



MAPLE LEAF FOODS INC.

Management's Discussion and Analysis

For the Quarter Ended

June 30, 2024

Management's Discussion and Analysis

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Management's Discussion and Analysis

All dollar amounts are presented in Canadian dollars unless otherwise noted.

August 7, 2024

1. FINANCIAL OVERVIEW

(\$ millions except earnings per share) (Unaudited)	As at or for the Three months ended June 30,			As at or for the Six months ended June 30,		
	2024	2023	% Change	2024	2023	% Change
Sales ⁽ⁱ⁾	\$ 1,260.9	\$ 1,265.8	(0.4)%	\$ 2,414.1	\$ 2,436.9	(0.9)%
(Loss) Earnings	\$ (26.2)	\$ (53.7)	51.2 %	\$ 25.4	\$ (111.4)	nm ⁽ⁱⁱⁱ⁾
Basic (Loss) Earnings per Share	\$ (0.21)	\$ (0.44)	52.3 %	\$ 0.21	\$ (0.92)	nm ⁽ⁱⁱⁱ⁾
Adjusted Operating Earnings ⁽ⁱⁱ⁾	\$ 78.1	\$ 45.9	70.3 %	\$ 131.1	\$ 65.2	101.1 %
Adjusted Earnings (Loss) per Share ⁽ⁱⁱ⁾	\$ 0.18	\$ 0.00	nm ⁽ⁱⁱⁱ⁾	\$ 0.22	\$ (0.12)	nm ⁽ⁱⁱⁱ⁾
Adjusted EBITDA ⁽ⁱⁱ⁾	\$ 140.9	\$ 103.1	36.7 %	\$ 257.3	\$ 178.4	44.2 %
Adjusted EBT ⁽ⁱⁱ⁾	\$ 34.4	\$ 6.7	413.4 %	\$ 44.8	\$ (7.3)	nm ⁽ⁱⁱⁱ⁾
Free Cash Flow ⁽ⁱⁱ⁾	\$ 27.0	\$ (76.3)	nm ⁽ⁱⁱⁱ⁾	\$ 100.7	\$ (64.0)	nm ⁽ⁱⁱⁱ⁾
Net Debt ⁽ⁱⁱ⁾				\$ (1,723.1)	\$ (1,807.4)	4.7 %

⁽ⁱ⁾ Quarterly amounts for 2023 have been adjusted to eliminate new sales agreements entered into during the year that contained an expectation of repurchase, which had previously been reported as external sales.

⁽ⁱⁱ⁾ Refer to section 18. Non-IFRS Financial Measures of this document for the definition of these non-IFRS measures.

⁽ⁱⁱⁱ⁾ Not meaningful.

Sales for the second quarter of 2024 were \$1,260.9 million compared to \$1,265.8 million last year, a decrease of 0.4%. Sales in the Prepared Foods operating unit increased 1.0%. Within Prepared Foods, prepared meats sales increased 3.2% which was partially offset by declines in poultry and plant protein of 3.9% and 2.5% respectively, compared to the same period in the prior year. Sales in the Pork operating unit decreased by 4.2% compared to the same period in the prior year.

Year-to-date sales for 2024 were \$2,414.1 million compared to \$2,436.9 million last year, a decrease of 0.9%. Prepared Foods sales increased marginally by 0.4%, with an increase in prepared meats sales of 3.0% largely offset by declines in poultry and plant protein of 5.5% and 4.1%, respectively. Pork operating unit sales declined 4.4% compared to the prior year period.

For more details on sales performance see section 2. Operating Review.

As a result of improvements in pork markets, reduction of start-up expenses at new facilities, and improvement in operational efficiencies, all of which were partially offset by increased Selling, General, and Administrative expenses ("SG&A"), unrealized mark to market valuation of biological assets and derivatives, and higher interest expense, Loss for the second quarter of 2024 of \$26.2 million (\$0.21 loss per basic share) improved compared to a loss of \$53.7 million (\$0.44 loss per basic share) last year.

Year-to-date earnings for 2024 were \$25.4 million (\$0.21 earnings per basic share) compared to a loss of \$111.4 million (\$0.92 loss per basic share) last year. The increase was driven by improvement in pork markets, reduction of start-up expenses at new facilities, and improvements in operational efficiencies, unrealized mark to market valuation of biological assets and derivatives that are reported outside of adjusted operating earnings, and lower restructuring charges. All partly offset by higher SG&A, interest expense, and income taxes.

Adjusted Operating Earnings for the second quarter of 2024 were \$78.1 million compared to \$45.9 million last year, and Adjusted Earnings per Share for the second quarter of 2024 was \$0.18 compared to \$0.00 last year. The increase was a result of improved pork market conditions and operational efficiencies, partly offset by higher SG&A.

Year-to-date Adjusted Operating Earnings for 2024 were \$131.1 million compared to \$65.2 million last year, and Adjusted Earnings per Share for 2024 was \$0.22 compared to loss of \$0.12 last year due to similar factors as noted for the second quarter above.

Adjusted Earnings Before Taxes ("Adjusted EBT") for the second quarter of 2024 were \$34.4 million compared to \$6.7 million last year. Adjusted EBT was driven by improved pork market conditions and operating efficiencies partly offset by interest expense due to higher interest rates, and higher SG&A.

Year-to-date Adjusted EBT for 2024 were \$44.8 million compared to loss of \$7.3 million last year due to similar factors as noted above.

Free Cash Flow for the second quarter of 2024 was \$27.0 million compared to Free Cash Flow of negative \$76.3 million in the prior year. The improvement was driven by improved earnings after the removal of non-cash items, income tax refunds, lower restructuring payments, and reduced investment in working capital, combined with lower spending on maintenance capital.

Year-to-date Free Cash Flow for 2024 was \$100.7 million compared to Free Cash Flow of negative \$64.0 million in the prior year. Free Cash Flow was up significantly due to the factors mentioned above for the second quarter.

Net Debt as at June 30, 2024 was \$1,723.1 million, a decrease of \$84.3 million compared to the prior year. For discussion of changes in Net Debt see section 8. Cash Flow and Financing.

For further discussion on key operational metrics and results refer to section 2. Operating Review below.

2. OPERATING REVIEW

During the first quarter of 2024, the Company announced an update to its strategic blueprint (the "Blueprint") that reflects the progress it has made toward achieving its Purpose and Vision and establishes the roadmap for the next chapter for how Maple Leaf Foods intends to deliver on these objectives.

As part of delivering on these objectives, the Company combined its Meat and Plant protein businesses and aligned its organizational structure to focus on growth potential in key markets and drive operational efficiencies. As a result in the first quarter of 2024, Maple Leaf Foods began to report its business and operational results as a consolidated protein company, and updated its Adjusted EBITDA margin target of 14% - 16% to include Plant protein.

As a consolidated protein company, Maple Leaf Foods has two operating units: Prepared Foods and Pork, which represent on average approximately 75% and 25% of total Company revenue respectively. Prepared Foods combines the operations of prepared meats, plant protein, and poultry, which represent on average approximately 50%, 5% and 20% of total Company revenue respectively.

On July 9, 2024, Maple Leaf Foods announced its intention to separate into two independent public companies through a spin-off of Maple Leaf Foods' Pork operating unit. This separation is expected to be completed in 2025.

The following table summarizes the Company's sales, gross profit, selling, general and administrative expenses ("SG&A"), Adjusted Operating Earnings, Adjusted EBITDA, Adjusted EBITDA Margin, and Adjusted EBT for the three and six months ended June 30, 2024 and June 30, 2023.

(\$ millions except where noted otherwise) (Unaudited)	Three months ended June 30,		Six months ended June 30,	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
Sales⁽ⁱ⁾	\$ 1,260.9	\$ 1,265.8	\$ 2,414.1	\$ 2,436.9
Gross profit (loss)	\$ 131.2	\$ 93.6	\$ 357.5	\$ 170.0
Selling, general and administrative expenses	\$ 116.6	\$ 106.2	\$ 226.7	\$ 208.9
Adjusted Operating Earnings⁽ⁱⁱ⁾	\$ 78.1	\$ 45.9	\$ 131.1	\$ 65.2
Adjusted EBITDA⁽ⁱⁱ⁾	\$ 140.9	\$ 103.1	\$ 257.3	\$ 178.4
Adjusted EBITDA Margin⁽ⁱ⁾⁽ⁱⁱ⁾	11.2%	8.1%	10.7%	7.3%
Adjusted EBT⁽ⁱⁱ⁾	\$ 34.4	\$ 6.7	\$ 44.8	\$ (7.3)

⁽ⁱ⁾ Quarterly amounts for 2023 have been adjusted to eliminate new sales agreements entered into during the year that contained an expectation of repurchase, which had previously been reported as external sales.

