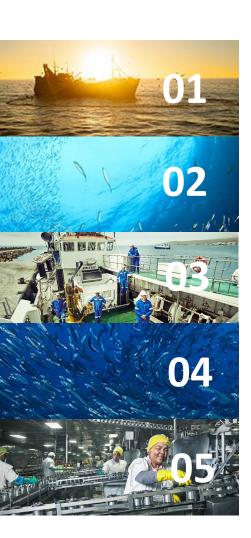


AGENDA





CEO Overview

Group Financial Results

Operational Performance

Outlook & Strategy

Questions



OCEANA **PILLARS**

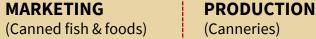




LUCKY STAR BRAND

Affordable branded protein for human consumption

MARKETING









FISHMEAL AND OIL (FMO)

Fish protein for animal / aquaculture consumption















WILD CAUGHT SEAFOOD

Fish protein for human consumption

HORSE MACKEREL HAKE

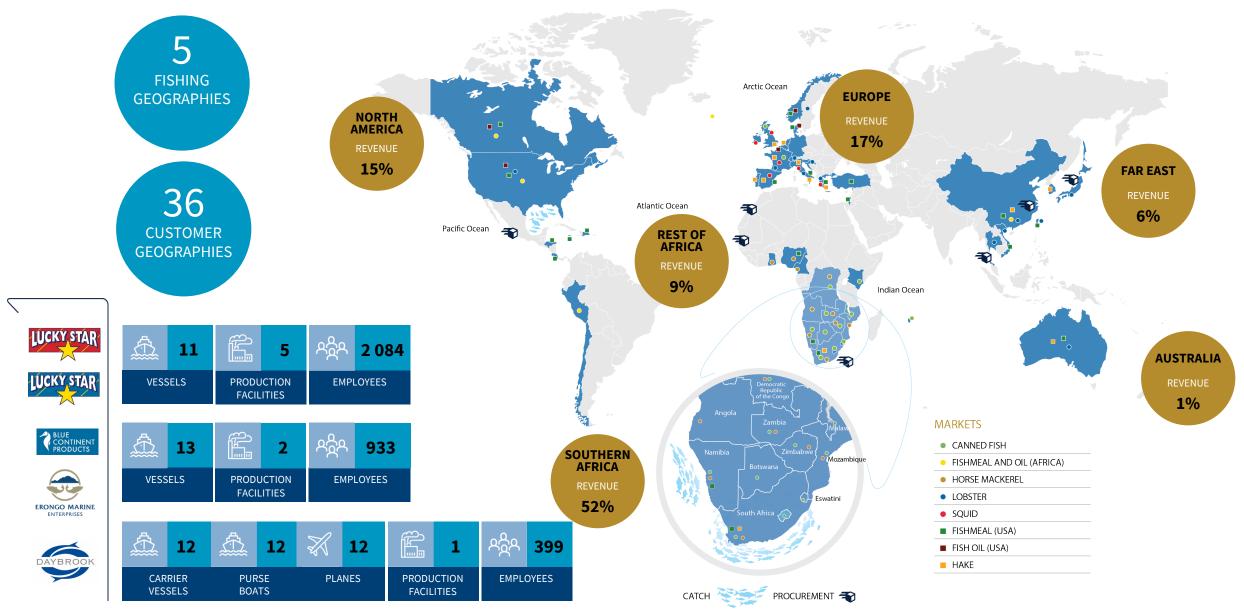
SQUID LOBSTER



ENABLERS: PEOPLE, TRANSFORMATION, STAKEHOLDERS, ESG, FINANCIAL RESOURCES

DIVERSIFIED GLOBAL BUSINESS

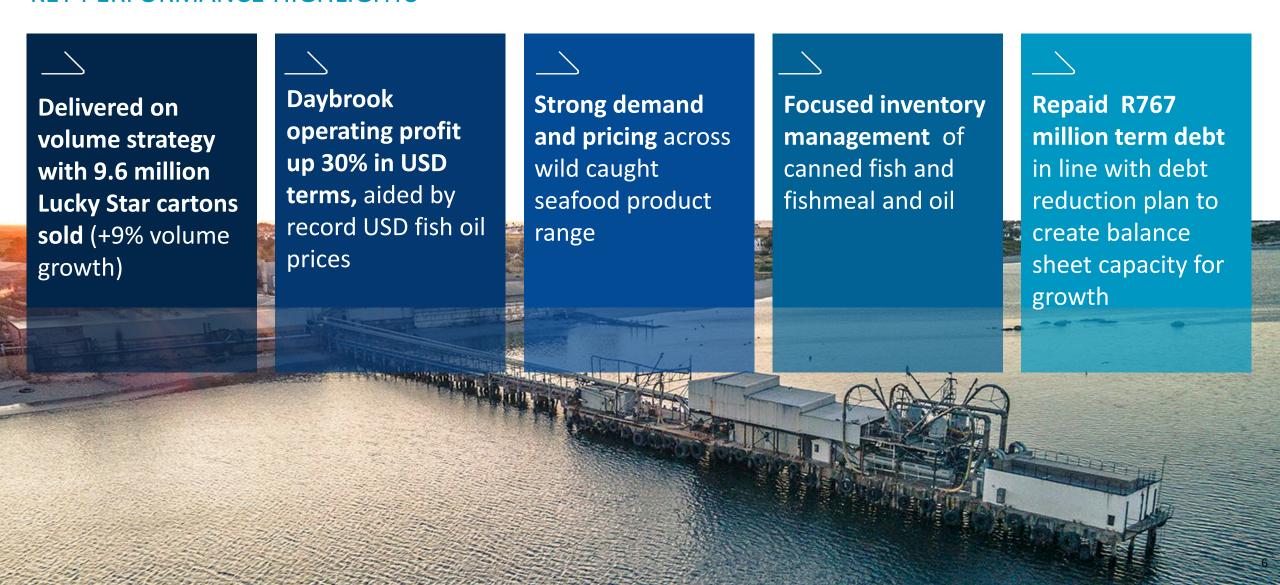




CEO OVERVIEW



KEY PERFORMANCE HIGHLIGHTS





2023 PERFORMANCE HIGHLIGHTS



REVENUE*

▲ 22.6%

2023: R10.0bn (2022: R8.1bn)

OPERATING PROFIT *

19.8%

2023: R1.5bn (2022: R1.2bn)

HEPS*

▲ 29.2%

2023: 808.8c (2022: 626.0c)

DIVIDENDS

▲ 25.7%

2023: 435 cps (2022: 346 cps)

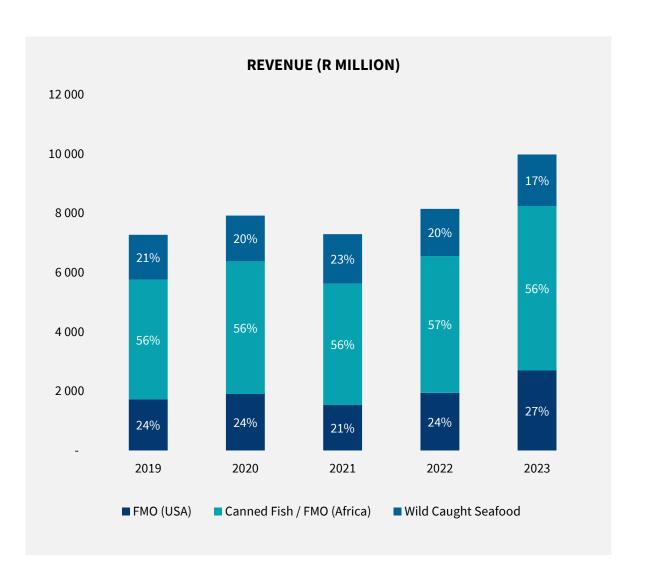
NET DEBT TO EBITDA

1.2x

2022: 1.7x

5 YEAR SEGMENTAL ANALYSIS *







^{*} From continuing operations. CCS Logistics was derecognised on 4 April 2023.

