



SIZA MONITORING & EVALUATION REPORT ON SOCIAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL PRACTICES

Quarterly Update for Q2 2026/2027

1 July 2026 – 30 September 2026

In cooperation with the Western Cape Department of Agriculture



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1. INTRODUCTION

1.1. Purpose of the Report

The Sustainability Initiative of South Africa (SIZA) provides a platform for the agricultural industry to promote ethical labour practices and environmental stewardship. The programme supports compliance with local legislation while encouraging continuous improvement beyond legal requirements.

In addition to its established Social (Ethical) Standard, SIZA offers a comprehensive Environmental Standard. This standard helps suppliers align with environmental laws and global best practices, focusing on four key areas: soil health, water management, energy and waste, and biodiversity. To support the 3-year audit validity period, SIZA provides various between-audit monitoring activities, such as the SIZA CARES and Social Site visit programme, to maintain audit status and support ongoing improvement between audit periods.

The SIZATrack360 digital recordkeeping programme enables suppliers to track performance indicators such as water and energy use, carbon emissions, and waste output. The programme supports the setting and achievement of sustainability goals through standardised monitoring, aiming to calculate a carbon footprint with third-party greenhouse gas specialists.

The Monitoring & Evaluation (M&E) quarterly report provides insights into subscription trends, audit outcomes, environmental performance, and risk factors. It supports data-driven strategies to strengthen sustainability across the South African agricultural sector and identify possible gaps that can be addressed through capacity-building initiatives. SIZA compiled the M&E reports in cooperation with the Western Cape Department of Agriculture to monitor and evaluate continuous improvement. Therefore, the report is derived from three periods this year as specified by the Western Cape Department of Agriculture's financial requirements for 2026/27, which are:

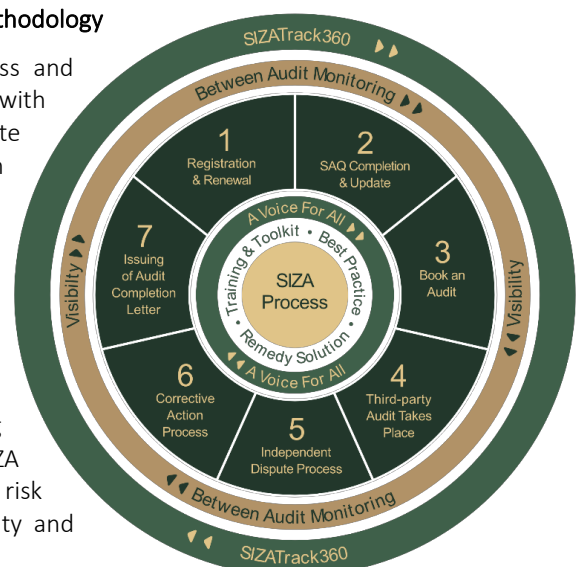
- Period 1: 1 April - 30 September
- Period 2: 1 October - 31 December
- Period 3: 1 January - 31 March

For the purpose of the SIZA Executive and strategic reporting, and comparison between this year and the previous year we will remain with the previous four quarters as indicated below:

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

1.2. Overview of the SIZA Implementation Process and Monitoring Methodology

The graph on the right illustrates the SIZA Implementation Process and Monitoring Methodology. Suppliers begin by registering or renewing with SIZA subscription, after which they are expected to complete/update their self-assessment questionnaire (SAQ). After the SAQ has been completed and approved, suppliers may book an audit on the approved SAQ. The third-party audit takes place, after which the supplier is expected to close out their corrective actions. The supplier may also use an independent dispute process if they disagree with any findings within the audit or a remedy solution process to complete their corrective actions. Once the auditor has signed off on all corrective actions, the supplier is issued their SIZA Audit Completion Letter. SIZA has also invested in a range of interim audit monitoring processes to uphold the validity of the three-year audit cycle. The MySIZA platform not only delivers high-quality data but also provides in-depth risk reports for buyers, ensuring transparency through enhanced visibility and traceability.



2. SUBSCRIPTION LANDSCAPE

2.1. Subscription Overview

SIZA subscriptions are structured into levels to align functionalities with the specific needs of various operational types, allowing sites to register at the level that best represents their activities; this structure supports not only suppliers but also packhouses and processing facilities, while secondary subscriptions (Levels 4–6), such as buyers, can be linked to primary suppliers (Levels 1–3) to promote transparency across the value chain, maintain confidentiality, and safeguard data. The subscription levels apply equally to the Social (Ethical) and Environmental modules, as they operate as separate standards.

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

Levels 1 – 3:	Primary subscribers , including producers, packhouses, processing facilities, smallholders/emerging growers, temporary employment services, and multisites.
Levels 4 – 6:	Secondary subscribers , including export agents, import agents, retailers, minor industry associations, major industry associations, and non-profit organisations that require visibility on primary producers/packhouses audit, SAQ, and SIZATrack360 data.
Levels 7 – 8:	Tertiary subscribers , including social audit firms, environmental audit firms, independent greenhouse gas specialists, training service providers, consultants, and remedy programmes.

For more detailed information regarding the SIZA subscription levels, please refer to the 2026 – 2027 SIZA Subscription Cost Guidelines: <https://siza.co.za/wp-content/uploads/Subscription-fees-2026-2027.pdf>.

From the SIZA Subscription Cost Guidelines above, it is important to note that a “site” refers to an agricultural production or processing facility, characterised by permanent infrastructure supporting production and/or packing activities warranting a permanent workforce and clear indication, either independently or within a group, as a distinct production unit with its management structure.

Over the last few years, it has become a trend for smaller farms to be sold to larger groups, forming multisites. Therefore, although the number of subscribers has somewhat declined, the total hectareage remains the same or even shows growth.

Subscriptions for the SIZA Environmental module have generally increased over the past several years due to market demand for proof of sustainability practices. The increasing recognition of the SIZA Social and Environmental Standards by international markets, buyers, and agricultural businesses, combined with successful benchmarking against globally recognised sustainability programmes to minimise audit duplication, has positioned SIZA as the preferred sustainability assurance programme for South African agriculture

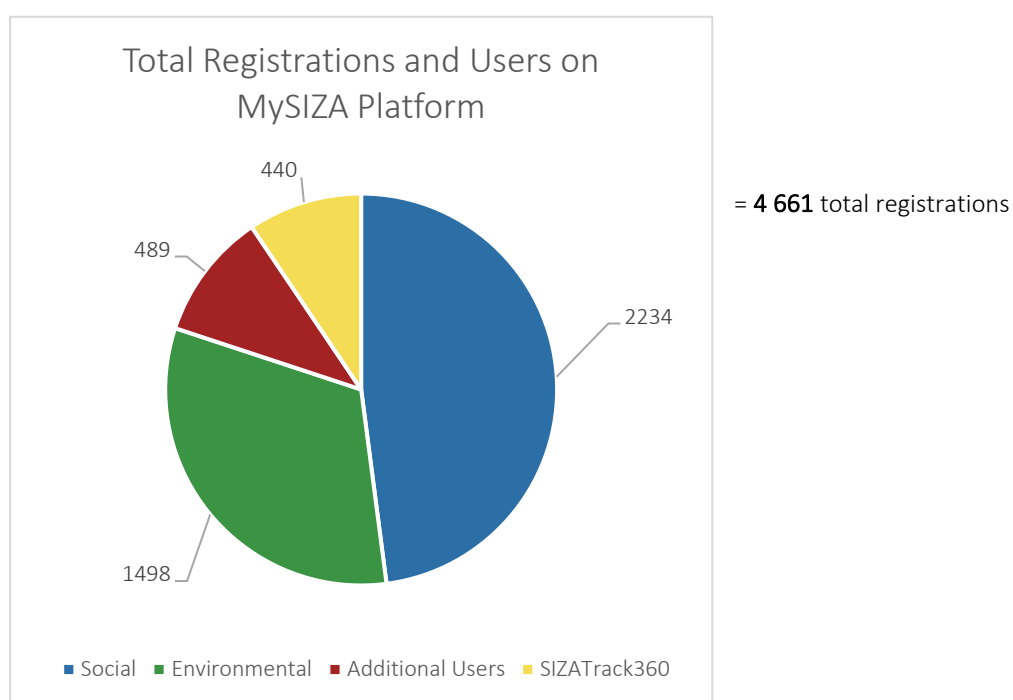
2.1.1. Active Subscriptions

The MySIZA platform serves as a risk management programme for suppliers, buyers, and other stakeholders. It enables primary and secondary subscribers—such as exporters, importers, retailers, and industry associations—to evaluate and monitor the compliance status of their linked suppliers across the Social and Environmental modules.

Currently, 2 242 primary subscribers (comprising production sites, packing/processing facilities, multisites, and Temporary Employment Services (TES)), 162 secondary (including exporters, importers, retailers, and industry associations) and 63 tertiary subscribers (including audit firms, consultants, and remedy providers) are registered on the MySIZA platform.

2.1.2. Total MySIZA Registrations and Users

To support SIZA's diverse subscription base and ensure effective monitoring and evaluation of compliance across the value chain, several additional user groups involved in the audit process and sustainability assurance are also registered on the MySIZA platform. These include 99 audit personnel, 162 secondary subscribers (such as exporters, importers, and retailers), 75 tertiary subscribers (including consultants and remedy solution providers), six environmental verification users, six GHG specialist users, and 133 secondary contacts (additional compliance personnel linked to primary profiles). These categories add an additional 508 active users to the MySIZA platform.