⁽ⁱⁱ⁾ Refer to section 18. Non-IFRS Financial Measures of this document for the definition of these non-IFRS measures.

Sales for the second quarter decreased 0.4% to \$1,260.9 million, compared to \$1,265.8 million last year. Sales in the Prepared Foods operating unit increased approximately 1.0%, with prepared meats increasing 3.2% offset by declines in poultry and plant protein of 3.9% and 2.5% respectively. Sales in the Pork operating unit decreased by 4.2% compared to last year. Favourable mix shift and food service volumes drove the increase in sales in prepared meats, while decreases in fresh poultry volume were driven by reduced sales to industrial channels with repatriation of volume to the London poultry facility partly offset by mix and retail growth. Plant protein sales continued to decline in line with the overall plant protein market. Pork sales declined with lower buy to sell volumes and a negative foreign exchange impact.

Year-to-date sales for 2024 decreased 0.9% to \$2,414.1 million compared to \$2,436.9 million last year. The decline in sales was driven by factors consistent with those mentioned above and a reduction in hog purchases for processing in the first quarter of 2024.

Gross profit for the second quarter increased to \$131.2 million, (gross margin⁽ⁱ⁾ of 10.4%) compared to \$93.6 million (gross margin⁽ⁱ⁾ of 7.4%) last year. The improvement in gross profit was driven by improving pork market conditions, reduced start-up expenses in the London Poultry facility and Bacon Centre of Excellence, and improved operational efficiencies across the network, all of which were partially offset by unrealized mark to market valuation adjustment on biological assets due to changes in hog and feed markets.

Year-to-date gross profit for 2024 was \$357.5 million (gross margin⁽ⁱ⁾ of 14.8%) compared to \$170.0 million (gross margin⁽ⁱ⁾ of 7.0%) last year. Gross profit improvement was driven by improving pork market conditions, reduced start-up expenses in the London poultry

facility and Bacon Centre of Excellence, operational efficiencies, and unrealized gains on mark to market of biological assets driven by changes in hog and feed markets.

SG&A expenses for the second quarter were \$116.6 million, compared to \$106.2 million last year. The increase in SG&A expenses was primarily driven by higher variable compensation and higher consulting fees.

Year-to-date SG&A expenses for 2024 were \$226.7 million compared to \$208.9 million last year. The increase in SG&A expenses was driven by factors similar to those noted above.

Adjusted Operating Earnings for the second quarter were \$78.1 million, compared to \$45.9 million last year, driven primarily by the drivers noted above for gross profit and SG&A, and excluding the impacts of unrealized mark to market valuation adjustments and start-up expenses, which are excluded in the calculation of Adjusted Operating Earnings.

Year-to-date Adjusted Operating Earnings for 2024 were \$131.1 million compared to \$65.2 million last year, consistent with factors noted above.

Adjusted EBITDA for the second quarter were \$140.9 million, compared to \$103.1 million last year, driven by factors consistent with those noted above and also excluding the impact of unrealized mark to market valuation adjustments and start-up expenses. Adjusted EBITDA Margin for the second quarter of 2024 was 11.2% compared to 8.1% last year, also driven by factors consistent with those noted above.

Year-to-date Adjusted EBITDA for 2024 were \$257.3 million compared to \$178.4 million last year, driven by factors consistent with those noted above. Year-to-date Adjusted EBITDA Margin for 2024 was 10.7% compared to 7.3% last year, also driven by factors consistent with those noted above.

Adjusted EBT for the second quarter were \$34.4 million, compared to \$6.7 million last year, driven by factors consistent with those noted above, partially offset by a \$6.1 million increase in interest expense as a result of higher interest rates and also excluding the impacts of unrealized mark to market valuation adjustments and start-up expenses.

Year-to-date Adjusted EBT were \$44.8 million compared to a loss of \$7.3 million last year, driven by factors consistent with those noted above, as well as a \$16.6 million increase in interest expense as a result of higher interest rates and higher debt levels.

⁽ⁱ⁾ *Gross margin is defined as gross profit (loss) divided by sales.*

⁽ⁱⁱ⁾ *Refer to section 18. Non-IFRS Financial Measures of this document for the definition of these non-IFRS measures.*

3. RESTRUCTURING AND OTHER RELATED COSTS

During the three months ended June 30, 2024, restructuring and other related costs were a net expense of \$6.9 million. Of the \$6.9 million, \$6.1 million of severance and other employee costs and \$0.5 million of accelerated depreciation were due to the announced closure of the Company's further processed poultry facility in Brantford, Ontario, to consolidate production across the network. Further expense of \$0.3 million related to decommissioning was due to closures of the Brampton, Toronto, St. Mary's, and Schomberg poultry plants.

During the three months ended June 30, 2023, restructuring and other related costs were a net expense of \$11.0 million. Of the \$11.0 million, \$1.7 million is related to decommissioning, \$0.8 million is related to severance and other employee costs, \$1.0 million is related to asset impairment, and \$0.8 million is related to accelerated depreciation from the closures of the Brampton, Toronto, St. Mary's, and Schomberg poultry plants. A further \$5.0 million related to asset impairment, \$0.4 million related to inventory impairment, and \$1.3 million to severance and other employee related costs, were a result of organizational changes in the Plant Protein business.

During the six months ended June 30, 2024, restructuring and other related costs were a net expense of \$6.2 million. Of the \$6.2 million, \$6.1 million of severance and other employee costs and \$0.5 million of accelerated depreciation were due to the closure of the Brantford plant. An expense of \$0.8 million related to decommissioning, reversals of \$1.3 million related to severance and other employee costs, and reversals of \$0.1 million related to asset impairments were due to the closures of the Brampton, Toronto, St. Mary's, and Schomberg poultry plants. A further \$0.1 million related to inventory impairment was as a result of organizational changes in the Plant Protein business. The remaining amount of \$0.1 million was related to employee related costs for other organizational restructuring initiatives.

During the six months ended June 30, 2023, restructuring and other related costs were a net expense of \$18.8 million. Of the \$18.8 million, \$2.8 million related to decommissioning, \$1.1 million related to severance and other employee costs, \$1.0 million related to asset impairments, and \$2.2 million related to accelerated depreciation from the closures of the Brampton, Toronto, St. Mary's, and Schomberg poultry plants. A further \$5.0 million related to asset impairment, \$4.4 million related to inventory impairment, \$1.7 million of severance and other employee related costs, and \$0.1 million related to other cash costs, as a result of organizational changes in the Plant Protein business. The remaining amount of \$0.5 million was related to employee related costs for other organizational restructuring initiatives.

4. INCOME TAXES

In the second quarter and the six months ended June 30, 2024, the Company's effective rate of tax recovery and expense differs from the Canadian statutory tax rate of 26.2% primarily due to the Company not recognizing a deferred tax recovery on losses of its Plant Protein subsidiary. The effective rates of tax expense in determining Adjusted Earnings per Share in the second quarter and the six months ended June 30, 2024 are 32.8% and 38.5%, respectively. The effective tax rates in determining the Adjusted Earnings per Share in the second quarter and for the six months differ from the Canadian statutory tax rate primarily due to the reason described above. In the second quarter and the six months ended June 30, 2024, the effective tax rates on restructuring charges used in the computation of Adjusted Earnings per Share are 25.6% and 25.4%, respectively.

In the second quarter and the six months ended June 30, 2023, the Company's effective rate of tax recovery differs from the Canadian statutory tax rate of 26.2% primarily due to the Company not recognizing a deferred tax recovery on losses of its Plant Protein subsidiary. The effective rates of tax expense in determining Adjusted Earnings per Share in the second quarter and the six months ended June 30, 2023 are 92.6% and 98.4%, respectively. The effective tax rates in determining the Adjusted Earnings per Share in the second quarter and for the six months differ from the Canadian statutory tax rate primarily due to the reason described above. In the second quarter and the six months ended June 30, 2023, the effective tax recovery rate on restructuring charges used in the computation of Adjusted Earnings per Share are 9.9% and 10.3%, respectively.

