



Mowi ASA

2025 CDP Corporate Questionnaire 2025

Word version

Important: this export excludes unanswered questions

This document is an export of your organization's CDP questionnaire response. It contains all data points for questions that are answered or in progress. There may be questions or data points that you have been requested to provide, which are missing from this document because they are currently unanswered. Please note that it is your responsibility to verify that your questionnaire response is complete prior to submission. CDP will not be liable for any failure to do so.

[Read full terms of disclosure](#)

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C1. Introduction

(1.1) In which language are you submitting your response?

Select from:

English

(1.2) Select the currency used for all financial information disclosed throughout your response.

Select from:

EUR

(1.3) Provide an overview and introduction to your organization.

(1.3.2) Organization type

Select from:

Privately owned organization

(1.3.3) Description of organization

Mowi ASA (previously Marine Harvest ASA) is the world's leading seafood company offering farmed salmon and processed seafood to customers in more than 70 markets worldwide. The company is present in all major salmon farming regions in the world and the biggest producer of farmed salmon with one fifth of the global production. In addition to fresh and frozen salmon, Mowi offers a wide range of value-added products ranging from whole gutted fish, through products such as fillets, steaks and portions, to smoked salmon and ready-to-eat dishes. Mowi is the result of the merger between Pan Fish ASA, Fjord Seafood ASA and Marine Harvest N.V. in 2006. The company employs 13 806 people and has operations in 26 countries worldwide. In 2024, Mowi had salmon farming and processing activities in Norway, Iceland, Chile, Scotland, Canada, Ireland and the Faroe Islands. Value adding processing activities take place in the US, France, Belgium, the Netherlands, Poland, Japan and Chile. In addition, Mowi has several sales offices worldwide. Mowi is listed on the Oslo Stock Exchange. The company's head office is located in Bergen, Norway. The following business units are included in this year's CDP reporting: USA, Canada, Chile, Faroe Islands, Ireland, Norway, Scotland, Poland, VAP (Belgium, France, the Netherlands, Germany), China, Japan, Korea, Taiwan and Vietnam.

[Fixed row]

(1.4) State the end date of the year for which you are reporting data. For emissions data, indicate whether you will be providing emissions data for past reporting years.

	End date of reporting year	Alignment of this reporting period with your financial reporting period	Indicate if you are providing emissions data for past reporting years
	12/31/2024	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No

[Fixed row]

(1.4.1) What is your organization's annual revenue for the reporting period?

5603800000

(1.5) Provide details on your reporting boundary.

	Is your reporting boundary for your CDP disclosure the same as that used in your financial statements?
	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes

[Fixed row]

(1.6) Does your organization have an ISIN code or another unique identifier (e.g., Ticker, CUSIP, etc.)?

ISIN code - bond

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

Yes

(1.6.2) Provide your unique identifier

NO 000 3054108DnB

ISIN code - equity

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

No

CUSIP number

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

No

Ticker symbol

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

No

SEDOL code

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

No

LEI number

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

No

D-U-N-S number

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

No

Other unique identifier

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

No

[Add row]

(1.7) Select the countries/areas in which you operate.

Select all that apply

Chile

China

Italy

Japan

Spain

Canada

France

Norway

Poland

Turkey

- Belgium
- Czechia
- Germany
- Iceland
- Ireland
- United States of America
- United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
- Viet Nam
- Netherlands
- Faroe Islands
- Taiwan, China
- Republic of Korea

(1.8) Are you able to provide geolocation data for your facilities?

	Are you able to provide geolocation data for your facilities?	Comment
	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes, for some facilities	<i>We do have geolocation data for all facilities but we will provide data for the plants at high water scarcity locations (4 plants).</i>

[Fixed row]

(1.8.1) Please provide all available geolocation data for your facilities.

Row 1

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Mowi Vietnam

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

10.950543

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

106.872014

(1.8.1.4) Comment

This is a secondary processing plant, located in Vietnam.

Row 2

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Mowi Shanghai

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

31.405269

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

121.48941

(1.8.1.4) Comment

This is a secondary processing plant, located in Shanghai.

Row 3

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Mowi Bruges

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

51.241911

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

3.200232

(1.8.1.4) Comment

This is a secondary processing plant, located in Belgium.

Row 4

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Mowi Ostend

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

51.208001

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

2.969685

(1.8.1.4) Comment

This is a secondary processing plant, located in Belgium.

[Add row]

(1.11) Are greenhouse gas emissions and/or water-related impacts from the production, processing/manufacturing, distribution activities or the consumption of your products relevant to your current CDP disclosure?

Production

(1.11.1) Relevance of emissions and/or water-related impacts

Select from:

Value chain (including own land)

Processing/ Manufacturing

(1.11.1) Relevance of emissions and/or water-related impacts

Select from:

- Both direct operations and upstream/downstream value chain

Distribution

(1.11.1) Relevance of emissions and/or water-related impacts

Select from:

- Both direct operations and upstream/downstream value chain

Consumption

(1.11.1) Relevance of emissions and/or water-related impacts

Select from:

- Yes

[Fixed row]

(1.22) Provide details on the commodities that you produce and/or source.