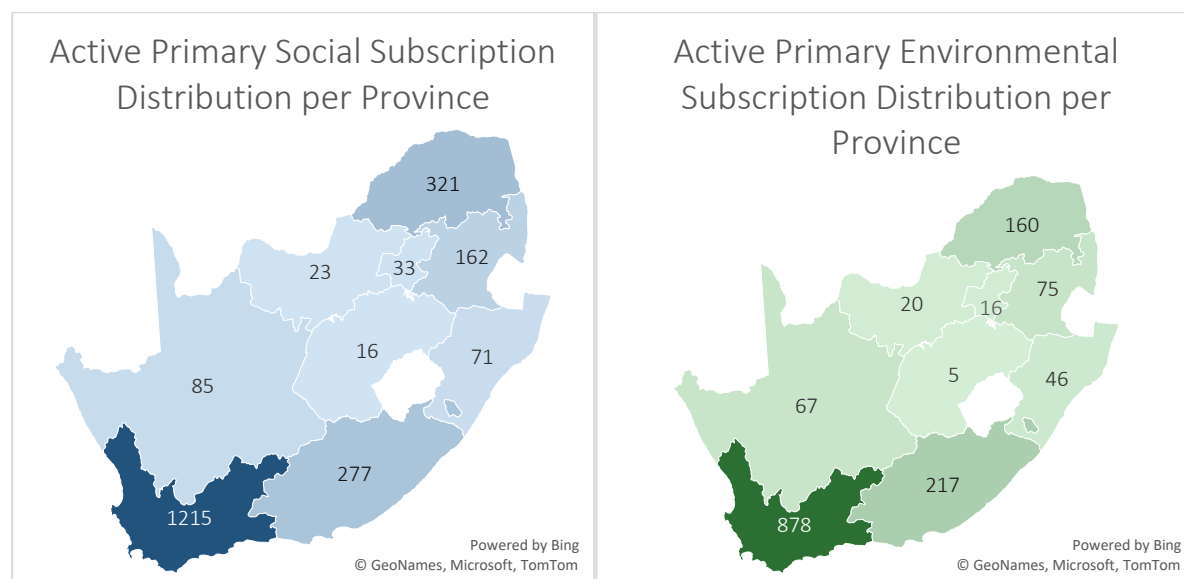
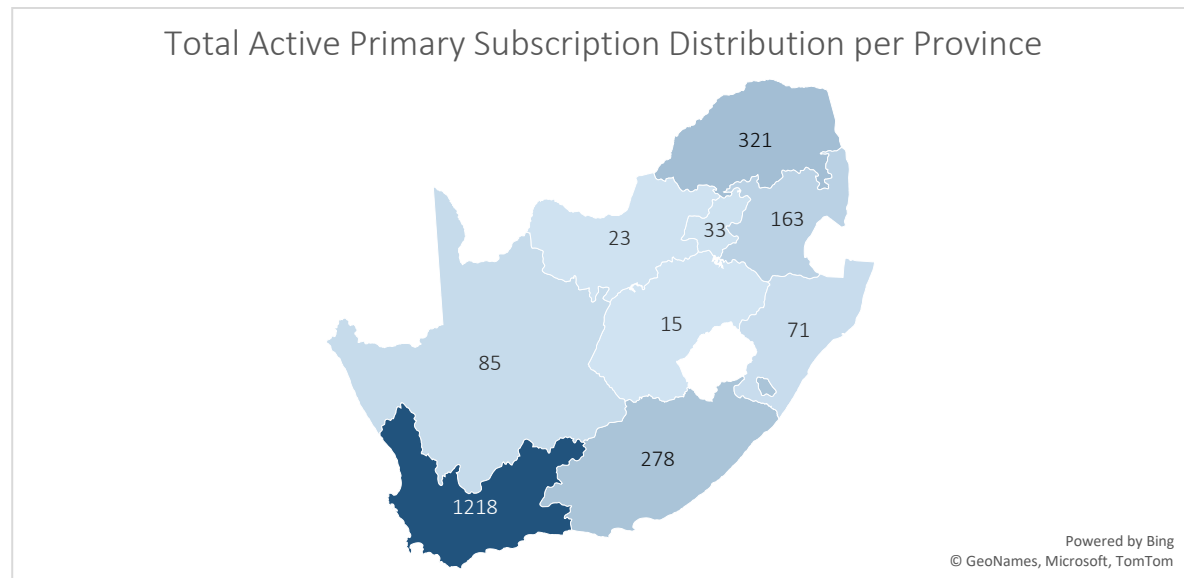
One user can be linked to both the Social and Environmental modules and SIZATrack360. Therefore, to calculate the total module registrations and users, the 489 additional user profiles should be added to the total module registration subscriptions, including 2 234 Social registrations, 1 498 Environmental registrations, and 440 SIZATrack360 registrations. This brings the total registrations in terms of subscriptions to **4 661 users.**

2.2. **Distribution and Trends**

2.2.1. Distribution of Active Primary Subscriptions

The Western Cape is recognised for its production stability and remains one of South Africa's leading agricultural export regions, particularly for fruit. As a result, the province records the highest number of SIZA subscriptions across all nine provinces, driven by the strong representation of the country's four largest fruit commodities on the SIZA platform.

Currently the Western Cape is home to 1 218 Primary subscription accounts (1 215 of which are subscribed for the Social module, 878 of which are subscribed for the Environmental module), followed by Limpopo (321 total subscriptions; 321 of which are subscribed to the Social module, and 160 of which are subscribed to the Environmental module) and the Eastern Cape (278 total subscriptions; 277 of which are subscribed to the Social module, and 217 of which are subscribed to the Environmental module). The maps below illustrate the distribution of account subscriptions across South Africa.



2.3. Subscription Dynamics

As a voluntary programme, SIZA is a preferred option for South African agricultural suppliers to drive social and environmental compliance. By offering both Standards to suppliers across South Africa, SIZA supports its vision of avoiding duplication and offering one standard per category to suppliers. The growth in Social and Environmental subscriptions since 2016 reflects this commitment, driven partly by SIZA's expansion into a multisector, agri-wide compliance programme, the increasing demand for social and environmental compliance from global buyers, and the programme's client-oriented service and support programmes.

2.4. Sector and Commodity Analysis

2.4.1. Site Subscriptions per Commodity

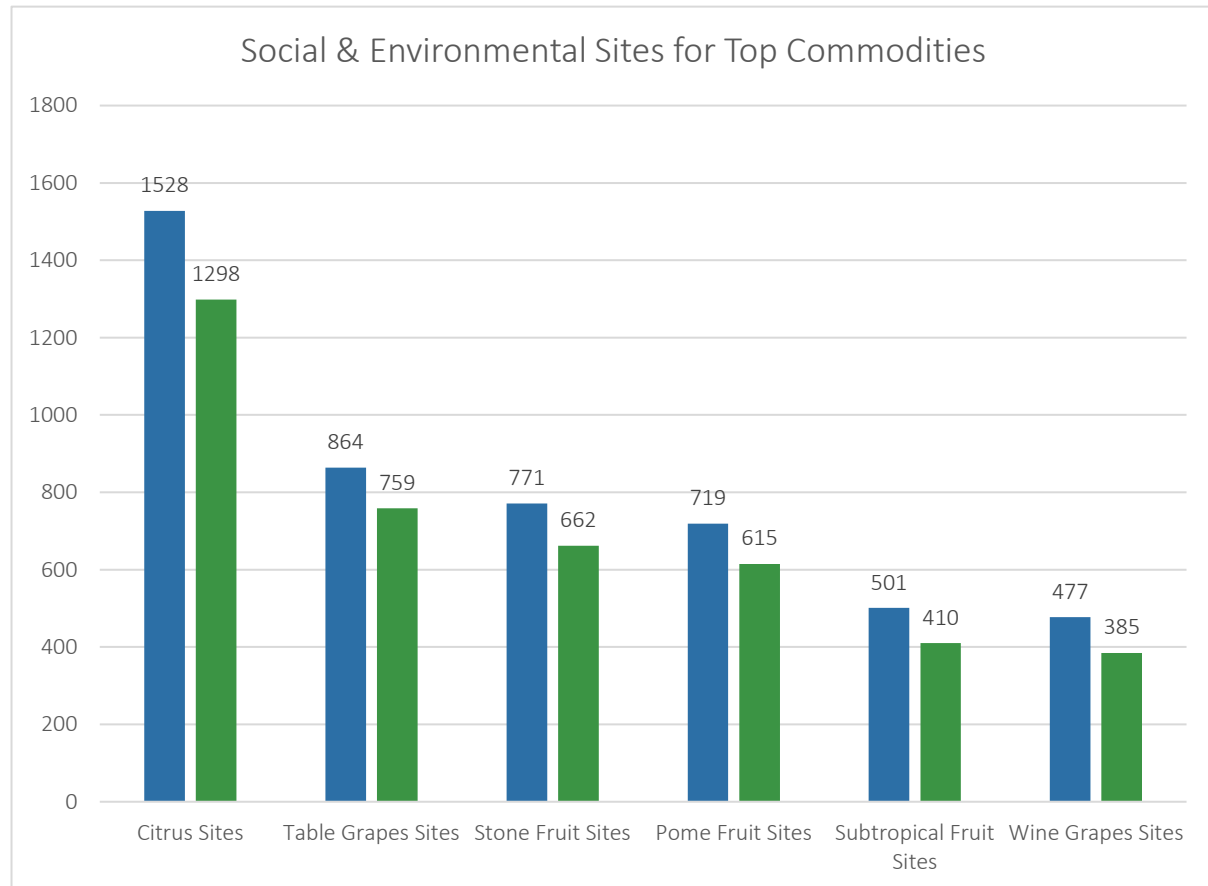
As SIZA is a multi-sector agricultural solution, the MySIZA platform allows for a detailed breakdown of commodities and sites (please refer to section 1.1 for the definition of a “site”). SIZA Social and Environmental subscribers have indicated their various commodities and sites on their SAQ. The table below outlines that the various commodities have been categorised with the total number of sites for each type. Here, it is important to note that there can be more than one commodity category per site, so some sites are represented multiple times. For example, if a supplier grows Pome and Stone Fruit on a single site, that site will be represented under both “Pome Fruit” and “Stone Fruit”.

The four most prevalent commodities by sites nationally are Citrus (1 528 sites registered for SIZA Social, 1 298 sites registered for SIZA Environmental), Table Grapes (864 sites registered for SIZA Social, 759 sites registered for SIZA Environmental), Stone fruit (771 sites registered for SIZA Social, 662 sites registered for SIZA Environmental), and Pome Fruit (719 sites registered for SIZA Social, 615 sites registered for SIZA Environmental). In the Western Cape, the most prevalent commodities per site are Stone fruit (694 sites registered for SIZA Social, 613 sites registered for SIZA Environmental), Pome Fruit (636 sites registered for SIZA Social, 557 sites registered for SIZA Environmental), Citrus (630 sites registered for SIZA Social, 567 sites registered for SIZA Environmental), and Table Grapes (621 sites registered for SIZA Social, 548 sites registered for SIZA Environmental).

