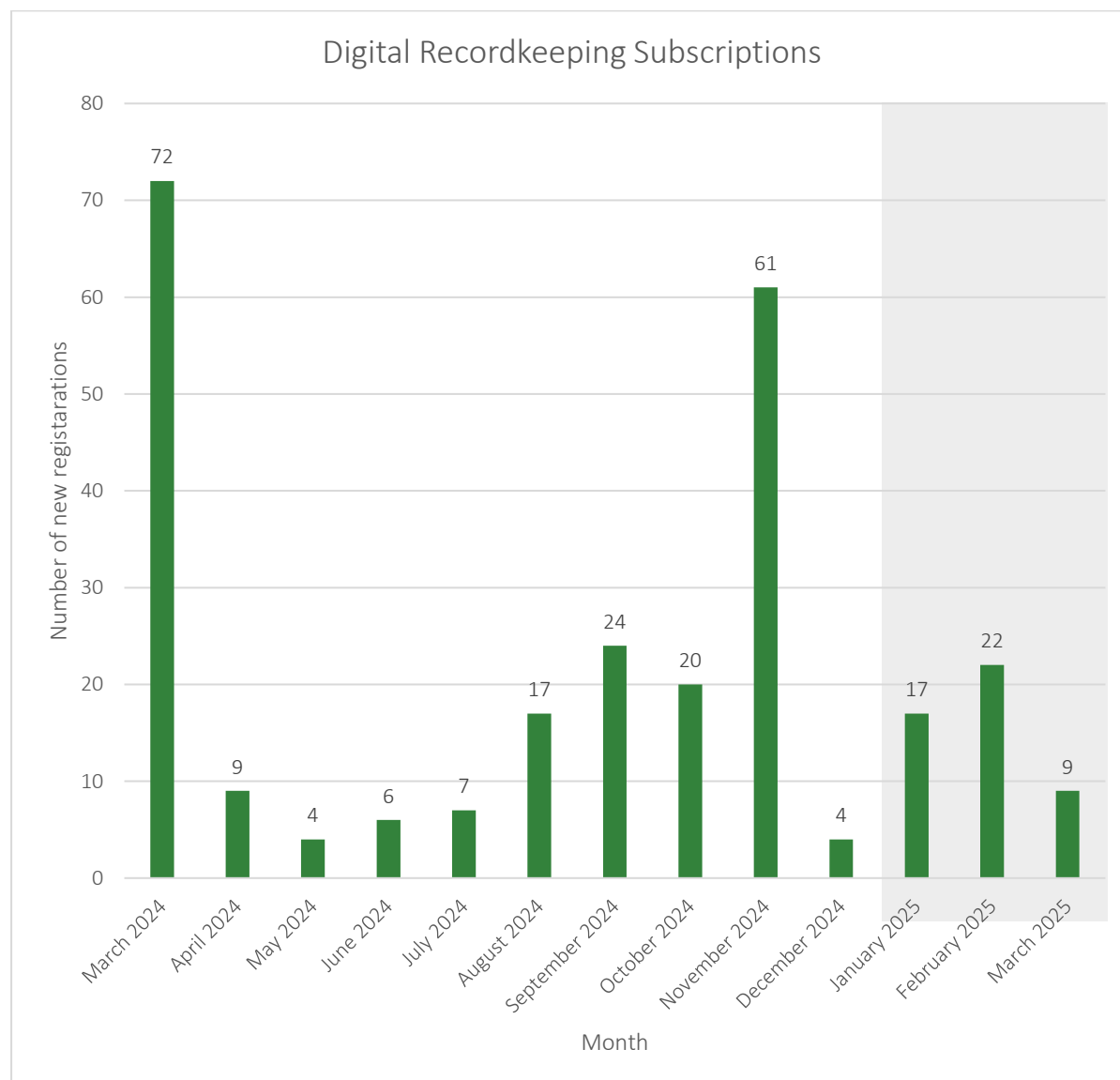
When focusing on the Western Cape as per the graph below, it is clear that the Western Cape is the main drivers of these national averages. In the 2024/2025 year, the average number of days between an audit start and approval date in the Western Cape was 39,56 days, which is slightly above the national average of 32,72 days.



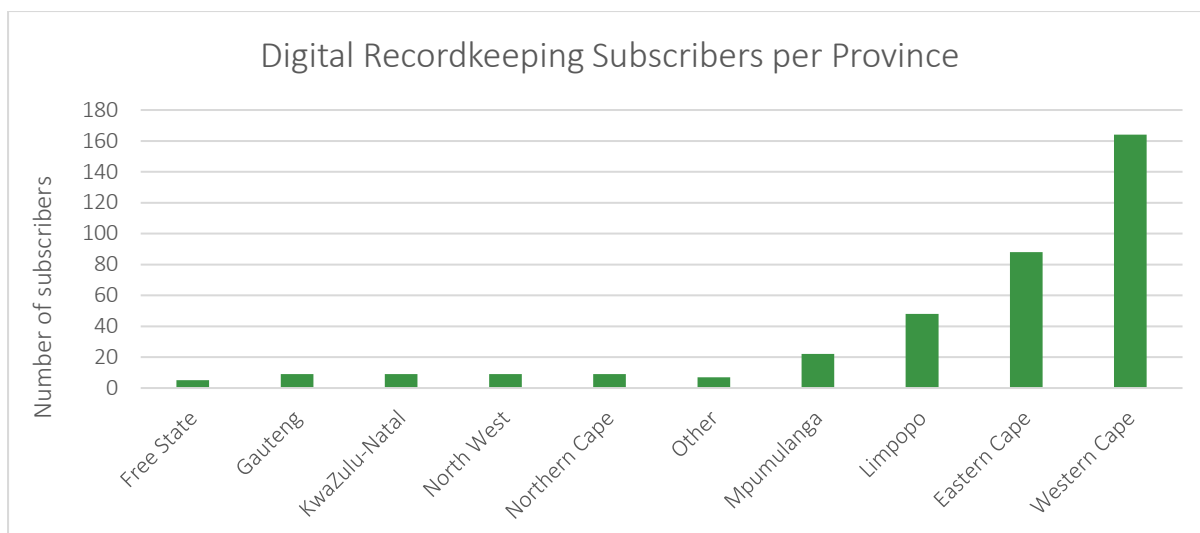
4. DIGITAL RECORDKEEPING

With a vision of enabling South African agriculture to be a global leader in ensuring sustainable, ethical trade and environmental stewardship, SIZA went live with the first phase of its Digital Recordkeeping Programme at the end of September 2021. With SIZA being a multi-sector agricultural programme, the programme is available to all sectors and commodities for both local and international subscribers. Currently, there are 380 subscribers, comprised of over 900 sites, who have already signed up for Digital Recordkeeping to start capturing their production inputs online. This makes up approximately 30% of all registered SIZA Environmental subscribers. Primary subscribers who signed up for Digital Recordkeeping received training prior to setting up their profile, as it is important that the correct information is used from the start.

4.1. Digital Recordkeeping Subscriptions

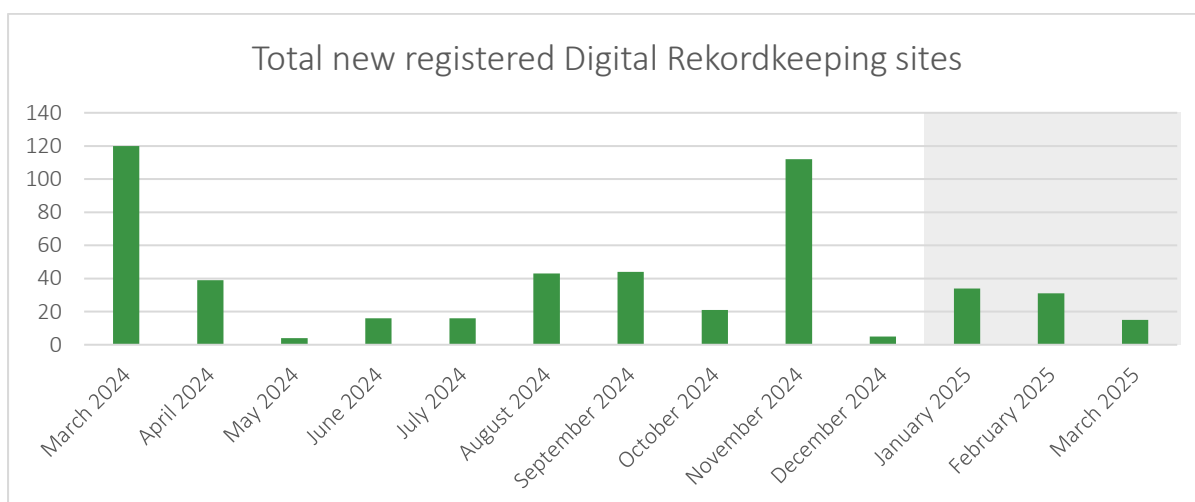


There has been a consistent growth in the number of SIZA Digital Recordkeeping registrations over the past reporting period. There is increasing interest and queries into the Digital Recordkeeping Programme which will likely lead to an increased amount of new subscribers for the new reporting year as market requirements for reduced Greenhouse Gas emissions become stronger and South African Carbon Tax requirements become clearer. The promotion held on the programme in the previous quarter also sparked users to engage with other possible new users on the topic of the programme and its effectiveness.

