LIBSTAR HOLDINGS

CARBON FOOTPRINT REPORT

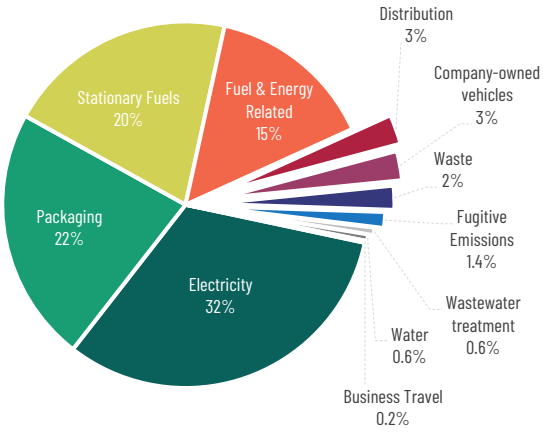
MARCH 2023

This report summarises the outcomes of the Greenhouse Gas (GHG) emissions inventory for Libstar Holdings, covering the company's financial year 1 January to 31 December 2022.

The organizational boundary includes 20 divisions of Libstar Operations. Between FY21 and FY22 the following structural changes took place: Umatie was acquired in January 2022 while Glenmor and KSnacks no longer operated under Libstar as of July 2022. In terms of greenhouse gas reporting, Multicup Solutions is now reported together with Rialto Foods while Chet Chemicals and Contactim are now consolidated as HPC. Cani Rusks was previously reported as part of Montagu Foods and is now reported separately.

GHG emissions were measured in accordance with the GHG Protocol Corporate Standard (WRI & WBCSD, 2004) using the Operational Control approach. All Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions were measured while selected Scope 3 emissions were included. The operational boundary and results are tabulated below.

Libstar Holdings FY22 Carbon Footprint



Scope	Source	Total Tonnes CO_2e		% Change
		FY21	FY22	
Scope 1	Stationary Fuels	35 877	48 635	36%
	Fugitive Emissions (Kyoto gases)	8 891	3 050	-65.7%
	Company-owned vehicles	4 656	6 161	32%
	Wastewater treatment	384	1 547	302.7%
Scope 2	Purchased Electricity	77 601	76 863	-1%
Sub Total - Scope 1 & 2		127 409	136 256	7%
Scope 3	Category 1: Purchased Goods and Services - Water Consumption	1 616	1 392	-14%
	Category 1: Purchased Goods and Services - Packaging	-	53 770	-
	Category 3: Fuel and Energy-Related Activities	-	35 293	-
	Category 5: Waste generated in operations	7 460	5 047	-32%
	Category 6: Business Travel	188	436	132%
	Category 9: Downstream Transportation and Distribution	5 836	6 249	7%
Sub Total - Scope 3		15 099	102 187	577%
Other Direct	Fugitive Emissions (non-Kyoto gases)	2 130	278	-86.9%
Total Emissions		144 638	238 721	65%

Note: the downstream transportation of goods from Libstar divisions via third party transport service providers is reported based on the available data. Not all divisions were able to access third party transport, waste, or packaging information, so these emission sources are underestimated.

ANNUAL COMPARISONS

This second consecutive assessment includes two additional Scope 3 emission sources: **Packaging**, and **Fuel-and Energy-Related Activities**. These categories combined contribute 89,063 tCO_2e to Libstar's FY22 carbon footprint, which represent 37% of total emissions for this reporting year.

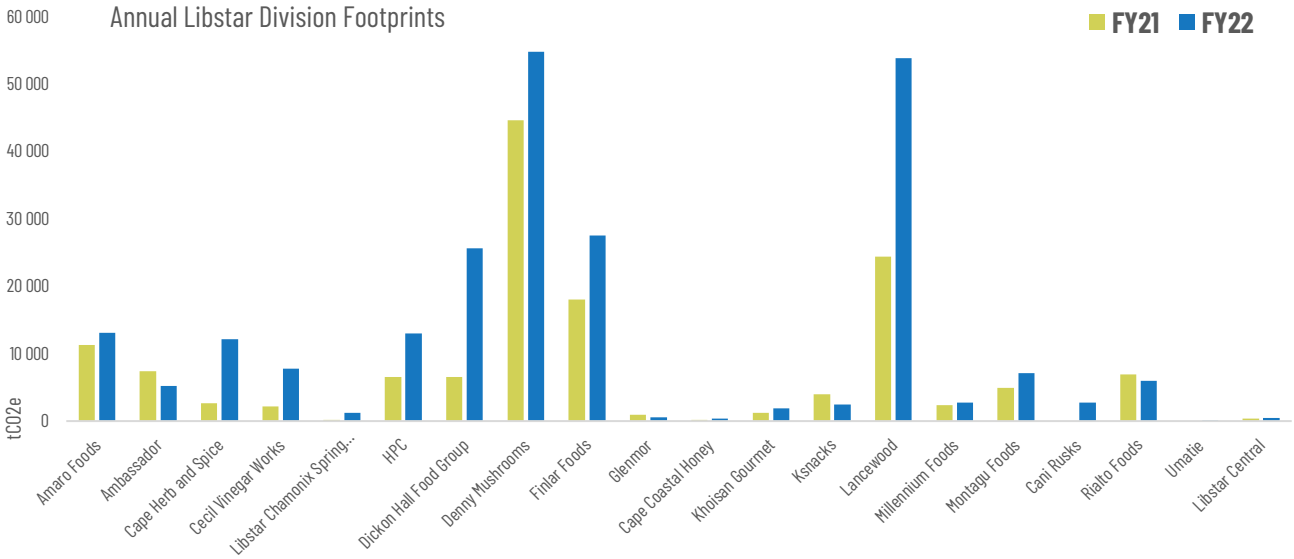
To compare like-for-like emissions between the two reporting periods, the adjacent figure illustrates the original FY21 operational boundary in green (excluding packaging and fuel-and energy-related emissions). This shows that the original scope of emissions **increased by 3% between FY21 and FY22**. By reporting more emission sources, the company gains improved insight into its actual total environmental impact, which enables more informed decision-making and more comprehensive emissions tracking over time.

