

Saputo

Annual Information Form

June 5, 2008

Saputo

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ITEM 1 - THE COMPANY

1.1 INCORPORATION

Saputo Inc. was constituted by a Certificate of Amalgamation issued pursuant to the provisions of the *Canada Business Corporations Act* on July 1, 1992, which was amended on August 25, 1997 in order to change the provisions attached to its authorized share capital. On August 2, 2000, the Certificate was further amended to enable the directors to appoint additional directors between shareholders' meetings. The head office and principal place of business of the Company is located at 6869 Métropolitain Boulevard East, Saint-Léonard, Québec, H1P 1X8.

In this Annual Information Form, unless the context otherwise requires or indicates, the terms "Saputo" and "Company" mean Saputo Inc. itself or together with its subsidiaries and/or other entities under its direct or indirect control (collectively the "**Subsidiaries**"), or any one or more of them.

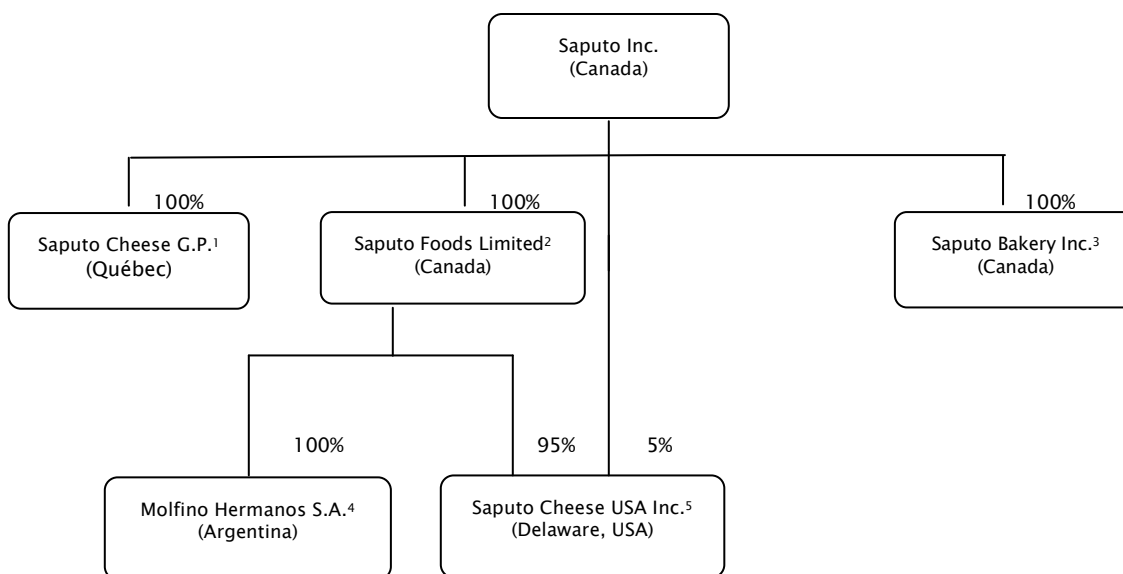
On November 23, 2001, Saputo declared a 100% stock dividend on the Common Shares which had the same effect as a two-for-one split (the "**2001 Stock Split**") and doubled the number of Common Shares outstanding. On December 10, 2007, the Company again declared a 100% stock dividend on the Common Shares which had the same effect as a two-for-one split (the "**2007 Stock Split**") and doubled the number of Common Shares outstanding. All references to numbers of Common Shares and prices of Common Shares made herein have been adjusted to reflect the 2001 Stock Split and the 2007 Stock Split.

In this Annual Information Form, all references to "\$" or "CDN\$" are to Canadian dollars and all references to "US \$" are to United States ("**US**") dollars.

In this Annual Information Form, the information is being presented as of May 27, 2008, except for financial information and percentages derived therefrom which are given for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2008, and for the information relating to employees which is presented as of May 1, 2008. The acquisition of the activities related to Alto Dairy Cooperative (the "**Alto Acquisition**") (see "History (including Acquisitions and Dispositions)") is reflected in the number of employees and facilities but is not included in any financial information because the acquisition was completed on April 1, 2008.

1.2 CORPORATE STRUCTURE

The following organizational chart illustrates the corporate structure of Saputo and its significant Subsidiaries, and their respective jurisdictions of incorporation.



- (1) Production, sale and distribution of dairy products, namely cheese, a wide range of fluid milk, cream products, yogurt, sour cream, cottage cheese, soft serve dairy mixes as well as juices and other beverages and other food products in the Province of Québec.
- (2) Production, sale and distribution of dairy products, namely cheese, a wide range of fluid milk, cream products, yogurt, sour cream, cottage cheese, soft serve dairy mixes as well as juices and other beverages and other food products in Canadian provinces other than Québec.
- (3) Production, sale and distribution of bakery items mainly in Canada.
- (4) Production, sale and distribution of dairy products in and from Argentina.
- (5) Production and sale of dairy products, mainly cheese, in the US.

ITEM 2 - GENERAL DEVELOPMENT OF THE BUSINESS

2.1 OVERVIEW

Saputo is the fifteenth largest dairy processor in the world, the largest dairy processor in Canada, among the top three cheese producers in the US, the third largest dairy processor in Argentina and the largest snack-cake manufacturer in Canada. The Company's total consolidated sales are generated as follows: 56.6% from Canada, 38.1% from the US, 1.5% from Europe and 3.8% from Argentina. With the Alto Acquisition (See "History (including Acquisitions and Dispositions)"), the Company's total consolidated sales, on a pro-forma basis, would have been made 53.0% in Canada, 42.1% in the US, 1.4% in Europe and 3.5% in Argentina.

The Company operates its business through two sectors and five (5) divisions, (i) the Dairy Products Sector composed of the Canada, Europe and Argentina Dairy Products Sector (the “**CEA Dairy Products Sector**”) and the USA Dairy Products Sector, and (ii) the Grocery Products Sector. The Dairy Products Sectors and the Grocery Products Sector represent respectively 97% and 3% of the Company’s total sales. The CEA Dairy Products Sector is composed of the Dairy Products Division (Canada), the Dairy Products Division (Europe) and the Dairy Products Division (Argentina); the USA Dairy Products Sector is composed of the Dairy Products Division (USA); and the Grocery Products Sector is composed of the Bakery Division.

The Company operates 47 manufacturing facilities and employs approximately 9,200 employees.

2.2 HISTORY (INCLUDING ACQUISITIONS AND DISPOSITIONS)

Unless otherwise specified in this section, the acquisitions completed by Saputo, which are listed below, were done on a debt-free basis.

Mr. Emanuele (Lino) Saputo, Chairman of the Board of Saputo, founded the Company with his parents in 1954, producing quality cheeses for the Italian community of Montréal.

Between 1970 and 1997, Saputo acquired several production operations, food distributors and developed its national distribution network, positioning itself in Canada as a leading producer of mozzarella. In 1988, the Company entered the US market by acquiring two cheese manufacturing plants. On July 31, 1997, Saputo acquired Cr merie des Trois-Rivi res, Limit e thereby entering the fluid milk market.

On October 15, 1997, the Company completed its initial public offering of 37,882,000 Common Shares at \$4.25 per share. In December of the same year, Saputo issued 36,000,000 special warrants at \$6.25 per warrant in order to finance, in part, the acquisition of Stella Holdings Inc. and its then owned subsidiaries, a US manufacturer of mozzarella and specialty cheeses.

On November 12, 1999, Saputo completed the private placement of US\$250 million Senior Notes to institutional investors in the US. The term of the Notes ranges from seven to fifteen years with an average interest rate of 8.16%. The proceeds of the private placement were used to refinance part of the Company’s existing credit facilities.

The following table presents acquisitions completed by Saputo since its initial public offering. These acquisitions, which were in line with the Company’s commitment to growth, contributed to making Saputo not only an important dairy processor in Canada, but also internationally.

Historical acquisitions completed by Saputo					
Acquisition Dates	Acquired Companies	Acquired Activities	Countries of Operations	Acquisition Price (approximation)	Annual Target Sales (approximation)
October 15, 1997 to March 31, 2005	Various companies (5)	Manufacturing, selling and distribution of dairy products (cheese, fluid	Canada	\$722.6 million	\$1.8 billion

Historical acquisitions completed by Saputo

Acquisition Dates	Acquired Companies	Acquired Activities	Countries of Operations	Acquisition Price (approximation)	Annual Target Sales (approximation)
		milk and other) and snack-cakes			
October 15, 1997 to March 31, 2005	Various companies (4)	Manufacturing and selling of cheese	US	\$670.6 million	\$1.3 billion
October 15, 1997 to March 31, 2005	Molfino Hermanos S.A.	Manufacturing and selling of cheese	Argentina	\$60 million	\$117 million
April 18, 2005	Fromage Côté S.A. and Distributions Kingsey Inc.	Manufacturing, selling and distribution of cheese	Canada	\$53.4 million	\$110 million
May 27, 2005	Schneider Cheese Inc.	Manufacturing and selling of string cheeses and cheese sticks	US	\$32.9 million	\$50.4 million
April 13, 2006	Spezialitäten-Käserei De Lucia GmbH	Manufacturing and selling of Italian-style cheeses	Germany	\$7.1 million	\$27.6 million
July 28, 2006	Boulangerie Rondeau Inc. and Biscuits Rondeau Inc.	Manufacturing, selling and distribution of fresh tarts and fresh cookies	Canada	\$12.5 million	\$14 million
March 23, 2007	Dansco Dairy Products Limited	Manufacturing and selling of mostly mozzarella	United Kingdom	\$12.2 million	\$80 million
April 2, 2007	Activities related to Land O'Lakes West Coast industrial cheese business (the "Land O'Lakes	Manufacturing, selling, shredding and blending of mostly mozzarella and provolone as well as whey	US	\$254 million	\$481 million

Historical acquisitions completed by Saputo					
Acquisition Dates	Acquired Companies	Acquired Activities	Countries of Operations	Acquisition Price (approximation)	Annual Target Sales (approximation)
	West Coast Acquisition)	products			
April 1, 2008	Alto Dairy Cooperative	Manufacturing of Italian- and American-style cheeses as well as whey products	US	\$160 million	\$389 million

ITEM 3 – INDUSTRY OVERVIEW

3.1 DAIRY PRODUCTS INDUSTRY

3.1.1 THE CANADIAN DAIRY INDUSTRY

Regulatory Environment

In Canada, the dairy industry is regulated at the federal and provincial levels, either through shared responsibility or exclusive jurisdiction.