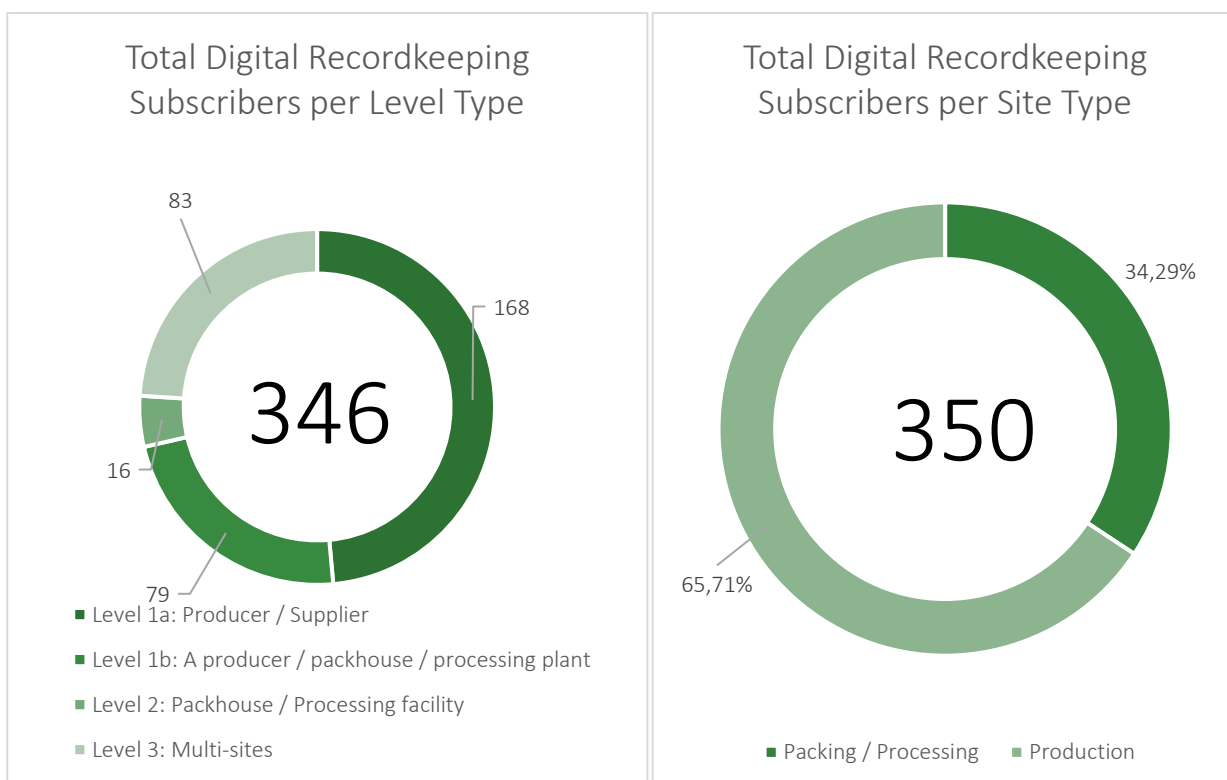


In support of our subscription totals, the Digital Recordkeeping registrations predominantly come from the Western Cape (44,32%), followed by the Eastern Cape (23,78%) and Limpopo (12,97%) – this is aligned with the provincial distribution of SIZA Environmental subscriptions across South Africa.

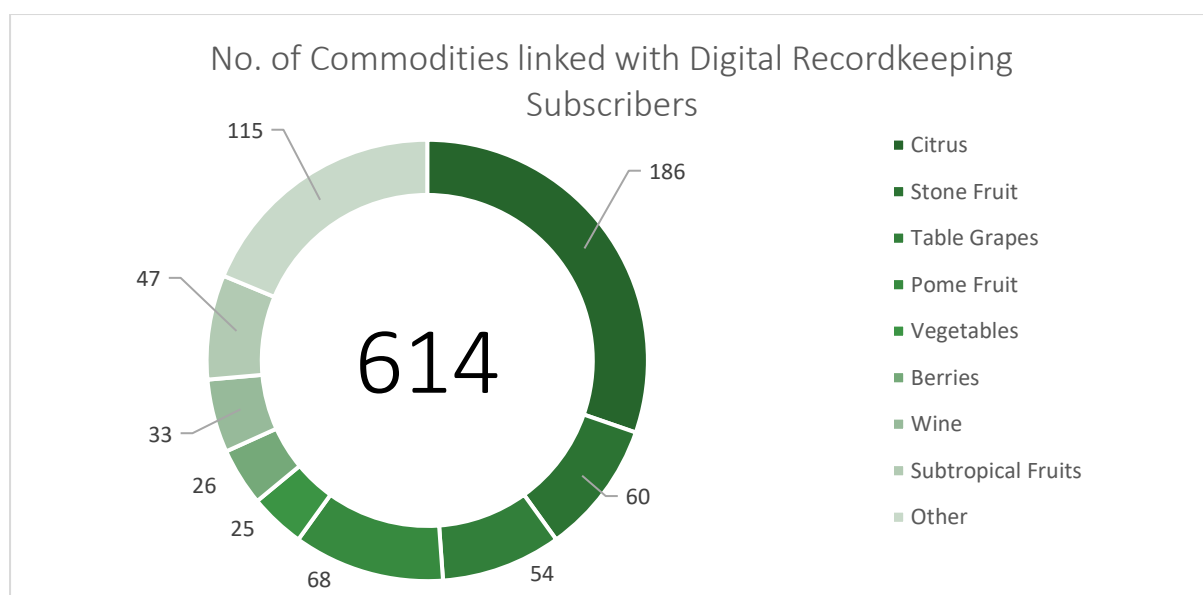
SIZA is committed to fostering sustainable and ethical agricultural practices in South Africa. To support this mission, the SIZA Digital Recordkeeping Programme was launched in 2021, aiding producers, packhouses, and processing facilities in tracking their production inputs and outputs. The below graph shows the number of newly registered Digital Recordkeeping sites per month.



To date, 380 subscribers representing over 900 sites have already signed up for Digital Recordkeeping to start capturing their production inputs online. This makes up approximately 30% of all registered SIZA Environmental subscribers who are making use of this programme. 68 subscribers have leveraged the integration between SIZA and Confronting Climate Change's (CCC) platforms to request and perform Carbon Footprint calculations using the data captured on MySIZA.