Soy

(1.22.1) Produced and/or sourced

Select from:

- Sourced

(1.22.2) Commodity value chain stage

Select all that apply

Production

(1.22.3) Indicate if you have direct soy and/or embedded soy in your value chain

Select from:

Direct soy only

(1.22.4) Indicate if you are providing the total commodity volume that is produced and/or sourced

Select from:

Yes, we are providing the total volume

(1.22.5) Total commodity volume (metric tons)

80601.07

(1.22.8) Did you convert the total commodity volume from another unit to metric tons?

Select from:

No

(1.22.11) Form of commodity

Select all that apply

Soybean meal

(1.22.12) % of procurement spend

Select from:

Less than 1%

(1.22.13) % of revenue dependent on commodity

Select from:

Less than 1%

(1.22.14) In the questionnaire setup did you indicate that you are disclosing on this commodity?

Select from:

Yes, disclosing

(1.22.15) Is this commodity considered significant to your business in terms of revenue?

Select from:

No

(1.22.19) Please explain

*Soy protein concentrate is used as feed raw material for Mowi Feed. Mowi Feed sells its feed internally to Mowi group so the % of revenue dependent is negligible.
[Fixed row]*

(1.23) Which of the following agricultural commodities that your organization produces and/or sources are the most significant to your business by revenue?

Cotton

(1.23.1) Produced and/or sourced

Select from:

No

Dairy & egg products

(1.23.1) Produced and/or sourced

Select from:

No

Fish and seafood from aquaculture

(1.23.1) Produced and/or sourced

Select from:

Produced

(1.23.2) % of revenue dependent on this agricultural commodity

Select from:

100%

(1.23.3) Is this commodity considered significant to your business in terms of revenue?

Select from:

Yes

(1.23.4) Please explain

Mowi is an aquaculture company farming Atlantic salmon

Fruit

(1.23.1) Produced and/or sourced

Select from:

No

Maize/corn

(1.23.1) Produced and/or sourced

Select from:

Sourced

(1.23.2) % of revenue dependent on this agricultural commodity

Select from:

Less than 1%

(1.23.3) Is this commodity considered significant to your business in terms of revenue?

Select from:

No

(1.23.4) Please explain

Corn products are used as feed raw material for Mowi Feed. Mowi Feed sells its feed internally to Mowi group so the % of revenue dependent is negligible.

Nuts

(1.23.1) Produced and/or sourced

Select from:

No

Other grain (e.g., barley, oats)

(1.23.1) Produced and/or sourced

Select from:

No

Other oilseeds (e.g. rapeseed oil)

(1.23.1) Produced and/or sourced

Select from:

Sourced

(1.23.2) % of revenue dependent on this agricultural commodity

Select from:

Less than 1%

(1.23.3) Is this commodity considered significant to your business in terms of revenue?

Select from:

No

(1.23.4) Please explain

Vegetable oils are used as feed raw material for Mowi Feed. Mowi Feed sells its feed internally to Mowi group so the % of revenue dependent is negligible.

Poultry & hog

(1.23.1) Produced and/or sourced

Select from:

No

Rice

(1.23.1) Produced and/or sourced

Select from:

No

Sugar

(1.23.1) Produced and/or sourced

Select from:

No

Tea

(1.23.1) Produced and/or sourced

Select from:

No

Tobacco

(1.23.1) Produced and/or sourced

Select from:

No

Vegetable

(1.23.1) Produced and/or sourced

Select from:

No

Wheat

(1.23.1) Produced and/or sourced

Select from:

Sourced

(1.23.2) % of revenue dependent on this agricultural commodity

Select from:

Less than 1%

(1.23.3) Is this commodity considered significant to your business in terms of revenue?

Select from:

No

(1.23.4) Please explain

Wheat is used as feed raw material for Mowi Feed. Mowi Feed sells its feed internally to Mowi group so the % of revenue dependent is negligible.

Other commodity

(1.23.1) Produced and/or sourced

Select from:

No

[Fixed row]

(1.24) Has your organization mapped its value chain?

(1.24.1) Value chain mapped

Select from:

Yes, we have mapped or are currently in the process of mapping our value chain

(1.24.2) Value chain stages covered in mapping

Select all that apply

Upstream value chain

Downstream value chain

(1.24.3) Highest supplier tier mapped

Select from:

Tier 1 suppliers

(1.24.4) Highest supplier tier known but not mapped

Select from:

- Tier 2 suppliers

(1.24.6) Smallholder inclusion in mapping

Select from:

- Smallholders not relevant, and not included

(1.24.7) Description of mapping process and coverage

Mowi uses a Global Supplier Relationship Platform to map its suppliers. For some product categories tier 2 suppliers are also mapped.
[Fixed row]

(1.24.1) Have you mapped where in your direct operations or elsewhere in your value chain plastics are produced, commercialized, used, and/or disposed of?