STATEMENT OF **COMPREHENSIVE INCOME** OVERVIEW



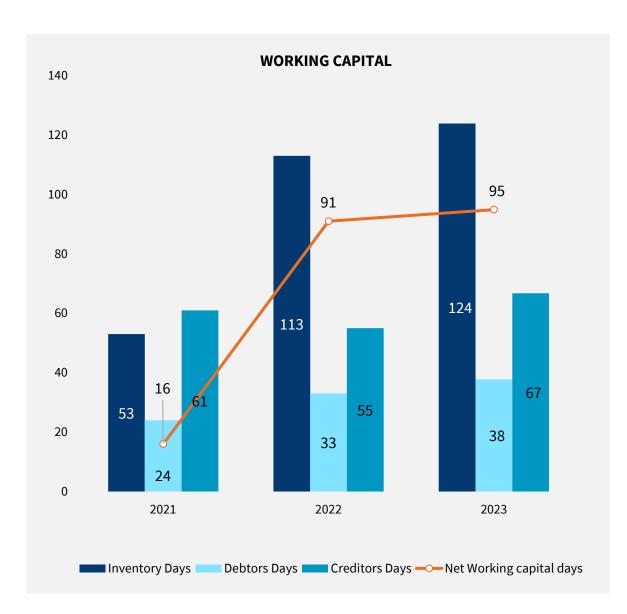
| R' million | 2023 | 2022 | VAR |
|----------------------------------|-------|-------|--------|
| Revenue | 9 987 | 8 148 | 22.6% |
| Gross profit | 2 853 | 2 507 | 13.8% |
| Operating profit | 1 490 | 1 244 | 19.8% |
| Net interest | (192) | (180) | 6.7% |
| Profit before tax | 1 298 | 1 064 | 22.0% |
| Tax | (308) | (273) | 12.8% |
| Profit after tax * | 990 | 791 | 25.2% |
| Profit (loss) – discontinued ops | 353 | (22) | |
| Profit for the year | 1 343 | 769 | 74.6% |
| Headline earnings * | 980 | 760 | 28.9% |
| HEPS * | 808.8 | 626.0 | 29.2% |
| GP Margin | 28.6% | 30.8% | (2.2%) |
| OP Margin | 14.9% | 15.3% | (0.4%) |
| Effective tax rate | 23.7% | 25.7% | (2.0%) |

- Revenue Growth (+22.6%): Driven by strong demand for affordable protein increased consumption and sales volumes. Revenue also benefitted from improved pricing across all products, particularly for fish oil, and the effect of the weaker exchange rate on export revenue
- Operating Profit Improved (+19.8%): Driven by record Daybrook earnings (+39%), a resilient contribution from Lucky Star (+4%) under tough market conditions and mitigated by a decline in wild caught seafood earnings (-15%).
- Interest Expense: Includes R38 million (2022: R12 million) related to lease liabilities. Net interest reduced by 8.3% to R154 million due to term debt repayments offset by interest rate increases, weaker exchange rate effect on US dollar interest and higher short-term borrowings
- Discontinued operations: Includes profit on sale of CCS Logistics and the result of its operations which is accounted for as a discontinued operation up until the date of sale on 4 April 2023
- Lower tax rate: Higher US earnings at lower tax rate, decrease in SA corporate income tax rate

^{*} From continuing operations. CCS Logistics was derecognised on 4 April 2023.

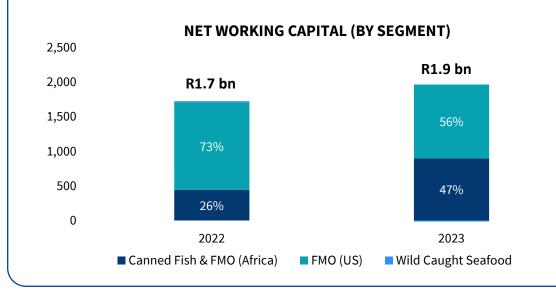
2023 WORKING CAPITAL *





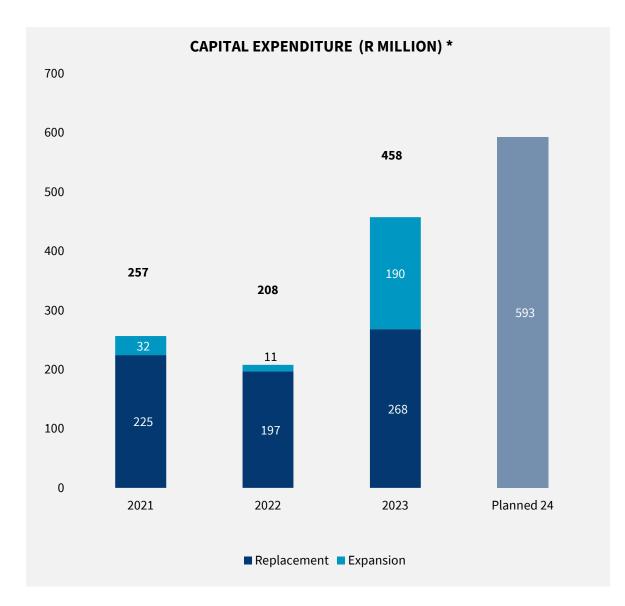
INVESTMENT IN INVENTORY

- Increase in **net working capital** days driven by planned investment in inventory to ensure availability to meet continued market demand
- Lucky Star's **inventory** closed at R1.6 billion (2022: R 1.3 billion) and Daybrook's inventory closed at R967 million (2022: R771 million)
- **Creditors** days increased mainly due to improved terms negotiated with Lucky Star frozen fish suppliers
- Debtors days increase mainly due to higher sales in the last quarter compared to previous year



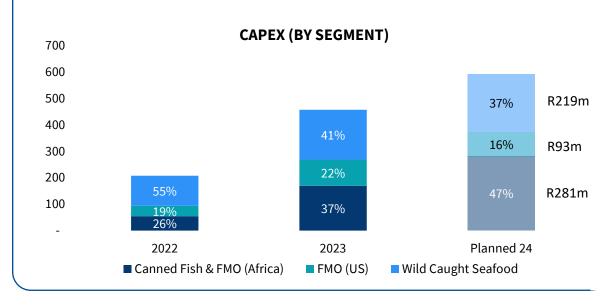
2023 **CAPEX ***





INVESTMENT IN SA OPERATIONS

- Major projects in the year included:
 - (i) R54 million on initial phase of fishmeal & oil facility upgrades
 - (ii) R61 million on construction of canned meat facility and
 - (iii) R106 million on upgrade to flagship hake trawler
- Increase in capex **planned for 2024** is attributable to investments to upgrade the SA fishmeal facilities and wild caught seafood fleet, including fleet refrigeration conversion to environmentally friendly gas
- Incremental capex of c. R600 million phased over three years 2024 to 2026 i.e. in addition to normal replacement capex



^{*} From continuing operations. CCS Logistics was derecognised on 4 April 2023.

2023 **DEBT** ANALYSIS

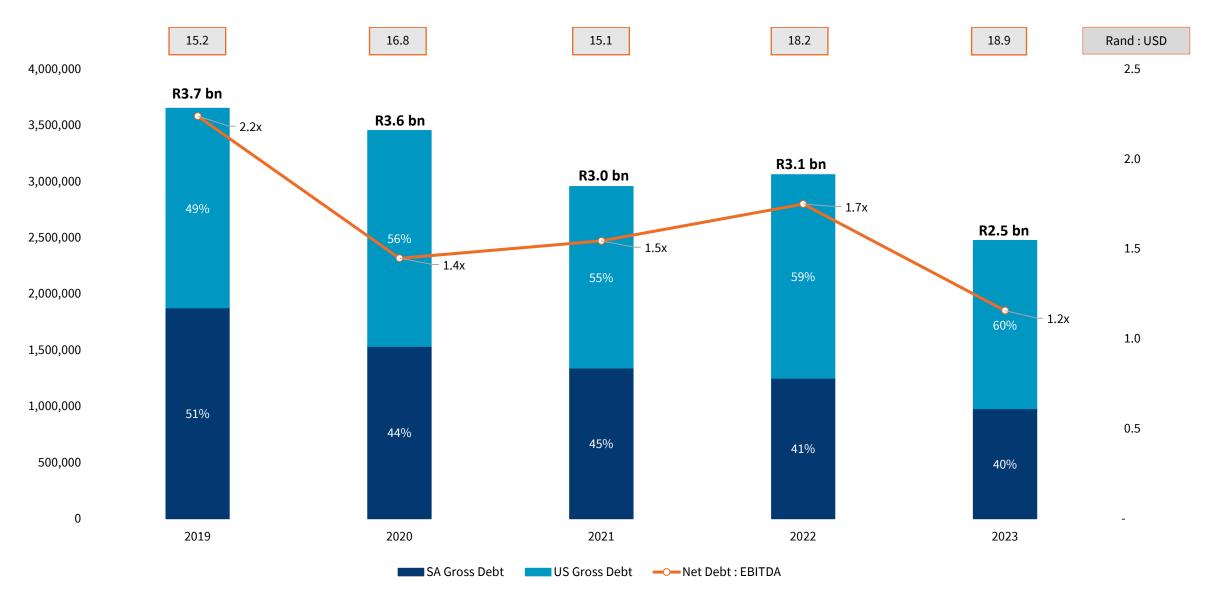


| R' million | | 2023 | 2022 | | VAR |
|------------------------|---|------|-------|---|-------|
| Africa (R million) | | | | | |
| Gross debt | | 979 | 1 249 | | (22%) |
| Net debt | 1 | 884 | 1 017 | | (13%) |
| Net debt / EBITDA | | 1.0 | X 1.3 | X | (18%) |
| Gross debt / EBITDA | | 0.9 | x 1.5 | Х | (39%) |
| Unutilised facilities | 1 | 897 | 1 024 | | (12%) |
| USA (\$ million) | | | | | |
| Gross debt | | 79 | 100 | | (21%) |
| Net debt | | 61 | 86 | | (29%) |
| Net debt / EBITDA | 2 | 1.3 | X 2.3 | Х | (45%) |
| Unutilised facilities | | 25 | 25 | | - |
| % of total debt hedged | 4 | 100% | 100% | | - |
| Consolidated | | | | | |
| Net debt / EBITDA | 3 | 1.2 | x 1.7 | X | (34%) |
| % of total debt hedged | 4 | 66% | 61% | | 5% |