	All South Africa: Social		Western Cape: Social		All South Africa: Environmental		Western Cape: Environmental	
Commodity	Sites	% of total sites	Sites	% of total sites	Sites	% of total sites	Sites	% of total sites
Citrus Sites	1528	22.97%	630	15.65%	1298	23.42%	567	16.33%
Table Grapes Sites	864	12.99%	621	15.42%	759	13.69%	548	15.78%
Stone Fruit Sites	771	11.59%	694	17.24%	662	11.94%	613	17.66%
Pome Fruit Sites	719	10.81%	636	15.80%	615	11.10%	557	16.04%
Subtropical Fruit Sites	501	7.53%	66	1.64%	410	7.40%	56	1.61%
Wine Grapes Sites	477	7.17%	468	11.62%	385	6.95%	381	10.97%
Fresh Vegetables Sites	393	5.91%	240	5.96%	283	5.11%	193	5.56%
Berries Sites	223	3.35%	129	3.20%	191	3.45%	112	3.23%
Nuts & Seeds Sites	260	3.91%	42	1.04%	210	3.79%	30	0.86%
Dried Fruit & Dried Vegetables	115	1.73%	36	0.89%	98	1.77%	31	0.89%
Flowers & Ornamentals Sites	82	1.23%	74	1.84%	61	1.10%	57	1.64%
Capsicum Sites	66	0.99%	8	0.20%	41	0.74%	0	0.00%
Grains Sites	56	0.84%	12	0.30%	43	0.78%	8	0.23%
Tea & Beverages Sites	55	0.83%	55	1.37%	55	0.99%	55	1.58%
Sugar & Oils Sites	27	0.41%	8	0.20%	24	0.43%	8	0.23%
Livestock & Animals Sites	25	0.38%	17	0.42%	15	0.27%	12	0.35%
Seasoning & Preservatives Sites	19	0.29%	11	0.27%	11	0.20%	9	0.26%
Canning Fruit Sites	15	0.23%	15	0.37%	11	0.20%	11	0.32%
Spirits & Alcoholic Beverages Sites	5	0.08%	5	0.12%	5	0.09%	5	0.14%
Juice Sites	2	0.03%	1	0.02%	1	0.02%	0	0.00%
Other Products Sites	450	6.76%	258	6.41%	365	6.58%	219	6.31%
Total Sites	6653	100.00%	4026	100.00%	5543	100.00%	3472	100.00%

2.4.2. Commodity Statistics: General

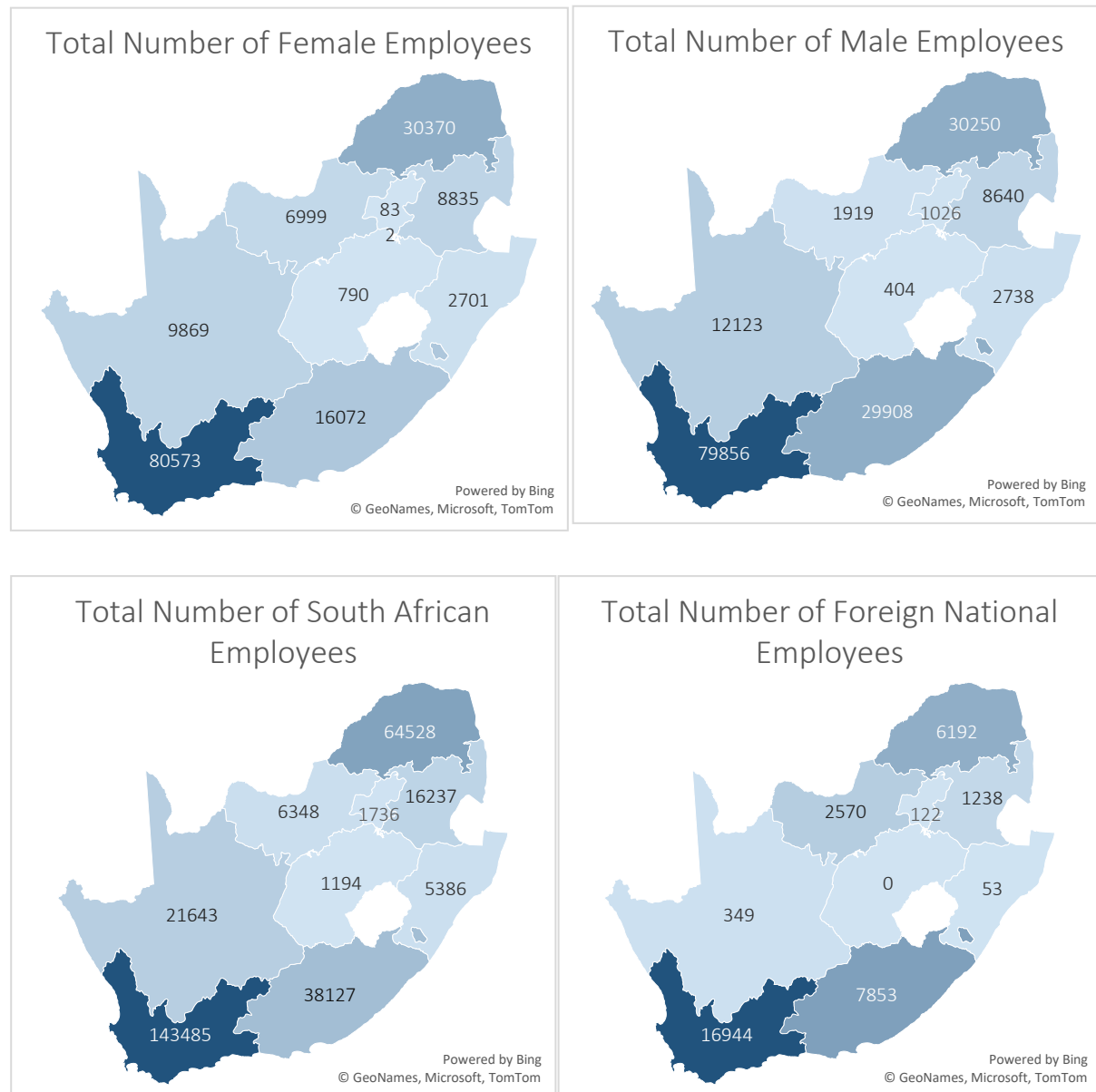
Looking at sites (not hectares), the below table shows the commodity groups with the largest representation among SIZA subscriptions: Citrus, Table Grapes, Stone Fruit, Pome Fruit, Subtropical Fruit, and Wine Grapes. Notably, wine grapes inclusion here is driven by many farms containing diverse commodities, often including wine 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 site is represented in the SIZA subscription base.



2.5. Workforce and Wages Overview

2.5.1. Worker Summary

The following provides information on agricultural workers employed on farms registered under the SIZA programme. Data is obtained from SAQs completed by the supplier over the last 12 months and approved by the SIZA compliance specialist. The large number of farms correlates with the higher number of agricultural export businesses located in the Western Cape, which is part of the agricultural landscape and make-up the country.



The table below indicates the worker distribution per province and worker type:

Province	Unknown	Eastern Cape	Free State	Gauteng	KwaZulu-Natal	Limpopo	Mpumalanga	Northern Cape	North West	Western Cape	Total Workers per Type
Permanent SA Male	600	5 047	181	629	1 227	8 543	2 530	1 731	345	18 871	39 704
Permanent SA Female	274	1 695	217	620	1 058	8 776	2 239	546	264	13 460	29 149
Temporary SA Male	3 747	17 119	223	127	1 380	13 323	3 802	10 156	794	43 156	93 827
Temporary SA Female	4 144	12 169	573	131	1 585	27 283	5 731	9 078	4 885	53 843	119 422
TES Provider SA Male	16	1 008	0	164	85	4 084	1 312	60	60	7 453	14 242
TES Provider SA Female	9	1 089	0	65	51	2 519	623	72	0	6 690	11 118
TES Provider Foreign National Male	0	646	0	0	0	738	316	0	0	1 764	3 464
TES Provider Foreign National Female	0	68	0	0	0	115	112	0	0	1 557	1 852
Permanent Foreign National Male	357	713	0	27	30	2 868	187	4	461	1 936	6 583
Permanent Foreign National Female	140	98	0	15	5	1 410	48	4	399	538	2 657
Temporary Foreign National Male	493	5 375	0	79	16	694	493	172	259	6 645	14 226
Temporary Foreign National Female	364	953	0	1	2	367	82	169	1 451	4 451	7 840
Total Workers per Province	10 144	45 980	1 194	1 858	5 439	70 720	17 475	21 992	8 918	160 364	344 084

The following four tables indicate a breakdown of the percentages per province of Worker Committee and union representation. The information was collected using specific questions across all SAQs, focusing on the four main fruit commodities that account for the majority of the Primary SIZA subscription.

Percentage of suppliers with a Worker Committee and a Union									
Commodity	Eastern Cape	Free State	Gauteng	KwaZulu-Natal	Limpopo	Mpumalanga	Northern Cape	North West	Western Cape
Citrus	1.70%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	2.88%	1.18%	0.33%	0.00%	3.80%
Table Grapes	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.81%	0.00%	0.81%	0.12%	5.21%
Stone Fruit	0.39%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.13%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	9.21%
Pome Fruit	0.83%	0.28%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	11.54%
Wine Grapes	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	11.32%

Percentage of suppliers with a Worker Committee and without a Union									
Commodity	Eastern Cape	Free State	Gauteng	KwaZulu-Natal	Limpopo	Mpumalanga	Northern Cape	North West	Western Cape
Citrus	9.42%	0.00%	0.07%	0.33%	3.80%	1.11%	1.31%	0.26%	14.40%
Table Grapes	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1.16%	0.00%	6.83%	0.12%	18.06%
Stone Fruit	0.26%	0.13%	0.39%	0.00%	0.39%	0.00%	0.00%	0.26%	32.81%
Pome Fruit	2.09%	1.25%	0.14%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	33.10%
Wine Grapes	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.42%	0.00%	33.33%

Percentage of suppliers without a Worker Committee and with a Union									
Commodity	Eastern Cape	Free State	Gauteng	KwaZulu-Natal	Limpopo	Mpumalanga	Northern Cape	North West	Western Cape
Citrus	0.46%	0.00%	0.07%	0.00%	0.07%	0.07%	0.00%	0.00%	0.59%
Table Grapes	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.58%
Stone Fruit	0.13%	0.00%	0.13%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.91%
Pome Fruit	0.14%	0.00%	0.14%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	2.78%
Wine Grapes	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1.26%

Percentage of suppliers without a Worker Committee and without a Union									
Commodity	Eastern Cape	Free State	Gauteng	KwaZulu-Natal	Limpopo	Mpumalanga	Northern Cape	North West	Western Cape
Citrus	1.96%	0.00%	0.07%	0.00%	0.39%	0.33%	0.13%	0.07%	5.04%
Table Grapes	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.23%	0.00%	1.74%
Stone Fruit	0.00%	0.00%	0.13%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	7.13%
Pome Fruit	0.28%	0.28%	0.14%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	7.93%
Wine Grapes	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	9.22%