	Plastics mapping	Value chain stages covered in mapping
	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes, we have mapped or are currently in the process of mapping plastics in our value chain	Select all that apply <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Upstream value chain <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Downstream value chain

[Fixed row]

(1.24.2) Which commodities has your organization mapped in your upstream value chain (i.e., supply chain)?

Soy

(1.24.2.1) Value chain mapped for this sourced commodity

Select from:

Yes

(1.24.2.2) Highest supplier tier mapped for this sourced commodity

Select from:

Tier 1 suppliers

(1.24.2.3) % of tier 1 suppliers mapped

Select from:

100%

(1.24.2.7) Highest supplier tier known but not mapped for this sourced commodity

Select from:

Tier 2 suppliers

[Fixed row]

C2. Identification, assessment, and management of dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

(2.1) How does your organization define short-, medium-, and long-term time horizons in relation to the identification, assessment, and management of your environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities?

Short-term

(2.1.1) From (years)

0

(2.1.3) To (years)

2

(2.1.4) How this time horizon is linked to strategic and/or financial planning

Short-term horizons are those included in the duration of a production cycle of Atlantic salmon which typically last 18 months. This is aligned with other business practice time horizons.

Medium-term

(2.1.1) From (years)

3

(2.1.3) To (years)

5

(2.1.4) How this time horizon is linked to strategic and/or financial planning

Medium-term horizons include 3-5 years. These include risks and opportunities linked with climate change that are already happening during running operations. This is aligned with other business practice time horizons.

Long-term

(2.1.1) From (years)

6

(2.1.2) Is your long-term time horizon open ended?

Select from:

No

(2.1.3) To (years)

30

(2.1.4) How this time horizon is linked to strategic and/or financial planning

Long-term refer to 6-30 years and include trends, future risks and opportunities that are likely to happen and influence our business in the years to come but we are not yet experiencing them. This is aligned with other business practice time horizons and Science-based climate targets.

[Fixed row]

(2.2) Does your organization have a process for identifying, assessing, and managing environmental dependencies and/or impacts?

	Process in place	Dependencies and/or impacts evaluated in this process
	Select from:	Select from:

	Process in place	Dependencies and/or impacts evaluated in this process
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Both dependencies and impacts

[Fixed row]

(2.2.1) Does your organization have a process for identifying, assessing, and managing environmental risks and/or opportunities?

	Process in place	Risks and/or opportunities evaluated in this process	Is this process informed by the dependencies and/or impacts process?
	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Both risks and opportunities	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes

[Fixed row]

(2.2.2) Provide details of your organization's process for identifying, assessing, and managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities.

Row 1

(2.2.2.1) Environmental issue

Select all that apply

- Climate change
- Forests
- Water

- Plastics
- Biodiversity

(2.2.2.2) Indicate which of dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities are covered by the process for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

- Dependencies
- Impacts
- Risks
- Opportunities

(2.2.2.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

- Direct operations
- Upstream value chain
- Downstream value chain

(2.2.2.4) Coverage

Select from:

- Full

(2.2.2.5) Supplier tiers covered

Select all that apply

- Tier 1 suppliers

(2.2.2.7) Type of assessment

Select from:

- Qualitative and quantitative

(2.2.2.8) Frequency of assessment

Select from:

- Annually

(2.2.2.9) Time horizons covered

Select all that apply

- Short-term
- Medium-term
- Long-term

(2.2.2.10) Integration of risk management process

Select from:

- Integrated into multi-disciplinary organization-wide risk management process

(2.2.2.11) Location-specificity used

Select all that apply

- Site-specific
- Local
- Sub-national
- National

(2.2.2.12) Tools and methods used

Commercially/publicly available tools

- EcoVadis
- WRI Aqueduct
- WWF Biodiversity Risk Filter
- Biodiversity indicators for site-based impacts
- IBAT – Integrated Biodiversity Assessment Tool
- TNFD – Taskforce on Nature-related Financial Disclosures
- LEAP (Locate, Evaluate, Assess and Prepare) approach, TNFD

Enterprise Risk Management

- COSO Enterprise Risk Management Framework

International methodologies and standards

- Environmental Impact Assessment
- IPCC Climate Change Projections

Databases

- FAO/AQUASTAT
- Nation-specific databases, tools, or standards
- Regional government databases

Other

- External consultants
- Materiality assessment
- Partner and stakeholder consultation/analysis
- Scenario analysis

(2.2.2.13) Risk types and criteria considered

Acute physical

- Drought
- Storm (including blizzards, dust, and sandstorms)

Chronic physical

- Change in land-use
- Changing temperature (air, freshwater, marine water)
- Increased severity of extreme weather events
- Sea level rise
- Water stress