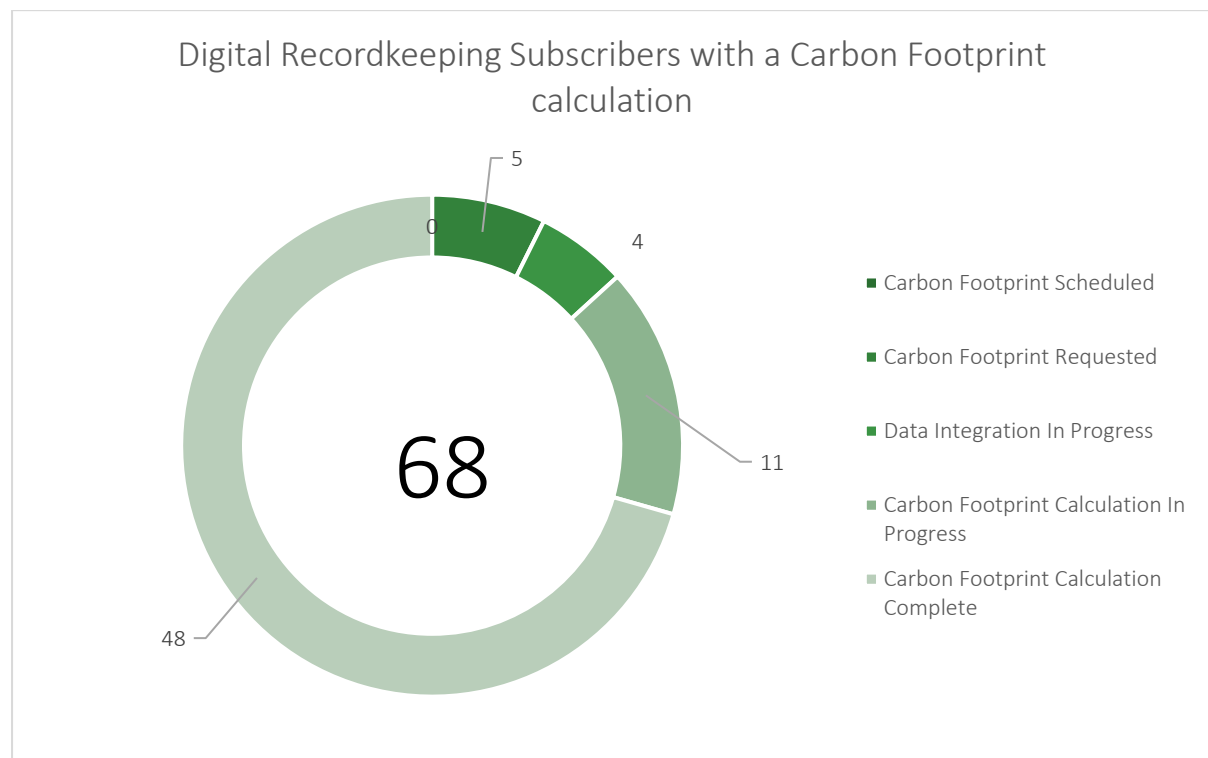
The current breakdown of Digital Recordkeeping subscribers per site type and per level type are also well-aligned with the site type and level type subscribers distributions of SIZA Environmental subscribers are mainly producer/supplier subscribers (Level 1a) at 48,55% followed by producer/packhouse/processing plant Level 1b (22,83%) and multisites (23,99%).



Interestingly, the majority of commodities linked with Digital Recordkeeping subscribers are located within the citrus (30,29%) and pome fruit (9,33%) industries. This pattern is likely due to differing awareness levels of the Digital Recordkeeping Programme in each industry (for example, through adverts in fruit journals, industry forums and on-site promotions) and the different commodity seasons. After the launch and the increased drive to gain new registrations, we predict that the commodity representation will align with the overall commodity representation in general subscriptions, accounting for some fluctuation due to seasonality.

4.2. Carbon Footprint Completion

As the majority of the data captured as part of the Digital Recordkeeping Programme also contributes to the carbon footprint of a business, the SIZA Digital Recordkeeping Programme includes a built-in functionality where subscribers can request their carbon footprint to be calculated via the Confronting Climate Change (CCC) Initiative. Currently there are 48 SIZA subscribers who have completed their calculations. It is expected that the number of carbon footprint calculations requested and completed will increase in accordance with the implementation of the Tax act on the agricultural sector as well as global markets starting to request for lower scope three carbon emissions influence producers, processors and packhouses to calculate their carbon footprint and formulate a carbon reduction strategy.

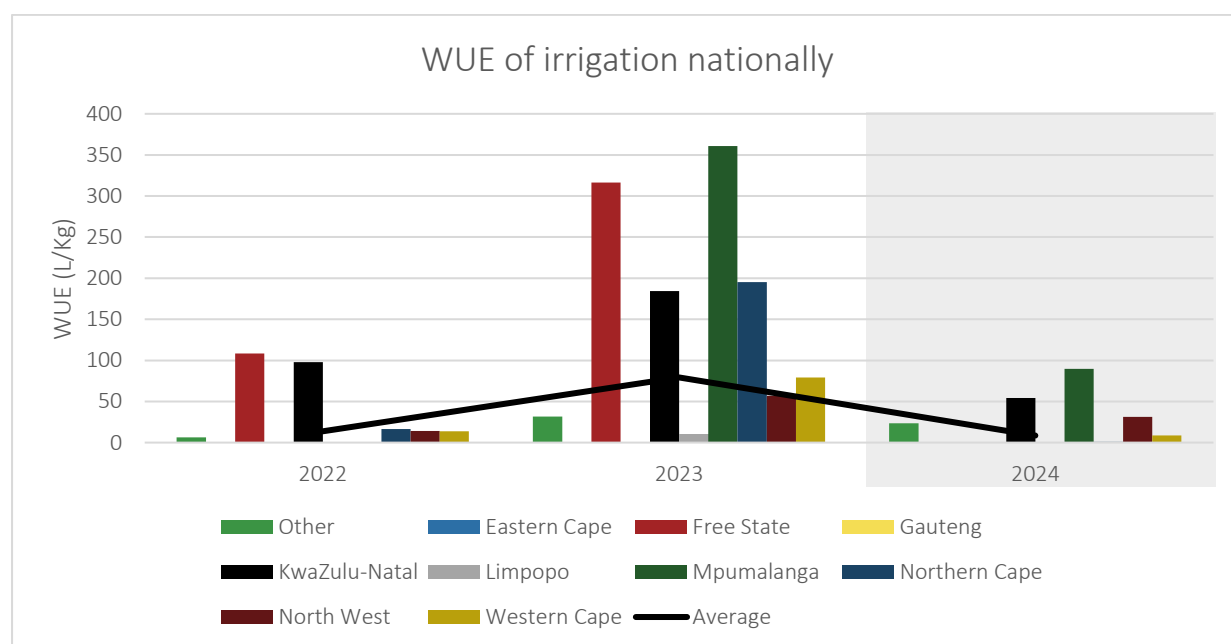


Using data accumulated from subscribers who have completed their carbon footprint calculations, we can start to see interesting trends emerging. *As more subscribers complete their carbon footprint over multiple years, the average carbon footprint per annum will incorporate seasonal and production variance, leading to an increasingly accurate representation of the carbon footprint contributions per commodity at the production and packing levels in South Africa.*

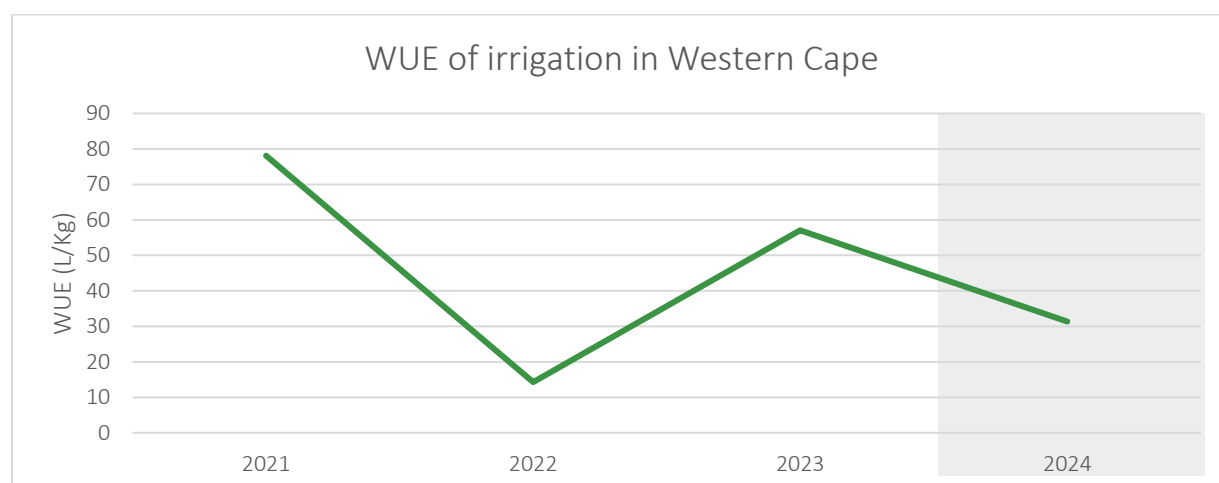
4.3. Digital Recordkeeping: Water-use Efficiency

When presenting data from digital recordkeeping, it is important to note that not all producers record all of their production activities within the Digital Recordkeeping platform. Therefore, some years have small sample sizes or incomplete data and thus may be omitted in the following analysis to preserve the integrity of the presented findings.