3. AUDIT EXECUTION AND FINDINGS

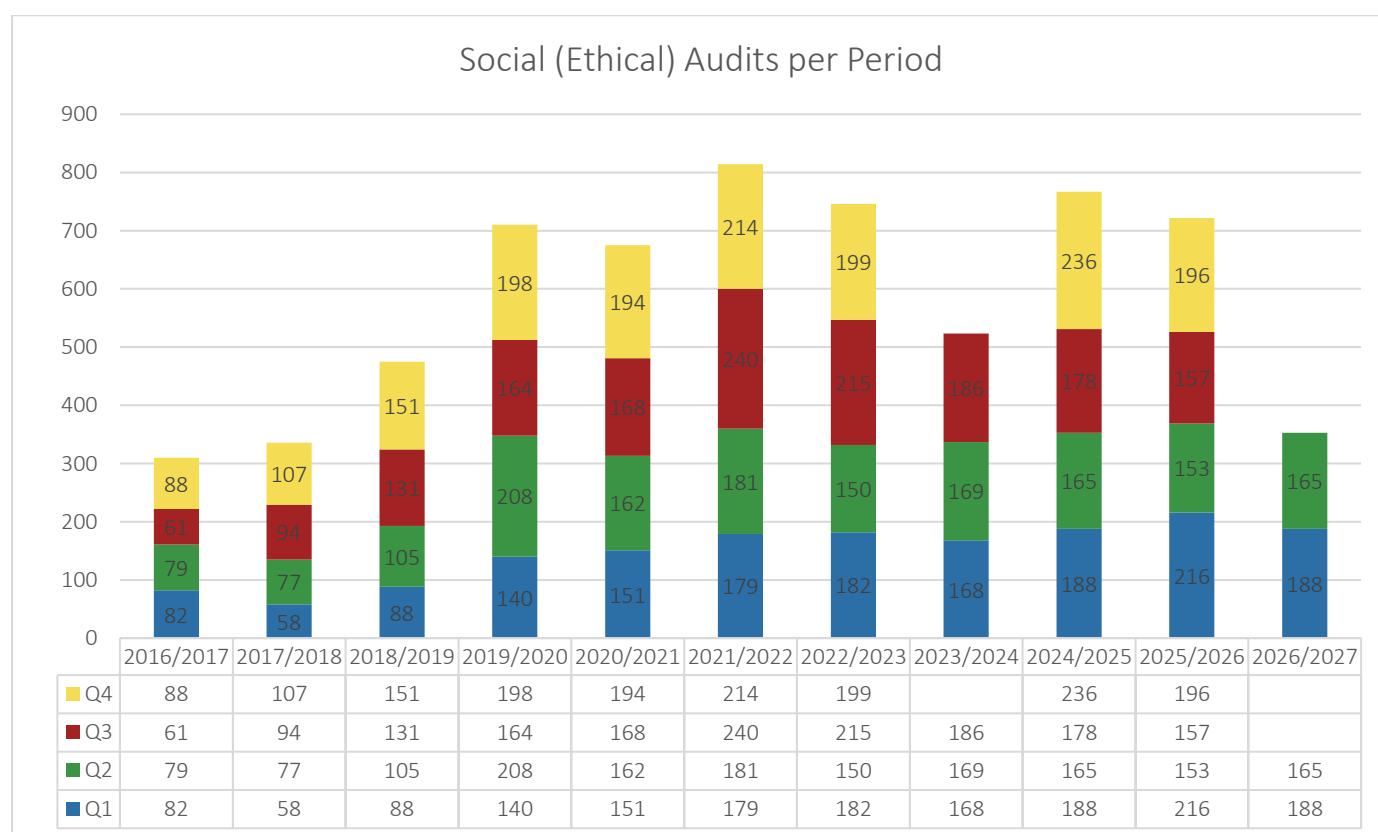
3.1 Audit Activity Overview

3.1.1. Social and Environmental Audits per Period

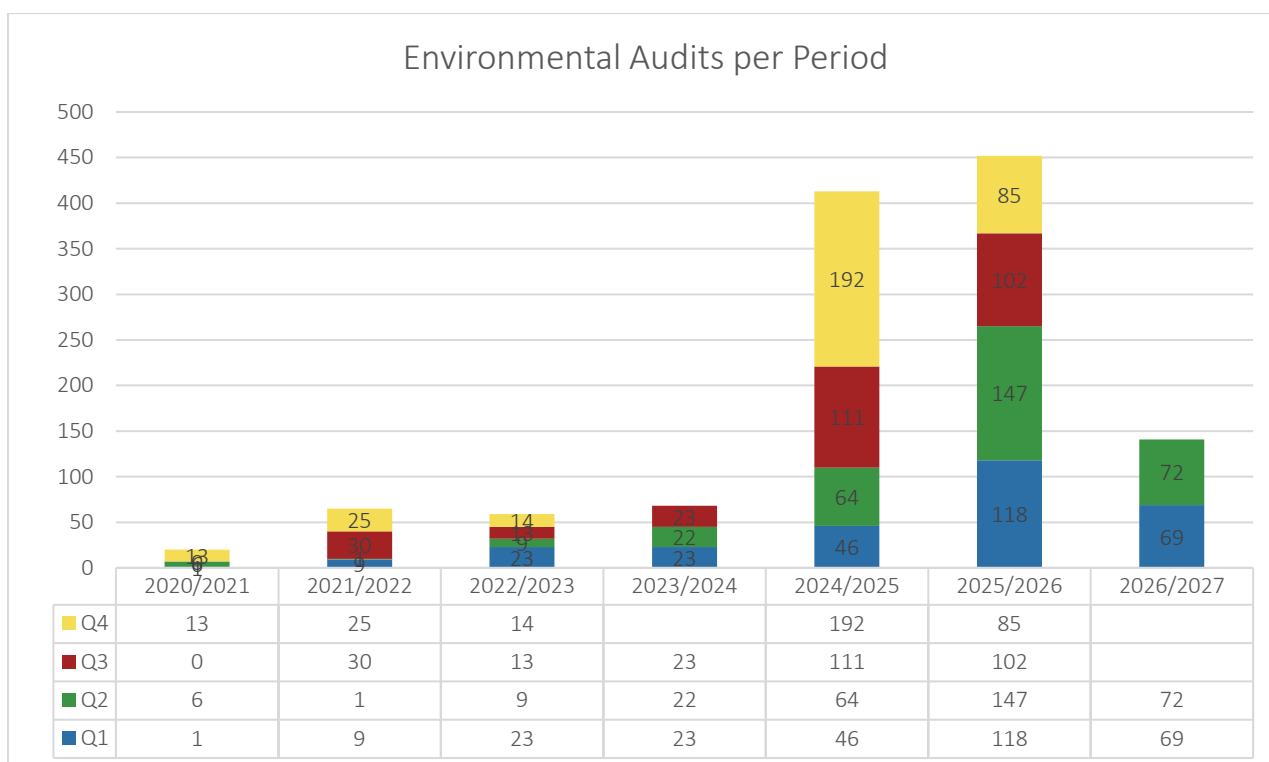
SIZA adopted a third-party audit approach to ensure a credible, objective process that reflects the audit outcome in a business's environmental and ethical labour practices. A SIZA audit is not a pass-or-fail exercise but aims to assist all people living and working in agriculture to drive ongoing improvement in socially responsible business practices and environmental assurance. The third-party audit aims to evaluate the implementation of legislation as indicated in the SIZA Standards by identifying areas within the business that are non-compliant, pose risks, and require corrective and remedial actions, enabling ongoing continuous improvement.

As with subscriptions, we saw steady growth over the last 10 years in the number of Social (Ethical) audits per year. Since 2016, 6 431 Social (Ethical) audits have been conducted. It is important to take note of the SIZA Audit Frequency Matrix, which results in some suppliers achieving longer or shorter audit validity periods, meaning they might audit every third or second year, and others might audit annually, depending on market specification and the acceptance of the SIZA methodology. This ties in with the seasonality of agricultural production and may affect the total number of quarterly audits, depending on the number of subscribers in a particular commodity group that only audits during peak season. It is also noteworthy to see the impact during the COVID-19 pandemic between 2020 and 2022, which also played a role.

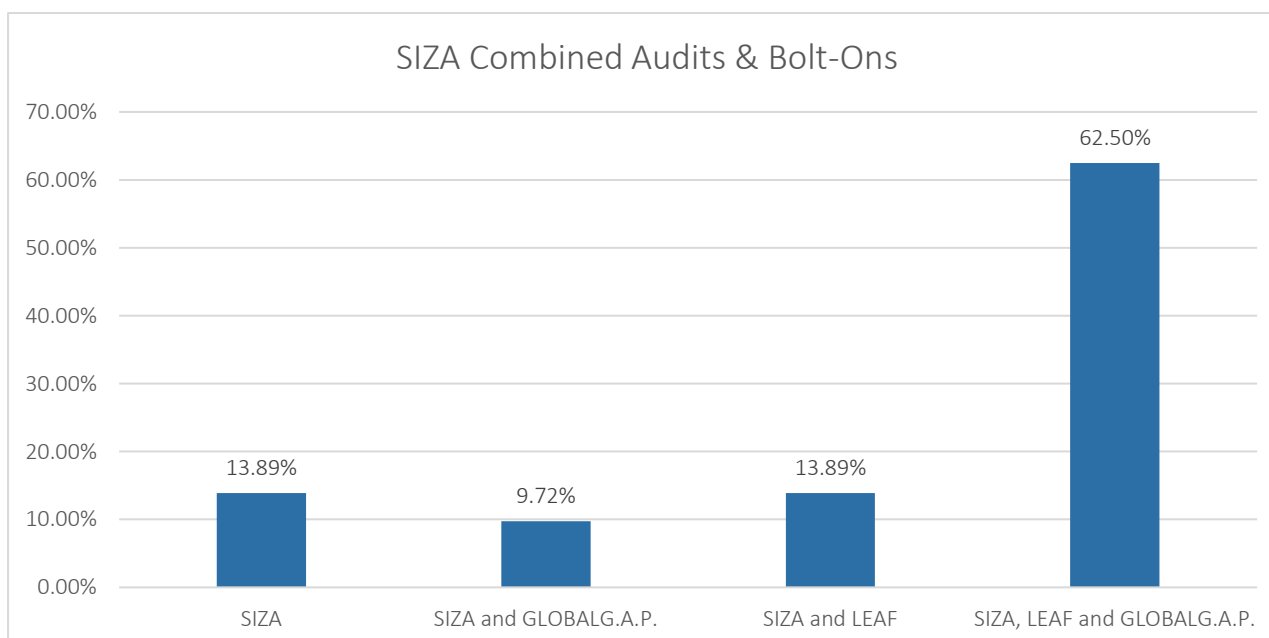
Over the past three months (Q2), between 1 July and 30 September 2026, 165 Social audits were conducted. This steady growth can be related to SIZA becoming a multisector agri-wide programme. The graph below shows the number of audits per quarter for each year since 2016 and demonstrates the steady, gradual increase in Social (Ethical) audits over time.



During the Q2 2026/2027 reporting period, 72 Environmental audits were conducted. This can be attributed to specific markets, indicating that their suppliers must comply with an environmental sustainability standard such as LEAF Marque.