- 1. Settlement of SA term debt together with improved EBITDA levels resulted in net debt: EBITDA ratio reducing to 1.0 times
- 2. US net debt: EBITDA ratio improved to 1.3 times due primarily to settlement of term debt and improved 12 month rolling EBITDA levels. US debt is ring-fenced to US assets
- 3. Group net debt: EBITDA ratio decreased to 1.2 times due to improved net debt levels and improved EBITDA levels (EBITDA 2023: R1.8 billion; 2022: R1.5 billion)
- 4. 100% of US interest rate exposure hedged until September 2024
- 5. The Group complied with all lender covenant requirements relating to both its SA and US debt
- 6. SA rand-denominated debt bears interest at a rate = JIBAR plus average margin of 1.60% (Sept 22: 1.69%) and US dollar-denominated debt is hedged at fixed rates of between 0.246% and 1.335%

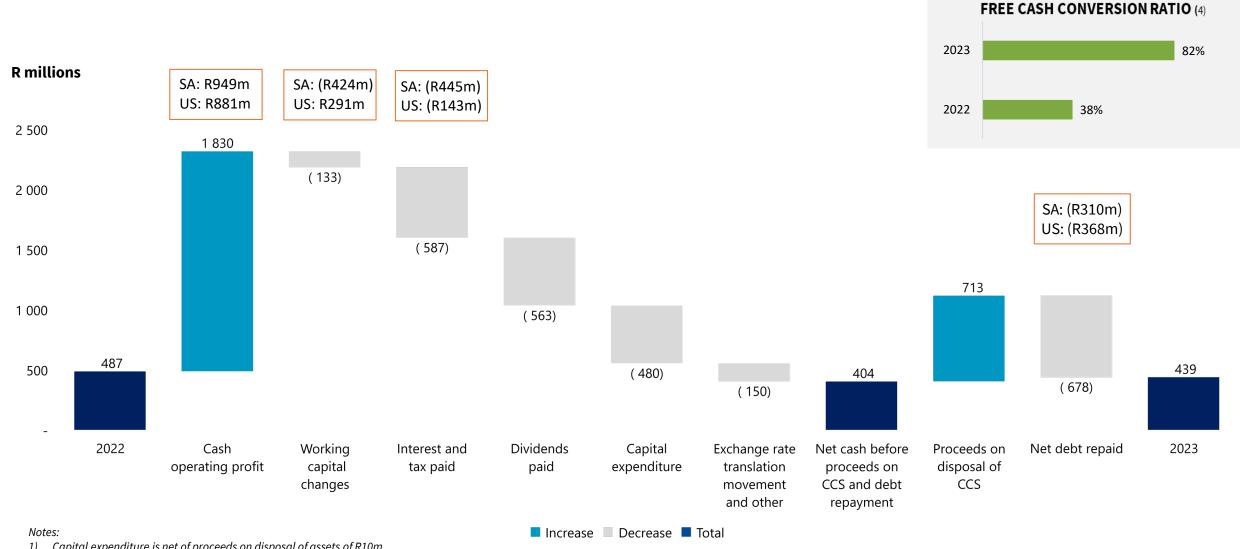
5 YEAR DEBT ANALYSIS





NET CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS*





- Capital expenditure is net of proceeds on disposal of assets of R10m
- Net debt repaid includes R38m lease liability repayment and is the sum of debt paid (R 1.08 billion) and debt raised of R427 million
- Other includes R97 million cash outflow for the purchase of treasury shares to settle long term incentives
- Cashflow from operating activities (before dividends after replacement capex) / headline earnings * From total operations

CAPITAL ALLOCATION PRIORITIES



WORKING CAPITAL

Sustain at current levels, subject to seasonal cyclicality

RE-INVEST

Incremental capital expenditure phased over next 3 years of R 600 million to invest in SA (West Coast) facilities and wild caught fleet

DIVIDENDS

Relative to earnings, capital expenditure requirements and debt levels

DEBT

Continue to manage debt prudently, taking into consideration SA and US interest rate / FX differentials

GROWTH

Create balance sheet capacity for organic and acquisitive growth



OPERATIONAL PERFORMANCE

03

Neville Brink



WILD CAUGHT SEAFOOD

Horse Mackerel Hake Lobster & Squid





WILD CAUGHT SEAFOOD PERFORMANCE



| R' million | 2023 | 2022 | VAR |
|------------------|-------|-------|---------|
| Revenue | 1 737 | 1 592 | 9.1% |
| Operating profit | 127 | 150 | (15.3%) |
| OP margin | 7.3% | 9.4% | (2.1%) |





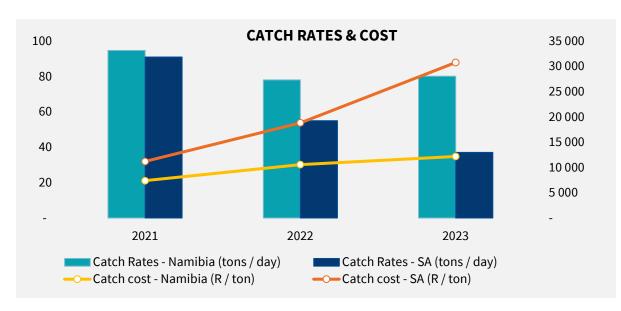


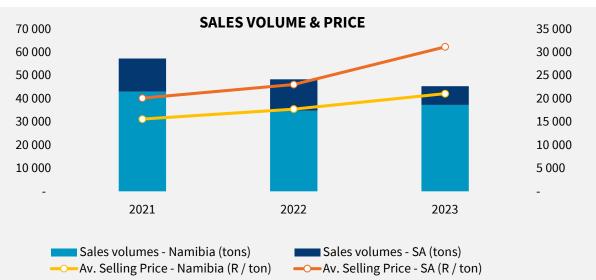
HORSE MACKEREL PERFORMANCE











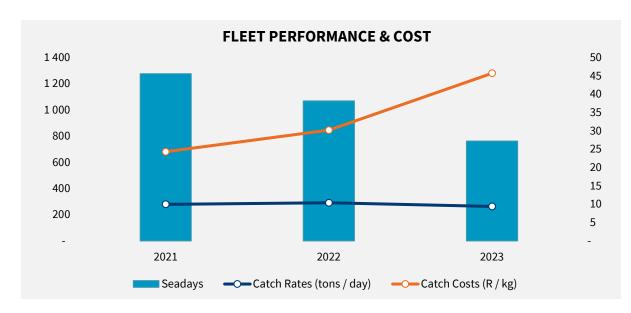
HORSE MACKEREL - PERFORMANCE DRIVERS

- SA catch volumes 40% lower due to poor catch rates and Desert Diamond planned main engine overhaul in H1
- Namibian catch volumes increased by 8% due to increase in both seadays and catch rates
- High fuel costs continued to adversely impact operating costs. No operational impact from load shedding.
- Higher US dollar prices together with the weaker rand further benefitted export revenue, resulting in:
 - 35% increase in the average rand prices for larger sized SA horse mackerel and
 - 19% increase in the average rand prices for smaller sized Namibian horse mackerel and

HAKE PERFORMANCE









HAKE - PERFORMANCE DRIVERS

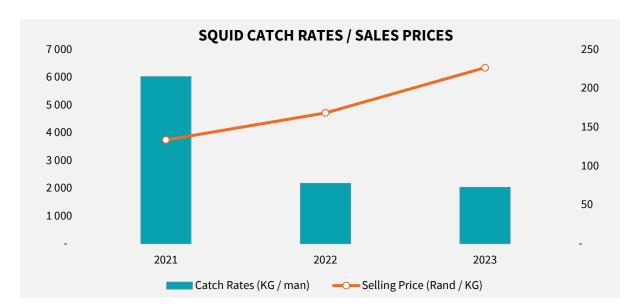
- Hake catch volumes 35% lower due to fewer seadays (both planned and unplanned maintenance) and lower catch rates
- Beatrice Marine upgrade and freon conversion successfully completed at cost of R106 million
- High fuel costs continued to adversely impact operating costs. No operational impact from loadshedding
- **Firm European demand** and increased prices for hake in both local and export markets
- The weaker rand further benefitted export revenue, resulting in 29% increase in average rand prices
- Disappointing performance with 15-year fishing rights secured, focus on **reinvestment to upgrade and enhance** vessel capacity and performance

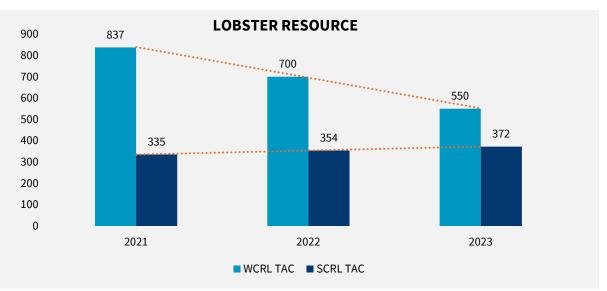
SQUID & LOBSTER PERFORMANCE











LOBSTER & SQUID - PERFORMANCE DRIVERS

SQUID

- Squid catch rates 2% lower than prior year and well below cyclical highs
- Squid demand remains strong with record euro price levels supported by a favourable exchange rate
- Continue to explore joint venture partnerships to grow the business