The below graph depicts the water-use efficiency (WUE) from 2022 to 2024 for all producers. At a national level, the total efficiency of irrigation has increased from an average of 13,92 L/Kg output in 2021 to a value of 8,55 L/Kg in 2024. Reasons behind this improved efficiency vary, and include load shedding and drought conditions, which incentivises a shift towards efficient water management strategies due to economic considerations. Other factors driving this improvement may include an improvement in the quality of the data capturing by producers.

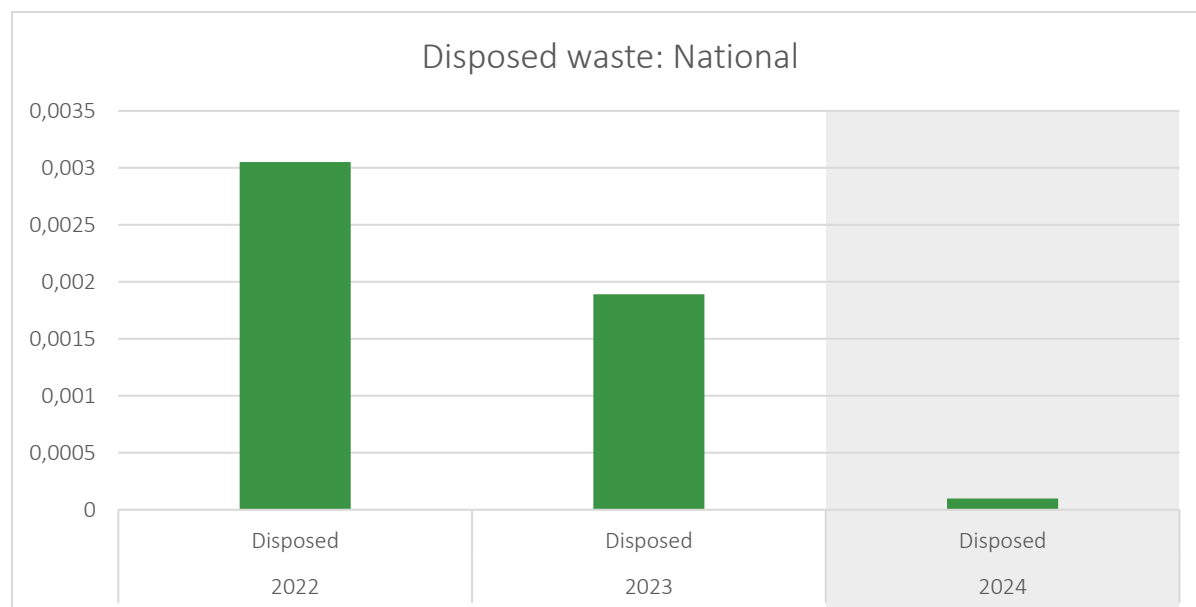


The Western Cape has the richest dataset, allowing for more accurate interpretations of Digital Recordkeeping data. The below graph depicts a clear trend in the Western Cape of increasing irrigated WUE since 2021. The drivers behind this increased efficiency include drought considerations, load shedding considerations, and their economic implications for producers/packhouses. Overall, Western Cape producers increased their WUE from an approximate average of 78,1 L/Kg output in 2021 to approximately 31,34 L/Kg in 2024.

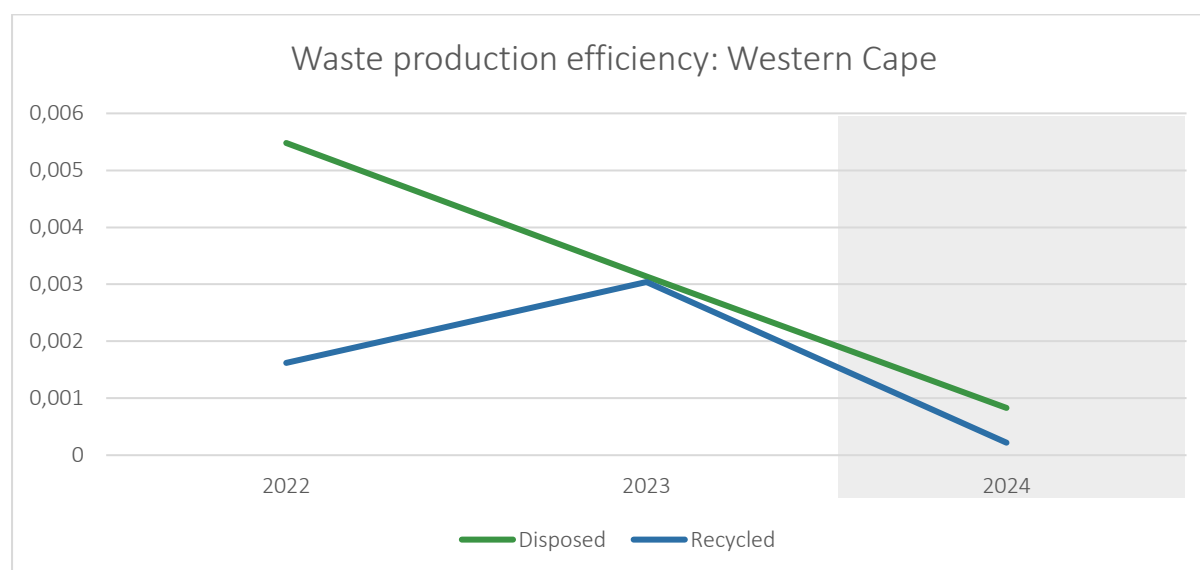


4.4. Digital Recordkeeping: Waste

The below graph depicts the efficiency of disposed waste production at a national level. This data cannot be disaggregated to the provincial level due to the lack of recordkeeping on waste streams in some provinces. This graph suggests that the efficiency of disposed waste has increased, indicating a shift over time away from disposal of waste at landfill. In 2021, the average amount of disposed waste per kilogram of output was 0,003 Kg disposed waste/Kg output. This value has trended towards zero over time, indicating that either the efficiency of waste production has been increasing, or that data capturing on waste streams has reduced.