5. CAPITAL RESOURCES AND LIQUIDITY

The consumer foods industry in which the Company operates is generally characterized by high sales volume and high turnover of inventories and accounts receivable. In general, accounts receivable and inventories are readily convertible into cash. Investment in working capital is affected by fluctuations in the price of raw materials as well as seasonal and other market-related fluctuations. The Company has consistently generated a strong base level of operating cash which provides a strong base of underlying liquidity that the Company supplements with credit facilities and cash on hand to provide longer-term funding and to finance fluctuations in working capital levels.

The Company's cash balance as at June 30, 2024 was \$158.4 million (June 30, 2023: \$156.9 million; December 31, 2023: \$203.4 million). Cash is held in demand and short-term investment deposits with Canadian financial institutions having long-term debt ratings of A or higher.

The composition of long-term debt is shown below:

(\$ thousands) (Unaudited)	As at June 30, 2024	As at June 30, 2023	As at December 31, 2023
Revolving line of credit	\$ 863,400	\$ 863,400	\$ 843,400
U.S. term credit Tranche 1	362,692	350,847	350,873
Canadian term credit Tranche 2	350,000	350,000	350,000
Canadian term credit Tranche 3	300,000	400,000	400,000
Government loans	6,628	6,917	7,147
Supplier financing	3,607	—	4,202
Deferred financing charges	(4,863)	(6,948)	(4,807)
Total long-term debt	\$ 1,881,464	\$ 1,964,216	\$ 1,950,815
Current	\$ 300,371	\$ 398,394	\$ 400,735
Non-current	1,581,093	1,565,822	1,550,080
Total long-term debt	\$ 1,881,464	\$ 1,964,216	\$ 1,950,815
Construction Capital⁽ⁱ⁾ included in total long-term debt	\$ —	\$ 36,589	\$ —

⁽ⁱ⁾ Refer to section 18. Non-IFRS Financial Measures of this document for the definition of this non-IFRS measure.

The Company has a syndicated sustainability-linked credit facility (the "Credit Facility") consisting of a \$1,300.0 million unsecured committed revolving line of credit maturing June 29, 2027, and two unsecured committed term facilities for \$350.0 million (Tranche 2) and US\$265.0 million (Tranche 1) maturing June 29, 2026 and June 29, 2027, respectively. On June 20, 2023, the Credit Facility was amended by adding an additional \$400.0 million unsecured committed term credit (Tranche 3) maturing June 20, 2024, and adjusting the financial covenants to facilitate access to the new tranche. On April 30, 2024 the Company amended its Credit Facility, downsizing Tranche 3 to \$300 million, and extending the maturity date to June 20, 2025.

The Credit Facility may be drawn in Canadian or U.S. dollars and bears interest payable monthly, based on Canadian Overnight Repo Rate Average ("CORRA") and Prime rates for Canadian dollar loans and based on the Secured Overnight Financing Rate ("SOFR") for U.S. dollar loans. The Credit Facility is intended to meet the Company's funding requirements for capital investments in addition to

providing appropriate levels of liquidity for general corporate purposes. The interest rate on the Credit Facility may be adjusted up or down by a maximum of 5 basis points based on the Company's performance compared to specified sustainability targets.

In addition to the borrowings on the revolving facility and the term credit, as at June 30, 2024 the Company had drawn letters of credit of \$9.1 million on the Credit Facility (June 30, 2023: \$9.3 million; December 31, 2023: \$9.4 million).

The Credit Facility requires the maintenance of certain covenants. As at June 30, 2024, the Company was in compliance with all of these covenants. The primary financial covenant requires that the Company maintain a net debt to capitalization ratio below a specified threshold.

The Company has additional uncommitted credit facilities for issuing letters of credit up to a maximum of \$105.0 million (June 30, 2023: \$125.0 million; December 31, 2023: \$105.0 million). As at June 30, 2024, \$47.0 million in letters of credit had been issued thereon (June 30, 2023: \$46.7 million; December 31, 2023: \$46.7 million).

The Company has various government loans to finance specific projects. As at June 30, 2024 and 2023, these loans are non-interest bearing facilities. These loans are repayable over various terms and mature from 2024 to 2033. As at June 30, 2024, \$6.6 million (June 30, 2023: \$6.9 million; December 31, 2023: \$7.1 million) was outstanding. All of these facilities are committed.

On May 31, 2024, the Company renewed its account receivable securitization facility (the "Securitization Facility") extending its maturity to May 31, 2026. The maximum cash advance available to the Company under the Securitization Facility is \$150.0 million (June 30, 2023: \$135.0 million; December 31, 2023: \$135.0 million). The Securitization Facility provides cash funding with a proportion of the Company's receivables being sold, provides the Company with competitively priced financing and further diversifies its funding sources. Under the Securitization Facility, the Company has sold certain of its trade accounts receivable, with very limited recourse, to an unconsolidated third-party trust financed by an international financial institution with a long-term AA- debt rating, for cash and short-term notes back to the Company. The receivables are sold at a discount to face value based on prevailing money market rates. The Company retains servicing responsibilities for these receivables.

As at June 30, 2024, the Company had \$155.3 million (June 30, 2023: \$126.4 million; December 31, 2023: \$112.7 million) of trade accounts receivable serviced under the Securitization Facility. As consideration for the sale of its trade receivables, the Company will receive cash advances of \$110.4 million (June 30, 2023: \$87.8 million; December 31, 2023: \$79.4 million) and notes receivable in the amount of \$44.9 million (June 30, 2023: \$38.6 million; December 31, 2023: \$33.3 million). The notes receivable are non-interest bearing and are settled on the settlement dates of the securitized accounts receivable. Due to the timing of receipts and disbursements, the Company may, from time to time, also record a receivable or payable related to the Securitization Facility. As at June 30, 2024, the Company recorded a net payable in the amount of \$23.9 million (June 30, 2023: \$9.6 million net receivable; December 31, 2023: \$55.6 million net payable). The facility is accounted for as an off-balance sheet transaction in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards.

The Securitization Facility is subject to certain restrictions, including the maintenance of covenants. The Company was in compliance with all of the requirements of this facility as at June 30, 2024. If the Securitization Facility were to be terminated, the Company would recognize the related amounts on the unaudited condensed consolidated interim balance sheets ("Consolidated Interim Balance Sheets") and consider alternative financing if required.

6. CAPITAL EXPENDITURES

Capital expenditures in the second quarter of 2024 were \$15.7 million compared to \$52.7 million in the second quarter last year and year-to-date capital expenditures for 2024 were \$39.8 million compared to \$105.4 million last year. The decrease in capital expenditures was primarily attributable to the previous completion of both the construction of the London, Ontario poultry facility and the capacity expansion in further processed poultry capacity at the prepared meats facility in Brampton, Ontario.

The Company currently estimates its capital expenditures for 2024 will be in the range of \$120 million to \$140 million, largely focused on maintenance capital and optimization of the existing network. This is lower than previous expectations due to the recalibration of current year maintenance capital requirements primarily related to the Company's revised asset base which includes the completion of Construction Capital projects and poultry plant closures.

7. NORMAL COURSE ISSUER BID

On May 20, 2023 the Toronto Stock Exchange ("TSX") accepted the Company's notice of intention to commence a Normal Course Issuer Bid ("NCIB"), allowing the Company to repurchase, at its discretion, up to 7.2 million common shares in the open market or as otherwise permitted by the TSX, subject to the normal terms and limitations of such bids. Common shares purchased by the Company are cancelled. The program commenced on May 25, 2023 and terminated on May 24, 2024. Under this bid, during the three and six months ended June 30, 2024, no shares were repurchased for cancellation.