Policy

- Carbon pricing mechanisms
- Changes to national legislation
- Increased difficulty in obtaining operations permits
- Increased pricing of water
- Regulation of discharge quality/volumes

Market

- Availability and/or increased cost of certified sustainable material
- Availability and/or increased cost of raw materials
- Changing customer behavior

Reputation

- Impact on human health

Technology

- Transition to recyclable plastic products
- Transition to increasing renewable content
- Transition to increasing recycled content
- Transition to lower emissions technology and products
- Transition to water efficient and low water intensity technologies and products

Liability

- Moratoria and voluntary agreement

(2.2.2.14) Partners and stakeholders considered

Select all that apply

- NGOs
- Customers
- Employees
- Investors
- Regulators
- Local communities
- Indigenous peoples
- Water utilities at a local level

Suppliers

(2.2.2.15) Has this process changed since the previous reporting year?

Select from:

No

(2.2.2.16) Further details of process

Mowi's process is further detailed in our publicly available policies on stakeholder engagement, ESG governance, TCFD and TNFD reports available at <https://mowi.com/sustainability/> and <https://mowi.com/wp-content/uploads/2025/03/Mowi-Integrated-Annual-Report-2024.pdf>

[Add row]

(2.2.7) Are the interconnections between environmental dependencies, impacts, risks and/or opportunities assessed?

(2.2.7.1) Interconnections between environmental dependencies, impacts, risks and/or opportunities assessed

Select from:

Yes

(2.2.7.2) Description of how interconnections are assessed

We use the COSO risk management framework, which divides risk into four categories: 1. Operational risk 2. Strategic risk 3. Reporting risk 4. Compliance risk. We consider our operational risk to cover several individually important subcategories: a. sale/supply of our products b. governmental regulations c. fish farming operations d. supply of fish feed and feed operations e. our industry f. our business g. our financial arrangements h. tax and legal matters i. climate change j. cyber security and technological innovation. Risks related with climate are also included in our TCFD report 2024 (<https://mowi.com/wp-content/uploads/2025/04/TCFD-Mowi.pdf>) and TNFD report 2024 (<https://mowi.com/wp-content/uploads/2025/04/TNFD-Mowi.pdf>). Climate related scenario analysis have also been conducted as part of establishing our Science Based Targets (SBT; aligned with 1.5). The scenarios have looked at the impacts of 2C (RCP 2.6) and 4C (RCP 4.5) global warming on our business. Mowi also run a Sustainable Development Scenario (SDS) from the International Energy Agency (IEA) to evaluate the financial impact of carbon pricing. Overall accountability for the management of risk is given to our Board who follows our Sustainability governance structure <https://mowi.com/wp-content/uploads/2025/03/Mowi-Sustainability-Governance-Policy.pdf>. Our sustainability committee ensures that alignment, synergies, contributions and trade-offs between dependencies, impacts, risks and/or opportunities are discussed and solutions proposed to the group management team and board for consideration and approval. Example of the interconnections between dependencies, impacts, risks and/or opportunities: fish farming is dependent of stable seawater temperatures and can be negatively affected by raising sea temperatures. However, such climate change impact can also create opportunities in some areas by unlocking new areas for farming and increasing growth rates at sea. Such issues are considered holistically in our business strategy and not separately which Mowi does by implementing organic growth and post-smolt strategies to optimize volume increase in areas with reduced risk from a climate risk perspective. The risks/opportunities and

impacts/dependencies assessment is embedded into our double materiality assessment, update yearly together with our stakeholders (<https://mowi.com/wp-content/uploads/2025/03/Mowi-Stakeholder-Engagement-Policy>). We use risks identified on pages 280 -288 of our Integrated Annual report 2023 to evaluate the impact on operation EBIT as our key criteria for financial impact. We have developed an estimated effect on oEBIT based on four main change factors: change in global average sales price with contracts, change in global average sales price without contracts, changes in total harvest volumes and change in global feed price. A substantive financial impact on Mowi Group is in the threshold between 5 - 10% compared to our 2024 operational EBIT of 828.9 MEUR.
[Fixed row]

(2.3) Have you identified priority locations across your value chain?

(2.3.1) Identification of priority locations

Select from:

Yes, we have identified priority locations

(2.3.2) Value chain stages where priority locations have been identified

Select all that apply

Direct operations

(2.3.3) Types of priority locations identified

Sensitive locations

Areas important for biodiversity

Locations with substantive dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities

Locations with substantive dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities relating to water

(2.3.4) Description of process to identify priority locations

We mapped our sites located in priority locations, meaning operational sites in areas of high biodiversity value, such as areas of significant water risk or within the borders of areas designated for protection at national or sub-national levels, wetlands protected under the Ramsar convention, UNESCO world heritage sites and key biodiversity areas (KBAs). For this purpose, the Integrated Biodiversity Assessment Tool (IBAT) was used to screen for sites in sensitive areas, as recommended and provided by the TNFD. Sites classified as being in a priority location area are of special concern to us, as our direct operations potentially pose a higher risk to biodiversity than locations elsewhere. By using the World Resource Institute water risk map we are able to identify sites located in areas of high or extreme overall

water risk. The full list of sites in priority areas can be found in Appendix 2 of our Biodiversity framework, <https://mowi.com/wp-content/uploads/2025/04/Mowi-Biodiversity-Framework.pdf>

(2.3.5) Will you be disclosing a list/spatial map of priority locations?