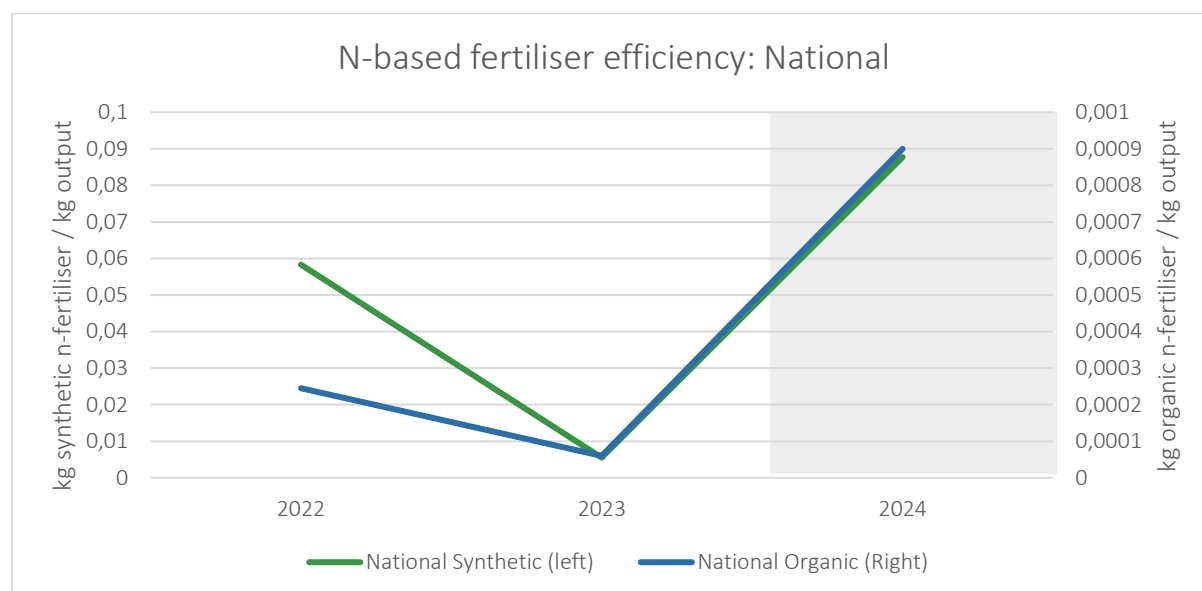
The Western Cape contains sufficient data to conduct a provincial-level analysis. The below graph depicts that waste production efficiency of Western Cape has increased over time. The efficiency of disposed waste per output has increased from roughly 0,0055 Kg disposed waste/Kg output in 2021 to 0,003 Kg disposed waste/Kg output in 2022, and to 0,0008 Kg disposed waste/Kg output in 2023. The efficiency of recycled waste initially decreased from 0,0016 Kg recycled waste/Kg output in 2021 to 0,003 kg recycled waste/Kg output in 2022, and then increased to 0,00022 Kg recycled waste/Kg output in 2023. Therefore, the efficiency of recycled waste was initially more than double that of disposed waste in 2021. These efficiencies have equalised in 2022 and 2023, indicating a degree of substitution from disposed waste to recycled waste.



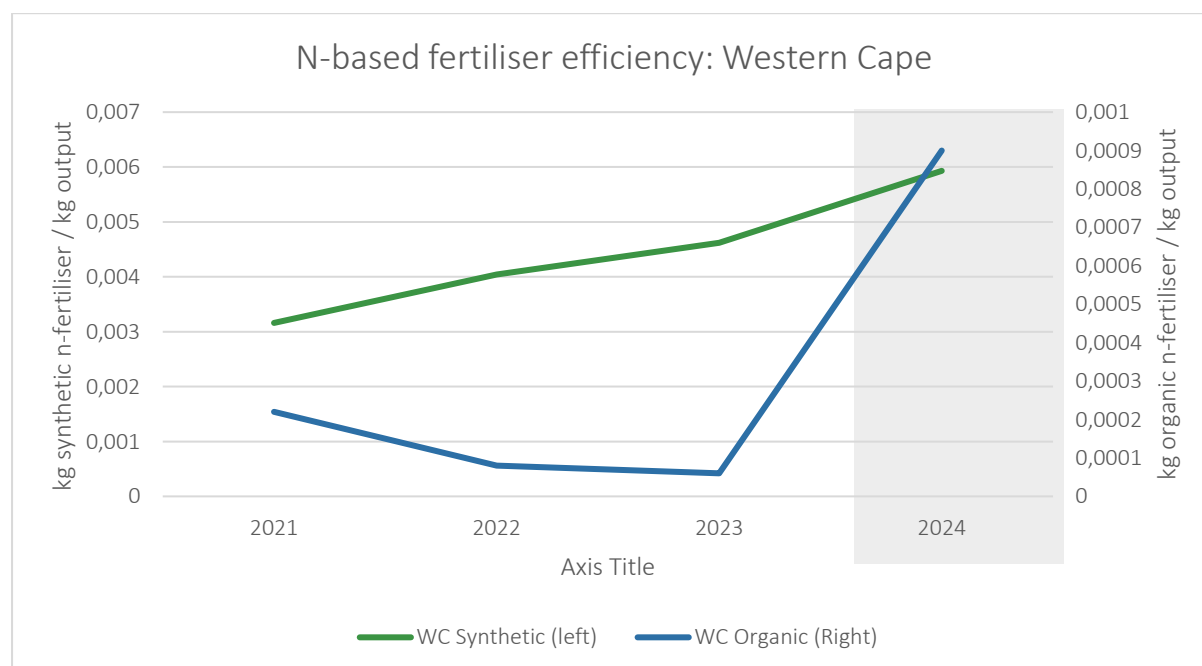
4.5 Digital Recordkeeping: Nitrogen-based Fertilisers

Nitrogen-based fertilisers are considered important as application may create environmental damage. Organic nitrogen-based fertilisers are generally considered more environmentally friendly and are typically a first step when substituting away from synthetic nitrogen.

The below graph depicts the average efficiency of synthetic and organic nitrogen-based fertilisers at a national level from 2022 to 2024. This graph illustrates that there is a decrease in the efficiency of application of both synthetic nitrogen fertilisers and organic nitrogen-based fertilisers. This suggests that producers are applying greater quantities of all nitrogen-based fertilisers nationally between 2022 and 2024.



The below graph depicts nitrogen-fertiliser application for the Western Cape from 2021 to 2024. This graph depicts that the efficiency of synthetic nitrogen-based fertilisers has steadily decrease over time. The efficiency of organic nitrogen-based fertiliser initially increased from 2021 to 2023, and then decreased drastically between the 2023 to 2024 season. This suggests that farmers in the Western Cape opted for increased organic nitrogen-based fertilisers in 2024.



5 COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT BEYOND THE SOCIAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL AUDIT

Auditing has been a catalyst for sustainable change in the global supply chain for several years by driving continuous improvement. This has decreased the number of workplace non-compliances raised during audits. Conducting audits on farms, packhouses, processing facilities, and workplaces in general has provided an objective measurement to benchmark progress. Yet, third-party auditing is not the only solution.

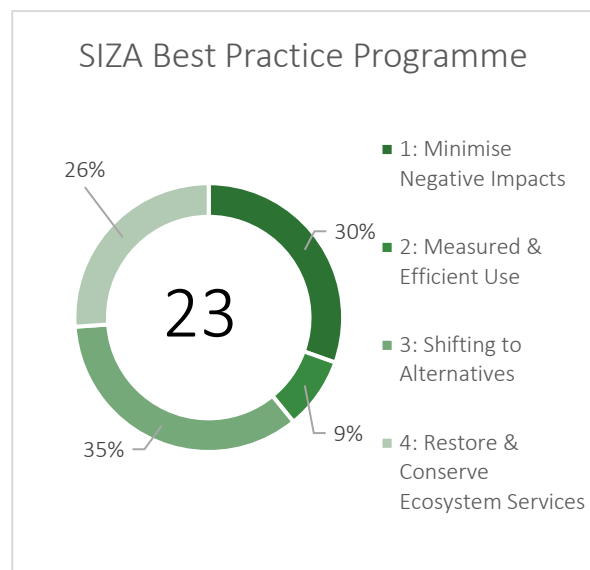
The SIZA Best Practice programme supports SIZA's requirements and drive to ensure businesses' commitment toward their community and incentivise best practice instead of just meeting minimum requirement. SIZA commenced this programme in 2018, giving suppliers the opportunity to showcase areas where they feel they have surpassed compliance, engage with their community, create value, and sustain practices beyond the audit process. Since then, 353 best practices have been approved under this programme, with 23 approved under the SIZA Environmental standard.

With this initiative, we aim to showcase best practices of producers and at the same time try to create a balanced view of ethical assurance practices in agriculture by highlighting the various community benefits and impacts achieved by agri-businesses. Suppliers' drive toward community engagement and having a positive impact on their neighbouring community, town, and area has been of great value. Some of the practices noted are:

- Clearing of invasive alien plants beyond farm border.
- Renewable-energy implementation on farms and processing facilities, removing reliance on electricity from the grid.
- Carbon neutrality by balancing practices to reduce carbon emissions into the atmosphere.
- Awareness-raising initiatives on becoming more aware of environmental conservation and sustainability as a whole.
- Efforts to undertake regular monitoring of critically endangered wildlife.
- Recycling waste from neighbouring farms in the area.