LOBSTER

- West Coast Rock Lobster business has been restructured with a SME partner to reduce fixed costs
- Good catch rates and sales prices achieved for South Coast Rock Lobster

FISHING RIGHTS APPLICATION PROCESS (FRAP) - APPEALS

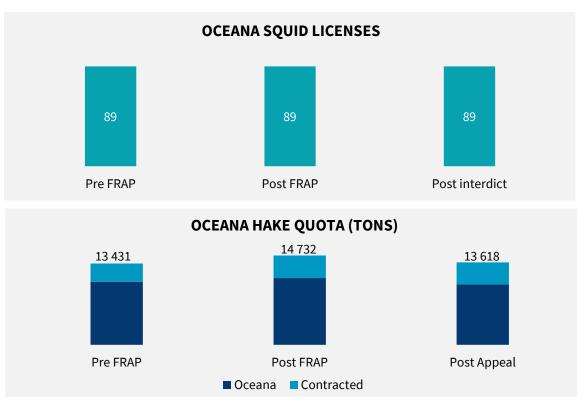


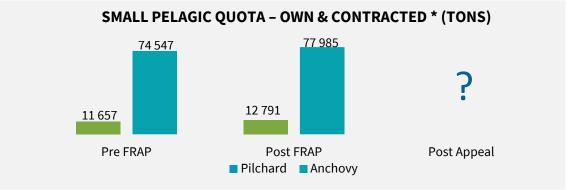
FRAP

- All FRAP sector appeals finalised with exception of small pelagic sector (pilchards, anchovy)
 - Squid appeals decision announced in June 2023.
 Oceana's licenses reduced from 89 to 81 licenses.
 Following a successful interdict by several right holders, entitled to catch on pre-FRAP licenses until April 24
 - Hake deep sea trawl appeals decision announced in October 2023. Oceana's combined own and contracted quota pre-FRAP allocation largely unchanged
 - Small pelagic appeals decision still expected in 2023

| SECTOR | RIGHTS DURATION | RIGHTS PERIOD |
|--------------------------|-----------------|-------------------------|
| Horse mackerel | 15 years | 01 Jan 17 to 31 Dec 31 |
| Hake Trawl (Inshore) | 15 years | 01 Jan 17 to 31 Dec 31 |
| West Coast Rock Lobster | 15 years | 15 Nov 17 to 31 July 32 |
| Hake Trawl (Deep-Sea) | 15 years | 01 Mar 22 to 31 Dec 37 |
| Small Pelagics | 15 years | 01 Mar 22 to 31 Dec 37 |
| Squid | 15 years | 01 May 22 to 30 Apr 37 |
| South Coast Rock Lobster | 15 years | 1 Oct 22 to 30 Sept 37 |









CANNED FISH AND FISHMEAL (AFRICA) PERFORMANCE



| R' million | 2023 | 2022 | VAR |
|------------------|-------|-------|--------|
| Revenue | 5 553 | 4 610 | 20.5% |
| Operating Profit | 496 | 476 | 4.2% |
| OP margin | 8.9% | 10.3% | (1.4%) |

Loadshedding increased the reliance on generators at both the canned fish and fishmeal operations, resulting in incremental energy costs of R28 million for the year



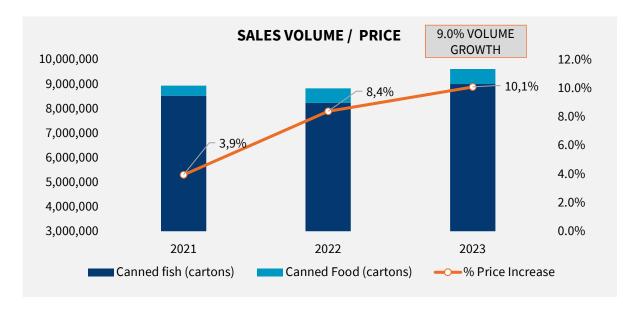


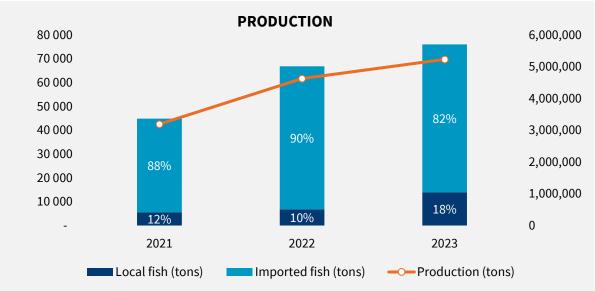


CANNED FISH PERFORMANCE









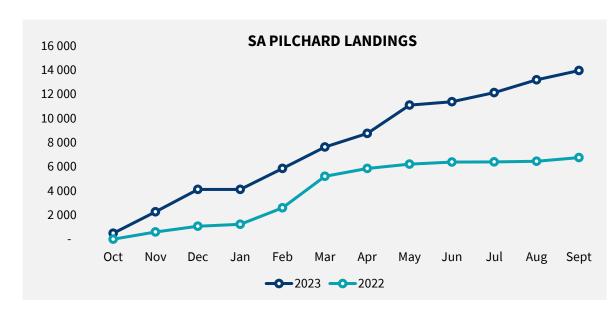
CANNED FISH - PERFORMANCE DRIVERS

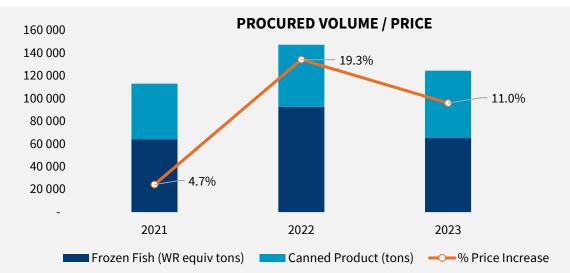
- **9% sales volume growth to** 9.6 million cartons in a constrained consumer environment
- Strategy to **grow consumption**:
 - maintain relative affordability in protein
 - resilient supply chain to meet growing demand
 - innovative marketing and brand investment (iconic brand, shelf stable product)
- Margins reduced with price increases insufficient to offset the full cost push from imported fish, tin cans, tomato paste and energy
- Locally produced volumes increased 13% to 5.2 million cartons with 18% of volumes processed being caught locally
- Closing inventory levels were 19% higher in line with the strategy of meeting growing demand in full

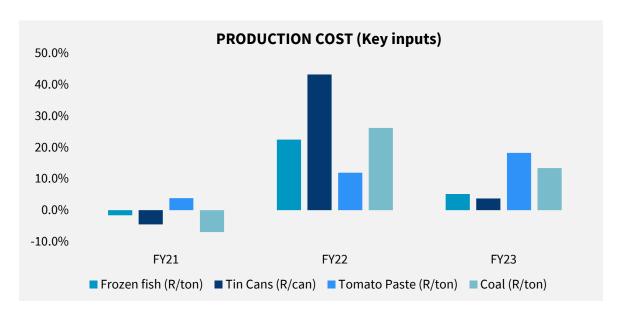
CANNED FISH: 3 YEAR KPIs

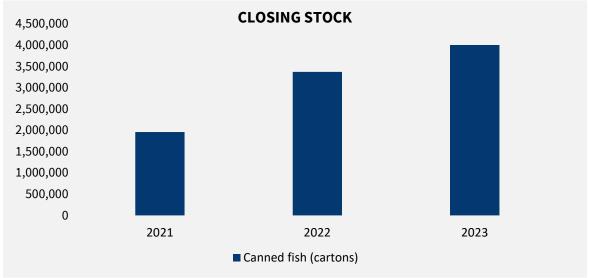








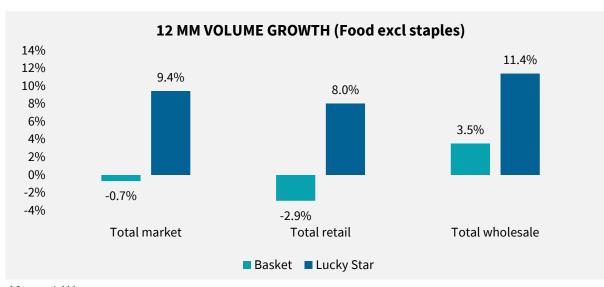




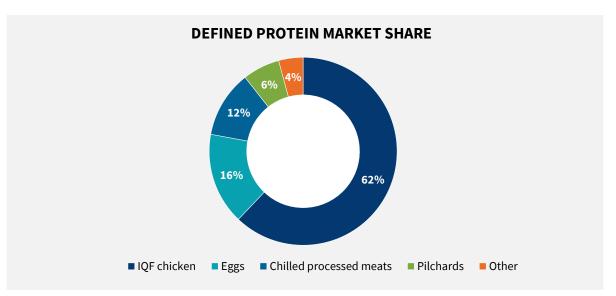
CANNED FISH MARKET CONDITIONS







^{*} Source : Ask'd



CONSUMERS – INCREASING PRICE SENSITVITY

Consumer Trends

- Over 70% of purchases on promotion across most food items
- Just over 50% buy essential items only
- Decreasing brand loyalty, with growing number of store brands in their basket
- Shopping widely for best price, increased store repertoire
- Growth in demand for low cost staples e.g. bakery, milling, rice
- Reducing demand for most proteins, pilchards aside
- Lucky Star canned pilchards now present in 93% of SA households (up from 87%)