Select from:

Yes, we will be disclosing the list/geospatial map of priority locations

(2.3.6) Provide a list and/or spatial map of priority locations

Mowi-Biodiversity-Framework.pdf

[Fixed row]

(2.4) How does your organization define substantive effects on your organization?

Risks

(2.4.1) Type of definition

Select all that apply

Qualitative

Quantitative

(2.4.2) Indicator used to define substantive effect

Select from:

EBITDA

(2.4.3) Change to indicator

Select from:

% decrease

(2.4.4) % change to indicator

Select from:

- 1-10

(2.4.6) Metrics considered in definition

Select all that apply

- Frequency of effect occurring
- Time horizon over which the effect occurs
- Likelihood of effect occurring

(2.4.7) Application of definition

We have developed an estimated effect on oEBIT based on four main change factors: change in global average sales price with contracts, change in global average sales price without contracts, changes in total harvest volumes and change in global feed price. A substantive financial impact on Mowi Group is in the threshold between 5 - 10% compared to our 2024 operational EBIT of 828.9 MEUR.

Opportunities

(2.4.1) Type of definition

Select all that apply

- Qualitative
- Quantitative

(2.4.2) Indicator used to define substantive effect

Select from:

- EBITDA

(2.4.3) Change to indicator

Select from:

- % increase

(2.4.4) % change to indicator

Select from:

1-10

(2.4.6) Metrics considered in definition

Select all that apply

- Frequency of effect occurring
- Time horizon over which the effect occurs
- Likelihood of effect occurring

(2.4.7) Application of definition

We have developed an estimated effect on oEBIT based on four main change factors: change in global average sales price with contracts, change in global average sales price without contracts, changes in total harvest volumes and change in global feed price. A substantive financial impact on Mowi Group is in the threshold between 5 - 10% compared to our 2024 operational EBIT of 828.9 MEUR.

[Add row]

(2.5) Does your organization identify and classify potential water pollutants associated with its activities that could have a detrimental impact on water ecosystems or human health?

(2.5.1) Identification and classification of potential water pollutants

Select from:

- Yes, we identify and classify our potential water pollutants

(2.5.2) How potential water pollutants are identified and classified

Mowi identifies and monitors potential water pollutants as stated in Mowi's Policy on freshwater withdrawal and wastewater discharge as well as in our Annual Report 2024. Mowi follows wastewater discharge limits (discharge volume and quality) per national regulations. All our processing plants discharging wastewater to freshwater do it through third-party wastewater treatment plants where regulatory limits are set on water quality parameters (these are set by national environmental governmental agencies). Our target on wastewater discharge to freshwater is to comply 100% with the volume and quality regulatory limits. When considering wastewater discharge directly to freshwater environments (i.e. surface wastewater discharge), we follow as a minimum the World Bank wastewater limits for Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD), Biological Oxygen Demand (BOD), Total Nitrogen (TN) and total phosphorus (TP), where the limit is applicable to the specific geography. In

addition, environmental contaminants in our feed and fish are kept far below the safe limits (MRLs) set by the food safety authorities around the world. Through our ONEMowi Operational Excellence Program we secure a harmonised monitoring program for undesirable substances in the Mowi group. In this program we include heavy metals, pesticides, GMOs, mycotoxins and dioxins/dioxin-like PCBs. In recent years, a comprehensive monitoring program related to microplastics has also been implemented.

[Fixed row]

(2.5.1) Describe how your organization minimizes the adverse impacts of potential water pollutants on water ecosystems or human health associated with your activities.

Row 1

(2.5.1.1) Water pollutant category

Select from:

- Inorganic pollutants

(2.5.1.2) Description of water pollutant and potential impacts

Mowi feed purchases feed raw materials such as wheat, soy, vegetable oils, etc. from a list of suppliers. During the production of these feed raw materials, inorganic pollutants such as heavy metals might have been released into the environment. Such pollutants can then accumulate in ecosystems and negatively affect nearby populations (human health).