On May 20, 2022 the TSX accepted the Company's notice of intention to commence a NCIB, allowing the Company to repurchase, at its discretion, up to 7.5 million common shares in the open market or as otherwise permitted by the TSX, subject to the normal terms and limitations of such bids. Common shares purchased by the Company are cancelled. The program commenced on May 25, 2022 and terminated on May 24, 2023. Under this bid, during the three months ended June 30, 2023, 0.2 million shares at an average price

of \$27.00 per share were repurchased for cancellation. During the six months ended June 30, 2023, 0.6 million shares at an average price of \$26.06 per share were repurchased for cancellation.

8. CASH FLOW AND FINANCING

Cash and cash equivalents were \$158.4 million at the end of the second quarter of 2024, compared to \$156.9 million at the end of the second quarter of 2023, and \$203.4 million as at December 31, 2023. The decrease in cash and cash equivalents for the six months ended June 30, 2024 was primarily due to interest payments, investment in working capital, dividend payments, loan repayments on the Credit Facility and investment in long-term assets, partially offset by cash earnings and income tax refunds.

Cash Flow from Operating Activities

Cash flow from operating activities for the second quarter of 2024 was an inflow of \$45.5 million compared to an outflow of \$57.0 million in the same period of 2023. The improvement was mainly due to improved earnings, income tax refunds, lower restructuring payments and reduced investment in working capital.

Cash flow from operating activities for the first six months of 2024 was an inflow of \$132.8 million compared to an outflow of \$21.3 million in the same period of 2023. The improvement was mainly due to improved earnings, income tax refunds, lower restructuring payments, partially offset by increased investment in working capital, higher interest payments and changes in cash posted in derivative margins.

Cash Flow from Investing Activities

Cash used in investing activities for the second quarter of 2024 was \$13.9 million compared to \$56.5 million in 2023. The decrease was mainly due to lower investment in long-term assets as London poultry construction completed and higher proceeds from sale of long-term assets.

For the first six months of 2024, cash used in investing activities was \$37.2 million compared to \$106.2 million in 2023. The decrease was mainly due to lower investment in long-term assets as London poultry construction completed and higher proceeds from sale of long-term assets.

Cash Flow from Financing Activities

Cash flow from financing activities for the second quarter of 2024 was an outflow of \$79.6 million compared to an inflow of \$191.0 million in 2023. The change was primarily due to loan repayments in the current quarter versus borrowings on the Credit Facility in the prior quarter, and non repeat of prior year repurchases under its NCIB program or sale of treasury shares in the current quarter.

For the first six months of 2024, cash flow from financing activities was an outflow of \$140.6 million compared to an inflow of \$193.3 million in 2023. The change was primarily due to loan repayments on the Credit Facility in the current period versus borrowings in the prior period, non repeat of prior year share repurchases under its NCIB program or sale of treasury shares in the current period, and lower dividends paid in relation to the Dividend Reinvestment Plan program.

9. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND RISK MANAGEMENT

The Company applies hedge accounting as appropriate and uses derivatives and other non-derivative financial instruments to manage its exposures to fluctuations in foreign exchange rates, interest rates, and commodity prices.

During the three months ended June 30, 2024, the Company recorded a pre-tax gain of \$1.3 million (2023: loss of \$1.2 million) on non-designated financial instruments held for trading.

During the six months ended June 30, 2024, the Company recorded a pre-tax gain of \$7.2 million (2023: loss of \$12.0 million) on non-designated financial instruments held for trading.

During the three and six months ended June 30, 2024 and 2023, hedge ineffectiveness was negligible.

The table below sets out fair value measurements of derivative financial instruments as at June 30, 2024 using the fair value hierarchy:

(\$ thousands) (Unaudited)	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Assets:				
Foreign exchange contracts	\$ —	558	—	\$ 558
Commodity contracts ⁽ⁱ⁾	197	—	—	197
	\$ 197	558	—	\$ 755
Liabilities:				
Foreign exchange contracts	\$ —	927	—	\$ 927
	\$ —	927	—	\$ 927

⁽ⁱ⁾ Level 1 commodity contracts are net settled and recorded as a net asset or liability on the Consolidated Interim Balance Sheets.

There were no transfers between levels for the three and six months ended June 30, 2024 and June 30, 2023.

Determination of fair value and the resulting hierarchy requires the use of observable market data whenever available and is consistent with the methodology used in the Company's 2023 Annual Audited Consolidated Financial Statements. The classification of a financial instrument in the hierarchy is based upon the lowest level of input that is significant to the measurement of fair value. For financial instruments that are recognized at fair value on a recurring basis, the Company determines whether transfers have occurred between levels in the hierarchy by re-assessing categorization at the end of each reporting period.

Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)

During the three months ended June 30, 2024, a gain of \$0.8 million, net of tax of \$0.3 million, was released to loss from accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) and included in the net change for the year (2023: gain of \$5.3 million, net of tax of \$1.8 million).

During the six months ended June 30, 2024, a gain of \$3.8 million, net of tax of \$1.3 million, was released to earnings from accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) and included in the net change for the year (2023: gain of \$8.2 million, net of tax of \$2.8 million).

During the three months ended June 30, 2024, the loss on the net investment hedge recorded in other comprehensive income (loss) was \$3.2 million, net of tax of \$0.6 million (2023: gain of \$6.5 million, net of tax of \$1.2 million).

During the six months ended June 30, 2024, the loss on the net investment hedge recorded in other comprehensive income (loss) was \$9.8 million, net of tax of \$1.8 million (2023: gain of \$6.6 million, net of tax of \$1.2 million).

10. TRANSACTIONS WITH RELATED PARTIES

The Company sponsors a number of defined benefit, defined contribution and post-retirement benefit plans. During the three and six months ended June 30, 2024, the Company contributed \$8.2 million and \$15.6 million (2023: \$8.6 million and \$16.4 million) to these plans.

The Company's largest shareholder is McCain Capital Inc. ("MCI"). The Company has been informed that Mr. Michael H. McCain, Executive Chairman of the Board, is the controlling shareholder of MCI. For the three and six months ended June 30, 2024, the Company received services from MCI and companies directly or indirectly owned by MCI in the amount of \$0.2 million and \$0.3 million (2023: \$0.2 million and \$0.4 million), which represented the market value of these transactions. As at June 30, 2024, \$0.2 million (June 30, 2023: \$0.3 million; December 31, 2023: \$0.5 million) was owed to MCI and companies directly or indirectly owned by MCI relating to these transactions.

McCain Financial Advisory Services ("MFAS"), is an entity jointly controlled by individuals including Mr. Michael H. McCain. For the three and six months ended June 30, 2024 and 2023, the Company provided services to and received services from MFAS for a nominal amount which represented the market value of the transactions.

11. SHARE CAPITAL

As at July 31, 2024, there were 123,300,927 common shares issued and outstanding.

12. SUBSEQUENT EVENT

On July 9, 2024, Maple Leaf Foods announced that the Board, on the recommendation of a Special Committee of the Board composed entirely of independent directors, has approved plans for Maple Leaf Foods to separate into two independent public companies through the spin-off of Maple Leaf Foods' pork business.

Maple Leaf Foods expects that this transaction will be completed in 2025. For more information please refer to the press release dated July 9, 2024 and Material Change Report filed on SEDAR+ at www.sedarplus.ca

13. OTHER MATTERS

On August 7, 2024, the Board of Directors approved a quarterly dividend of \$0.22 per share, \$0.88 per share on an annual basis, payable September 27, 2024 to shareholders of record at the close of business September 6, 2024. Unless indicated otherwise by the Company at or before the time the dividend is paid, the dividend will be considered an eligible dividend for the purposes of the "Enhanced Dividend Tax Credit System". The Board of Directors has also approved the issuance of common shares from treasury at a two percent discount under the Company's Dividend Reinvestment Plan ("DRIP"). Under the DRIP, investors holding the Company's common shares can receive common shares instead of cash dividend payments. Further details, including how to enroll in the program are available at <https://www.mapleleaffoods.com/investors/stock-information.com>.