Customer Trends

- Informal & independent trade outlets offering refrigerated protein options are decreasing (due to energy risk & cost)
- Retailers needing to extract more margin from commodities as demand for high margin luxury products decreases
- Focus on in-store & brand range simplification
- Lucky Star pilchards increasingly used as shopper draw card

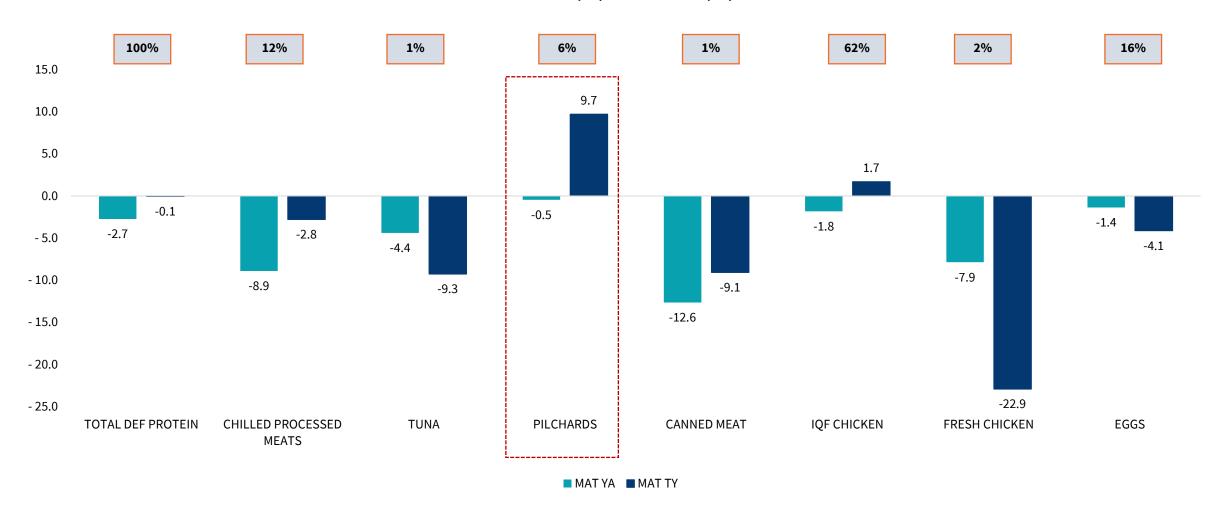
* Source : Nielsen

OVERVIEW OF **COMPETING PROTEINS**





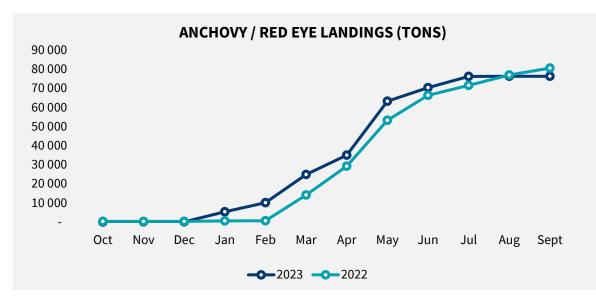
TRADE DESK – DEFINED PROTEIN – VOLUME GROWTH – MOVING ANNUAL TOTAL (MAT) YEAR AGO (YA) vs THIS YEAR (TY)

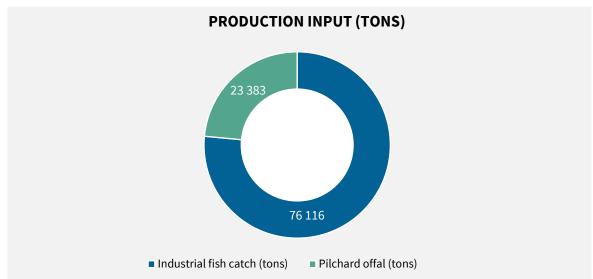


FISHMEAL & OIL (AFRICA) PERFORMANCE









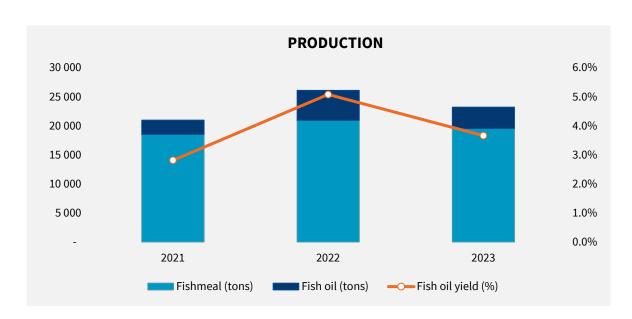
FMO (AFRICA) - PERFORMANCE DRIVERS

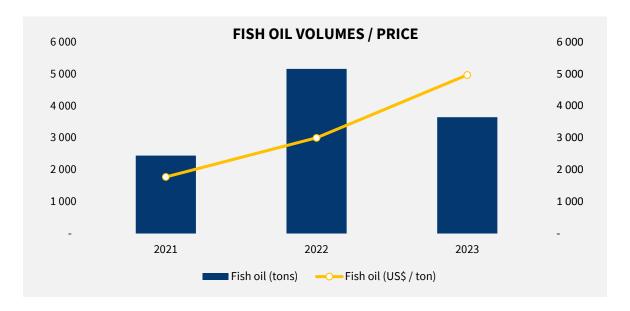
- **6% reduction in red eye and anchovy landings** partially mitigated by increase in pilchard offcut volumes
- Production yields reduced to 23.3% (2022: 25.7%) due mainly to lower fish oil yields
- Sales volumes reduced 10% with anchovy landings impacted by both harsh winter weather conditions and plant reliability
- Strong fish oil pricing and the weaker rand against the USdollar resulted in a 36% increase in average rand selling prices
- Inventory levels closed lower with a lower mix of fish oil inventory.

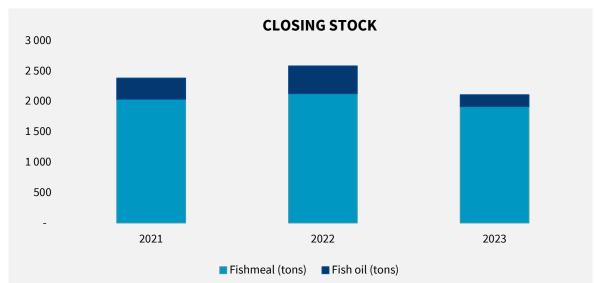
FISHMEAL & OIL (AFRICA): 3 YEAR KPIS

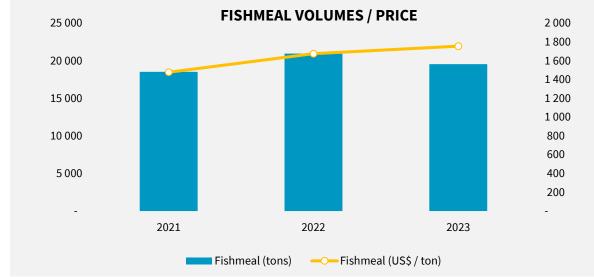














FISHMEAL & FISH OIL (US)

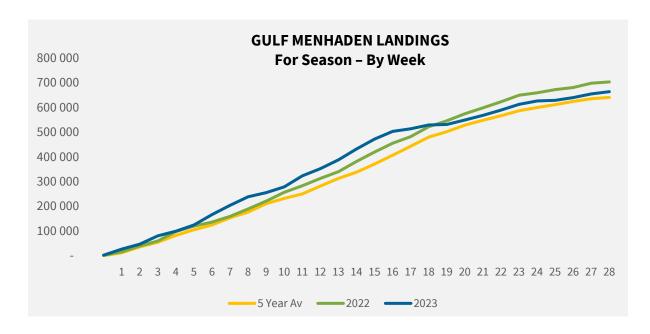


FISHMEAL & FISH OIL (USA) PERFORMANCE





| R' million | 2023 | 2022 | VAR |
|------------------|-------|-------|-------|
| Revenue | 2 697 | 1 946 | 38.6% |
| Operating Profit | 810 | 584 | 38.7% |
| OP margin | 30.0% | 30.0% | 0.0% |
| USD'million | | | |
| Revenue | 146.5 | 116.9 | 25.3% |
| Operating Profit | 44.4 | 34.1 | 30.2% |
| Av USD: Rand | 18.4 | 16.7 | 10.2% |



FMO (USA) - PERFORMANCE DRIVERS

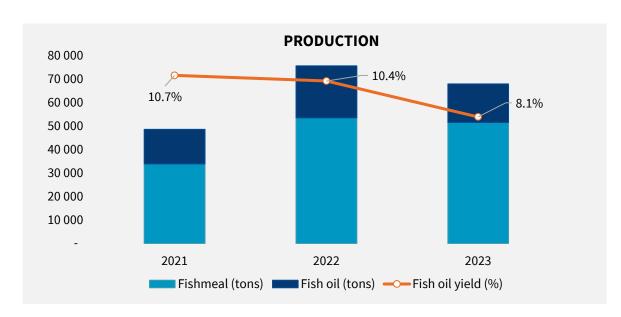
- Operating profit improved by 30% in USD terms
- Gulf Menhaden **landings 5% lower** to 671 million fish.