(2.5.1.3) Value chain stage

Select all that apply

- Upstream value chain

(2.5.1.4) Actions and procedures to minimize adverse impacts

Select all that apply

- Assessment of critical infrastructure and storage condition (leakages, spillages, pipe erosion etc.) and their resilience
- Beyond compliance with regulatory requirements
- Reduction or phase out of hazardous substances
- Requirement for suppliers to comply with regulatory requirements

(2.5.1.5) Please explain

Feed produced for Mowi is under strict regulation from EU when it comes to undesirable substances in feed. This is also the policy for feed produced for Mowi outside EU by external feed suppliers. EU legislation, with support from EFSA (EU's risk assessor) has taken appropriate steps in the risk assessment and authorization procedure to protect users of pesticides as well as animals and consumers who are exposed to residues, through Directive 2002/32/EC and MRLs (Maximum residue level) set in 396/2005. Therefore, feed used in Mowi follows the EU regulation 2002/32/EC on pesticide residues in our feed raw materials. MRL is the highest level of a pesticide residue that is legally tolerated in feed or food when pesticides are applied correctly in accordance with Good Agricultural Practice. Measurement & evaluation: Environmental contaminants in our feed and fish are regularly monitored and kept far below the safe limits (MRLs) set by the food safety authorities around the world. Through our ONEMowi Operational Excellence Program we secure a harmonised monitoring program for undesirable substances including heavy metals, pesticides, GMOs, mycotoxins and dioxins/dioxin-like PCBs. Mowi has also developed a water management assessment to see how our suppliers and partners approach this area. The survey for farmers and producers cover areas such as water risk certification and policy, water infrastructure, disposal of inappropriate materials, sustainable irrigation, crop requirements.

Row 2

(2.5.1.1) Water pollutant category

Select from:

Nitrates

(2.5.1.2) Description of water pollutant and potential impacts

Through our operations, we are producing wastewater that, depending on the production site and technology used, can cause increased levels of nitrates. Without appropriate treatment, additional nitrate could be released to water ecosystems and accumulate over time. The impact of such release would be eutrophication which has a negative impact on biodiversity. Mowi prevents this negative impact by treating wastewater discharge prior to release to the environment.

(2.5.1.3) Value chain stage

Select all that apply

Direct operations

(2.5.1.4) Actions and procedures to minimize adverse impacts

Select all that apply

Assessment of critical infrastructure and storage condition (leakages, spillages, pipe erosion etc.) and their resilience

Requirement for suppliers to comply with regulatory requirements

- Discharge treatment using sector-specific processes to ensure compliance with regulatory requirements
- Upgrading of process equipment/methods

(2.5.1.5) Please explain

Mowi identifies and monitors potential water pollutants as stated in Mowi's Policy on freshwater withdrawal and wastewater discharge as well as in our Annual Report 2024. Mowi follows wastewater discharge limits (discharge volume and quality including nitrates) per national regulations. All our processing plants discharging wastewater to freshwater do it through third-party wastewater treatment plants where regulatory limits are set on water quality parameters (these are set by national environmental governmental agencies). Measurement and evaluation of success: Our target on wastewater discharge to freshwater is to comply 100% with the volume and quality regulatory limits. When considering wastewater discharge directly to freshwater environments (i.e. surface wastewater discharge), we follow as a minimum the World Bank wastewater limits for Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD), Biological Oxygen Demand (BOD), Total Nitrogen (TN) and total phosphorus (TP), where the limit is applicable to the specific geography. When limits on discharge volume and/or quality are above regulatory limits we take action to normalize metrics as soon as possible. One example is Mowi Dallas where an exceedance of water quality was resolved by the installation of more solid receptors on the pin bone lines.

Row 3

(2.5.1.1) Water pollutant category

Select from:

- Phosphates

(2.5.1.2) Description of water pollutant and potential impacts

Through our operations, we are producing wastewater that, depending on the production site and technology used, can cause increased levels of phosphates. Without appropriate treatment, additional phosphate could be released to water ecosystems and accumulate over time. The impact of such release would be eutrophication which has a negative impact on biodiversity. Mowi prevents this negative impact by treating wastewater discharge prior to release to the environment.

(2.5.1.3) Value chain stage

Select all that apply

- Direct operations

(2.5.1.4) Actions and procedures to minimize adverse impacts

Select all that apply

- Assessment of critical infrastructure and storage condition (leakages, spillages, pipe erosion etc.) and their resilience
- Reduction or phase out of hazardous substances
- Requirement for suppliers to comply with regulatory requirements
- Discharge treatment using sector-specific processes to ensure compliance with regulatory requirements

(2.5.1.5) Please explain

Mowi identifies and monitors potential water pollutants as stated in Mowi's Policy on freshwater withdrawal and wastewater discharge as well as in our Annual Report 2024. Mowi follows wastewater discharge limits (discharge volume and quality including nitrates) per national regulations. All our processing plants discharging wastewater to freshwater do it through third-party wastewater treatment plants where regulatory limits are set on water quality parameters (these are set by national environmental governmental agencies). Measurement and evaluation of success: Our target on wastewater discharge to freshwater is to comply 100% with the volume and quality regulatory limits. When considering wastewater discharge directly to freshwater environments (i.e. surface wastewater discharge), we follow as a minimum the World Bank wastewater limits for Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD), Biological Oxygen Demand (BOD), Total Nitrogen (TN) and total phosphorus (TP), where the limit is applicable to the specific geography. When limits on discharge volume and/or quality are above regulatory limits we take action to normalize metrics as soon as possible. One example is Mowi Dallas where an exceedance of water quality was resolved by the installation of more solid receptors on the pin bone lines.