14. SUMMARY OF QUARTERLY RESULTS

The following is a summary of unaudited quarterly financial information for each quarter in the last two fiscal years:

	Second Quarter		First Quarter		Fourth Quarter		Third Quarter	
(\$ millions except earnings per share and margin) (Unaudited)	2024	2023	2024	2023	2023	2022	2023	2022
Sales⁽ⁱⁱ⁾	\$1,260.9	\$1,265.8	\$1,153.2	\$1,171.1	\$1,192.7	\$1,185.5	\$1,238.3	\$1,231.9
Gross Profit	\$ 131.2	\$ 93.6	\$ 226.3	\$ 76.4	\$ 135.5	\$ 100.6	\$ 145.9	\$ 82.5
SG&A	\$ 116.6	\$ 106.2	\$ 110.0	\$ 102.7	\$ 101.3	\$ 95.9	\$ 94.9	\$ 102.8
(Loss) Earnings	\$ (26.2)	\$ (53.7)	\$ 51.6	\$ (57.7)	\$ (9.3)	\$ (41.5)	\$ (4.3)	\$ (229.5)
Earnings (Loss) Per Share								
Basic	\$ (0.21)	\$ (0.44)	\$ 0.42	\$ (0.48)	\$ (0.08)	\$ (0.34)	\$ (0.04)	\$ (1.86)
Diluted	\$ (0.21)	\$ (0.44)	\$ 0.42	\$ (0.48)	\$ (0.08)	\$ (0.34)	\$ (0.04)	\$ (1.86)
Adjusted Earnings (Loss) per Share⁽ⁱ⁾	\$ 0.18	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.04	\$ (0.12)	\$ 0.08	\$ (0.28)	\$ 0.13	\$ (0.01)
Adjusted Operating Earnings⁽ⁱ⁾	\$ 78.1	\$ 45.9	\$ 53.0	\$ 19.3	\$ 57.5	\$ 1.8	\$ 70.5	\$ 24.1
Adjusted EBITDA⁽ⁱ⁾	\$ 140.9	\$ 103.1	\$ 116.4	\$ 75.3	\$ 120.2	\$ 55.3	\$ 129.0	\$ 76.7
Adjusted EBITDA Margin⁽ⁱ⁾⁽ⁱⁱ⁾	11.2 %	8.1 %	10.1 %	6.4 %	10.1 %	4.7 %	10.4 %	6.2 %

⁽ⁱ⁾ Refer to section 18. Non-IFRS Financial Measures of this document.

⁽ⁱⁱ⁾ Quarterly amounts for 2023 have been adjusted to eliminate new sales agreements entered into during the year that contained an expectation of repurchase, which had previously been reported as external sales.

Fluctuations in quarterly sales can be attributed to changes in pricing, volume, sales mix, and the impact of foreign currency translation.

Fluctuations in quarterly earnings can be attributed to similar factors as noted above, pork and poultry industry processing margins, restructuring and other related costs, operating efficiencies, changes in the fair value of derivative and non-derivative financial instruments and biological assets, transitional costs incurred, provision adjustments, impairment losses, gains/losses on disposal of assets, changes in interest rates and long-term debt, and changes in tax regulations.

For an explanation and analysis of quarterly results, refer to the Company's Management's Discussion and Analysis for each of the respective quarterly periods which are filed on SEDAR+ and also available on the Company's website at www.mapleleaffoods.com.

15. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The Company did not adopt any new accounting standards or policies during the quarter ended June 30, 2024.

Accounting Pronouncements Issued But Not Yet Effective

Supplier Finance Arrangements (Amendments to IAS 7 and IFRS 7)

On May 23, 2023, the IASB issued *Supplier Finance Arrangements (Amendments to IAS 7 and IFRS 7)*. The amendments require an entity to provide additional disclosures about its supplier finance arrangements. The amendments are effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2024. The Company intends to adopt this amendment in its Consolidated Financial Statements for the annual period ending December 31, 2024. The adoption of this amendment is not expected to have a material impact on the Consolidated Financial Statements.

Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements – IFRS 18

On April 9, 2024, the IASB issued *IFRS 18 Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements* to improve reporting of financial performance. IFRS 18 replaces IAS 1 *Presentation of Financial Statements*. It carries forward many requirements from IAS 1 unchanged and introduces significant changes to the structure of a company's income statement, more discipline and transparency in presentation of management's own performance measures (commonly referred to as 'non-GAAP measures') and less aggregation of items into large, single numbers. IFRS 18 applies for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2027 with the requirement of retrospective restatement. Earlier application is permitted. The Company intends to adopt this amendment in its Consolidated Interim Financial Statements for the period beginning January 1, 2027. The Company has yet to assess the impact of adoption on the Consolidated Interim Financial Statements.

All other IFRSs and amendments issued but not yet effective have been assessed by the Company and are not expected to have a material impact on the Consolidated Interim Financial Statements.

16. INTERNAL CONTROLS OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING

There has been no change in the Company's internal control over financial reporting during the period beginning on April 1, 2024 and ended on June 30, 2024, that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, its internal control over financial reporting.

17. OUTLOOK

Maple Leaf Foods is a leading consumer protein company built on a powerful portfolio of brands, with a leading voice in sustainability and food security. The Company's strategic Blueprint defines how it will advance its vision to be the Most Sustainable Protein Company on Earth while delivering on its commercial and financial objectives.

The Company recognizes that macro-economic factors and global conflict continue to define the current operating environment, contributing to higher interest rates, inflation, supply chain tensions, and pressures on agricultural, commodity and foreign exchange markets. As a result, consumers and businesses alike are adapting their behaviour which impacts demand and product mix. The Company leverages its data-driven insights to stay close to these dynamics, and it is confident in the resilience of its brands, business model and strategy to manage through prevailing economic conditions.

Earlier this year, Maple Leaf Foods refreshed its Blueprint and announced it was realigning its organizational structure to support its new strategic orientation as it brings together its Meat and Plant Protein businesses under a single umbrella with a clear and consistent focus on driving profitable growth in Canada, the U.S., and internationally across its entire protein portfolio.

With this focus, the Company expects to achieve an overall consolidated Adjusted EBITDA margin target of 14% to 16% in normal market conditions. Prior to this year, this Adjusted EBITDA margin target applied to the previous Meat Protein segment but now applies on a consolidated protein basis.

For the full year 2024, the Company expects:

- Low single-digit revenue growth
- Adjusted EBITDA margin expansion from 2023, supported by the benefits of:
 - Profitable growth of its leading portfolio of protein brands
 - Returns from investments in the London Poultry Plant and the Bacon Centre of Excellence
 - Leadership in sustainable meats
 - Driving operational and cost efficiencies
- To generate increased Free Cash Flow and delever its balance sheet by:
 - Improving margins and overall profitability as outlined above
 - Generating the targeted returns on its capital investments at the London Poultry Plant and the Bacon Centre of Excellence, including reducing start-up expenses, maximizing efficiencies and onboarding new customers
 - Exercising disciplined capital management, with total capital expenditures this year expected to be in the range of \$120 - \$140 million, largely focused on maintenance capital and optimization of its existing network

Maple Leaf Foods will also continue to advance its ambitious sustainability agenda, including leading the real food movement, advancing its animal care initiatives, seeking solutions to address food insecurity, accelerating its efforts to reduce its environmental footprint and continuing to deliver safe food made in a safe work environment.

On July 9, 2024, Maple Leaf Foods announced plans to separate into two independent public companies through the spin-off of its pork business. The Company expects that this transaction will be completed in 2025.

18. NON-IFRS FINANCIAL MEASURES

The Company uses the following non-IFRS measures: Adjusted Operating Earnings, Adjusted Earnings per Share, Adjusted EBITDA, Adjusted EBITDA Margin, Adjusted EBT, Construction Capital, Net Debt, Net Debt to trailing four quarters Adjusted EBITDA, Free Cash Flow and Return on Net Assets. Management believes that these non-IFRS measures provide useful information to investors in measuring the financial performance of the Company for the reasons outlined below. These measures do not have a standardized meaning prescribed by IFRS and therefore they may not be comparable to similarly titled measures presented by other publicly traded companies and should not be construed as an alternative to other financial measures determined in accordance with IFRS.