As a food processor and distributor, Saputo is subject to federal and provincial regulations pertaining to the content, composition, labelling, packaging, marketing and distribution of food products. Moreover, as a dairy processor and distributor, Saputo must comply with a series of federal and provincial regulations that govern the production, processing and distribution of milk and milk-related products. As such, it is subject to plant inspections, product testing and other regulatory scrutiny, both at the federal and provincial levels.

In December 2007, the federal government introduced amended regulations that established new standards of composition for cheese manufactured in and imported to Canada. These amendments are not in line with the standards adopted within the international dairy industry. The government has provided a one-year transition period to allow the industry to be in compliance, and Saputo will meet the new requirements within the required delay.

Milk Supply

The Canadian dairy industry operates within a highly regulated environment. The Canadian Dairy Commission (“CDC”), a crown corporation, has been mandated by the federal government to implement and coordinate Canada’s national dairy policy which is predicated on shared jurisdictional powers between the federal and provincial governments. Fluid milk is regulated provincially, whereas industrial milk is regulated federally. “Fluid milk” refers to table milk or cream intended for consumption in fluid forms, whereas “industrial milk” is used for the

manufacturing of all other dairy products, such as cheese, butter, ice cream and yogurt. According to CDC information published in May 2008, the fluid milk sector represents approximately 40% of raw milk delivered in Canada while the industrial milk sector represents approximately 60% of such deliveries.

The following table indicates the production volumes of selected dairy products manufactured in Canada in 2007 :

Canadian Production Volumes of Selected Dairy Products in 2007 ⁽¹⁾ (in thousands)	
Natural cheese	373,673 Kg
Fluid milk and cream	3,042,698 Litres
Cottage cheese	30,035 Kg
Ice cream and other frozen products	487,534 Litres
Other dairy products	485,817 Kg

(1) Source: Canadian Dairy Information Centre / May 2008

The Canadian dairy industry operates under a national supply management system. It regulates imports and domestic production to ensure that the production meets the consumer demands while at the same time providing a fair return for dairy farmers. The administration of the supply management system is subject to the Market Sharing Quota (the "MSQ"), which consists primarily in determining the national industrial milk production target required to meet the demand of the domestic and export markets. The MSQ is determined based on the calculation structure established under the National Milk Marketing Plan, which is a federal/provincial agreement. As such, the CDC sets the MSQ every dairy year (which runs from August 1st to July 31st). Then, the MSQ is allocated to each province, based on historical entitlements, who in turn allocates its share to its respective producers according to its own policies and the quotas owned by the producers. Quebec and Ontario's shares of the national MSQ are 45.3% and 31.6% respectively compared to 18.6% for the Western provinces and 4.5% for the Maritimes. The provincial marketing boards govern the production, pricing and marketing of milk within their own borders.

Industrial milk is allocated according to a cascading system that classifies industrial milk into various classes of products to be manufactured. Priority of supply is given to the higher milk classes which command a higher milk price. Although there may be some provincial variations, quantities of milk in each class, other than fluid milk, are generally restricted in their growth. Since the MSQ is based on historical and the anticipated demand for dairy products, Management believes that the risk of a processor losing a significant part of its available industrial milk volume is low.

Canadian Market

The dairy processing industry made a major contribution to the Canadian economy with shipments valued at \$11.6 billion in 2006. The dairy processing sector accounted for approximately 15% of the estimated value of all food and beverage processing sales during the same year.

Approximately 81% of Canada's dairy farms are located in the Provinces of Québec and Ontario. The Western provinces and the Maritime provinces account for 13% and 6%, respectively.

International Trade (Canada)

Imports. The Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade administers Canada's cheese import quotas. These quotas are divided into European Union (the "EU") and non-EU sources. This results from Canada's obligation to the EU to import from it 66.0% of the approximate 20.4 million kilograms of cheese that Canada is committed to import annually under the World Trade Organization ("WTO") Agreement on Agriculture. Imports within this minimum access commitment of 20.4 million kilograms of cheese are subject to low rates of duty while imports over this commitment are subject to significantly higher tariffs. Over-access tariffs for cheese currently stand at 245.5% of invoiced value.

Exports. Pursuant to the final decision rendered by the WTO in December 2002, which found that Canada's dairy export practices constituted export subsidies, Canada is forced to export any quantity of milk products over its WTO commitments at prices based on Canada's national raw milk prices. Such prices are above the international milk prices therefore making exports of dairy products from Canada non-competitive. The WTO decision does not deal with dairy by-products such as lactose and whey.

3.1.2 THE US DAIRY INDUSTRY

Regulatory Environment

The production of all food products in the US is subject to extensive federal, state and local government regulations regarding advertising, quality, packaging, labelling and safety.

All food plants are subject to regulation and inspection by the United States Food and Drug Administration ("FDA") and by the United States Department of Agriculture ("USDA"). Individual states may also enforce more stringent regulations regarding the manufacturing of food products. State and local government agencies work with the federal government to properly ensure the safety of food produced within their jurisdictions.

Milk Supply

In the US, there are two grades of milk: Grade A and Grade B. Grade A milk is produced under specific sanitary requirements and dairy producers must hold a Grade A shipping permit. Grade A milk accounts for 99% of the US milk supply and is used for fluid as well as for the manufacturing of various dairy products including cheese. Grade B milk, which is not used for fluid milk, represents 1% of the US milk production and is used exclusively to manufacture butter, cheese and skim milk powder. Total milk production in the US approximates 843 million hectolitres per year.

The following table presents the utilization of the US milk production in 2007⁽¹⁾:

Utilization of US Milk Production in 2007 ⁽¹⁾	
Utilized as fluid milk and cream	29 %
Manufactured into natural cheese	21 %
Manufactured into frozen dairy products	4 %
Manufactured into butter	5 %
Used on farms where produced	1 %
Other uses	40 %

⁽¹⁾ Source: USDA, Dairy Products 2007 Summary, published April 2008. Calculated from Total Solids.

In the US, the pricing of milk is generally regulated by milk marketing orders under federal jurisdiction, with the largest exception being California which operates and regulates its own marketing order. In most cases, milk marketed within the US is priced according to its use. Minimum milk prices are set monthly by the milk marketing orders based on product price formulas. Price data used in the federal formulas takes into account the wholesale prices of cheese, butter, dry whey and non-fat dry milk. This data is collected through surveys conducted by USDA's National Agricultural Statistic Service. In the federal milk orders, milk used in fluid products is placed in Class I, the highest price class. Milk used to produce ice cream, yogurt, cottage cheese, sour cream, ricotta cheese and other soft products is placed in Class II. Milk used to manufacture cheese, including cream cheese, is placed in Class III and milk used to produce butter and milk powders is placed in Class IV. California has a similar class pricing structure. As such, commodity prices are based on the Chicago Mercantile Exchange (the "CME") prices for butter and cheese as well as on the California weighted average price for non-fat dry milk. In California, milk used to produce ice cream and sherbet is included in Class 3; milk used to manufacture butter and milk powder is placed in Class 4(a) and milk used to produce cheese, including cream and ricotta cheeses, is placed in Class 4(b).

In January 2006, the USDA conducted hearings to consider a petition for the revision of manufacturers' make-allowances for products included in Class III and Class IV milk price formulas. The then current make-allowances were based on cost surveys dating back to 1999 and 2000. As a result of those hearings, the USDA implemented, effective February 1, 2007, an interim decision resulting in a Class III price reduction of approximately US\$0.25 per hundred weight of milk. The USDA final decision is still pending. The State of California Department of Food and Agriculture held a similar hearing in June 2006 to consider a similar petition and decided to implement a change in the make-allowance which resulted in a reduction of the California Class 4(b) price. In October 2007, the Consolidated Stabilization and Marketing Plan Hearings in California were held, which resulted in a decision to fix the dry whey factor used in the pricing formula and increase the manufacturing allowance for cheese production. These changes were made effective December 1, 2007 and have had a positive impact on operating margins in California. The level of impact will depend largely on the future market value of dry whey.

Wholesale pricing for the bulk of the US cheese production is established by daily cash cheddar cheese trading on the CME. The last trade of the day establishes the market price for the day. If no trades occur, the market price is determined based on the bid and offer prices. Processors typically charge a premium over the CME price.

Contrary to Canada, a dairy processing plant is not limited in terms of the quantity of milk it can receive and is free to negotiate its milk supply with whomever it chooses. Independent processors usually negotiate with local cooperatives or they may procure milk directly from individual farms. Processors are charged a price which reflects the current month's class price plus a negotiated handling charge.

US dairy programs influence the production and marketing of milk and milk products through the operation of the Commodity Credit Corporation ("CCC"), a federal agency. The CCC buys butter, non-fat dry milk and cheese at the following support prices:

- Butter @ US \$1.0500 per pound;
- Cheddar cheese 40 pound blocks @ US \$1.1314 per pound;
- Non-fat dry milk powder non-fortified @ US \$0.8000 per pound.