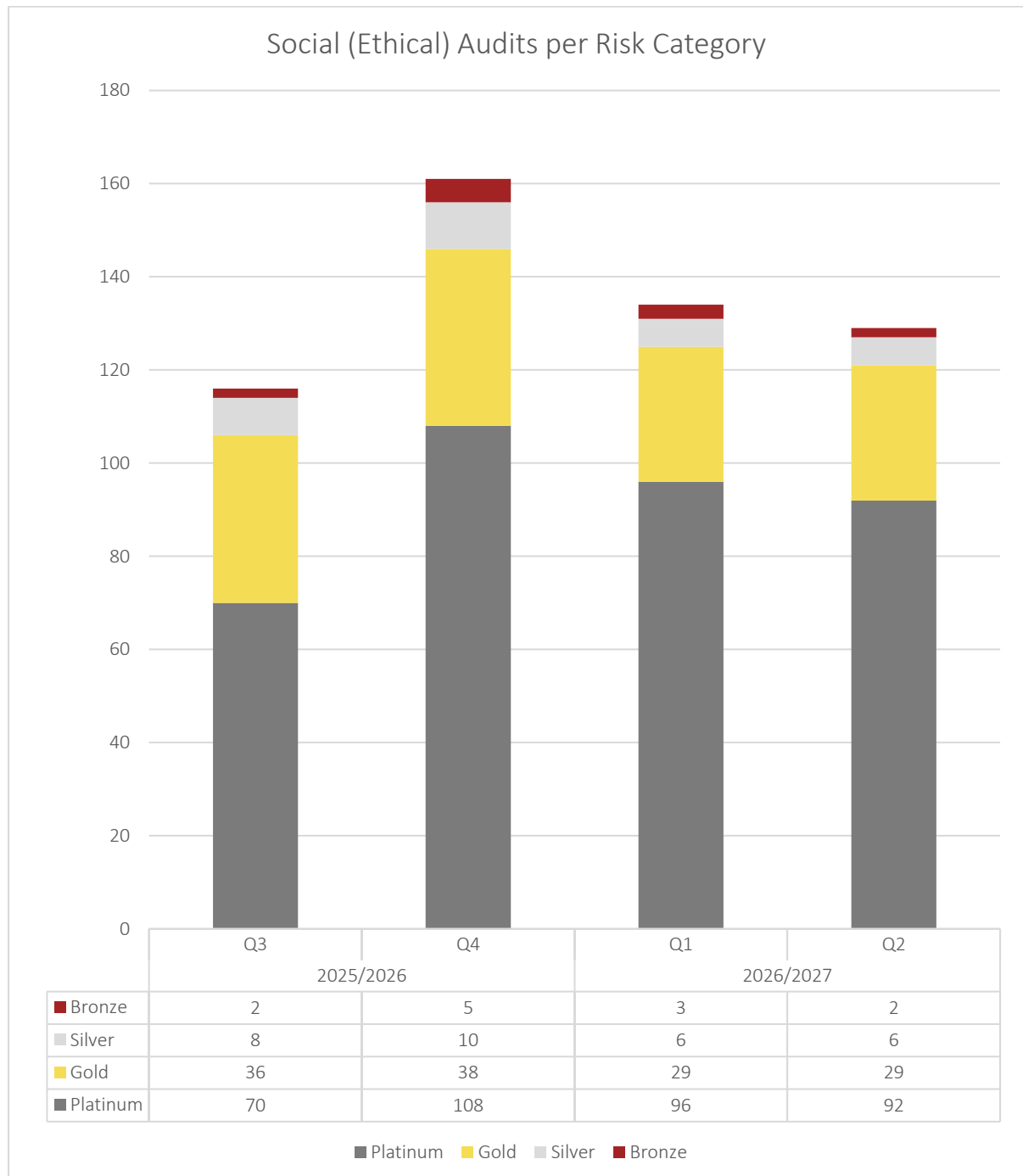
The SIZA programme has agreements with GLOBALG.A.P. and LEAF Marque to offer combined audit options that save costs. The SIZA and GLOBALG.A.P. combined audit option allows for a supplier to undergo a combined audit wherein an auditor does both a GLOBALG.A.P. and SIZA audit during the same site visit, for a reduced overall combined cost, resulting in separate auditing reports and certificates. SIZA also has a Bolt-On option in agreement with the LEAF Marque standard, in which a SIZA audit can be done with a LEAF Marque Bolt-On, resulting in one audit report and Audit Completion Letter (certificate). The LEAF Marque Bolt-On option recognises the SIZA multi-year audit validity period, whereas the GLOBALG.A.P. combined audit option does not.



In the most recent reporting period, 62,5% of all SIZA Environmental audits were conducted as both a combined audit with GLOBALG.A.P., and with the LEAF Bolt-On. 13,89% of SIZA Environmental audits were conducted solely with the LEAF Bolt-On, while 13,89% conducted as standalone SIZA audits, and another 9,72% conducted as combined SIZA and GLOBALG.A.P. audits without the LEAF Bolt-on.

3.1.2. Audits per Audit Frequency Risk Category

The SIZA Social (Ethical) and 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.



Of the social audits completed during this reporting period, 92 achieved Platinum status, and 29 achieved Gold status. This implies that suppliers are showcasing their commitment to continuous improvement, which is evaluated and proven by the third-party audit outcomes. Of the social audits completed during this period, 74 audits were done in the Western Cape, of which 43 achieved Platinum status, eight achieved Gold status, two achieved Silver status, and one achieved Bronze status.

3.2. Non-Conformance (NC) Trends for the Period of 1 July – 30 September 2026

The non-conformances raised during audits indicate the industry's risk areas. Although the total number of non-conformances may increase slightly between periods, this can be attributed to the growing number of audits and increased training among auditors, which enables them to identify more areas of non-conformance. SIZA also expanded the audit checklist and included some new requirements over the last couple of years as part of the three-year update and renewal period that the SIZA standards go through. It remains evident that SIZA subscribers 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 with the following eight principles of the Social Standard:

- Management systems
- Forced Labour (Employment is Freely Chosen)
- Child Labour
- Freedom of Association
- Discrimination, Harassment, and Abuse
- Health & Safety
- Wages, Benefits, and Terms of Employment
- Working Hours

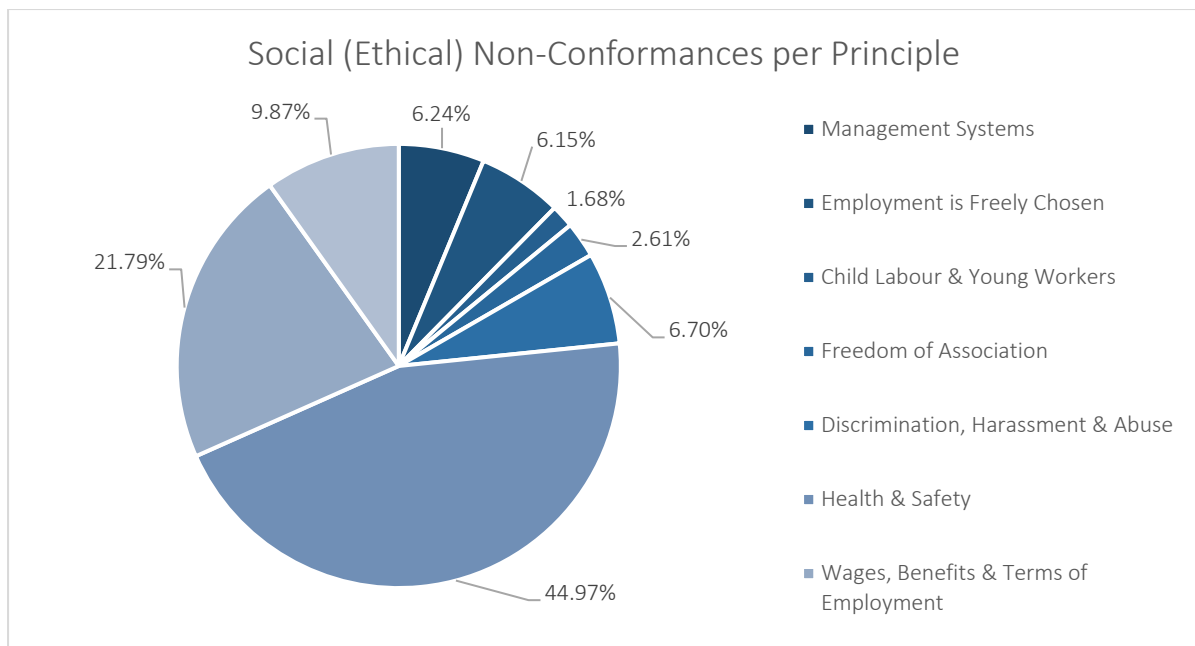
The SIZA programme monitors compliance with the following five principles of the SIZA Environmental Standard:

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

3.2.1. Social and Environmental Non-Conformances per Category

Regarding Social audits during Q2 2026/2027, most non-conformances (76,63%) fell in the following three categories, namely:

- Health & Safety (483 findings);
- Wages, Benefits, and Terms of Employment (234 findings); and
- Working Hours (106 findings)



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

Health and Safety:

As a high number of non-conformances are raised under this principle code, it is relevant to mention that this section also covers the most detailed questions and requirement areas during an audit, which contributes to the number of non-conformances raised. In general, the largest areas of non-conformances within this section lie with the following themes:

- Worker housing that does not meet basic health, safety and hygiene requirements as stipulated by applicable legislation.
- Inadequate health and safety management structures to ensure the effective overall management of health and safety matters within the business. This includes ensuring that senior management has a centralised understanding of applicable requirements and the implementation of effective health and safety practices.
- Although risk assessments are available, they are deemed inadequate as they do not effectively cover all risks prevalent in the business.

Wages, Benefits & Terms of Employment:

The second-largest area of non-conformances concerns wages and contracts of employment. In general, the largest areas of non-conformances within this section fall under the following themes:

- Inadequate employment contracts and payslips, including contracts that do not contain all required terms and payslips that do not provide all information required by legislation.
- Ineffective wage calculation and payment systems, resulting in inaccuracies in the calculation, processing and payment of worker wages.
- Deductions that do not comply with minimum legislative requirements, including deductions that are not appropriately authorised, calculated or applied in accordance with the law.