Adjusted Operating Earnings, Adjusted EBITDA, Adjusted EBITDA Margin and Adjusted EBT

Adjusted Operating Earnings, Adjusted EBITDA, Adjusted EBITDA Margin and Adjusted EBT are non-IFRS measures used by Management to evaluate financial operating results. Adjusted Operating Earnings is defined as earnings before other income, income taxes and interest expense adjusted for items that are not considered representative of ongoing operational activities of the business and certain items where the economic impact of the transactions will be reflected in earnings in future periods when the underlying or

related asset is sold or transferred. Adjusted EBITDA is defined as Adjusted Operating Earnings plus depreciation and intangible asset amortization, adjusted for items included in other expense that are considered representative of ongoing operational activities of the business. Adjusted EBITDA Margin is calculated as Adjusted EBITDA divided by sales. Adjusted EBT is used annually by the Company to evaluate its performance and is a component of calculating bonus entitlements under the Company's short term incentive plan. It is defined as Adjusted EBITDA plus interest income, less depreciation and amortization, and interest expense.

The table below provides a reconciliation of earnings (loss) before income taxes as reported under IFRS in the Consolidated Interim Financial Statements to Adjusted Operating Earnings, Adjusted EBITDA and Adjusted EBT for the three and six months ended June 30, 2024 as indicated below. Management believes that these non-IFRS measures are useful in assessing the performance of the Company's ongoing operations and its ability to generate cash flows to fund its requirements, including the Company's capital investment program.

(\$ millions) ⁽ⁱ⁾ (Unaudited)	Three months ended June 30, Six months ended June 30,							
	2024		2023					
Earnings (loss) before income taxes	\$	(32.5)	\$	(63.7)	\$	41.3	\$	(133.7)
Interest expense and other financing costs		43.6		37.6		85.7		69.2
Other expense (income)		(3.5)		2.6		(2.3)		6.9
Restructuring and other related costs		6.9		11.0		6.2		18.8
Earnings (loss) from operations	\$	14.5	\$	(12.6)	\$	130.8	\$	(38.9)
Start-up expenses from Construction Capital ⁽ⁱⁱ⁾		4.4		33.8		15.8		68.5
Change in fair value of biological assets		52.5		27.5		(16.7)		28.7
Unrealized and deferred loss (gain) on derivative contracts		6.8		(2.8)		1.1		6.8
Adjusted Operating Earnings	\$	78.1	\$	45.9	\$	131.1	\$	65.2
Depreciation and amortization ^(v)		63.7		59.7		128.6		117.4
Items included in other income (expense) representative of ongoing operations ⁽ⁱⁱⁱ⁾		(0.9)		(2.5)		(2.4)		(4.1)
Adjusted EBITDA	\$	140.9	\$	103.1	\$	257.3	\$	178.4
Adjusted EBITDA Margin^(iv)		11.2 %		8.1 %		10.7 %		7.3 %
Interest expense and other financing costs		(43.6)		(37.6)		(85.7)		(69.2)
Interest income		0.8		0.8		1.8		0.8
Depreciation and amortization		(63.7)		(59.7)		(128.6)		(117.4)
Adjusted EBT	\$	34.4	\$	6.7	\$	44.8	\$	(7.3)

⁽ⁱ⁾ Totals may not add due to rounding.

⁽ⁱⁱ⁾ Start-up expenses are temporary costs as a result of operating new facilities that are or were previously classified as Construction Capital. These costs can include training, product testing, yield and labour efficiency variances, duplicative overheads including depreciation and other temporary expenses required to ramp-up production.

⁽ⁱⁱⁱ⁾ Primarily includes certain costs associated with sustainability projects, gains and losses on the impairment and sale of long-term assets, legal settlements, gains and losses on investments, and other miscellaneous expenses.

^(iv) Quarterly amounts for 2023 have been adjusted to eliminate new sales agreements entered into during the year that contained an expectation of repurchase, which had previously been reported as external sales.

^(v) Depreciation included in start-up expenses is excluded from this line.

Adjusted Earnings per Share

Adjusted Earnings per Share, a non-IFRS measure, is used by Management to evaluate financial operating results. It is defined as basic earnings per share and is adjusted on the same basis as Adjusted Operating Earnings. The table below provides a reconciliation of basic earnings per share as reported under IFRS in the Consolidated Interim Financial Statements to Adjusted Earnings per Share for the three and six months ended June 30, as indicated below. Management believes this basis is the most appropriate on which to evaluate financial results as they are representative of the ongoing operations of the Company.

(\$ per share) (Unaudited)	Three months ended June 30,		Six months ended June 30,	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
Basic (loss) earnings per share	\$ (0.21)	\$ (0.44)	\$ 0.21	\$ (0.92)
Restructuring and other related costs ⁽ⁱ⁾	0.04	0.08	0.04	0.14
Items included in other expense not considered representative of ongoing operations ⁽ⁱⁱ⁾	(0.03)	0.01	(0.02)	0.02
Start-up expenses from Construction Capital ⁽ⁱⁱⁱ⁾	0.03	0.21	0.10	0.42
Change in fair value of biological assets	0.31	0.17	(0.12)	0.18
Change in unrealized and deferred fair value on derivatives	0.04	(0.02)	0.01	0.04
Adjusted Earnings per Share	\$ 0.18	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.22	\$ (0.12)

⁽ⁱ⁾ Includes per share impact of restructuring and other related costs, net of tax.

⁽ⁱⁱ⁾ Primarily includes legal fees and settlements, gains or losses on investment property, and transaction related costs, net of tax.

⁽ⁱⁱⁱ⁾ Start-up expenses are temporary costs as a result of operating new facilities that are or have been classified as Construction Capital. These costs can include training, product testing, yield and labour efficiency variances, duplicative overheads and other temporary expenses required to ramp-up production, net of tax.

Construction Capital

Construction Capital, a non-IFRS measure, is used by Management to evaluate the amount of capital resources invested in specific strategic development projects that are not yet operational. It is defined as investments and related financing charges in projects over \$50.0 million that are related to longer-term strategic initiatives, with no returns expected for at least 12 months from commencement of construction and the asset is re-categorized from Construction Capital once operational.

Construction Capital balance was nil as at December 31, 2023, and there was no activity during 2024. The Construction Capital activity for the six months ended June 30, 2023 is shown in the table below.

(\$ thousands) (Unaudited)	2023
Property and equipment and intangibles at January 1	\$ 2,663,985
Other capital and intangible assets at January 1 ⁽ⁱ⁾	2,654,419
Construction Capital at January 1	\$ 9,566
Additions	8,822
Construction Capital at March 31	\$ 18,388
Additions	18,896
Construction Capital at June 30⁽ⁱⁱ⁾	\$ 37,284
Other capital and intangible assets at June 30 ⁽ⁱ⁾	2,598,055
Property and equipment and intangibles at June 30	\$ 2,635,339
Construction Capital debt financing^{(iii)(iv)}	\$ 36,589

⁽ⁱ⁾ Other capital and intangible assets consists of property and equipment and intangibles that do not meet the definition of Construction Capital.

⁽ⁱⁱ⁾ As at June 30, 2023 the net book value of Construction Capital includes \$0.5 million related to intangible assets.

⁽ⁱⁱⁱ⁾ June 30, 2023 does not include \$1,011.3 million in capital that has been transferred out but was still in the start-up stage.

^(iv) Assumed to be fully funded by debt to the extent that the Company has Net Debt outstanding. Construction Capital debt financing excludes interest paid and capitalized.

Net Debt

The following table reconciles Net Debt and Net Debt to trailing four quarters Adjusted EBITDA to amounts reported under IFRS in the Company's Consolidated Interim Financial Statements as at June 30, as indicated below. The Company calculates Net Debt as cash and cash equivalents, less current and long-term debt and bank indebtedness. Management believes this measure is useful in assessing the amount of financial leverage employed.

(\$ thousands) (Unaudited)	As at June 30,	
	2024	2023
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 158,381	\$ 156,859
Current portion of long-term debt	\$ (300,371)	\$ (398,394)
Long-term debt	(1,581,093)	(1,565,822)
Total debt	\$(1,881,464)	\$(1,964,216)
Net Debt	\$(1,723,083)	\$(1,807,357)
Adjusted EBITDA for the six months ended	\$ 257,310	\$ 178,430
Trailing four quarters Adjusted EBITDA⁽ⁱ⁾	\$ 506,468	\$ 310,411
Net Debt to trailing four quarters Adjusted EBITDA	3.4	5.8

⁽ⁱ⁾ Trailing four quarters includes Q3 2023, Q4 2023, Q1 2024 and Q2 2024 for 2024; and Q3 2022, Q4 2022, Q1 2023 and Q2 2023 for 2023.