Such products are sold or used either domestically or internationally in specific government programs. The CCC does not directly support dairy farmers, nor does it establish a target return for farmers.

US Market

The USDA states that there were 434 cheese manufacturing plants in the US in 2007, which produced 4.4 billion kilograms (kg) of cheese. Cheddar accounted for 31.5% of this amount, or 1.4 billion kg, while Italian-style cheeses totalled 1.8 billion kg, or 42.6%. Mozzarella alone added up to 1.5 billion kg, representing 79.9% of Italian-style cheeses and 34.1% of all cheeses produced in 2007.

International Trade (US)

Imports. Another key component of the US dairy program is import restrictions. Most US cheese import quotas are country and product specific. Under the terms of the WTO Agreement on Agriculture, the US agreed to import, at a lower tariff rate, approximately 135,586 metric tons of cheese in 2007. Tariffs for cheese in excess of the quota are prohibitive.

Entry for dairy products made with sheep, goat and buffalo milk do not require a license nor are they subject to a US duty. The same is true for a few other products including brie cheese.

Exports. The US has not historically been a significant exporter of dairy products. However, its export activity accounted for US \$3 billion in 2007 compared to US \$1.886 billion in 2006, which leads to believe that it may become a more active player on the international market.

Most export activity is conducted through the Dairy Export Incentive Program which allocates subsidized export volumes to specific countries thereby enabling exporters to bid for export assistance for dairy products destined to these countries.

3.1.3 INTERNATIONAL DAIRY INDUSTRY

Compared to world dairy production, the volumes of dairy products currently traded on the world market are small. However, we note that the trade of dairy products tends to grow and that the countries' respective market shares are evolving very quickly. The bulk of this international trade is regional within each continent and is energized by free-trade zones, the oldest and the biggest being the EU. Other trade zones are developing in the Americas, the Middle East and in Asia.

In recent years, the shifts in market shares have been significant. In fact, the WTO Uruguay Round of trade negotiations influenced this change as the WTO addressed specifically, for the first time, the trade of agricultural products. Since the conclusion of the WTO Uruguay Round in 1994, the EU (then comprised of 15 countries) has seen its share of the world market shrink whereas New Zealand's and Australia's shares have grown. More recently, the US has become a more competitive supplier on the international market for dairy products while Argentina retains its potential to increase its presence on the international market. Following the WTO Appellate Body's ruling rendered in December 2002, Canada exports small quantities of dairy products in accordance with WTO limits.

The implementation of the latest *Common Agricultural Policy* in the expanded EU is expected to have an impact on the global dairy industry. This policy aims to reduce dairy farm gate prices as well as eliminate export subsidies, with the farm revenue loss being compensated for by direct farm payments consistent with WTO commitments. Reports indicate that such compensation may be inadequate to prevent a significant drop in dairy farm numbers across Europe, which may contribute to maintaining firmer prices in the international market. The world market is itself polarizing into "pre-packed, consumer ready" and "bulk commodity, dairy ingredients" markets with as yet unpredictable long term effects on traditional trading patterns and ultimately, world prices.

European Union

Regulatory Environment

The EU has multiple food related legislation and supporting regulations. These regulations cover all aspects of the agri-food industry from farm production to food processing and distribution. All member states are required to implement and enforce the regulations as conditions of EU membership. Consequently, the EU regulatory regime is the umbrella under which all dairy food production, processing and distribution as well as imports and exports are governed within the EU. No member state may enact competing regulations which could constitute a barrier to internal trade within the EU, nor trade externally to the EU without meeting EU standards and their related obligations.

In light of the foregoing, the German and United Kingdom ("UK") dairy industries operate under the general dairy provisions of the EU's *Common Agricultural Policy*. In accordance with this policy, milk production quotas should be eliminated by 2014 and milk prices should be more subject to market fluctuations, with partial compensation for farmers being provided through direct payments consistent with WTO commitments.

Within Germany and the UK, there are a series of regulations governing the processing of milk into dairy products with standards based on the international Codex Alimentarius in place for cheese and skim milk powder. While there are federal, state, lander and municipal regulations, the majority are not specific to the dairy industry but apply equally to all food processing establishments and require the application of recognized good manufacturing practices.

Milk Supply

In Germany and the UK, milk prices vary from state to state and are usually negotiated monthly between the processors and milk producers. The bulk of the milk is generally sold to cooperatives who process milk for their own account and also re-sell milk to milk dealers or to other processors. Processors generally contract a major portion of their supply needs with a cooperative or a milk dealer, and rely on the seasonal spot market to complete their annual requirements, taking advantage of seasonal milk price changes.

Beginning in late Spring of 2007, a milk price escalation pattern began on the international market following (i) temporary reduction in milk supplies as a result of unexpected weather related events in Australia and Argentina, primarily, and also New Zealand; and (ii) strong world demand for dairy products. In a matter of only several months, the price evolution was unprecedented. This situation was not consistent with the new EU policies aimed at reducing prices, thus creating challenges on management of milk pricing.

To address this new context, it appears that Western Europe is expected to increase its milk production. As such, it is anticipated that this will have a mitigating effect on the price of milk, though milk prices are not expected to regress to levels experienced prior to 2006.

Total milk production approximates 280 million hectolitres per year in Germany and 144 million hectolitres per year in the UK, which represent together about 30% of all European milk production. The following table indicates the production volume of selected dairy products produced in Germany and in the UK:

Germanic Production Volumes of Selected Dairy Products in 2006⁽¹⁾ (in thousands)		
Natural cheese	1,995	Metric tons
Fluid milk	6,112,000	Litres
Fresh dairy products	2,970	Metric tons
Other dairy products	1,794	Metric tons

⁽¹⁾ Source: ZMP, BMVEL, Bulletin FIL-IDF 423/2007

UK Production Volumes of Selected Dairy Products in 2006⁽¹⁾ (in thousands)		
Natural cheese	394	Metric tons
Fluid milk	6,740,000	Litres
Other dairy products	670	Metric tons

⁽¹⁾ Source: ZMP, BMVEL, Bulletin FIL-IDF 423/2007

Exports

After many years of a declining milk price trend in Germany, prices for food in general, including dairy products, have increased. However, the overall export potential for Germany remains positive.

In the UK, milk production has been slowly decreasing due not only to weather related difficulties but also to consistently lower farm gate milk prices than in the rest of the EU. However, recent developments in the UK suggest that this situation may change which could potentially halt the decline in milk production. Notwithstanding the foregoing, the UK offers the potential for dairy products export growth, due mainly to a very competitive raw milk price and high quality milk supply.

Argentina

Regulatory Environment

The regulatory environment in Argentina is different from that in Canada or the US. While there are national, provincial and municipal laws, only a small number are specific to the dairy industry. The dairy industry adheres to the international Codex Alimentarius standards for those products which are traded internationally, such as cheese and milk powder, and follows recognized good manufacturing practices for all products brought to the domestic market.

Milk Supply

In Argentina, milk prices are negotiated monthly between the processors and milk producers. There are no limitations or restrictions as to the quantity of milk that is produced and processed. In addition, milk marketed within Argentina is not priced or classified according to its use. Moreover, dairy processors are not limited to the amount of milk that they can purchase and are free to negotiate milk supply agreements with whomever they choose. Usually, agreements are negotiated with dairy producers within a given radius of the dairy processing plant.

From March 2007 to September 2007, Argentina was affected by excess rain that resulted in floods followed by colder conditions than usual, which impacted the production of milk and resulted in a reduction compared to 2006. Combined with the rapid and strong increase in international dairy prices, competition for local milk supply grew and caused milk prices to increase by over 60% during the year.

Total milk production in Argentina approximates 95 million hectolitres per year. The following table indicates the production volume of selected dairy products produced in Argentina :

Argentina Production Volumes of Selected Dairy Products in 2006 ⁽¹⁾ (in thousands)		
Natural cheese	467	Metric tons
Fluid milk	2,419,305	Litres
Yogurt	474	Metric tons
Other dairy products	584	Metric tons

⁽¹⁾ Source: *Secretaria de Agricultura, Ganaderia Pesca y Alimentos, Cuadro estadístico*, May 2007.

Exports

Argentina is a member of the South American free trade group Mercosur, and is also an active participant in the international dairy market. It has a large milk basin and is capable of producing milk at internationally competitive prices. There are no governmental programs that aid processors to export dairy products. In fact, in 2007, the government imposed new regulations that limited selling prices on the export market. These regulations were revised in November 2007, which resulted in removing the ceiling price namely on butter and hard cheese. Instead, the government now pre-approves the volume of several products destined to the export market to ensure that domestic requirements are met. In 2007, Argentina exported 251,380 MT of dairy products. Of this quantity, 125,365 MT was milk powder, 46,659 MT cheese and the remaining 79,356 MT consisted of other dairy products.

3.1.4 FUTURE TRENDS

Since 2006, the global dairy industry suffered from the impact of the changing climate conditions and the measures taken by various governments to address the new context. This situation resulted notably in the maintenance of historically high farm gate prices and a tight supply of milk available. At a time of growing consumption demand, a new pricing base is being established enabling emergence of new dairy exporting countries such as the US.

The competitive environment within the industry is expected to force processors to either adapt, sell or merge with other industry participants. Well-capitalized industry consolidators will likely take advantage of this competitive environment to make strategic acquisitions. Moreover, in the coming years, the dairy industry will need to focus on creating innovative dairy products that match the changing nutritional needs of consumers.

Representatives of various governments continue to pursue a final agreement through the Doha Round of WTO negotiations in an effort to reduce agricultural product subsidies and establish new tariffs for such products. These discussions are anticipated to be completed by the end of 2008 or early in 2009, depending on the date on which the framework paper is finalized and approved. The resulting impacts remain unknown but should, once again, challenge processors to remain competitive and creative in order to continue to grow their businesses.