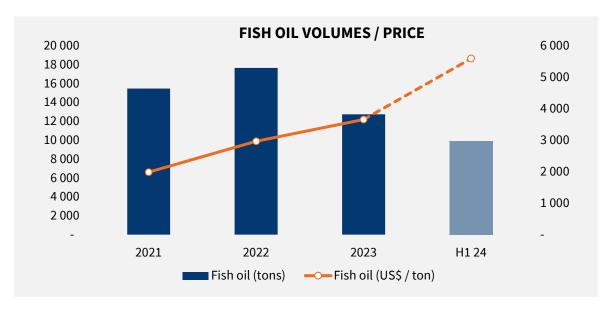
 Below average second half to the season after strong start
- Fish oil yields lower at 8.1% due to lower fat content
- Higher opening inventory contributed to sales volumes increasing 21% (fishmeal up 45%, fish oil down 28%)
- Cancellation of Peru's first anchovy season and resultant global product shortage, contributed to USD fishmeal prices increasing by 7% and fish oil prices increasing by 23%
- **Good closing inventory** levels carried into 2024, fish oil closing inventory levels 70% higher than prior year

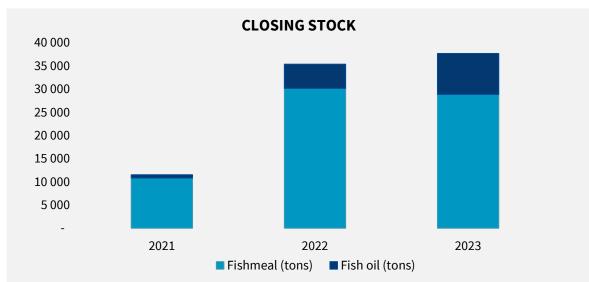
FISHMEAL & FISH OIL (USA): 3 YEAR KPIS

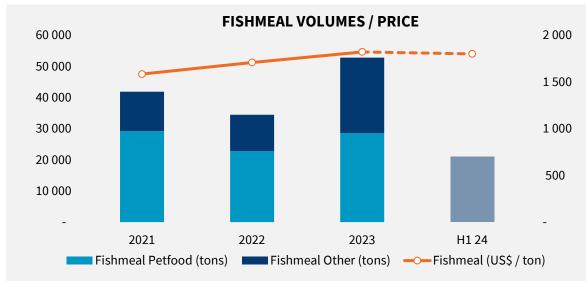










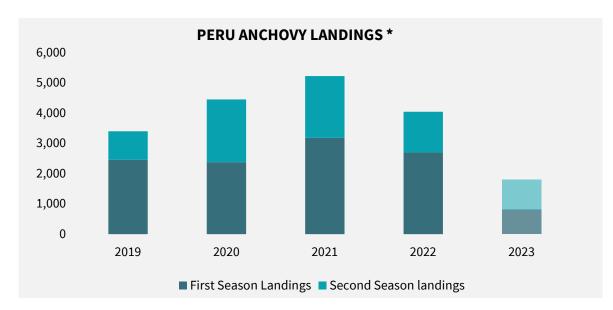


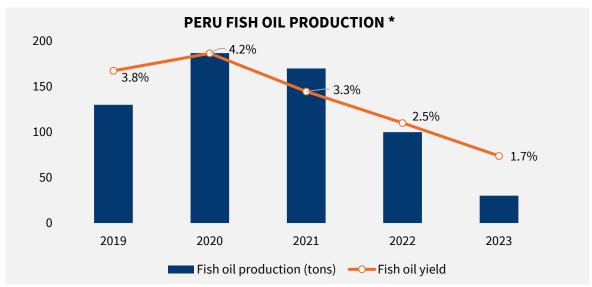
PERU - 2023 SUPPLY SHORTAGE











PERU OVERVIEW

- Historically has provided c. 20% of global annual supply
 of fishmeal & fish oil its prices have therefore become the
 reference price for marine ingredients global industry
- Healthy anchovy biomass of c 7.2 million tons. North-Centre fishing seasons occur between April & July (first season) and November & January (second season) each year with quotas fixed by government
- In 2023 because of lower catches and oil yields, Peru has produced c 500 000 tons less fishmeal and 80 000 tons less fish oil compared to first 9 months of 2022
- 2023 second season quota of 1.7 million tons has been approved, 26% lower than 2022. Irrespective of the catch against this quota, Peru's annual fishmeal and fish oil production will remain well below historical levels

35

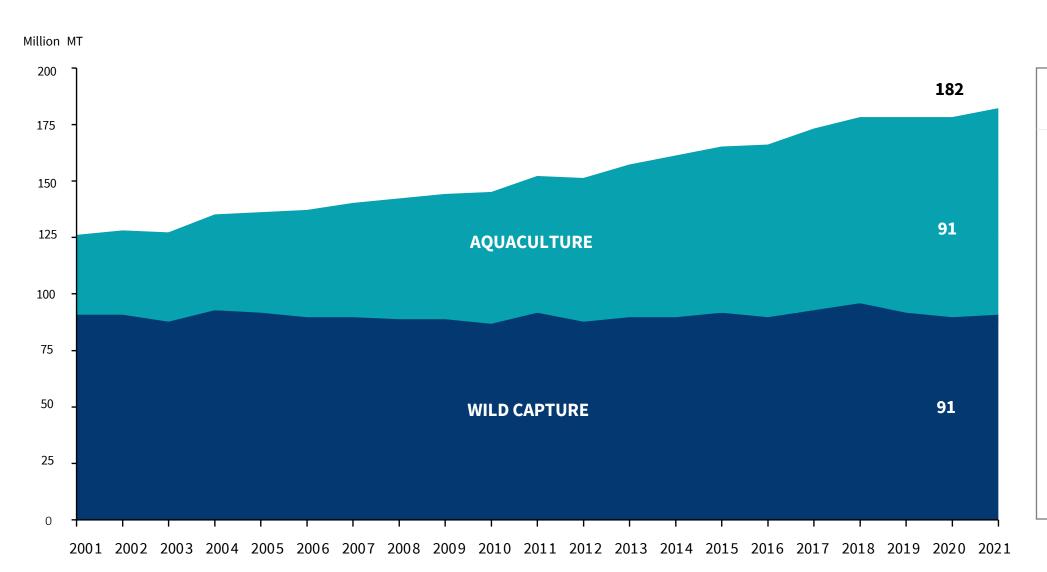
^{*} Source : IFFO

GLOBAL FISHERIES PRODUCTION









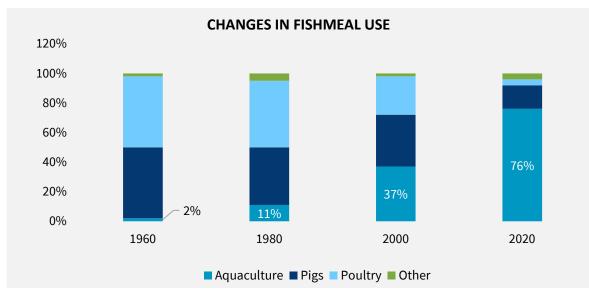
| Share | Vs 5-year avg | |
|-------|------------------|----------|
| 50% | +2 | |
| 50% | -2 | ~ |

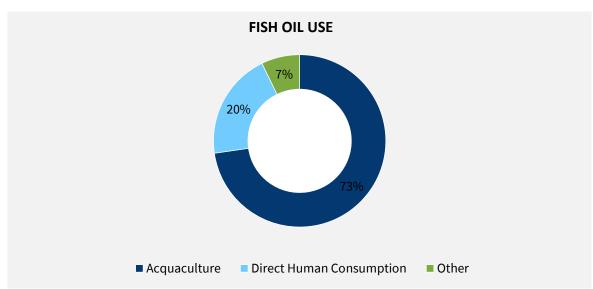
GLOBAL MARKET OUTLOOK - DEMAND











GLOBAL DEMAND TRENDS

Fishmeal

- India, Vietnam and Peru are the **biggest exporters** of fishmeal
- China is the biggest importer of fishmeal
- **Aquaculture** is fastest growing sector in terms of consumption

Fish oil

- Peru is the leader in fish oil exports
- Norway is the biggest importer of fish oil
- Aquaculture uses the most fish oil, followed by nutraceuticals and pet food