EMISSIONS PER DIVISION

Looking at emission fluctuations at a divisional level, annual changes are largely related to the addition of packaging, as well as fuel-and energy-related emissions to the footprint boundary.

Some divisions experienced a decrease in total emissions, such as **Ambassador Foods** whose FY21 footprint was higher primarily due to refrigerant gas refills. **Denny Mushrooms** remains the highest emitting division with an increase of about 10,000 tCO_2e in FY22. This increase relates to the inclusion of packaging and fuel-and energy-related emissions mentioned above, as well as the first-time inclusion of transport activity for this division. **Lancewood** reports the greatest increase of just over 29,000 tCO_2e related to increased electricity use from a new cheese packing facility, in addition to increased stationary combustion of coal and increased on-site treatment of waste water. **Dickon Hall Food Group** emissions increased by 19,000 tCO_2e largely due to the inclusion of packaging materials, particularly the use of PET beverage bottles.

Higher stationary fuel emissions throughout Libstar are partly a result of updates to South Africa's national reporting requirements, which include the use of more accurate country-specific emission factors. Of these, the emission factor for coal in particular is slightly higher than the default global IPCC factor used previously. A breakdown of FY22 emissions per source per division is available on the accompanying Excel Spreadsheet Report *GCX_Libstar_CFA Report_FY22.xlsx*.

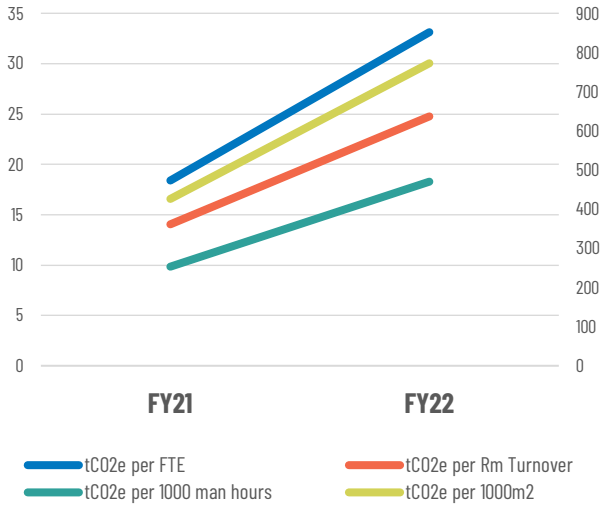


REPORTING METRICS

Intensity metrics consider the dynamic aspects of a business, which tend to impact on emissions. They provide a comparable method of measuring performance over time. Due to the potential for significant variations in Scope 3 emissions year-on-year (which is seen in this year's expansion of Libstar's operational boundary), intensity metrics always include Scope 1 and 2 emissions only.

Carbon intensity is illustrated here for FY21 and FY22 against employee numbers and turnover (on the left axis), square metres and man hours (on the right axis). Overall intensity has increased due to the rise in Scope 1 emissions, alongside an observed decrease in metrics provided, particularly total reported turnover and man hours. Division-level intensity metrics are available in the accompanying Excel Spreadsheet Report *GCX_Libstar_CFA Report_FY22.*

Libstar Holdings Reporting Metrics



CARBON TAX IMPLICATIONS

Libstar meets the minimum tax threshold of 10 MW(th) due to the company's combined energy generation capacity of various types of equipment installed across most divisions. Libstar will be liable for carbon tax on the emissions associated with the fuel combustion in that equipment during the 2022 calendar year. Carbon tax filing is due by the end of July 2023.