3.2 GROCERY PRODUCTS INDUSTRY

Regulatory Environment

The regulation of the content, composition, labelling, packaging, marketing and distribution of all food products in Canada is a shared responsibility between the federal and the provincial governments and applies to all food processors in Canada, including the grocery products industry. Consequently, Saputo's bakery products are subject to quality and labelling standards, including those of the *Food and Drugs Act* and of the *Consumer Packaging and Labelling Act*.

Canadian Retail Market

Over the recent years, Canada's retail market has changed with the increasing importance of non-supermarket channels of distribution such as mass merchandisers and warehouse clubs. This

trend has resulted in significant consolidation within the grocery channel where four national chains controlled approximately 87% of all retail sales in calendar 2007.

The snack-cake industry generates sales of approximately \$638 million per year in Canada. This industry segment comprises among others, snack-cakes, muffins, fresh baked desserts as well as marshmallow squares. Pre-packaged snack-cake products enjoy a 19% market share of the snack-cake industry in Canada. Of the pre-packaged snack-cake products' total sales in Canada, approximately 60% and 30% are generated from the provinces of Québec and Ontario, respectively.

ITEM 4 - DESCRIPTION OF THE BUSINESS

The Company operates its business through two sectors and five divisions, the Dairy Products Sector composed of the CEA Dairy Products Sector and the USA Dairy Products Sector, and the Grocery Products Sector. The CEA Sector is composed of the Dairy Products Division (Canada), the Dairy Products Division (Europe) and the Dairy Products Division (Argentina); the USA Dairy Products Sector is composed of the Dairy Products Division (USA); and the Grocery Products Sector is composed of the Bakery Division. The Company operates 47 manufacturing facilities and employs approximately 9,200 employees.

Saputo sells its products under well-known brands such as *Saputo, Alexis de Portneuf, Armstrong, Baxter, Dairyland, Danscorella, De Lucia, Dragone, DuVillage 1860, Frigo, Kingsey, La Paulina, Nutrilait, Princesse, Ricrem, Stella, Treasure Cave, HOP&GO!, Rondeau and Vachon.*

The following table presents the relative importance of the Company's two Sectors over the last two fiscal years :

	Sales by Sector			
	Year ended March 31, 2008		Year ended March 31, 2007	
	Sales (\$000)	% of total sales	Sales (\$000)	% of total sales
Dairy Products Sector				
CEA Dairy Products Sector	2,966,293	58.6	2,794,099	69.8
USA Dairy Products Sector	1,927,983	38.1	1,036,830	25.9
Sub-total	4,894,276	96.7	3,830,929	95.7
Grocery Products Sector	164,624	3.3	170,051	4.3
Total	5,058,900	100.0	4,000,980	100.0

CEA Dairy Products Sector

Through its operations in Canada, Saputo produces, markets and distributes mozzarella, cheddar as well as other specialty and fine cheeses, fluid milk and a wide range of dairy products including cream, yogurt, butter, powdered milk, evaporated milk, and value-added dairy by-products such

as whey powder, ice cream mixes, lactose and whey protein. Saputo also distributes fine imported cheeses to specialty stores. The fluid milk product line is complemented by various non-dairy products, including flavoured coffee creamers, juices and drinks. Saputo has established itself as Canada's leading producer of cheese, with a share of approximately 32% of the Canadian natural cheese production and is one of the three largest fluid milk processors in Canada with an estimated 22% share of the Canadian market. Saputo's dairy products are sold within three market segments: retail, foodservice and industrial.

In Europe, the Company produces and markets Italian-style cheese specialties such as mozzarella, ricotta and mascarpone. Saputo sells these products mainly to the retail and the foodservice markets.

Through its operations in Argentina, the Company produces and markets a wide variety of soft, semi-soft, hard and grated cheeses, as well as butter, cream, milk powder, UHT milk and dairy ingredients. Saputo sells these products to the retail and industrial market segments. The Company is the third largest dairy processor in Argentina.

In fiscal 2008, the sales from the CEA Dairy Products Sector represented 58.6% of the Company's total sales. The retail segment accounted for 60.8% of the CEA Dairy Products Sector sales, the foodservice segment for 29.6% and the industrial segment for 9.6%. Through this Sector, the Company operates 28 manufacturing facilities, 24 of which are located in Canada, one in Germany, one in the UK and two in Argentina, and employed, as of May 1, 2008, 5,425 employees, 4,410 of which were based in Canada, 163 in Europe and 852 in Argentina.

USA Dairy Products Sector

Through its USA Dairy Products Sector, the Company produces a broad line of mozzarella, American-style and specialty cheeses. The Company also produces a variety of whey protein concentrates, ingredient blends and sweetened condensed milk.

Saputo ranks as one of the top three natural cheese producers in the US with approximately 7% of natural cheese production. Saputo services three market segments: retail, foodservice and industrial.

In fiscal 2008, the USA Dairy Products Sector represented 38.1% of the Company's total sales. The retail segment accounted for 29.3% of the USA Dairy Products Sector's sales volume, the foodservice segment for 46.3% and the industrial segment for 24.4%. With the Alto Acquisition, the USA Dairy Products Sector's sales volume, on a pro-forma basis, will be 23.7% in the retail segment, 45.9% in the foodservice segment and 30.4% in the industrial segment. Through this Sector, the Company operates 17 manufacturing facilities located in the US and employed, as of May 1, 2008, 2,742 employees.

Grocery Products Sector

The Company produces, markets and distributes snack-cakes, pies, cereal bars, fresh cookies and fresh tarts in Canada. These products are sold almost exclusively in the retail market. Saputo is the largest manufacturer of snack-cakes in Canada. It also manufactures, on a small scale, products for third parties under brand names owned by such parties and sold on the US market (the "Co-packing Agreements").

In fiscal 2008, the Grocery Products Sector represented 3.25% of the Company's total sales. In this Sector, the Company operates two manufacturing facilities located in the Province of Québec and employed, as of May 1, 2008, 1,012 employees.

Overall Profile

The following tables present the segmentation of total Company sales by region and by market segment for the last two fiscal years:

	Total Company Sales – Geographic Segmentation			
	Year ended March 31, 2008		Year ended March 31, 2007	
	Sales (\$000)	% of total sales	Sales (\$000)	% of total sales
Canada	2,865,586	56.6	2,736,696	68.4
Europe	73,967	1.5	31,947	0.8
Argentina	191,364	3.8	195,507	4.9
US	1,927,983	38.1	1,036,830	25.9
Total	5,058,900	100.0	4,000,980	100.0

	Total Company Sales – Market Segmentation			
	Year ended March 31, 2008		Year ended March 31, 2007	
	Sales (\$000)	% of total sales	Sales (\$000)	% of total sales
Dairy Products Sector				
CEA Dairy Products Sector				
Retail	1,803,728	35.6	1,728,114	43.2
Foodservice	879,238	17.4	816,425	20.4
Industrial	283,327	5.6	249,560	6.2
Sub-total	2,966,293	58.6	2,794,099	69.8
USA Dairy Products Sector ⁽¹⁾	1,927,983	38.1	1,036,830	25.9
Sub-total	4,894,276	96.7	3,830,929	95.7
Grocery Products Sector⁽²⁾	164,624	3.3	170,051	4.3
Total	5,058,900	100.0	4,000,980	100.0

(1) Sales volumes are more representative of our US activities due to the impact of currency fluctuation and the variation of the selling price per pound of cheese on sales dollars. (See table "Sales Volumes – Market Segmentation" in section 4.2.3).

(2) The grocery products are sold almost exclusively in the retail market segment.

4.1 CEA DAIRY PRODUCTS SECTOR

4.1.1 PRODUCTS

In Canada, Saputo produces, markets and distributes nationally a wide variety of quality cheeses including mozzarella and cheddar, specialty cheeses such as ricotta, provolone, parmesan, feta, havarti, fine cheeses such as brie and camembert, other firm cheeses including brick, colby, farmer, munster and monterey jack, as well as fresh curd and processed cheeses. Saputo's cheese products are sold under various brand names, such as *Saputo*, *Armstrong*, *Alexis de Portneuf*, *Bari*, *DuVillage 1860*, *Kingsey* and *Stella*. Saputo also sells its cheese products under private labels and produces butter, powdered milk and evaporated milk as well as a number of by-products derived from its cheese production, including whey powder, ice cream mixes, lactose and whey protein. Through the Company's cheese distribution network, it distributes fine imported cheeses to specialty stores and other non-dairy products manufactured by third parties.

Saputo also produces and markets fluid milk, cream, yogurt, sour cream and cottage cheese. Fluid milk is sold under the *Dairyland* brand in Western Canada and Ontario, the *Nutrilaït* brand in Québec and the *Baxter* brand in the Maritimes. Specialty milk is marketed under the brand names *Milk2Go/Lait's Go*, *Dairyland Plus* and *Nutrilaït Plus*. In addition, within its fluid milk operations, Saputo produces and distributes non-dairy products, including flavoured coffee creamers under the *International Delight*^(*) brand, juices and drinks such as *Sunny Delight*^(*).

In Europe, the Company produces and markets Italian-style cheese specialties such as mozzarella, ricotta and mascarpone. The majority of these products are sold on the European market under the *De Lucia* and *Danscorella* brand names.

In Argentina, Saputo produces and markets a wide variety of soft, semi-soft, hard and grated cheeses, as well as butter, cream, milk powder, UHT milk and dairy ingredients. The sale of these products is well balanced between the national and international markets. These products are sold under the recognized brand names of *La Paulina*, *Molfino*, and *Ricrem*.

4.1.2 PRODUCTION

Raw Materials

Milk represents the primary cost incurred by the Company in the manufacturing of dairy products. In Canada, due to the regulated nature of the dairy industry, Saputo can only source its milk through the milk boards in each province. The Company sources its other raw materials from various suppliers.