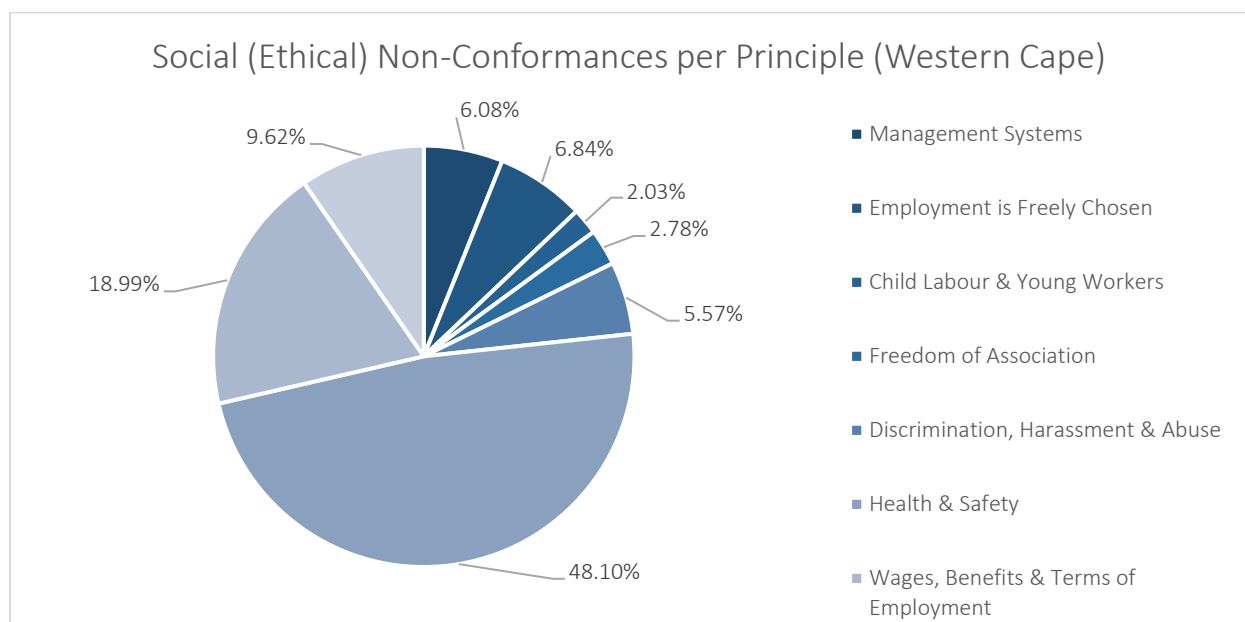
Working Hours:

The third largest area of non-conformances lies with working hours. SIZA implemented training specifically on Working Hours in 2023, resulting in a continual decrease in the number of findings related to this theme. In general, the largest areas of non-conformances within this section fall under the following themes:

- Overtime hours that do not comply with all applicable legislative requirements, including requirements relating to limits, agreements and payment.
- Ineffective systems for monitoring and recording hours of work result in incomplete or inaccurate records.
- Rest periods and meal breaks are not effectively managed and/or do not align with applicable legislative requirements.

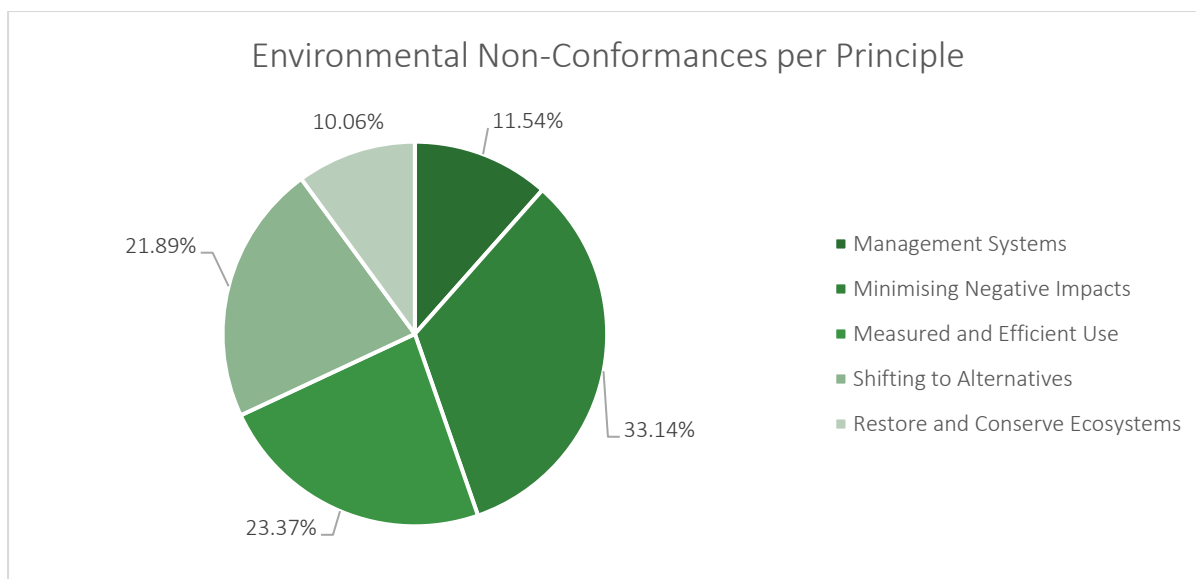
For the Western Cape, most non-conformances (76,71%) fell in the following three principles, namely:

- Health & Safety (190 findings);
- Wages, Benefits, and Terms of Employment (75 findings); and
- Working Hours (38 findings)



Regarding Environmental audits during Q2 2026/2027, most non-conformances (78,40%) fell in three principles, namely:

- Minimising Negative Impacts (112 findings)
- Measured and Efficient Use (79 findings)
- Shifting to Alternatives (74 findings) and



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 second 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 most significant areas of non-conformances within this principle lie with the following themes:

- Inadequate controls for the storage and use of fuel products increase the risk of contamination and potential impacts on workers, neighbouring properties and the environment.
- Inadequate measures to prevent soil contamination, particularly as a result of agrochemical runoff.
- Inadequate mapping of production areas, including the absence of topographical maps identifying different management units based on soil structure and areas at higher risk of erosion and compaction.

Shifting to Alternatives

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

- Carbon footprint results are not used to establish reduction targets, including targets to transition high-emission activities towards renewable energy sources.
- Inadequate recordkeeping of waste streams and quantities sent to landfill, limiting the ability to monitor and manage waste effectively.
- Insufficient evidence that waste reduction, reuse and recycling targets are being achieved.

Measured and Efficient Use

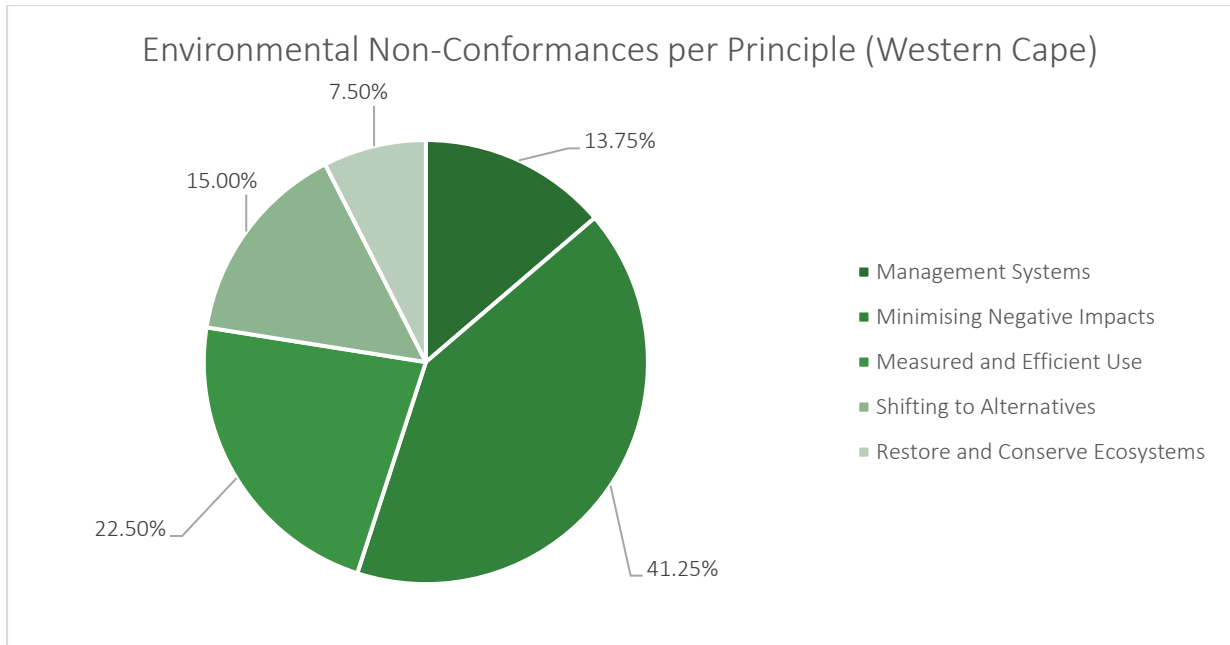
The largest area of non-conformances lies within Measured and Efficient Use, where recordkeeping of production inputs should be used to gather baseline data from and track progress to improve resource use efficiency. In general, the largest areas of non-conformances within this principle lie with the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

- No evidence of carbon footprint calculations or a system in place to work towards calculating the farm's carbon footprint. SIZA recognises this as an area requiring support and has established SIZATrack360 as a suitable solution to assist with addressing this requirement.
- No evidence that water-use efficiency is being calculated per crop, limiting the ability to monitor and improve water-use efficiency across different production activities.

- No evidence of an overall reduction in waste intensity, measured in kilograms of waste per kilogram of commodity produced.

For the Western Cape in Q2 2026/2027, most non-conformances (78,75%) fell into three principles, namely:

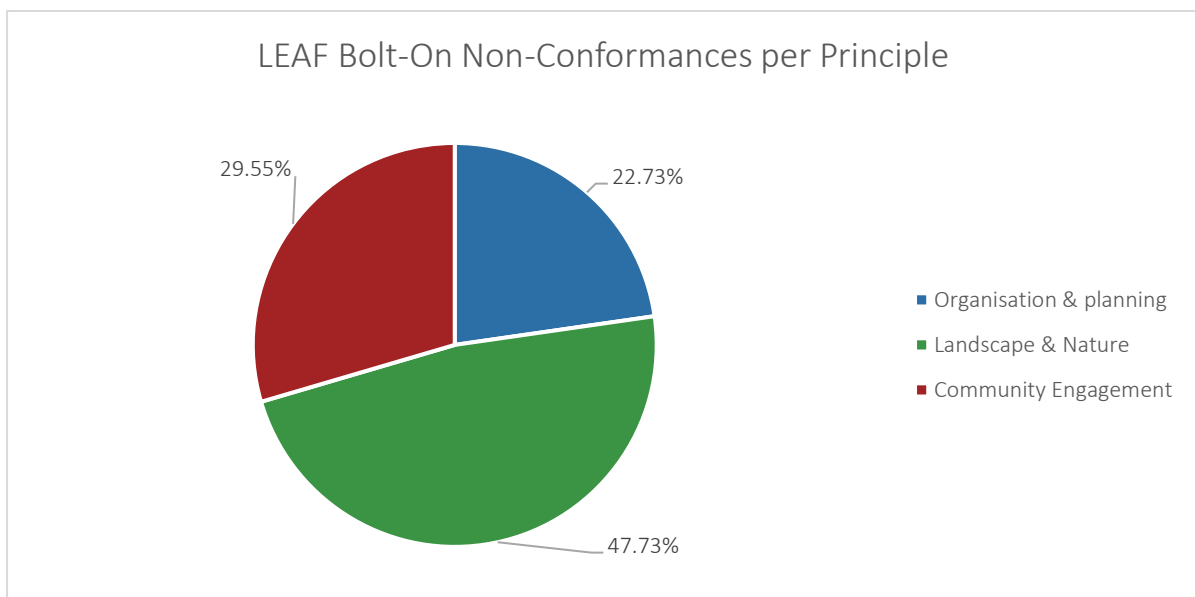
- Minimising Negative Impacts (33 findings)
- Measured and Efficient Use (18 findings) and
- Shifting to Alternatives (12 findings)



The LEAF Bolt-On option requires the monitoring of non-conformances according to the following categories:

- Landscape and Nature Conservation (21 findings)
- Community Engagement (13 findings) and
- Organisation and Planning (13 findings)

The below graph depicts the proportions of non-conformances found during combined audits conducted on the LEAF Bolt-On. This graph indicates that most non-conformances occur within the Landscape and Nature Conservation principle (47,73%).