The above is merely a highlight of some of the admirable practices offered by producers across South Africa. The importance of ensuring there is engagement with local communities is an embedded culture within South African agriculture that has survived over many decades and seems to increase with time. It is also worth noting that there are excellent programmes managed under the leadership of the different industry associations across provinces and other external NGOs.

To date, 330 Social (Ethical) and 23 Environmental Best Practices have been approved on MySIZA. For the Western Cape the total Best Practices are 176 for Social (Ethical) and 16 for Environmental.



Interestingly, two of the categories with the lowest number of Best Practices are also two of the categories that experienced the highest number of non-conformances, namely Measured and Efficient Use and Minimise Negative Impacts (see section 3.4.2). The Management Systems category is not currently an option for Best Practice entries as it is generally not a targeted area to implement best practices within as compliance with the requirements is deemed as the maximum compliance that can be achieved. Within each of the SIZA Environmental Standard principles, the following actions have been included as best practices thus far:

Principle 1: Minimising Negative Impacts

- Using additional sustainable agriculture standards for guide further improvements in sustainability.
- Systematic clearing of Invasive Alien Plants from riparian zones and mountainous areas in the region.

Principle 2: Measured and Efficient Use

- Calculation and tracking of the farm's carbon footprint to progressively reduce carbon emissions and improve input efficiency.
- Implementation of a recycling scheme on the farm which includes non-monetary incentives for staff to separate their waste for recycling.
- Reusage of scrap wood to build beehives for the benefit of the local community and orchard pollination.

Principle 3: Shifting to Alternatives

- Shifting away from the national grid through the installation of a solar power plant.
- Installation of solar geysers at housing areas.
- Implementing biological farming practices to reduce external input usage as far as possible.

Principle 4: Restore and Conserve Ecosystem Services

- Establishment of protected areas on the farm for biodiversity conservation, especially of threatened species.
- Transferring of problematic bee colonies into beehives to assist with orchard pollination.
- Partnering with provincial conservation bodies to establish protected areas for both biodiversity conservation and ecotourism.
- Joining regional conservancies to maximise conservation efforts at a larger scale.

6 SIZA ENVIRONMENTAL CAPACITY BUILDING INITIATIVES

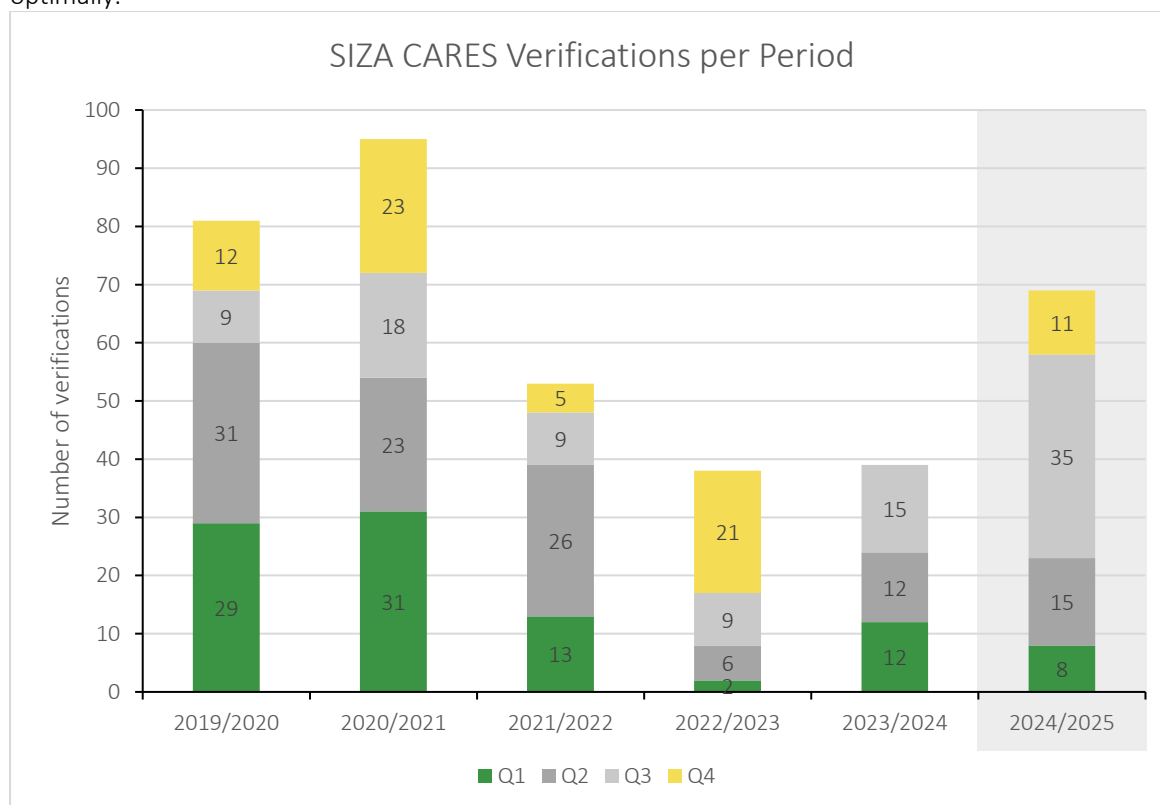
6.1 SIZA CARES Between Audit Monitoring Programme

As part of the drive for continuous improvement, SIZA launched the environmental between audit monitoring programme, also known as SIZA CARES (Creating Awareness and Resilience in Environmental Sustainability) in 2019. The aim of the between audit monitoring programme is to verify the environmental SAQ and to assist suppliers with technical support and advice to improve environmental practices in support of the preparation for a third-party audit.

Since September 2019 subscribers had the option to be selected for a SIZA CARES as part of sample-based programme depending on the requirements of the market they supply. Producers can also volunteer to be a part of this capacity building initiative in preparation for their third-party environmental audit. A total of 340 verifications have already been conducted by SIZA verifiers since 2019, with 11 SIZA CARES visits being conducted during the Q4 2024/2025 reporting period.

6.2 SIZA CARES Verifications per Period

As SIZA CARES site visits are designed to create awareness and drive continuous improvements, site visits are scheduled outside of peak season to ensure for optimal interaction with management. These site visits are then strategically scheduled to ensure that the availability of the environmental specialists is used optimally.