Chinese demand

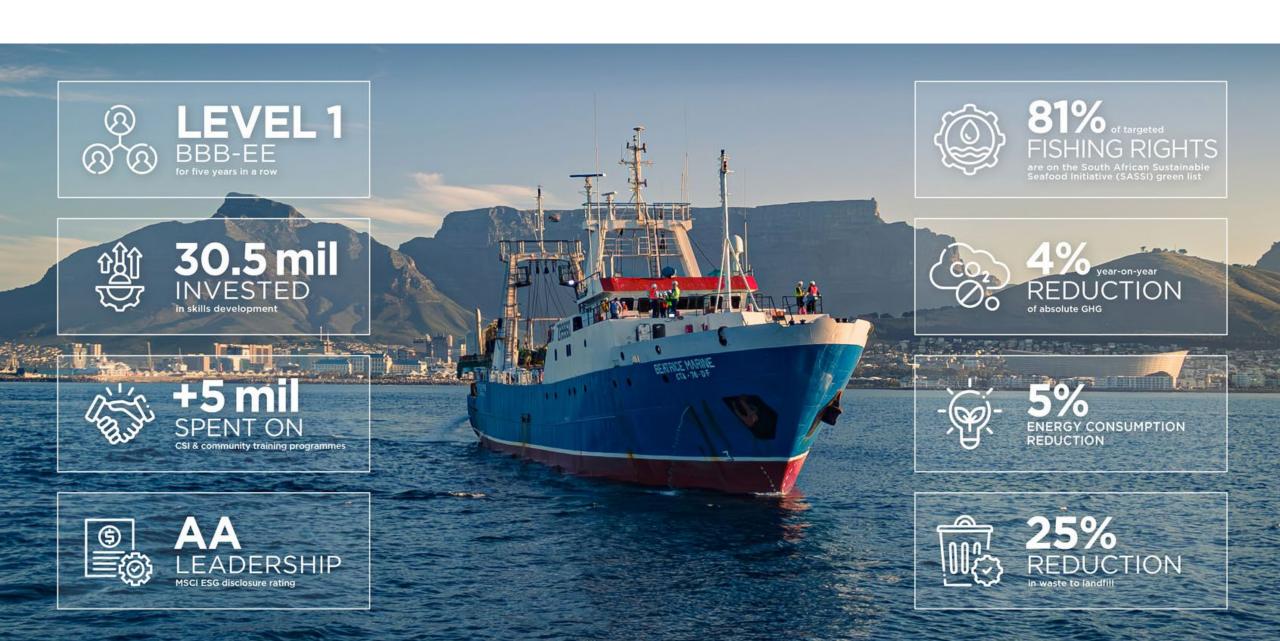
• Consumption lower in both aqua & pig sectors, reflection of faltering economy & slow recovery of domestic consumption

Fish oil market

- Omega-3 grade stock levels remain tight, feed grade oil sufficient
- Support for elevated pricing to continue in the short to medium term

FOCUS ON **SUSTAINABILITY**







OUTLOOK FOR 2024



CANNED FISH / FMO (AFRICA)

GROW CONSUMPTION / EXPAND THE BRAND

- Cautious of pressure on SA consumer
- Grow consumption through availability and relative affordability
- Monitor rand weakness
- Commission canned meat facility
- Leverage brand strength & depth of distribution
- Invest in modernisation & reliability of West Coast facilities



FISHMEAL AND OIL (US)

OPTIMISE CAPACITY & EFFICIENCY

- **Season landings** down 5.5% but above 5-year average
- Higher closing inventory levels and strong pricing, expect strong H1 24 performance
- **Peru** announced 1.7 million ton anchovy quota 26% below prior year 2nd season
- Global fish oil supply shortage expected to support elevated fish oil pricing



WILD CAUGHT

FLEET INVESTMENT

- Improved East Coast catch rates with easing La Niña effect
- Fleet investment to continue
- Quota (own & contracted) largely unchanged post appeal
- Continued firm demand and pricing
- New long-term partnerships



CANNED MEAT **FACTORY**







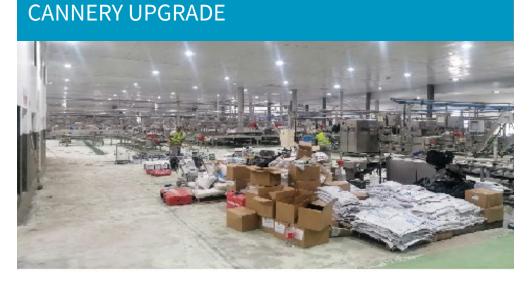
WEST COAST FISHMEAL PLANT & CANNERY UPGRADE WEST













OCEANA PILLARS - STRATEGY

PRODUCTION

affordable and

high-quality

competitive

globally

Efficiently produce

product to ensure

product remains

(Canneries)





LUCKY STAR BRAND

Affordable branded protein for human consumption

MARKETING

(Canned fish & foods)

Grow canned fish consumption -"unlimited" availability, relative affordability & showcasing versatility

Leverage Lucky Star brand and route to market to grow share of canned foods





FISHMEAL AND OIL (FMO)

Fish protein for animal / aquaculture consumption







Upgrade production facilities to maximise catch & FMO output and enhance quality to supply growing aquaculture market

Optimise catch & production of FMO to supply growing aquaculture & petfood market

Continuous technology improvements to Westbank vessels and fishing gear









WILD CAUGHT SEAFOOD

Fish protein for human consumption

HORSE MACKEREL HAKE

Hake:

Fleet investment to ensure reliable and efficient catch effort

Horse mackerel: Maximise catch effort to supply

growing demand

SQUID LOBSTER

Squid:

Invest in effective vessels and industry consolidation

SCRL:

Invest in upgraded vessel

WCRL:

Maintain variability

= shared resources, assets & management and reported as a segment in the annual financial statements

ENABLERS: PEOPLE, TRANSFORMATION, STAKEHOLDERS, ESG, FINANCIAL RESOURCES

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STATEMENT OF **COMPREHENSIVE INCOME** OVERVIEW *



| R' million | 2023 | 2022 | VAR |
|----------------------------------|---------------|-------|--------|
| Revenue 1 | 9 987 | 8 148 | 22.6% |
| Gross profit 2 | 2 853 | 2 507 | 13.8% |
| Sales & distribution expenditure | (526) | (479) | 9.9% |
| Operating expenditure 3 | (1 016) | (868) | 17.2% |
| Other income 4 | 99 | 89 | 11.2% |
| Forex gain (loss) | 46 | (23) | |
| JV's and associate profit | 34 | 18 | 88.9% |
| Operating profit | 1 490 | 1 244 | 19.8% |
| Net interest 5 | (192) | (180) | 6.7% |
| Profit before tax | 1 298 | 1 064 | 22.0% |
| Tax 6 | (308) | (273) | 12.8% |
| Profit after tax | 990 | 791 | 25.2% |
| Headline earnings | 980 | 760 | 28.9% |
| HEPS | 808.8 | 626.0 | 29.2% |
| GP Margin 2 | 28.6% | 30.8% | (2.2%) |
| OP Margin | 14.9% | 15.3% | (0.4%) |
| Effective tax rate 6 | 23.7% | 25.7% | (2.0%) |

- Strong demand for affordable protein increased consumption and sales volumes. Revenue also benefitted from improved pricing across all products, particularly for fish oil, and the effect of the weaker exchange rate on export revenue
- 2. Full impact of rising costs in the canned fish business not passed onto consumers given Lucky Star's volume strategy. Lower catch volumes and fish oil yields in both the SA & US fishmeal businesses together with lower seadays and catch rates in the SA wild caught seafood business also negatively impacted margin
- 3. Mainly increased employment costs including provision for performance—based incentives, costs related to fulfilment of prior year vacant positions offset by non-recurring legal and audit fees incurred in the prior year (R50 million)
- 4. Insurance proceeds includes additional R72 million received on finalisation of 2021 Hurricane Ida claim and R24 million partial settlement of Covid business interruption claim.
- 5. Includes R38 million (2022: R12 million) related to lease liabilities. Net interest reduced by 8.3% to R154 million due to term debt repayments offset by interest rate increases, weaker exchange rate effect on US dollar interest and higher short-term borrowings.
- 6. Higher US earnings at lower tax rate, decrease in SA corporate income tax rate

^{*} From continuing operations. CCS Logistics was derecognised on 4 April 2023.

DISCONTINUED OPERATIONS OVERVIEW



- The Group entered into an agreement to dispose of its cold storage business, Commercial Cold Storage Group Limited ("CCS Logistics") in the September 2022 financial statements, and consequently disclosed CCS Logistics as a discontinued operation. All conditions precedent to the disposal were concluded and CCS Logistics was derecognised on 4 April 2023.
- The effects of disclosing CCS as a discontinued operation on the statement of comprehensive income are summarised below:

| R' million | 2023 | 2022 | VAR |
|---|--------|--------|-------|
| Profit after tax - continuing operations | 990 | 791 | 25.2% |
| Loss from discontinued operations | (28) | (22) | |
| Profit on sale of CCS Logistics | 381 | 0 | |
| Profit for the year | 1 343 | 769 | 74.6% |
| Headline earnings - continuing operations | 980 | 760 | 28.9% |
| Loss from discontinued operations | (29) | (24) | |
| Headline earnings | 951 | 736 | 29.2% |
| HEPS - continuing operations | 808.8 | 626.0 | 29.2% |
| HEPS - discontinued operations | (24.4) | (19.8) | |
| HEPS | 784.4 | 606.2 | 29.4% |