^(*) Trademarks used under licence.

In Europe, Saputo sources the majority of its milk for its German operations from a milk dealer and for its UK operations, from farmers. The Company sources its other raw materials from various suppliers.

In Argentina, Saputo sources its milk directly from farmers and approximately 2% of its milk supply is sourced from Saputo's farms. The Company sources its other raw materials from various suppliers.

Facilities

In the CEA Dairy Products Sector, the Company operates a total of 28 manufacturing facilities, 24 of which are located in Canada, two in Europe and two in Argentina. The Company owns all of its plants with the exception of one facility located in Calgary, Alberta. The Canadian facilities have the overall weekly capacity to process approximately 54 million litres of milk into cheese, fluid milk and other related dairy products.

In Europe, the Company operates one facility in Germany and one in the UK, with an overall weekly capacity to process approximately 5 million litres of milk into cheese.

In Argentina, the Company operates two facilities with an overall weekly capacity to process approximately 21 million litres of milk into cheese and other related dairy products.

The facilities operating in the CEA Dairy Products Sector have, with their overall production capacity combined, an excess capacity of 35% in Canada , 50% in Europe and 34% in Argentina.

4.1.3 MARKETS

Saputo is Canada's leading producer of cheese with a share of approximately 32% of the Canadian natural cheese production. Saputo sells its cheese products to the retail, foodservice and industrial market segments. The Company also distributes fine imported cheeses to specialty stores and provides various non-dairy products manufactured by third parties that are complementary to the sale of its cheeses. The Company is one of the three largest fluid milk processors in Canada with an estimated 22% share of the Canadian market. Through its Canadian operations, Saputo also sells cheese, lactose, whey powder, ice cream mixes and whey protein to a vast array of clients in Canada, Europe, South America, Asia and Africa.

Saputo is a small player in Europe, processing less than 1% of the entire milk production in Germany and the UK. The Company sells its products nationally, mainly to the retail and the foodservice market segments.

Saputo is the third largest dairy processor in Argentina, processing approximately 7% of the entire milk production. The sale of its products manufactured in Argentina is well balanced between the national and international markets. Products are sold nationally to the retail and industrial market segments and internationally to over 40 countries.

Clientele

The following table illustrates, for the CEA Dairy Products Sector, the segmentation of sales by market segment for each of the last two fiscal years:

CEA Dairy Products Sector – Sales – Market Segmentation				
	Year ended March 31, 2008		Year ended March 31, 2007	
	Sales (\$000)	% of total sales	Sales (\$000)	% of total sales
Retail	1,803,728	60.8	1,728,114	61.9
Foodservice	879,238	29.6	816,425	29.2
Industrial	283,327	9.6	249,560	8.9
Total	2,966,293	100.0	2,794,099	100.0

Retail. Saputo sells both branded and private label products to its retail customers which include supermarket chains, mass merchandisers, convenience stores, independent retailers, warehouse clubs and specialty cheese boutiques. In fiscal 2008, the majority of Saputo's retail sales was in branded products with the remainder being private label. Saputo's retail dairy products are sold in the dairy case and deli cheese counter sections of stores. Saputo provides its retail customers with a wide range of dairy products, including cheddar, mozzarella, fluid milk, cream, yogurt, sour cream, cottage cheese, specialty cheeses and fine cheeses. The fluid milk product line is complemented with various non-dairy products, including flavoured coffee creamers, juices and drinks.

Foodservice. Foodservice customers include broad-line distributors, restaurants (corporate restaurant chains, franchisees and individually-owned), hotels and institutions. Saputo provides its foodservice customers with branded and private label dairy products. Through its distribution network, Saputo provides non-dairy products manufactured by third parties. Saputo also produces soft-serve dairy mixes for quick service restaurant chains.

Industrial. Industrial clients include processors who use the Company's products as an ingredient in the preparation of other food items. The Company supplies cheese to processors of frozen entrées as well as to frozen pizza manufacturers. The Company also produces dairy by-products such as lactose, whey powder and whey protein. The Company sells cheese, lactose, whey powder, ice cream mixes, whey protein, milk powder, evaporated milk, butter and cream to a vast array of clients in Canada, Argentina, Europe, South America, Asia and Africa.

4.1.4 DISTRIBUTION

In Canada, sales of dairy products are made through direct shipments to certain large retail, foodservice and industrial customers as well as to national and regional third party distributors. Saputo has also developed a nation-wide distribution network for its dairy operations, comprised of 25 distribution centres and warehouses and over 500 distribution routes located across Canada. Moreover, Saputo operates one of the largest home delivery networks for milk and other food products in Canada.

In Europe, the Company distributes its products to its customers mainly through third party carriers.

In Argentina, the Company distributes its products through third party distributors which are supplied through the Company's five distribution centres located across the country. This network services large retail chains, distributors and industrial customers.

4.1.5 COMPETITION

In Canada, the Company competes mainly with multinational and national dairy processors and manufacturers. Saputo has established itself as Canada's leading producer of cheese with a share of approximately 32% of the Canadian natural cheese production and is among the three largest fluid milk processors, all of which hold similar market shares, with an estimated 22% share of the Canadian market.

The Company is a small player in Europe and it competes mainly with national and multinational milk processors.

The Company is the third largest dairy processor in Argentina, processing approximately 7% of the entire milk production. The Company competes mainly with national milk processors.

4.1.6 EMPLOYEE RELATIONS

As at May 1, 2008, the Company's CEA Dairy Products Sector had a total of 5,425 employees, of which 4,410 are located in Canada, 163 in Europe and 852 in Argentina. Approximately 42% of the CEA Dairy Products Sector's work force is unionized.

The Company does not currently foresee any labour unrest in connection with the renewal of collective agreements expiring in fiscal 2009. All agreements that expired in fiscal 2008 were either renewed upon satisfactory terms or continue to govern during ongoing negotiations, which are expected to result in satisfactory renewals. The Company has good employee relations. The loyalty and dedication of its employees are key elements in the Company's performance. In Management's opinion, this is the direct result of the family culture that has permeated the entire Company.

4.2 USA DAIRY PRODUCTS SECTOR

4.2.1 PRODUCTS

Through its Dairy Products Division (USA), Saputo produces a broad line of mozzarella, American-style and specialty cheeses such as ricotta, provolone, blue, swiss, parmesan and romano, which are sold under various brand names such as *Dragone*, *Frigo*, *Frigo Cheese Heads*, *Lorraine*, *Saputo*, *Stella* and *Treasure Cave*, as well as under private labels. The Company also produces whey powder, whey protein concentrates, ingredient blends and sweetened condensed milk.

4.2.2 PRODUCTION

Raw Materials

In the US, Saputo sources its milk primarily from cooperatives and mostly through short and long term supply agreements. Milk represents the primary costs incurred by the Company in the manufacturing of the dairy products. The Company sources its other raw materials from various suppliers.

Facilities

Within this Sector, the Company operates 17 manufacturing facilities which are all owned by the Company. The US facilities have the overall weekly capacity to process approximately 64 million litres of milk into cheese and related dairy products. The US facilities have, with their overall production capacity combined, an excess capacity of 6%.

4.2.3 MARKETS

Saputo ranks as one of the leading natural cheese producers in the US with approximately 7% of natural cheese production. The Company competes in the US natural cheese industry by selling branded and private label products to retail, foodservice and industrial customers.

Clientele

The following table illustrates, for the USA Dairy Products Sector, the segmentation of sales volume by market segment for each of the last two fiscal years:

	USA Dairy Products Sector – Sales Volumes – Market Segmentation ⁽¹⁾	
	Year ended March 31, 2008	Year ended March 31, 2007
	% of total sales volumes	% of total sales volumes
Retail	29	31
Foodservice	46	48
Industrial	25	21
Total	100	100

(1) Sales volumes are more representative of our US activities due to the impact of currency fluctuation and the variation of the selling price per pound of cheese on sales dollars.

Retail. Saputo sells both branded and private label products to its retail customers which include supermarket chains, mass merchandisers, independent retailers, warehouse clubs and specialty cheese boutiques. In fiscal 2008, the majority of Saputo's retail sales was in branded products with the remainder being private label. Saputo's retail dairy products are sold in the dairy case and deli cheese counter sections of stores. Saputo also provides its retail customers with specialty cheeses and fine cheeses.

Foodservice. Foodservice customers include broad-line distributors, restaurants (corporate restaurant chains, franchisees and individually-owned) and hotels. Saputo provides its foodservice customers with branded and private label products.

Industrial. Industrial clients include processors who use the Company's products as an ingredient in the preparation of other food items. The Company supplies cheese to numerous processors of frozen entrées, including frozen pizza manufacturers and sauces and dressings manufacturers. The Company also produces by-products from its cheese manufacturing activities such as whey protein.

4.2.4 DISTRIBUTION

Sales are made through direct shipments to certain large retail, foodservice and industrial customers as well as to national and regional third party distributors.

4.2.5 COMPETITION

In the US, the Company competes against both regional and national competitors.

4.2.6 EMPLOYEE RELATIONS

As at May 1, 2008, the Company's USA Dairy Products Sector had 2,742 employees. Approximately 24% of the workforce is unionized.

No collective agreements will expire in fiscal 2009. All agreements that expired in fiscal 2008 were either renewed upon satisfactory terms or continue to govern during ongoing negotiations, which are expected to result in satisfactory renewals. The Company has good employee relations in the US. The loyalty and dedication of its employees are key elements in the Company's performance. In Management's opinion, this is the direct result of the family culture that has permeated the entire Company.