4. COMPLIANCE IMPROVEMENT

4.1. Implementation of Improvements

4.1.1. Corrective Actions Taken

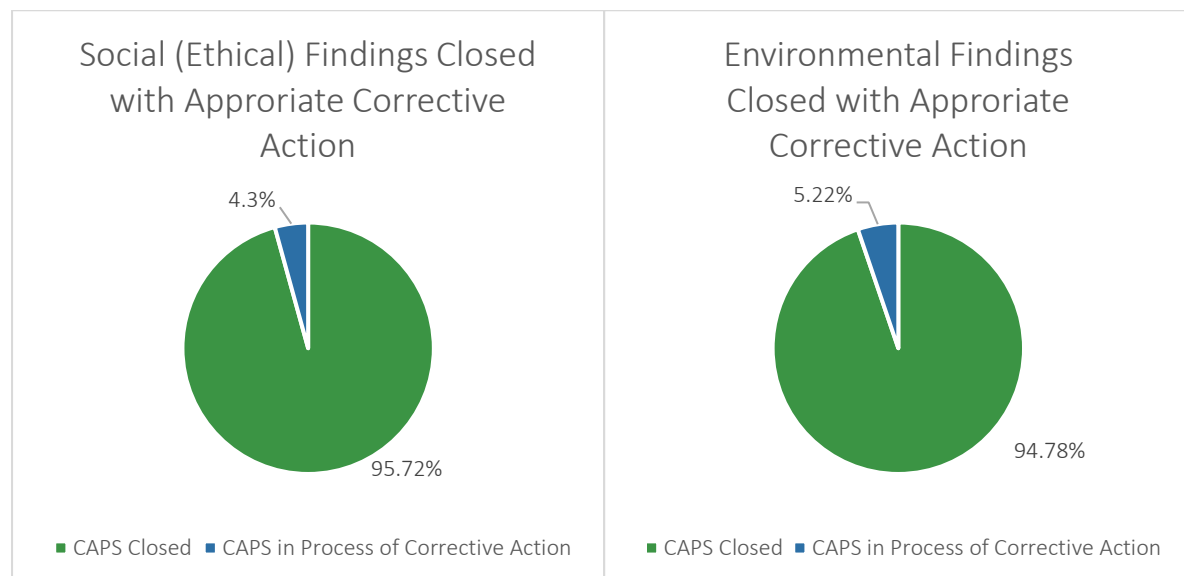
As a continuous improvement programme, SIZA places strong emphasis on addressing audit findings promptly, as timely submission and resolution of corrective actions not only reflect a supplier's commitment to compliance and improvement, but also maintain audit validity, reduce the frequency of future audits, and ultimately drive positive change within individual businesses and the broader agricultural industry—benefiting both the workforce and the environment.

The graph below indicates how the social non-conformities have closed out over time. Expired non-conformances will result in a follow-up audit within 12 months following the audit date, while open non-conformances indicate that the supplier still needs to upload corrective action(s) to demonstrate improvement.

Completing corrective actions after an audit is essential, as it demonstrates a site's commitment to ongoing improvement and meaningful change. Audits are not just about identifying issues—they aim to drive measurable progress supporting industry transformation and South Africa's alignment with the UN Sustainable Development Goals. Global buyers also expect tangible improvements as part of managing supply chain risks. The SIZA programme supports this by limiting audit validity if corrective actions are not uploaded within the agreed timeframe, regardless of the site's risk rating. Ultimately, the audit is just the beginning—the real impact lies in the corrective actions that follow, which foster sustainable, socially responsible practices and continuous growth.

If one looks at the improvement that has taken place over time, it is worthwhile to look at the findings raised from 1 April 2016 until 30 September 2026. A total of 63 788 findings were raised during third-party audits, and 60 987 of these findings have already been successfully closed out and received improvements in practices. This means that 95,61% of all findings have been adequately resolved since 2016.

It is worth noting that third-party auditors allocate a specific timeframe to each corrective action. A supplier may receive a 30- to 180-day period to submit a particular corrective action, and therefore, the corrective actions of the most recent audits may still be open.



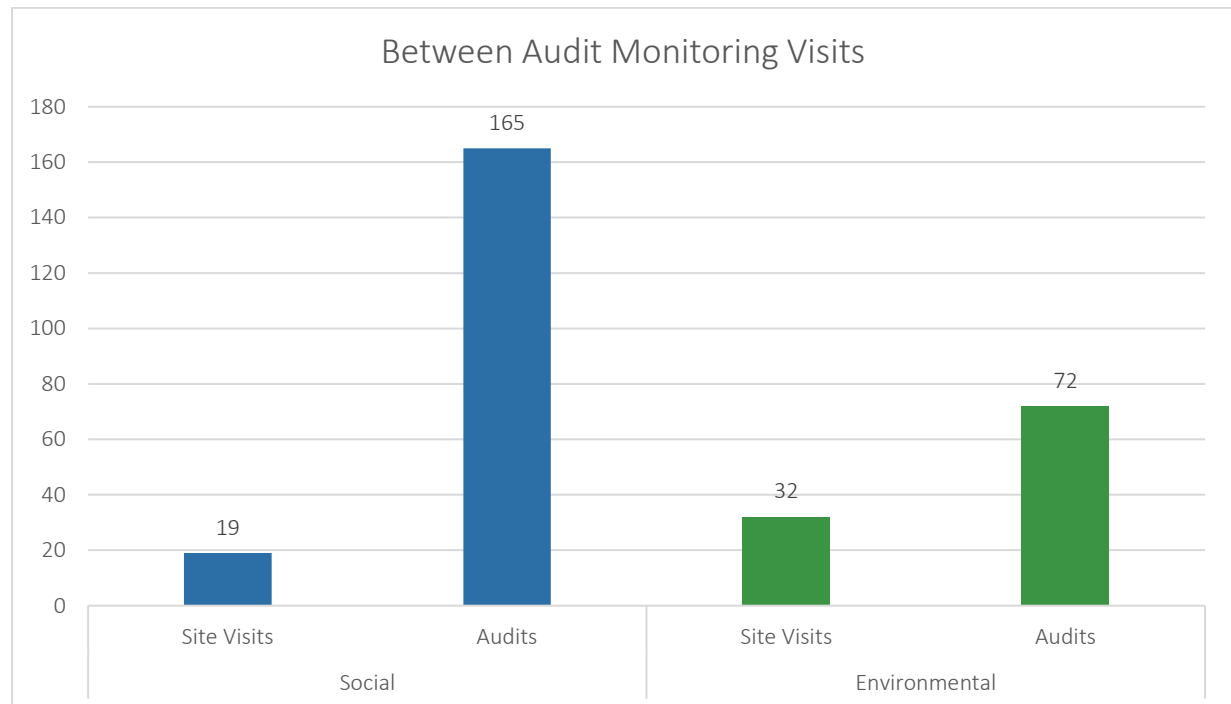
4.2. Between Audit Monitoring

Between Audit Monitoring Programme

As part of the drive for continuous improvement, SIZA facilitates social and environmental between audit monitoring visits as part of its audit oversight programme to ensure that suppliers maintain compliant practices between third-party audit periods. As the SIZA programme incentivises suppliers with the potential of achieving a 2 or 3 year audit validity period when they do well during third-party audits, additional oversight is created to

drive a consistent approach towards the monitoring of practices which aim to assure that compliance practices on farms do not change between audit periods. During these visits, SIZA assist suppliers by identifying potential improvements and provide support and advice to improve social and environmental practices.

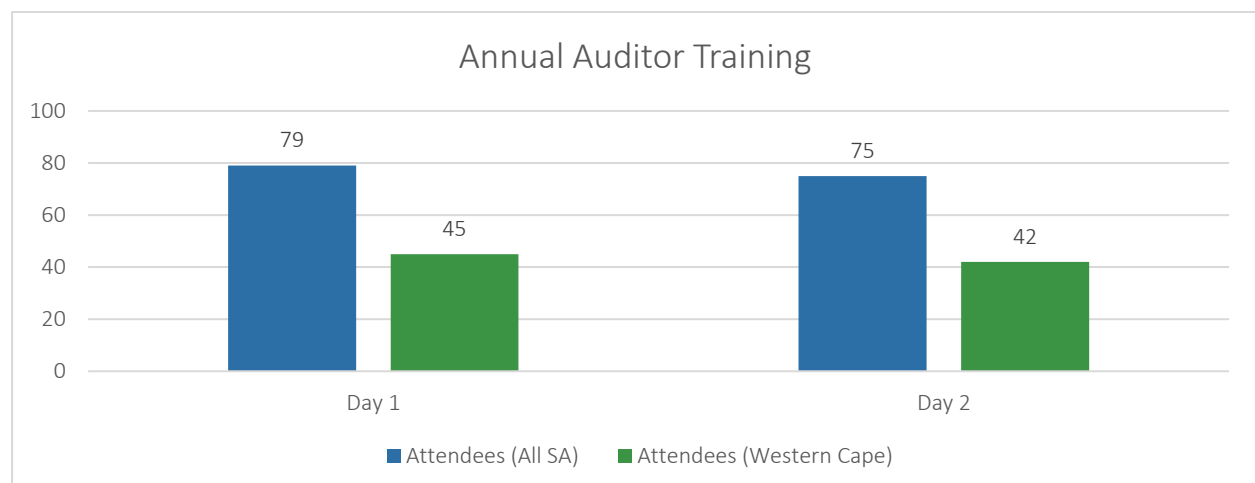
In the most recent reporting period, 19 Social and 32 Environmental verifications took place, in comparison with 165 Social audits and 72 Environmental audits.