Row 4

(2.5.1.1) Water pollutant category

Select from:

- Pesticides

(2.5.1.2) Description of water pollutant and potential impacts

Mowi Feed purchases feed raw materials such as wheat, soy, vegetable oils, etc. from a list of suppliers. During the agricultural production of these feed raw materials, pesticides might have been used. Improper management of pesticides can lead to negative environmental impacts including biodiversity loss. Mowi prevents these negative impacts by adhering to the EU regulation 2002/32/EC on pesticide residues.

(2.5.1.3) Value chain stage

Select all that apply

- Upstream value chain

(2.5.1.4) Actions and procedures to minimize adverse impacts

Select all that apply

- Assessment of critical infrastructure and storage condition (leakages, spillages, pipe erosion etc.) and their resilience
- Beyond compliance with regulatory requirements
- Reduction or phase out of hazardous substances
- Requirement for suppliers to comply with regulatory requirements

(2.5.1.5) Please explain

The feed produced for Mowi is under strict regulation from EU when it comes to undesirable substances in feed. This is also the policy for feed produced for Mowi outside EU by external feed suppliers. EU legislation, with support from EFSA (EU's risk assessor) has taken appropriate steps in the risk assessment and authorization procedure to protect users of pesticides as well as animals and consumers who are exposed to residues, through Directive 2002/32/EC and MRLs (Maximum residue level) set in 396/2005. Therefore, feed used in Mowi follows the EU regulation 2002/32/EC on pesticide residues in our feed raw materials. MRL is the highest level of a pesticide residue that is legally tolerated in feed or food when pesticides are applied correctly in accordance with Good Agricultural Practice. Measurement and evaluation: Environmental contaminants in our feed and fish are regularly monitored and kept far below the safe limits (MRLs) set by the food safety authorities around the world. Through our ONEMowi Operational Excellence Program we secure a harmonised monitoring program for undesirable substances in the Mowi group. In this program we include heavy metals, pesticides, GMOs, mycotoxins and dioxins/dioxin-like PCBs. Certification: Mowi is further adhering to the Proterra standard for soy which includes management procedures for pesticides listed in WHO classes IA, IB and II, Rotterdam Convention and Stockholm Convention.

[Add row]

C3. Disclosure of risks and opportunities

(3.1) Have you identified any environmental risks which have had a substantive effect on your organization in the reporting year, or are anticipated to have a substantive effect on your organization in the future?

Climate change

(3.1.1) Environmental risks identified

Select from:

Yes, both in direct operations and upstream/downstream value chain

Forests

(3.1.1) Environmental risks identified

Select from:

Yes, only in our upstream/downstream value chain

(3.1.2) Primary reason why your organization does not consider itself to have environmental risks in your direct operations and/or upstream/downstream value chain

Select from:

Environmental risks exist, but none with the potential to have a substantive effect on our organization

(3.1.3) Please explain

Mowi has established a series of ambitious climate-related targets, grounded in scientific research and aligned with global efforts to limit the rise in average global temperatures to 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels. These near-term targets are validated and externally assured by the Science Based Targets Initiative (SBTi) and are integral to our broader climate change policy, addressing material climate-related impacts, risks, and opportunities. The underlying climate scenarios for these targets are based on the latest IPCC reports and reflect anticipated emissions reductions consistent with a 1.5°C trajectory. Policy scenarios consider current and emerging regulations, as well as anticipated market trends that support decarbonization efforts. The FLAG target has been derived using a sectoral decarbonization pathway, which incorporates specific climate and policy scenarios relevant to land use and forestry and aims to target Mowi's land-related emissions stemming from

raw materials for fish feed production. Within the FLAG target, Mowi is committed to ensuring no deforestation across our primary deforestation-linked commodities. This commitment includes monitoring and reporting mechanisms to track progress. Our soy sourcing has been deforestation free since this target was introduced in 2022. Other than raw material sourcing for feed, our production does not depend upon or interact directly with forests, being primarily based at sea.

Water

(3.1.1) Environmental risks identified

Select from:

Yes, both in direct operations and upstream/downstream value chain

Plastics

(3.1.1) Environmental risks identified

Select from:

Yes, both in direct operations and upstream/downstream value chain

[Fixed row]

(3.1.1) Provide details of the environmental risks identified which have had a substantive effect on your organization in the reporting year, or are anticipated to have a substantive effect on your organization in the future.