4.3 GROCERY PRODUCTS SECTOR

4.3.1 PRODUCTS

Within this Sector, the Company produces and markets snack-cakes, pies, cereal bars, fresh cookies and fresh tarts, which are sold almost exclusively in the retail market. Saputo occupies a predominant position in the snack-cake market in Canada. Its products are sold under the *Vachon*, *HOP&GO!*, *Hostess* and *Rondeau* umbrella brands which carry recognized brand names such as *Jos Louis*, *Ah Caramell!*, *Passion Flakie*, *May West*, *Granny's*, *Big Daddy*, *Authentic* and others, some of which are now offered in a trans-fat-reduced or trans-fat-free formula.

4.3.2 PRODUCTION

Raw Materials

The Company generally sources its raw materials from various suppliers.

Facilities

Within this Sector, Saputo operates two manufacturing facilities in the Province of Québec, one of which is owned by the Company and the other is leased. These facilities have an overall excess capacity of 26%.

4.3.3 MARKETS AND DISTRIBUTION

The Company is the largest manufacturer of snack-cakes in Canada. Saputo sells its snack-cake products almost exclusively in the retail market segment and its fresh cookies and tarts mainly in the retail and foodservice market segments. The Company's sales for this Sector are almost exclusively in branded products. During fiscal 2008, the Company manufactured, on a small scale, snack-cake products for the US market pursuant to Co-Packing Agreements. The Company's grocery products are distributed mainly through its direct-store delivery distribution network.

4.3.4 COMPETITION

The Company competes mainly with regional manufacturers which enjoy significantly smaller market shares than Saputo.

4.3.5 EMPLOYEE RELATIONS

As at May 1, 2008, the Grocery Products Sector had 1,012 employees, approximately 74% of which were unionized. The Company does not currently foresee any labor unrest in connection with the renewal of collective agreements expiring in fiscal 2009. All agreements that expired in fiscal 2008 were renewed upon satisfactory terms.

4.4 CAPITAL EXPENDITURES

Management believes that the Company has adequate manufacturing capacity to meet current and near term demand for its products. It is Saputo's intention to continue to expand and modernize its plants, with investments being focused on equipment and processes designed to increase efficiency. More specifically, during the last five fiscal years, Saputo incurred \$445 million in capital expenditures. In fiscal 2008, the Company spent \$101 million and, in fiscal 2009, Saputo expects to incur capital expenditures of approximately \$101 million.

With regards to depreciation expense, during the last five fiscal years, Saputo recorded \$353 million in depreciation expense. In fiscal 2008, depreciation expense totalled \$79 million and, in fiscal 2009, the Company expects to incur approximately \$90 million in depreciation expense.

4.5 ENVIRONMENT

The Company's global operations are subject to various federal, provincial, state, municipal and local laws and regulations relating to the protection of the environment. Its facilities generally operate under wastewater discharge permits issued under such laws and regulations or have entered into a wastewater discharge agreement with local municipalities. Compliance with these laws, regulations, permits and agreements require the Company to incur expenses and to monitor its operations on an ongoing basis. The Company believes that its operations are in compliance in all material respects with its permits and agreements requirements, and with currently applicable environmental laws and regulations except as discussed below. It is the Company's intention to comply with all applicable environmental laws and regulations, including all permits requirements and agreements with municipalities.

The Company has an environmental policy directed towards minimizing the environmental impact of all its activities and which promotes environmental awareness among employees. To support the application of the policy, management systems put in place by the Company include conducting periodical training sessions for its employees; conducting internal environmental audits to assess operation's compliance with the policy's objectives; and reporting on the environmental status of its facilities and their operations.

Minor exceedances in wastewater generated by some Company facilities over the limits prescribed in wastewater discharge permits or agreements with the municipalities have been registered in the past and some recent samplings. At such facilities, the Company has been implementing various measures to reduce wastewater at source and, at certain locations, is upgrading equipment to achieve compliance.

Through past acquisitions, the Company inherited historical contamination at some facilities. Most of these sites have been contaminated by former petroleum storage tanks, all of which have been removed. At each of these sites, the Company is either implementing proper remediation measures, or proceeding with additional investigation to determine if further action is required. In some cases, with the consent of governmental authorities, the Company continues to monitor the situation to confirm that no further action is required. The Company does not expect that major expenditures will be required to deal with the contamination at these facilities.

During fiscal 2008, the Company spent approximately \$1 million to comply with existing environmental laws and regulations and improve plant efficiency to reduce noise emission and wastewater discharge, to update or remove underground storage tanks, to address contamination issues and to improve wastewater treatment systems at a number of its facilities in Canada, the US, Argentina and Europe, plus approximately \$382,000 for costs associated with the past closure of a facility. For fiscal 2009, Management estimates similar expenditures at \$3 million and anticipates no expense for costs associated with past closure of the certain facilities. Management believes that compliance with currently applicable environmental protection requirements will not have a material effect on the Company's earnings or competitive position during fiscal 2009.

4.6 INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY

As the Company is involved in the production, sale and distribution of food products, it relies on brand recognition and loyalty from its clientele in addition to relying on the quality of its products. The Company focuses on certain established brands and believes that its trademarks are recognized by consumers for quality and reliability. Also, as innovation is at the core of Saputo's growth strategy, new technologies, products and process optimization methods have been developed by our research and development teams in the recent years. Therefore, a new approach to the protection of these assets has been implemented, which may include patenting certain technologies when appropriate. Hence, Saputo takes appropriate measures to protect and enforce its intellectual property.

4.7 RISKS AND UNCERTAINTIES

The risks and uncertainties related to our operations are disclosed in the Company's Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations ("MD&A") for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2008, more specifically under the heading "Risks and Uncertainties" on page 31, and incorporated herein by reference. The MD&A may be found on SEDAR at www.sedar.com. A copy may also be obtained upon request to the Secretary of the Company, at its head office, 6869 Métropolitain Boulevard East, Saint-Léonard, Québec, H1P 1X8, Telephone: 514.328.6662.

ITEM 5 - DIVIDEND POLICY

Saputo has a policy of declaring quarterly cash dividends on the Common Shares. In fiscal 2006, 2007 and 2008, Saputo declared respectively the following yearly dividends on the Common Shares, \$0.36, \$0.40 and \$0.48 per share. In fiscal 2008, the Company's dividend policy was reviewed by the Board of Directors and the quarterly dividend of \$0.10 per share, representing a yearly dividend of \$0.40 per share, was increased on July 31, 2007 to \$0.12 per share, representing a yearly dividend of \$0.48 per share. The balance of the Company's earnings are reinvested to finance the growth of its business. The Company's dividend policy will be reviewed from time to time, but at least once annually, by the Board of Directors and will depend on Saputo's financial condition, results of operations, capital requirements and such other factors as the Board of Directors, in its sole discretion, deems relevant.

ITEM 6 - CAPITAL STRUCTURE

The articles of the Company provide that its authorized share capital shall be composed of an unlimited number of Common Shares and an unlimited number of Preferred Shares, issuable in series, all without nominal or par value. As of the close of business on May 27, 2008, 206,080,915 Common Shares and no Preferred Shares were issued and outstanding.

The following is a summary of the material provisions which attach to the classes of shares of the capital stock of Saputo and is qualified by reference to the full text of the rights, privileges, restrictions and conditions of such shares.

Common Shares

The Common Shares carry and are subject to the following rights, privileges, restrictions and conditions:

Voting

Each Common Share entitles its holder to receive notice of and to attend all general and special meetings of shareholders of Saputo, other than meetings at which only the holders of a particular class or series are entitled to vote, and each such Common Share entitles its holder to one vote.

Dividends

The holders of Common Shares are, at the discretion of the Board of Directors, entitled to receive, out of any amounts properly applicable to the payment of dividends and after the payment of any dividends payable on the Preferred Shares, any dividends declared and payable by Saputo on the Common Shares.

Dissolution

The holders of Common Shares shall be entitled to share equally in any distribution of the assets of Saputo upon the liquidation, dissolution or winding-up of Saputo or other distribution of its assets among its shareholders. Such participation is subject to the rights, privileges, restrictions and conditions attached to any issued and outstanding Preferred Shares or shares of any other class ranking prior to the Common Shares.

Preferred Shares

The Preferred Shares may be issued from time to time in one or more series, the terms of each series including the number of shares, the designation, rights, preferences, privileges, priorities, restrictions, conditions and limitations to be determined at the time of creation of each such series by the Board of Directors of Saputo without shareholder approval, provided that all Preferred Shares will rank, with respect to dividends and return of capital in the event of liquidation, dissolution, winding-up or other distribution of assets of Saputo for the purpose of winding-up its affairs, *pari passu* among themselves and in priority to all shares of any class ranking junior to the Preferred Shares.

ITEM 7 - MARKET FOR SECURITIES

7.1 TRADING

The Common Shares of Saputo are listed on the Toronto Stock Exchange under the stock market symbol "SAP". The following table outlines the price range and trading volume of the Common Shares for each of the months of the last fiscal year :

Price Range and Trading Volume of the Common Shares			
Month	High (\$)	Low (\$)	Volume
April 2007	23.395	21.270	6,732,328
May 2007	22.160	20.460	7,632,004
June 2007	22.370	20.055	15,274,450
July 2007	26.750	21.925	8,643,694
August 2007	25.850	24.070	6,334,784
September 2007	28.750	24.625	8,307,932
October 2007	29.265	25.590	6,050,466
November 2007	29.220	24.500	12,254,246
December 2007	32.990	26.490	8,514,467
January 2008	30.700	25.100	7,290,259
February 2008	28.390	25.540	5,206,618
March 2008	28.550	25.510	6,494,308

ITEM 8 - DIRECTORS AND OFFICERS

8.1 DIRECTORS

The following table sets forth each director's name and Province/State and Country of residence, the year in which he or she first became a director, his or her principal occupation and the number of Common Shares beneficially owned, directly or indirectly, or over which control or direction was exercised by each director, as at May 27, 2008. Directors are elected until the next annual meeting of shareholders or, in the case of a vacancy or resignation, until a successor is elected or appointed.