4.3. Audit Oversight

SIZA hosted an online, two-day training session for both environmental and social auditors in the second quarter of the current reporting year 2026/2027. These sessions took place via Microsoft Teams on the 8th and 9th of September 2026. This training course was developed to include all aspects related to the SIZA Social and Environmental Standards, the SIZA Audit Process and Methodology, and a course on how auditors can communicate more effectively and achieve success during their audit processes.

A total of 149 individuals from across South Africa engaged during the two days. Of the total participants, 87 auditors (58,39%) were from the Western Cape. The webinars hosted various speakers from different firms, different agricultural sectors, and even from different continents.

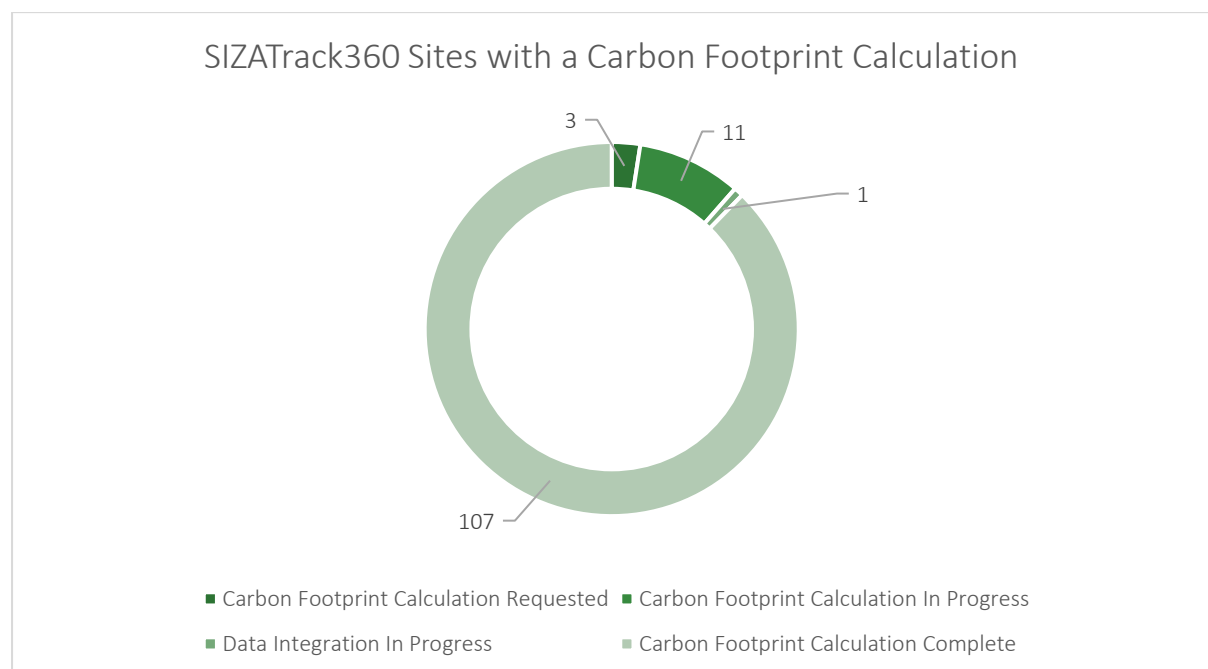


5. SIZATRACK360 (SUSTAINABILITY DATA AND DIGITAL TRACKING)

The SIZATrack360 Programme will allow for comparative data to be shown over time, pertaining to water, energy, and other environmental inputs and outputs. As more businesses complete their 12-month cycles of data capturing, more reliable data comparisons can be made in future reports.

5.1. Carbon Footprint Calculations Reporting

As the majority of the data captured as part of the SIZATrack360 Digital Recordkeeping Programme also contributes to the carbon footprint of a business, SIZATrack360 includes a built-in functionality where subscribers can request their carbon footprint to be calculated via either the Confronting Climate Change (CCC) Initiative or AgrigateOne. Currently, 56 subscribers representing 111 sites have leveraged the integration between SIZA and recognised carbon calculating platforms to request and perform Carbon Footprints. In total 107 annual Carbon Footprint Calculations have been completed. It is expected that the number of carbon footprint calculations requested and completed will increase in accordance with the implementation of the Carbon Tax Act on the agricultural sector, as well as global markets starting to request lower scope three carbon emissions from suppliers, processors and packhouses to calculate their carbon footprint and formulate a carbon reduction strategy.



6. SIZA CAPACITY BUILDING INITIATIVES

As part of its support programme, SIZA offers a range of in-person and virtual training initiatives, along with practical resources such as videos, posters, legal guides, and templates—all designed to help subscribers navigate their compliance journey, prepare for third-party audits, and deepen their understanding of legislative requirements and compliance practices.

6.1. Subscriber Training

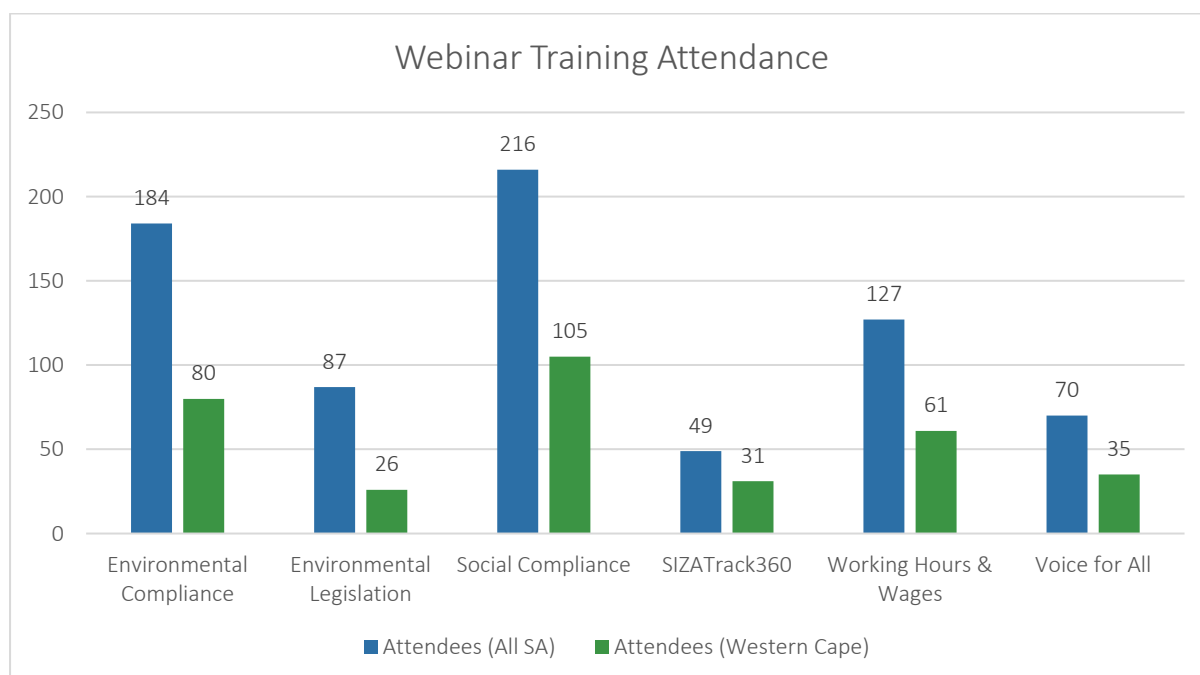
- Social and Environmental Compliance
- Working Hours and Wages
- Environmental Legislation
- Social and Environmental Self-Assessment Questionnaire (SAQ)
- SIZATrack360 Digital Recordkeeping
- MySIZA Platform Navigation
- Audit Process and Methodology
- Producer Platform Training
- SIZA Voice for All

Regular training and awareness of labour and environmental law requirements and the SIZA Social/Ethical standards are essential in maintaining a sustainable and responsible business. A growing need exists for all agribusinesses to understand what is required and to have the necessary skills to implement these requirements, enabling them to access all markets.

SIZA workshops are presented through interactive webinars and in-person training. These trainings provide attendees with a better understanding of the SIZA standards, methodology and audit process.

During the current reporting period of Quarter 2 (1 July – 30 September 2026), eleven training webinars were held. Of the 1 508 individuals who attended SIZA training during this period, 447 were from the Western Cape.

We have seen a great increase in interaction and engagement during our training webinars. This is attributed to the use of a new integrated programme called Slido. This programme allows participants to scan a QR code that is provided in the PowerPoint presentation and answer questions regarding the work currently being discussed.



6.2. Supplier Forums

SIZA has divided the producer forums from previous years by commodity group in order to provide specific feedback on the various commodities at the end of their respective seasons. As part of SIZA's commitment to local engagement, an online webinar was held for citrus producers. This session was specifically focused on the end-of-season audit outcomes, the impact of recent weather events during the season, and best practices observed with citrus suppliers. Insights on SIZATrack360 and compliance requirements for Carbon Footprint, Voice for All programme, changes to the TES due diligence and foreign nationals' legal right to work were also shared.

During this quarter, the Citrus Suppliers Forum was held on the 18th of September and 81 participants attended nationally, of which 27,16% were from the Western Cape. During this session, insights and experiences were shared, and help shaped a deeper understanding of the citrus industry's challenges, operations and best practices.

6.3. SIZA Conference 2026

The Sustainability Initiative of South Africa (SIZA) hosted an informative conference on 19 August 2026 at Ashanti Estate in Paarl, bringing together more than 200 individuals from across the agricultural value chain. The 2026 SIZA Conference was held under the theme of "Shaping the Future of Compliance Together", with delegates and speakers discussing how certification processes and market access requirements can be used to build more resilient agri-businesses, trusted supply chains and a more sustainable agricultural sector. The conference provided a valuable platform for insightful discussions on the increasing complexity of international compliance requirements.

The day featured a series of panel discussions exploring changes in international regulation, human-rights due diligence, environmental expectations, traceability and retailer requirements. These discussions brought together individuals from various sectors and across different parts of the agricultural value chain, offering diverse perspectives and practical insights into the opportunities and challenges facing the industry.

The SIZA Conference 2026 was also live-streamed via Microsoft Teams, allowing individuals who were unable to attend in person to participate in discussions around how South African agriculture can move beyond viewing compliance as simply an audit requirement. Instead, compliance can serve as a collaborative mechanism for strengthening businesses, protecting workers and the environment, maintaining market access, and building long-term resilience.

The conference attracted 143 in-person attendees and 81 virtual attendees, demonstrating the strong interest in the evolving role of compliance and sustainability within the Western Cape agricultural sector.