Free Cash Flow

Free Cash Flow, a non-IFRS measure, is used by Management to evaluate cash flow after investing in the maintenance of the Company's asset base. It is defined as cash provided by operations, less Maintenance Capital⁽ⁱ⁾ and associated interest paid and capitalized. The following table calculates Free Cash Flow for the periods indicated below:

(\$ thousands) (Unaudited)	Three months ended June 30,		Six months ended June 30,	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
Cash provided by (used in) operating activities	\$ 45,496	\$ (57,004)	\$ 132,821	\$ (21,290)
Maintenance Capital ⁽ⁱ⁾	(18,250)	(19,070)	(31,686)	(42,178)
Interest paid and capitalized related to Maintenance Capital	(220)	(252)	(483)	(486)
Free Cash Flow	\$ 27,026	\$ (76,326)	\$ 100,652	\$ (63,954)

⁽ⁱ⁾ Maintenance Capital is defined as non-discretionary investment required to maintain the Company's existing operations and competitive position. For the three and six months ended June 30, 2024, total capital spending of \$16.3 million and \$40.1 million (2023: \$55.9 million and \$105.1 million) shown on the Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows is made up of Maintenance Capital of \$18.3 million and \$31.7 million (2023: \$19.1 million and \$42.2 million), and Growth Capital was a net cash inflow of \$2.0 million for the three months ended June 30, 2024 as a result of government grants received during the second quarter and Growth Capital was a net outflow of \$8.4 million for the six months ended June 30, 2024 (2023: \$36.8 million and \$62.9 million). Growth Capital is defined as discretionary investment meant to create stakeholder value through initiatives that for example, expand margins, increase capacities or create further competitive advantage.

Return on Net Assets ("RONA")

RONA is calculated by dividing tax effected earnings from operations (adjusted for items which are not considered representative of the underlying operations of the business) by average monthly net assets. Net assets are defined as total assets (excluding cash and deferred tax assets) less non-interest bearing liabilities (excluding deferred tax liabilities). Management believes that RONA is an appropriate basis upon which to evaluate long-term financial performance.

Quarterly Non-IFRS Financial Measures

(\$ millions) (Unaudited)	Three months ended March 31,			Three months ended December 31,		Three months ended September 30,
	2024	2023	2023	2022	2023	2022
Earnings (loss) before income taxes	\$ 73.8	\$ (69.9)	\$ (8.7)	\$ (29.6)	\$ (0.2)	\$ (231.8)
Interest expense and other financing costs	42.1	31.6	41.2	23.0	40.5	14.5
Other expense (income)	1.2	4.3	0.9	5.6	6.6	3.8
Impairment of goodwill	—	—	—	—	—	190.9
Restructuring and other related costs	(0.7)	7.7	0.8	5.7	4.1	2.3
Earnings (loss) from operations	\$ 116.3	\$ (26.3)	\$ 34.2	\$ 4.7	\$ 51.0	\$ (20.3)
Start-up expenses from Construction Capital ⁽ⁱ⁾	11.4	34.8	29.7	25.8	24.1	11.2
Change in fair value of biological assets	(69.1)	1.1	(8.9)	(27.0)	(0.3)	31.4
Unrealized and deferred loss (gain) on derivative contracts	(5.6)	9.7	2.5	(1.7)	(4.3)	1.8
Adjusted Operating Earnings	\$ 53.0	\$ 19.3	\$ 57.5	\$ 1.8	\$ 70.5	\$ 24.1
Depreciation and amortization	65.0	57.7	63.6	54.0	65.7	53.8
Items included in other income (expense) representative of ongoing operations ⁽ⁱⁱ⁾	(1.5)	(1.7)	(0.9)	(0.5)	(7.2)	(1.2)
Adjusted EBITDA	\$ 116.4	\$ 75.3	\$ 120.2	\$ 55.3	\$ 129.0	\$ 76.7
Adjusted EBITDA Margin⁽ⁱⁱⁱ⁾	10.1 %	6.4 %	10.1 %	4.7 %	10.4 %	6.2 %
Interest expense and other financing costs	(42.1)	(31.6)	(41.2)	(23.0)	(40.5)	(14.5)
Interest income	1.0	—	1.0	—	2.3	—
Depreciation and amortization	(65.0)	(57.7)	(63.6)	(54.0)	(65.7)	(53.8)
Adjusted EBT	\$ 10.4	\$ (14.0)	\$ 16.4	\$ (21.7)	\$ 25.1	\$ 8.4

⁽ⁱ⁾ Start-up expenses are temporary costs as a result of operating new facilities that are or were previously classified as Construction Capital. These costs can include training, product testing, yield and labour efficiency variances, duplicative overheads including depreciation and other temporary expenses required to ramp-up production.

⁽ⁱⁱ⁾ Primarily includes certain costs associated with sustainability projects, gains and losses on the impairment and sale of long-term assets, legal settlements, gains and losses on investments, and other miscellaneous expenses.

⁽ⁱⁱⁱ⁾ Quarterly amounts for 2023 have been adjusted to eliminate new sales agreements entered into during the year that contained an expectation of repurchase, which had previously been reported as external sales.

19. FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

This document contains, and the Company's oral and written public communications often contain, "forward-looking information" within the meaning of applicable securities law. These statements are based on current expectations, estimates, projections, beliefs, judgements and assumptions based on information available at the time the applicable forward-looking statement was made and in light of the Company's experience combined with its perception of historical trends. Such statements include, but are not limited to, statements with respect to objectives and goals, in addition to statements with respect to beliefs, plans, targets, goals, objectives, expectations, anticipations, estimates, and intentions. Forward-looking statements are typically identified by words such as "anticipate", "continue", "estimate", "expect", "may", "will", "project", "should", "could", "would", "believe", "plan", "intend", "design", "target", "undertake", "view", "indicate", "maintain", "explore", "entail", "schedule", "objective", "strategy", "likely", "potential", "outlook", "aim", "propose", "goal", and similar expressions suggesting future events or future performance. These statements are not guarantees of future performance and involve assumptions, risks and uncertainties that are difficult to predict.

By their nature, forward-looking statements involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors that may cause actual results or events to differ materially from those anticipated in such forward-looking statements. The Company believes the expectations reflected in the forward-looking statements are reasonable, but no assurance can be given that these expectations will prove to be correct and such forward-looking statements should not be unduly relied upon.

Specific forward-looking information in this document may include, but is not limited to, statements with respect to:

- timing, approvals, expected structure, expected benefits, risks, and tax implications associated with the proposed spin-off of the Pork business announced on July 9, 2024 (the "Spin-Off");

- the anticipated future financial performance of the businesses following the Spin-Off, including post separation business structure and the ability of each company to execute their respective business and sustainability strategies;
- assumptions about the economic environment, including the implications of inflationary pressures on customer and consumer behaviour, supply chains, global conflicts and competitive dynamics;
- expected future cash flows and the sufficiency thereof, sources of capital at attractive rates, future contractual obligations, future financing options, renewal of credit facilities, compliance with credit facility covenants, and availability of capital to fund growth plans, operating obligations and dividends;
- future performance, including future financial objectives, goals and targets, category growth analysis, expected capital spend and expected SG&A expenditures, global pork market dynamics, Japan export market margin outlook, labour markets, inflationary pressures (including the ability to price for inflation);
- potential for a recurrence of a cybersecurity incident on the Company's systems, business and operations, as well as the ability to mitigate the financial and operational impacts, the success of remediation and recovery efforts, the implications of data breaches, and other ongoing risks associated with cybersecurity;
- the execution of the Company's business strategy, including the development and expected timing of business initiatives, brand expansion and repositioning, plant protein category investment and performance, market access in China and Japan, capital allocation decisions (including investment in share repurchases under the NCIB) and investment in potential growth opportunities and the expected returns associated therewith;
- the impact of international trade conditions and markets on the Company's business, including access to markets, global conflict and other social, economic and political factors that affect trade;
- implications associated with the spread of foreign animal disease (such as African Swine Fever ("ASF")) and other animal diseases such as Avian Influenza;
- competitive conditions and the Company's ability to position itself competitively in the markets in which it competes;
- capital projects, including planning, construction, estimated expenditures, schedules, approvals, expected capacity, in-service dates and anticipated benefits of construction of new facilities and expansions of existing facilities;
- the Company's dividend policy, including future levels and sustainability of cash dividends, the tax treatment thereof and future dividend payment dates;
- the impact of commodity prices and foreign exchange impacts on the Company's operations and financial performance, including the use and effectiveness of hedging instruments;
- operating risks, including the execution, monitoring and continuous improvement of the Company's food safety programs, animal health initiatives, cost reduction initiatives, and service levels (including service level penalties);
- the implementation, cost and impact of environmental sustainability initiatives, the ability of the Company to achieve its sustainability objectives, changing climate and sustainability laws and regulation, changes in customer and consumer expectations related to sustainability matters, as well as the anticipated future cost of remediating environmental liabilities;
- the adoption of new accounting standards and the impact of such adoption on the financial position of the Company;
- expectations regarding pension plan performance, including future pension plan assets, liabilities and contributions; and
- developments and implications of actual or potential legal actions.