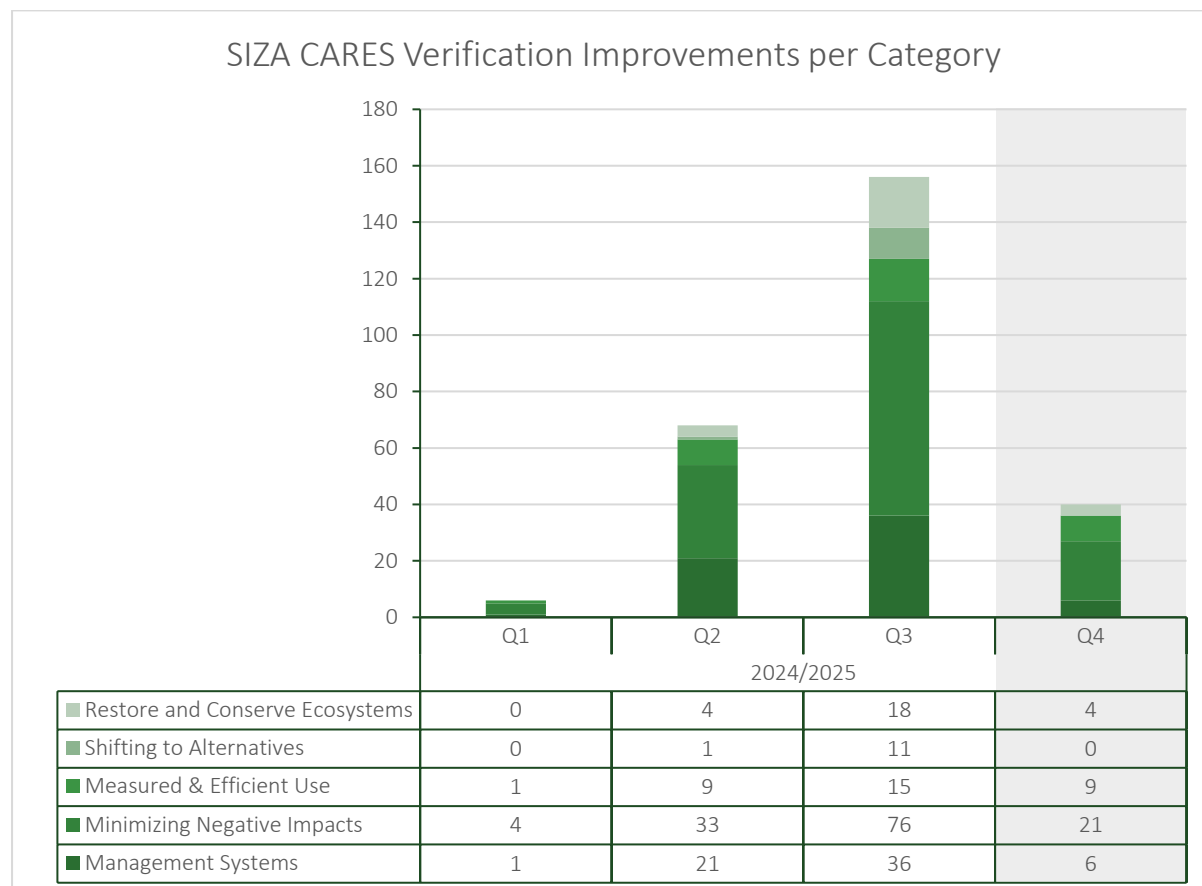


During this period, SIZA CARES Verifications were conducted at sites spanning the following commodities:

Category	Commodity
Citrus	Lemons
Citrus	Soft Citrus
Citrus	Oranges
Stone Fruit	Plums
Stone Fruit	Nectarines
Stone Fruit	Peaches
Pome Fruit	Pears
Pome Fruit	Apples
Table Grapes	Table Grapes
Berries	Blueberries (Soil)
Wine Grapes	Wine Grapes
Other products	Fresh Vegetables
Other products	Persimmons / Sharon Fruit

6.3 SIZA CARES Improvements

Since the implementation of the SIZA CARES programme, 357 verifications have been conducted. As this programme is implemented as a between audit monitoring programme which also provides preparation for party audits as well as a clear indication of where improvement is needed and what the focus areas should be for awareness raising initiatives.



Management Systems, Minimising Negative Impacts and Measured & Efficient Use are the three categories which have been identified over the past year as needing the greatest attention to ensure compliance with the SIZA Environmental standard. Overall, these three categories account for all of all findings during this period.

With SIZA being a continuous improvement programme, the focus is to drive improvements on any findings made during audits or verifications.

It is important to note that a SIZA CARES confirmation letter is only an indication of a producer's current status. It is only valid for a maximum period of one year, and not necessarily accepted by global markets in lieu of a third-party audit. The majority of global markets require a third-party audit conducted by independent, approved, and recognised audit firms. The SIZA CARES programme needs to be seen as a capacity building initiative in preparation for a third-party audit.

6.4 Capacity Building/Training Webinars

Through various training events, SIZA aims to assist subscribers with understanding the various requirements of the SIZA Environmental Standards, in addition to, helping subscribers in their preparations for their third-party audits. The training, in combination with in-person SIZA CARES visits, form the foundation of the Capacity Building initiatives undertaken by SIZA. SIZA training is either conducted in-person or online via a webinar platform throughout the year and focuses on various topics, as seen below:

Subscriber training

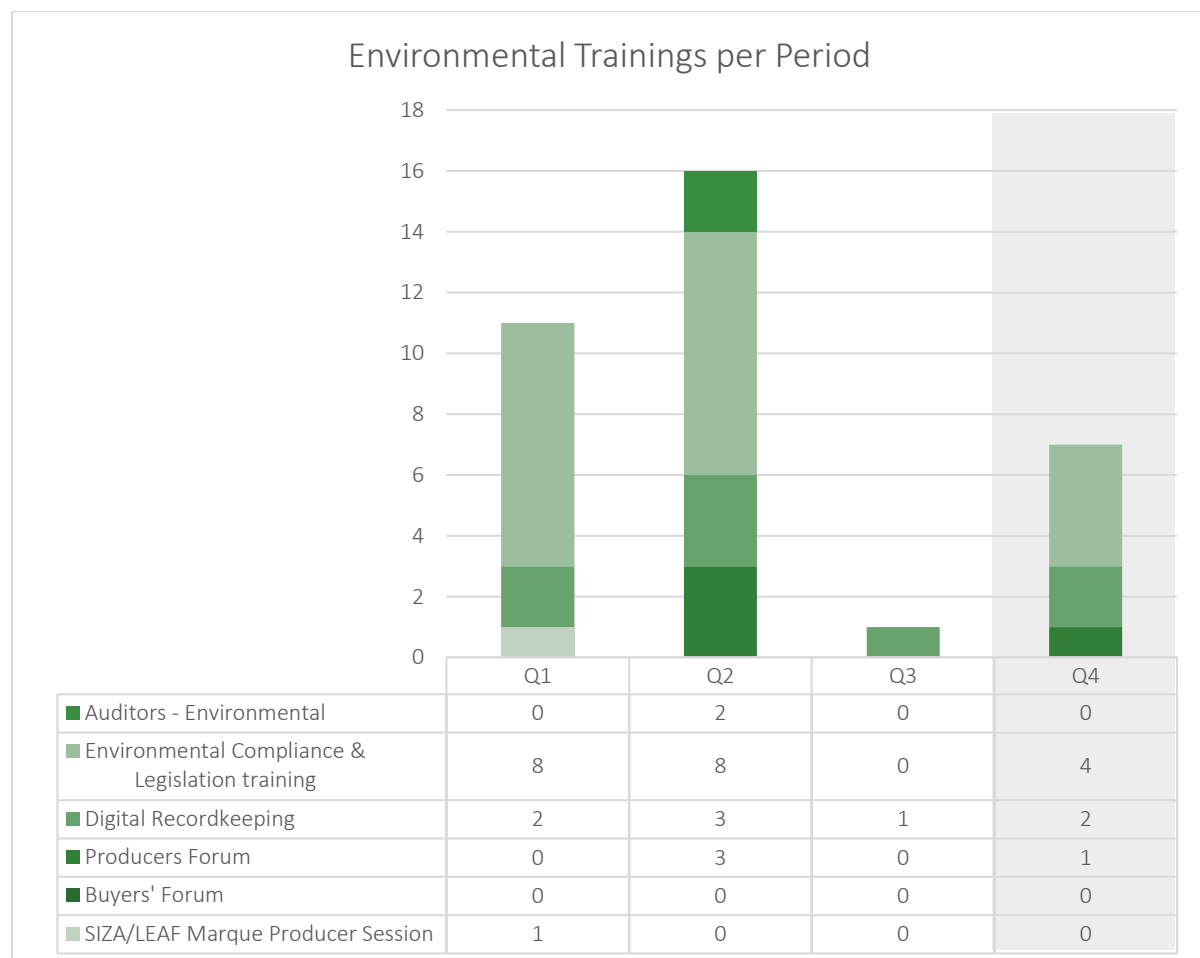
- Environmental Compliance
- Environmental Legislation
- Digital Recordkeeping Training
- Combined Social and Environmental In-Person Training
- SIZA/LEAF Marque Producer Session