Name and Province/State and Country of Residence	Director Since	Principal Occupation	Common Shares beneficially owned or over which control or direction was exercised as at May 27, 2008
EMANUELE (LINO) SAPUTO ⁽¹⁾ Québec, Canada	1992	Chairman of the Board of the Company	69,879,924 ⁽²⁾
LINO A. SAPUTO, JR. Québec, Canada	2001	President and Chief Executive Officer of the Company	67,241
ANDRÉ BÉRARD ^{(3) (5)} Québec, Canada	1997	Corporate Director	20,250
LUCIEN BOUCHARD ⁽³⁾ Québec, Canada	2004	Senior Partner, Davies Ward Phillips & Vineberg LLP	-

Name and Province/State and Country of Residence	Director Since	Principal Occupation	Common Shares beneficially owned or over which control or direction was exercised as at May 27, 2008
PIERRE BOURGIE ⁽³⁾ ⁽⁴⁾ Québec, Canada	1997	President and Chief Executive Officer of Société Financière Bourgie Inc. (a holding company)	938,000
FRANK A. DOTTORI ⁽⁴⁾ ⁽⁶⁾ Québec, Canada	2003	President of Fadco Consulting Inc. (a consulting company) and managing director of Greenfield Ethanol's Cellulosic Ethanol division (an ethanol and industrial alcohol manufacturer and distributor)	400
JEAN GAULIN ⁽³⁾ Texas, USA	2003	Corporate Director	57,400
CATERINA MONTICCIOLO, CA Québec, Canada	1997	President of Julvest Capital Inc. (a holding company)	238,000
PATRICIA SAPUTO, CA, ICD.D Québec, Canada	1999	Chief Financial Officer of Placements Italcant Inc. (a diversified investment company)	2,000
LOUIS A. TANGUAY ⁽⁴⁾ ⁽⁷⁾ Québec, Canada	1997	Corporate Director	12,000

- (1) Mr. Emanuele (Lino) Saputo is a director of Arbec Forest Products Inc. (formerly Uniforêt Inc.) which filed for protection under the *Companies' Creditors Arrangement Act* on April 17, 2001. In May 2003, Uniforêt Inc. entered into a plan of arrangement with its creditors. In February 2004, it completed the implementation of this plan.
- (2) The shares are held by Jolina Capital Inc. and Gestion Jolina Inc., both of which are holding companies controlled by Mr. Emanuele (Lino) Saputo.
- (3) Member of the Corporate Governance and Human Resources Committee. The Chairman of the Committee is Mr. André Bérard.
- (4) Member of the Audit Committee. The Chairman of the Committee is Mr. Louis A. Tanguay.
- (5) Lead Director.
- (6) Mr. Frank A. Dottori was a director of Gestion Papiers Gaspésia Inc. and its subsidiary, Papiers Gaspésia Inc., until October 29, 2003. On January 30, 2004, Papiers Gaspésia Inc. and Papiers Gaspésia Limited Partnership filed for protection under the *Companies' Creditors Arrangement Act*. On July 4, 2005, the Plan of Arrangement submitted by Papiers Gaspésia Inc. and Papiers Gaspésia Limited Partnership to their creditors was homologated by the Court and is being implemented since then.
- (7) Mr. Louis A. Tanguay is a director of SR Telecom which was subject to a management cease-trade order imposed on all directors and officers of the company as well as certain significant shareholders for failure to file in time the fourth quarter and year-end financial results for the period ended December 31, 2006 and related filings of its annual financial statements, management discussion and analysis related to those financial statements and annual information form. The cease-trade order was removed on July 19, 2007. Also, on November 19, 2007, SR Telecom filed for creditor protection under the *Companies' Creditors Arrangement Act*. It obtained a court order on May 1, 2008 to extend the period of the court-ordered stay of proceedings to August 15, 2008. The purpose of the stay of proceedings is to provide the company with an opportunity to develop a plan of arrangement to propose to its creditors.

During the last five years, all of the above nominees have been engaged in their present principal occupations or in other executive capacities with the companies indicated opposite their name or with related or affiliated companies, except for: Mr. André Bérard who, until March 10, 2004, was

Chairman of the Board of a Canadian Chartered Bank; and Mr. Frank A. Dottori who, until January 26, 2006, was President and Chief Executive Officer of Tembec Inc. (a forest products company) and became managing director of Greenfield Ethanol's Cellulosic Ethanol division (an ethanol and industrial alcohol manufacturer and distributor) on March 7, 2008, in addition to his functions as President of Fadco Consulting Inc.

Information as to shares beneficially owned by each director, or over which each exercised control or direction, as at May 27, 2008, has been furnished by the directors individually.

Additional information concerning the shareholdings of, options and deferred share units granted to, directors is included in the section entitled "Election of Directors" appearing on page 4 of the Company's Management Proxy Circular dated June 5, 2008, which information is incorporated herein by reference.

8.2 EXECUTIVE OFFICERS

The following table sets forth the name, Province/State and Country of residence and position with the Company of each person who is an executive officer of the Company as of the date hereof:

Name and Province/State and Country of Residence	Position
Emanuele (Lino) Saputo Québec, Canada	Chairman of the Board
Lino A. Saputo, Jr. Québec, Canada	President and Chief Executive Officer
Terry Brockman Wisconsin, US	President and Chief Operating Officer Dairy Products Division (USA)
Louis-Philippe Carrière, FCA Québec, Canada	Executive Vice-President Finance and Administration and Secretary
Dino Dello Sbarba, FCMA Québec, Canada	President and Chief Operating Officer Dairy Products Division (Canada) and by interim (Europe and Argentina)
Pierre Leroux Québec, Canada	Executive Vice-President Human Resources and Corporate Affairs
Claude Pinard Québec, Canada	President and Chief Operating Officer Bakery Division

During the last five years, all of the above executive officers have held the principal occupation indicated above or other executive capacities with the Company.

As at May 27, 2008, the directors and executive officers of Saputo, as a group, beneficially owned, directly or indirectly, or exercised control or direction over, an aggregate of 71,281,172 Common Shares, representing approximately 34.6% of the outstanding Common Shares of the Company.

ITEM 9 - LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

The Company is defendant to certain claims arising from the normal conduct of its business. Management believes that the final resolution of these claims will not have a material adverse effect on its earnings or financial position.

ITEM 10 - INTEREST OF MANAGEMENT AND OTHERS IN TRANSACTIONS

In the normal course of business, the Company receives and provides goods and services from and to companies subject to significant influence by its principal shareholder. These goods and services of an immaterial amount are compensated by a counterpart equal to the fair market value. Reference is made to note 18 to the Consolidated Financial Statements of the Company that describes the related party transactions. See "Additional Information".

ITEM 11 - EXPERTS

Saputo's auditors are Deloitte & Touche LLP. Saputo's Consolidated Financial Statements as at March 31, 2008 and for the year then ended have been filed under National Instrument 51-102 in reliance on the report of Deloitte & Touche LLP, independent chartered accountants, given on their authority as experts in auditing and accounting.

ITEM 12 - TRANSFER AGENT AND REGISTRAR

The transfer agents and registrar of the Company is Computershare Trust Company of Canada at its principal offices in Montreal and Toronto.

ITEM 13 - MATERIAL CONTRACTS

No material contract outside the ordinary course of business was entered into by the Company since January 1, 2002.

ITEM 14 - AUDIT COMMITTEE INFORMATION

14.1 AUDIT COMMITTEE'S CHARTER

The Audit Committee's charter is included in Appendix A.

14.2 COMPOSITION AND RELEVANT EDUCATION AND EXPERIENCE

All members of the Audit Committee are independent and financially literate.

The following table sets forth each Audit Committee member's name and education and experience relevant to the performance of his responsibilities as an Audit Committee member:

Name	Education and Experience
Pierre Bourgie	<p>Completed a Bachelor's degree in Commerce. Mr. Bourgie was President of Urgel Bourgie Ltd. until the sale of this company in 1996. Since then, he is responsible for the investment activities of the Bourgie family and has founded two (2) investment funds, Les Partenaires de Montréal, specialized in business financing, and Ipso Facto, specialized in real estate investments. Mr. Bourgie is the President of these two (2) funds. Mr. Bourgie also serves on the Board of Directors of various companies, where, for certain of them, he is a member of the audit committee, including one where he is the Chair of the committee. Mr. Bourgie's experiences required and contributed to the development of his ability to analyse financial statements and understand Generally Accepted Accounting Principles ("GAAP").</p>
Frank A. Dottori	<p>Completed a Bachelor's degree in Chemical Engineering and Applied Science. In 1973, Mr. Dottori and three other executives founded Tembec Inc. and Mr. Dottori was Tembec's President and Chief Executive Officer until January 26, 2006. In May 2006, he became the President of Fadco Consulting Inc. and on March 7, 2008, he was named managing director of Greenfield Ethanol's Cellulosic Ethanol division. Mr. Dottori has served as a Governor of the Montreal Stock Exchange, Director of the Canadian Market Productivity Centre and on the Board of Directors of several organizations and corporations. Mr. Dottori's professional experiences required and contributed to the development of his ability to analyse financial statements and understand GAAP.</p>
Louis A. Tanguay	<p>Completed a Bachelor's degree in Commerce. Mr. Tanguay occupied several executive positions within the BCE organization requiring his involvement in the preparation of financial statements and the analysis of financial and operational performances of BCE related companies. More specifically, he was Chairman of the Board of Telebec, Executive Vice-President (Corporate) of Bell Canada, President of Bell Québec and President of Bell Canada International. He was also actively involved in the acquisition, merger and disposal of companies. Mr. Tanguay has an extensive past and present experience as a corporate director of public companies involving, for some of them, participation in audit committees. Mr. Tanguay's professional experiences required and contributed to the development of his ability to analyse financial statements and understand GAAP.</p>

14.3 POLICIES AND PROCEDURES REGARDING THE SERVICES RENDERED BY THE EXTERNAL AUDITORS

The Company has a policy with respect to services rendered by its external auditors (the “**Policy**”). The Policy divides the services in three categories: (i) services that are considered audit related (“**Audit Services**”) and therefore covered by the annual audit budget; (ii) services that are considered indirectly audit related (“**Consultation Services**”) but not covered by the annual audit budget; and (iii) non-audit services (“**Non-Audit Services**”). Pursuant to the Policy, no services other than the Audit Services can be provided by the Company’s external auditors unless the following conditions are met:

Consultation Services

- (i) The Audit Committee has pre-approved the Consultation Services to be provided; or
- (ii) the aggregate amount of all services (other than Audit Services) not pre-approved by the Audit Committee and rendered during the financial year in which the Consultation Services are to be rendered do not exceed the highest of \$25,000 or five percent (5%) of the total amount of fees paid by the Company during the financial year in which the Consultation Services are to be rendered.