Various factors or assumptions are typically applied by the Company in drawing conclusions or making the forecasts, projections, predictions or estimations set out in the forward-looking statements. These factors and assumptions are based on information currently available to the Company, including information obtained by the Company from third-party sources and include but are not limited to the following:

- expectations and assumptions concerning the timing and completion of the proposed spin-off of the Pork business announced on July 9, 2024;
- expectations regarding the adaptations in operations, supply chain, customer and consumer behaviour, economic patterns (including but not limited to global pork markets), foreign exchange rates, international trade dynamics and access to capital, including possible presence or absence of structural changes associated with the economic recovery since the pandemic and global conflicts;
- the competitive environment, associated market conditions and market share metrics, category growth or contraction, the expected behaviour of competitors and customers and trends in consumer preferences;
- the success of the Company's business strategy and the relationship between pricing, inflation, volume and sales of the Company's products;
- prevailing commodity prices (especially in pork and feed markets), interest rates, tax rates and exchange rates;

- potential impacts related to cybersecurity matters, including security costs, the potential for a future incident, the risks associated with data breaches, the availability of insurance, the effectiveness of remediation and prevention activities, third party activities, ongoing impacts, customer, consumer and supplier responses and regulatory considerations;
- the economic condition of and the sociopolitical dynamics between Canada, the U.S., Japan and China, and the ability of the Company to access markets and source ingredients and other inputs in light of global sociopolitical disruption, and the ongoing impact of global conflicts on inflation, trade and markets;
- the spread of foreign animal disease (including ASF and Avian Influenza), preparedness strategies to manage such spread, and implications for all protein markets;
- the availability of and access to capital to fund future capital requirements and ongoing operations;
- expectations regarding participation in and funding of the Company's pension plans;
- the availability of insurance coverage to manage certain liability exposures;
- the extent of future liabilities and recoveries related to legal claims;
- prevailing regulatory, tax and environmental laws; and
- future operating costs and performance, including the Company's ability to achieve operating efficiencies and maintain sales volumes, turnover of inventories and turnover of accounts receivable.

Readers are cautioned that these assumptions may prove to be incorrect in whole or in part. The Company's actual results may differ materially from those anticipated in any forward-looking statements.

Factors that could cause actual results or outcomes to differ materially from the results expressed, implied, or projected in the forward-looking statements contained in this document include, among other things, risks associated with the following:

- the spin-off of the Pork business not proceeding as expected (within the expected timeline or at all), including as a result of the conditions of the transaction not being satisfied;
- the spin-off of the Pork business not delivering the intended benefits, including the ability of the separated companies to each succeed as a standalone publicly trading company;
- unanticipated effects of the announcement and potential spin-off on the market price for the Company's securities or the financial performance of the Company;
- the results of each of the separated companies' execution of their respective business plans, the degree to which benefits are realized or not and the timing to realize those benefits, including the implications on the financial results of each;
- presence or absence of adaptations or structural changes arising since the economic recovery following the pandemic which may have implications for the operations and financial performance of the Company, as well the ongoing implications for macro socio-economic trends and global conflict;
- macro economic trends, including inflation, consumer behaviour, recessionary indicators, labour availability and labour market dynamics and international trade trends (including global pork markets);
- the results of the Company's execution of its business plans, the degree to which benefits are realized or not, and the timing associated realizing those benefits, including the implications on cash flow;
- competition, market conditions, and the activities of competitors and customers, including the expansion or contraction of key categories, inflationary pressures, pork market dynamics and Japan export margins;
- cybersecurity and maintenance and operation of the Company's information systems, processes and data, recovery, restoration and long term impacts of the cybersecurity event, the risk of future cybersecurity events, actions of third parties, risks of data breaches, effectiveness of business continuity planning and execution, and availability of insurance;
- the health status of livestock, including the impact of potential pandemics;
- international trade and access to markets and supplies, as well as social, political and economic dynamics, including global conflicts;
- operating performance, including manufacturing operating levels, fill rates and penalties;
- availability of and access to capital, and compliance with credit facility covenants;
- decisions respecting the return of capital to shareholders;
- the execution of capital projects and investment maintenance capital;
- food safety, consumer liability and product recalls;
- climate change, climate regulation and the Company's sustainability performance;

- strategic risk management;
- acquisitions and divestitures;
- fluctuations in the debt and equity markets;
- fluctuations in interest rates and currency exchange rates;
- pension assets and liabilities;
- cyclical nature of the cost and supply of hogs and the competitive nature of the pork market generally;
- the effectiveness of commodity and interest rate hedging strategies;
- impact of changes in the market value of the biological assets and hedging instruments;
- the supply management system for poultry in Canada;
- availability of plant protein ingredients;
- intellectual property, including product innovation, product development, brand strategy and trademark protection;
- consolidation of operations and focus on protein;
- the use of contract manufacturers;
- reputation;
- weather;
- compliance with government regulation and adapting to changes in laws;
- actual and threatened legal claims;
- consumer trends and changes in consumer tastes and buying patterns;
- environmental regulation and potential environmental liabilities;
- consolidation in the retail environment;
- employment matters, including complying with employment laws across multiple jurisdictions, the potential for work stoppages due to non-renewal of collective agreements, recruiting and retaining qualified personnel, reliance on key personnel and succession planning;
- pricing of products;
- managing the Company's supply chain;
- changes in International Financial Reporting Standards and other accounting standards that the Company is required to adhere to for regulatory purposes; and
- other factors as set out under the heading "Risk Factors" in this Management Discussion and Analysis.

The Company cautions readers that the foregoing list of factors is not exhaustive.

Readers are further cautioned that some of the forward-looking information, such as statements concerning future capital expenditures, Adjusted EBITDA Margin expansion, and the Company's ability to achieve its financial targets or projections may be considered to be financial outlooks for purposes of applicable securities legislation. These financial outlooks are presented to evaluate potential future earnings and anticipated future uses of cash flows and may not be appropriate for other purposes. Readers should not assume these financial outlooks will be achieved.

More information about risk factors can be found under the heading "Risk Factors" in the Company's Annual Management's Discussion and Analysis for the year ended December 31, 2023, that is available on SEDAR+ at www.sedarplus.ca. The reader should review such section in detail. Additional information concerning the Company, including the Company's Annual Information Form, is available on SEDAR+ at www.sedarplus.ca.

All forward-looking statements included herein speak only as of the date hereof. Unless required by law, the Company does not undertake any obligation to publicly update or revise any forward-looking statements, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise. All forward-looking statements contained herein are expressly qualified by this cautionary statement.

20. ABOUT MAPLE LEAF FOODS INC.

Maple Leaf Foods is a leading protein company responsibly producing food products under leading brands including Maple Leaf®, Maple Leaf Prime®, Maple Leaf Natural Selections®, Schneiders®, Schneiders® Country Naturals®, Mina®, Greenfield Natural Meat Co.®, Lightlife® and Field Roast™. The Company employs approximately 13,500 people and does business primarily in Canada, the U.S. and Asia. The Company is headquartered in Mississauga, Ontario and its shares trade on the Toronto Stock Exchange (MFI).