- Operating profit for segmental disclosure differs to that for discontinued operation disclosure due to intercompany eliminations for revenue and support services expenses
- Oceana and its subsidiaries have historically conducted business with CCS on an arms length and market related basis
- The table below reconciles operating profit for CCS between
 segmental disclosure and discontinued operations disclosure:

| R' million | 2023 | 2022 | VAR |
|--|------|------|-------|
| Operating profit per segmental results | 49 | 40 | 22.5% |
| Inter-segmental revenue | (52) | (78) | |
| Inter-segmental operating costs | 17 | 43 | |
| Operating profit per discontinued operations | 14 | 5 | |
| Net interest expense | (9) | (11) | |
| Taxation expense | (33) | (16) | |
| Loss from discontinued operations | (28) | (22) | 27.3% |

STATEMENT OF **FINANCIAL POSITION** OVERVIEW



| D) 'II' | | | 0000 | \/A.D. |
|------------------------------------|---|--------|--------|---------|
| R' million | | 2023 | 2022 | VAR |
| Property, plant & equipment | | 2 241 | 1 949 | 15.0% |
| Intangible assets | 1 | 6 077 | 5 846 | 4.0% |
| Other assets | | 522 | 602 | (13.1%) |
| Current assets | | 4 181 | 3 934 | 6.3% |
| Inventory | 2 | 2 792 | 2 271 | 23.0% |
| Net cash and cash equivalents | 3 | 453 | 486 | (6.9%) |
| Assets held for sale | | 9 | 379 | |
| Total assets | | 13 483 | 13 196 | 2.2% |
| Capital and reserves | | 7 969 | 7 033 | 13.3% |
| FCTR | 4 | 2 001 | 1 740 | 15.0% |
| Long term loans | 5 | 1 895 | 2 686 | (29.4%) |
| Other long-term liabilities | | 193 | 134 | 44.0% |
| Deferred taxation | | 645 | 642 | 0.4% |
| Current portion of long-term loans | 5 | 376 | 298 | 26.0% |
| Short term banking facilities | 3 | 203 | 76 | 167.1% |
| Current liabilities | | 2 202 | 2 145 | 2.7% |
| Liabilities held for sale | | - | 182 | |
| Total reserves & liabilities | | 13 483 | 13 196 | 2.2% |
| Closing exchange rate - USD/ZAR | 6 | 18.9 | 18.2 | 3.8% |

- Mainly goodwill, intellectual property and trademarks arising from the Daybrook acquisition. Increase relates to higher exchange rate translation
- 2. Strategy of holding higher inventory levels to enable ongoing demand for canned fish, fishmeal and fish oil to be serviced
- 3. Increased short-term borrowing to fund capital expenditure and working capital levels
- 4. Translation of Daybrook balance sheet at higher closing exchange rate
- 5. Total SA borrowings decreased by 33.9% or R397 million and total US debt (on a US dollar-basis) decreased by 20.8% or USD 21 million
- 6. The closing USD/ZAR exchange rate was 3.8% weaker than the prior year

2023 KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS



| Cogmont | KPI | lloit | 2022 | | 2022 | | VAD |
|--------------|-----------------------------------|-------------|--------|---|---------|---|---------|
| Segment | | Unit | 2023 | | 2022 | | VAR |
| CANNED FISH | Revenue | R million | 4 558 | | 3 804 | | 19.8% |
| (Lucky Star) | Sales volumes | 000 cartons | 9 612 | | 8 818 | | 9.0% |
| | Pilchard quota (own & contracted) | tons | 14 670 | | 9 810 | | 50.0% |
| | Pilchard landings | tons | 14 005 | | 6 759 | | 107.2% |
| | Own cartons produced | 000 cartons | 5 232 | | 4 627 | | 13.1% |
| | Av. Price movement | R/carton | 10% | • | 8% | • | |
| | Local volumes sold | cartons | 9% | • | (2%) | • | |
| | Neighbouring country volumes sold | cartons | 7% | • | 1% | • | |
| | Frozen fish procurement | tons (wr) | (30%) | • | 45% | • | |
| | Overall production cost | R/carton | 3% | • | (5%) | • | |
| | Closing stock | cartons | 19% | • | 72% | • | |
| FMO (AFRICA) | Revenue | R million | 977 | | 795 | | 22.9% |
| | Sales volumes | tons | 24 088 | | 26 691 | | (9.8%) |
| | Anchovy quota (own & contracted) | tons | 82 112 | | 106 352 | | (22.8%) |
| | Anchovy landings | tons | 76 116 | | 80 515 | | (5.5%) |
| | Pilchard offal | tons | 23 383 | | 21 093 | | 10.9% |
| | Av. Price movement | USD/ton | 19% | • | 30% | • | |
| | Fish oil yield (<u>nominal</u>) | % | (1.4%) | • | 2.3% | • | |
| | Closing stock | tons | (18%) | • | 8% | • | |

2023 KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS



| Segment | KPI | Unit | 2023 | | 2022 | | VAR |
|----------------|---------------------------------------|-------------|---------|---|---------|---|---------|
| FMO (US) | Revenue | USD million | 146.5 | | 116.9 | | 25.3% |
| (Daybrook) | Menhaden landings (fiscal year) | 000 fish | 670 674 | | 704 289 | | (4.8%) |
| | Fishmeal sales volumes | tons | 52 804 | | 36 479 | | 44.8% |
| | Fish oil sales volumes | tons | 12 729 | | 17 638 | | (27.8%) |
| | Operating profit | % | 30.0% | | 30.0% | | |
| | Av. Fishmeal price movement | USD/ton | 7% | • | 8% | • | |
| | Av. Fish oil price movement | USD/ton | 23% | • | 49% | • | |
| | Fish oil yield (<u>nominal</u>) | % | (2.3%) | | (0.4%) | • | |
| | Closing stock | tons | 7% | • | 207% | • | |
| HORSE MACKEREL | Revenue | R million | 1 043 | | 934 | | 11.7% |
| | Sales volumes | tons | 45 327 | | 48 245 | | (6.0%) |
| | Namibia quota (own & contracted) | tons | 33 111 | | 31 575 | | 4.9% |
| | South Africa quota (own & contracted) | tons | 18 761 | | 17 330 | | 8.3% |
| | Av. Price movement | USD/ton | 4% | • | 6% | • | |
| | Seadays - Namibia | Days | 5% | • | (5%) | | |
| | Seadays - South Africa | Days | (12%) | • | 63% | • | |
| | Catch rates - Namibia | tons/day | 3% | • | (14%) | • | |
| | Catch rates - South Africa | tons/day | (32%) | | (42%) | • | |
| | Vessel costs - Namibia | R/ton | (15%) | • | (43%) | • | |
| | Vessel costs - South Africa | R/ton | (63%) | • | (68%) | • | |
| | Quota costs - Namibia | R/ton | 3% | • | (60%) | • | |

2023 KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS



| Segment | KPI | Unit | 2023 | | 2022 | | VAR |
|-----------------|-------------------------------|-----------|--------|---|--------|---|---------|
| HAKE | Revenue | R million | 541 | | 515 | | 5.0% |
| (Daybrook) | Sales volumes | tons | 8 086 | | 11 687 | | (30.8%) |
| | Quota (own & contracted) | tons | 14 732 | | 14 497 | | 1.6% |
| | Av. Price movement | Euro/ton | 13% | • | 4% | • | |
| | Fleet utilisation | % | 1% | • | (4%) | • | |
| | Catch rates | tons/day | (10%) | | 4% | • | |
| | Vessel costs | R/ton | (51%) | | (24%) | • | |
| | Av exchange rate | R:Euro | 14% | • | (3%) | | |
| LOBSTER & SQUID | Revenue | R million | 153 | | 143 | | 7.0% |
| | Sales volumes | tons | 575 | | 544 | | 5.7% |
| | SCRL quota (own & contracted) | tons | 20 | | 15 | | 33.0% |
| | WCRL quota (own & contracted) | tons | 41 | | 87 | | (52.9%) |
| | Av. Lobster price movement | USD/ton | n/a | | (5%) | • | |
| | Lobster landings | tons | n/a | | (42%) | • | |
| | Av. Squid price movement | Euro/ton | 23% | • | 30% | • | |
| | Squid catch rates | kgs/man | (2%) | • | (64%) | • | |

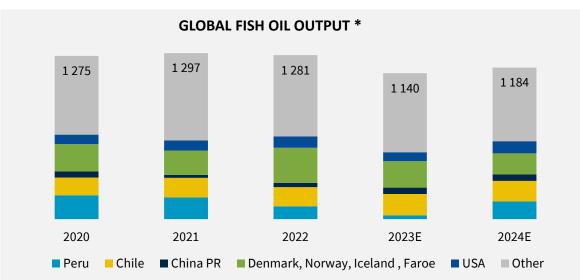
GLOBAL MARKET OUTLOOK - SUPPLY











GLOBAL SUPPLY OUTLOOK

- Peru anchovy biomass heathy but ocean conditions may continue to be affected by El Niño, at least Q1 of 2024.
 Improved catches & production levels anticipated
- Improved production in Chile & USA offset by lower quotas in Northern Europe
- Stable outlook for Asia, except India where increased production anticipates

FISHMEAL OUTPUT

 FY24 global output expected to increase by 13% mainly attributable to Peruvian recovery

FISH OIL OUTPUT

- FY24 global output expected to increase by 4% with improved landings in Peru but oil yields remaining below historical averages
- Lower catches of the Omega-3 rich Peruvian anchovy will further exacerbate the global omega shortage

^{*} Source : IFFO