Auditors

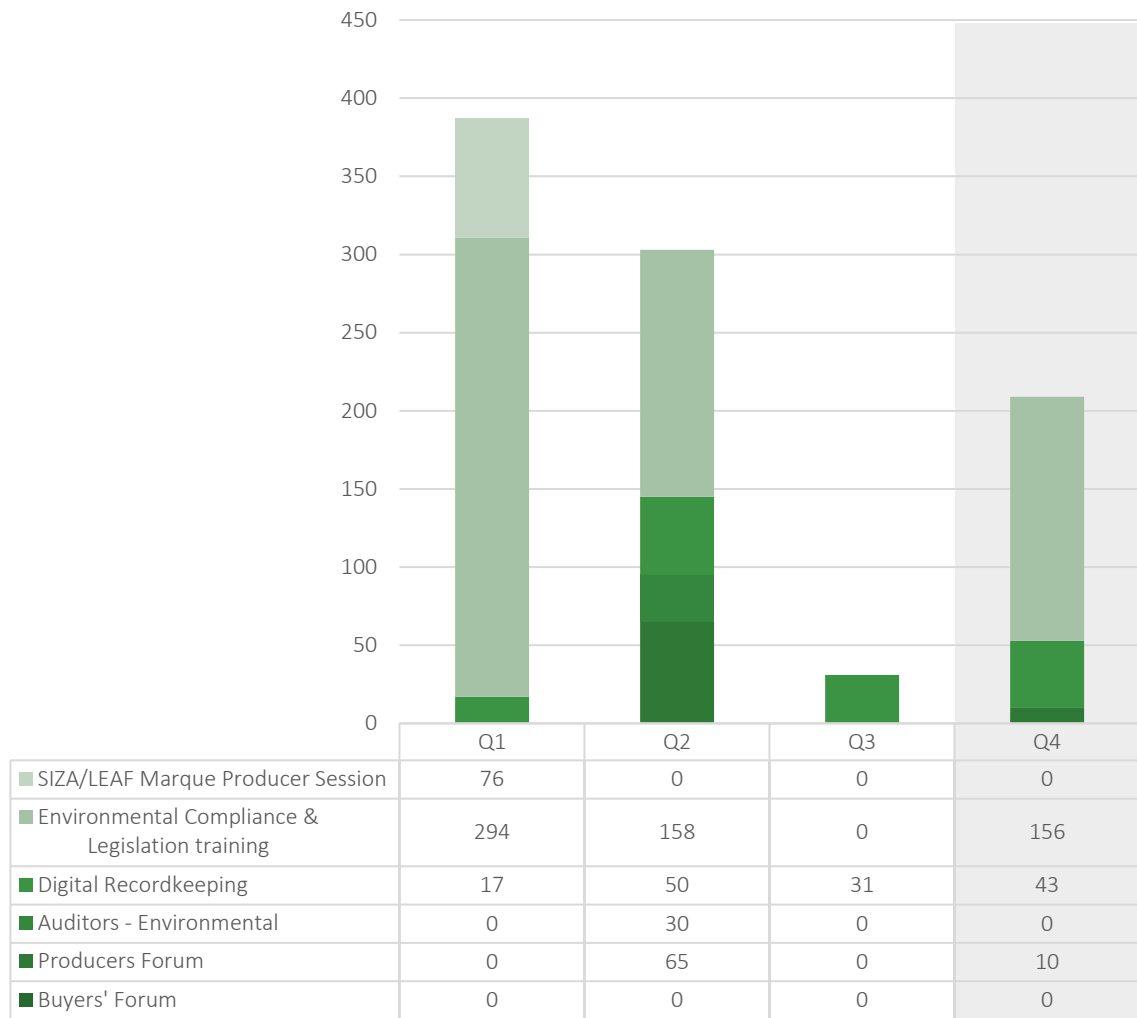
- Environmental Standard

Other

- Buyer's Forum



Environmental Training attendance per Period

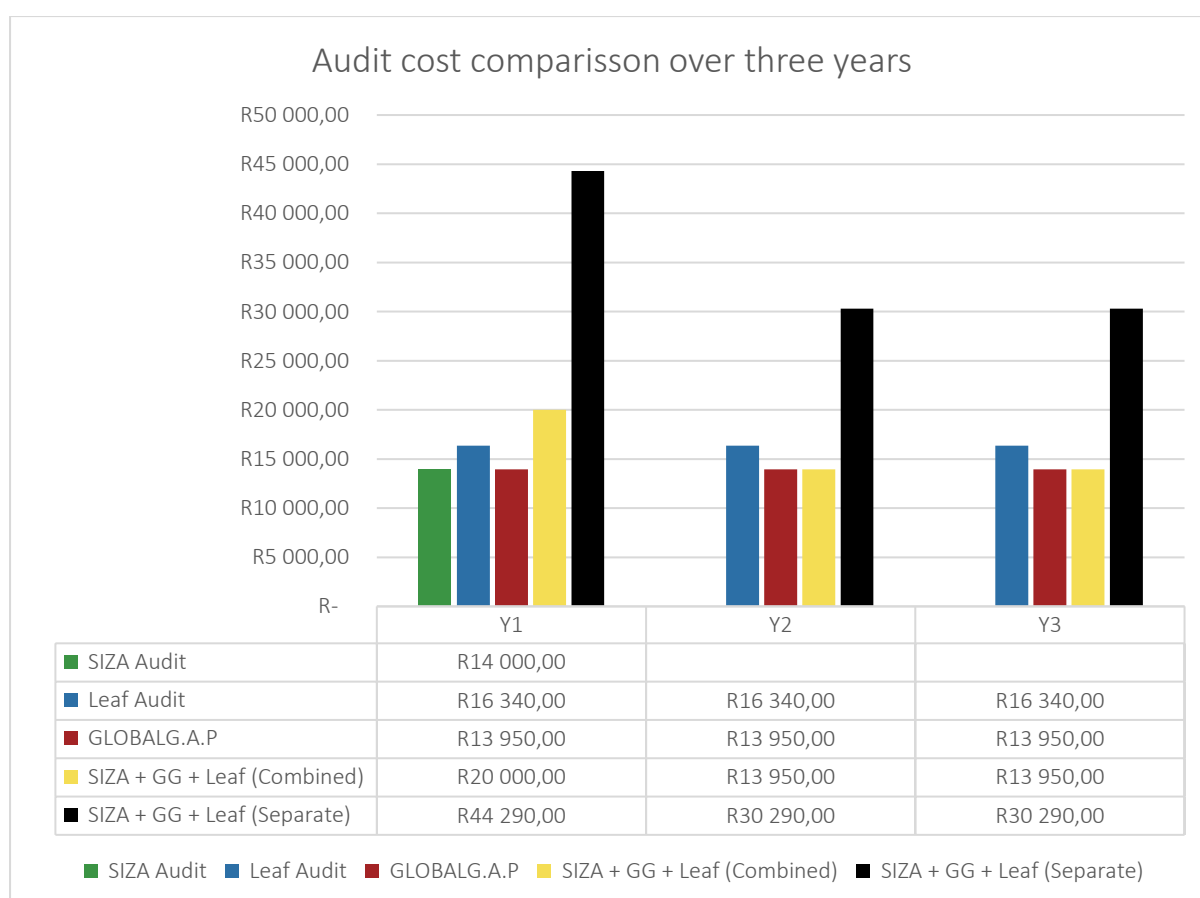


7 GLOBAL MARKET ENGAGEMENT AND SIZA ACCEPTANCE

7.1 Cost-Benefit of SIZA Benchmarks

Over the last several years, SIZA and the LEAF Marque programme have aligned their efforts in providing South African producers with a time and cost-effective approach when it comes to conducting third-party audits against these standards. Based on the high level of equivalence between the SIZA Social and Environmental Standards compared to the LEAF Marque Standard, an agreement was reached whereby a full third-party audit can be conducted, based on the SIZA Environmental Standard with an additional Bolt-on on the same day(s) to cover the remaining requirements which are specific for the LEAF Marque Standard.

The graph below provides an overview of a three-year auditing cycle for various scenarios a SIZA Environmental subscriber can face in terms of cost. The graph also provides an overview on the agreements SIZA has made with GLOBALG.A.P and LEAF to ensure that producers are provided with an opportunity to save money and time when going through environmental market compliance.



When comparing cost of environmental audits over a three-year period taking into account the SIZA risk rating framework, it is clear that the SIZA LEAF and GLOBALG.A.P. combined audit option results in multiple audits conducted at a lowered audit costs over the period. Therefore, the graph indicates that a SIZA subscriber can potentially save approximately R56 970 through combined audits over a three year period when comparing it to the cost of stand-alone audits over this three year period.

When averaged over the three year cycle, the levelised audit costs of the combined audit option under SIZA saves a total of R18 990,00 per annum, illustrating the cost-savings incurred as a result of the SIZA Audit Frequency Matrix and combined audit option.