Non-Audit Services

- (i) The attribution of the Non-Audit Services to the external auditors of the Company presents an added-value for the Company; and
- (ii) the Audit Committee pre-approved the services to be rendered.

Finally, the Policy requires that the management of the Company presents to the Audit Committee, on a quarterly basis, a statement of the services (other than the Audit Services) rendered by the external auditors of the Company as well as any mandate given to other accounting firms.

14.4 EXTERNAL AUDITORS FEES BY CATEGORY

The following table sets out, by categories, the fees billed by Deloitte & Touche LLP, the Company’s external auditors, for the fiscal years 2008 and 2007:

Fee Category	2008 (\$)	2007 (\$)
Audit Fees	839,586	765,617
Audit Related Fees	133,309	122,931
Tax Fees	143,152	107,877
All Other Fees	38,989	-
Total	<u>1,155,036</u>	<u>996,425</u>

“Audit Fees” include the aggregate professional fees billed by Deloitte & Touche LLP for the audit of the consolidated annual financial statements.

“Audit Related Fees” include the aggregate fees billed by Deloitte & Touche LLP for services that would normally be performed by the external auditors. More specifically, these services include, among others, pension plans audits, attest services that are required by statute or regulation, assistance in preparing for the future requirements on internal control certification, consultations regarding financial reporting and accounting standards and translation services.

“Tax Fees” include the aggregate fees billed by Deloitte & Touche LLP for tax compliance, tax advice, tax planning and advisory services relating to the preparation of corporate tax, capital tax and sales tax returns.

“All Other Fees” include the aggregate fees billed by Deloitte & Touche LLP for all services other than those reported under Audit Fees, Audit Related Fees and Tax Fees.

ITEM 15 - ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Additional information, including disclosure of the Company’s corporate governance practices, remuneration and indebtedness to the Company of the directors and officers, principal holders of Saputo’s securities, and options to purchase securities, where applicable, is included in Saputo’s Management Proxy Circular dated June 5, 2008 and may be found on SEDAR at www.sedar.com. Additional financial information is included in the Consolidated Financial Statements of Saputo and Notes thereto and in the accompanying MD&A for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2008. Copies of these documents may be obtained upon request to the Secretary of the Company, at its head office, 6869 Métropolitain Boulevard East, Saint-Léonard, Québec, H1P 1X8, Telephone: 514.328.6662.

In addition, when the securities of Saputo are in the course of a distribution pursuant to a short form prospectus or when a preliminary short form prospectus has been filed, the following documents may be obtained free of charge from the Secretary of the Company:

- (i) one copy of the Annual Information Form, together with one copy of any documents or portion thereof incorporated by reference therein;
- (ii) one copy of the comparative financial statements of Saputo for its most recently completed fiscal year together with the report of the auditor thereon and one copy of any interim financial statements of Saputo subsequent to the financial statements for its most recently completed fiscal year;
- (iii) one copy of Saputo’s Management Proxy Circular for its most recent annual meeting of shareholders which involved the election of directors; and
- (iv) one copy of any other documents that are incorporated by reference in the preliminary short form prospectus or the short form prospectus.

At any other time, one copy of the documents referred to in subparagraphs (i), (ii) and (iii) above will be provided free of charge upon request to the Secretary.

* * *

APPENDIX “A”

AUDIT COMMITTEE MANDATE

1. **AUTHORITY**

The audit committee (the “Committee”) is a standing committee of the board of directors (the “Board”) which has the responsibilities described under the heading “Responsibilities”. The Committee reports to the Board.

The Committee has free access to personnel and documents of the Company and is granted the resources necessary to carry out its duties.

2. **STRUCTURE**

- 2.1. The Committee is made up of a minimum of three independent directors of the Company, each being financially literate.
- 2.2. The mandate of the members is for one year and may be renewed. The members are appointed by the board of directors at the first meeting following the annual meeting of shareholders, or at any other meeting to fill a vacancy.
- 2.3. The chairman is appointed by the board of directors for a one-year term, which may be renewed. In the absence or failure of the chairman to sit, the chair is filled by a member chosen by the Committee.
- 2.4. The Committee meets at least four times annually to examine the annual and quarterly financial statements of the Company. The Chairman of the Board, the Lead Director, members of the Committee or the external auditors may call special meetings as needed. The Committee determines the place, date and time of its meetings. The meetings may be held by telephone or by any other means allowing the members to communicate with each other.
- 2.5. The quorum for meetings of the Committee is a majority of the members and decisions are made by the majority of the votes cast by the members present.
- 2.6. Minutes of meetings of the Committee are taken by the secretary of the Board (or any other person designated by the Committee) and must give an exact account of the decisions made at the meetings. The minutes of the Committee meetings are presented to and filed with the Board.
- 2.7. In addition to the members of the Committee, any other person may be called before the meetings at the request of the chairman of the Committee.
- 2.8. The Committee has the power to retain independent legal counsels or other advisors it considers necessary to carry out its mandate and to fix their compensation.

2.9. The Committee has the power to communicate directly with the internal and external auditors of the Company.

2.10. The external auditor reports directly to the Committee.

3. **RESPONSIBILITIES**

3.1 Financial Disclosure

- Review the quarterly and annual financial statements of the Company, management's report and press releases respecting the financial results before their public release and recommend its approval to the Board.
- Review the content of the management proxy circular, annual information form and annual report of the Company.
- Review and monitor practices and procedures adopted to assure compliance of management certification of the financial statements with applicable securities legislation.
- Review and discuss with management and the external auditors the appropriateness of the accounting principles and practices used by the Company, and the appropriateness of any significant changes in accounting principles and practices, and ensure they are appropriate and in compliance with the applicable legislation.
- Review, examine and discuss the foreseeable repercussions of any new audit and accounting standards or new securities rules.
- Review, at least annually, the dividends policy and recommend the approval by the Board of all payments of dividends, if any.
- Review the financial statements of the pension plans of the Company.

3.2 Risk Management and Internal Control

- Study and evaluate the risk factors inherent to the Company and ensure that appropriate measures are in place to enable management to identify and manage them effectively, including financial, strategic and operational risks.
- Supervise the application and respect of the environmental policy of the Company and make periodical reports to the Board with respect thereto.
- Monitor periodically the presence and the effectiveness of the necessary internal control systems of the Company through periodical reports which would also identify weaknesses that could have a material impact on the financial information of the Company, the measures taken to rectify them and follow-ups.
- Periodically evaluate the procedures set up by the Company to communicate the financial

information taken or derived from the financial statements of the Company.

- Review any legal matters that could have a material effect on the financial statements and ensure that they are appropriately disclosed in the financial statements.
- Establish procedures regarding:
 - The receipt, keeping and processing of complaints received by the Company respecting accounting and internal accounting controls or the audit;
 - The confidential and anonymous presentation by employees of the Company of concerns affecting questionable matters relating to accounting or auditing.
- Review the delegation of authority and supervise its application.

3.3 Internal Auditors

- Review and approve annually the internal audit plan prepared by the director, internal audit.
- Review the adequacy of the resources attributed to the internal audit department in order to fulfill its mandate and responsibilities.
- Meet periodically with the director, internal audit, with and without the presence of management. During private meetings, discuss namely the level of cooperation received from management and any unresolved differences of opinion, if any.
- Make the link between the internal auditor and the external auditors of the Company.

3.4 External Auditors

- Supervise the work of the external auditor retained to establish or issue the auditor's report or render other audit, examination or certification services to the Company and resolve disagreements, if any, between management and the external auditor regarding financial reporting.
- Recommend to the Board the appointment of external auditors for the upcoming fiscal year and the fees to be paid to them.
- Review and adopt annually the audit plan prepared by the external auditors, determine whether it meets the needs of the Company and, at least once a year, obtain an official written declaration of the external auditors attesting their independence.
- Evaluate, at least once a year, the performance of the external auditors.
- Adopt and monitor a policy concerning the prior approval of all services not related to the audit which the external auditors of the Company may render to the Company and its subsidiaries in accordance with applicable legislation.

- Examine and approve the hiring policies of the Company with respect to employees and former employees of the present auditor and former auditors of the Company.
- Meet with the auditors, with and without the presence of management, in regard to the financial statements and discuss with them their assessment of the control systems in place and their recommendations.
- Study any other issue about which the board of directors should, in the opinion of the external auditors, be informed.

3.5 Evaluation of the Committee

- Annually assess the accomplishments and performance of the audit committee.
- Annually review the mandate of the audit committee.

3.6 Other Responsibilities

- Carry out any other duty related to the performance of its mandate.
- Carry out any other mandate which the Board may entrust to it from time to time.