Climate change

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

Risk1

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Policy

Carbon pricing mechanisms

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

- Direct operations

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

- Norway

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

The Norwegian Climate act sets ambitious goals to reduce GHG emissions by at least 50%, and towards 55% by 2030 compared to 1990 levels. Therefore a number of actions including increased carbon-related taxes towards fossil fuels are already being applied and can be expected to increase. Increased carbon taxes directed to fossil fuels could increase Mowi's operational costs. Mowi uses fossil fuels in its own operations, mainly in our farming business area, to fuel our boats and the feeding distribution center. In addition, external service suppliers (such as wellboats) also use fossil fuels. We have conducted a scenario analysis to identify the financial impacts on Mowi's business from increased carbon tax on fossil fuels. We run two IEA scenarios for carbon pricing modelling, the Stated Policies Scenario (STEPS) and the Sustainable Development Scenario (SDS). The STEPS scenario was a 'well-above 2°C scenario' which considers current policy settings. The SDS scenario was a 'well-below 2°C scenario' which draws a pathway to effective climate mitigation with a 'well below 2°C' outcome, while also taking into consideration other sustainable development goals such as global health or easy access to energy. The carbon pricing modelling outcomes are presented in our TCFD report (<https://mowi.com/wp-content/uploads/2025/04/TCFD-Mowi.pdf>)

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

- Increased direct costs

(3.1.1.12) Time horizon over which the risk is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

- Short-term

(3.1.1.13) Likelihood of the risk having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

- Very likely

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

Medium

(3.1.1.16) Anticipated effect of the risk on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

Increased carbon taxes directed to fossil fuels could increase Mowi's operational costs. Mowi uses fossil fuels in its own operations, mainly in our farming business area, to fuel our boats and the feeding distribution center. In addition, external service suppliers (such as wellboats) also use fossil fuels.

(3.1.1.17) Are you able to quantify the financial effect of the risk?

Select from:

Yes

(3.1.1.19) Anticipated financial effect figure in the short-term – minimum (currency)

3000000

(3.1.1.20) Anticipated financial effect figure in the short-term – maximum (currency)

20000000

(3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

By 2030, in a worst-case scenario where 100% of Mowi's activities were covered by pricing schemes and with approximately the same carbon footprint observed in 2024, carbon costs for scope 1 emissions would reach 11-13 MEUR for farming, 2-4 MEUR for fish feed and 2-4 MEUR for sales and processing. In a less ambitious scenario in terms of carbon pricing like the Stated Policies Scenario, with the same carbon emissions total carbon costs for scope 1 could range between 3 MEUR (50% activity coverage) and 10 MEUR (100% activity coverage) by 2030. Regarding scope 2 emissions, the observed pass-through carbon cost from energy providers to energy consumers reaches 80-100%. Thus, in the 'below 2C' Sustainable Scenario, as direct carbon prices are expected to increase quickly, an additional share of electricity-related carbon cost would be passed through to Mowi (up to 15 MEUR in a very conservative approach, assuming a 100% pass-through and Mowi's market-based scope 2 emissions). However, these pass-through costs mostly depend on the suppliers' energy production mix and would be included in the final electricity prices, which also result from a wide range of other factors.

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Diversification

Develop new products, services and/or markets

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

5500000

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

Using 250 000 EUR as an average investment cost for each hybrid system and 22 new systems in Norway, we reach a total investment cost of 5 500 000 EUR for Mowi Farming Norway since 2021 until the end of 2024.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

As an action, Mowi has deployed 22 hybrid energy systems in sea sites in Norway, allowing us to reduce fuel dependency at these sites by almost 50%. One of such sites is called Mefaldskjæret, where the batteries have been installed in the feed barge in May 2022. Result: Until the end of 2022, the hybrid installation at Mefaldskjæret allowed avoiding the use of 12207 liters of diesel and a reduction of 165 tons of CO2 per year. 79% of our farming sites in Norway are connected to land power. By end of 2024, we installed 22 hybrid generators in Norway, 4 in Scotland, 5 in Chile, and 1 in Canada, Ireland and Iceland, and we were able to avoid the use of 2 million liters of fuel and avoid 174.6 tonnes of CO2 since 2021.

Forests

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

Risk1

(3.1.1.2) Commodity

Select all that apply

Soy

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Reputation

- Negative press coverage related to support of projects or activities with negative impacts on the environment (e.g. GHG emissions, deforestation & conversion, water stress)

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

- Upstream value chain

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

- Brazil

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

The FLAG target has been derived using a sectoral decarbonization pathway, which incorporates specific climate and policy scenarios relevant to land use and forestry and aims to target Mowi's land-related emissions stemming from raw materials for fish feed production. Within the FLAG target, Mowi is committed to ensuring no deforestation across our primary deforestation-linked commodities. This commitment includes monitoring and reporting mechanisms to track progress.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

- Disruption to sales

(3.1.1.12) Time horizon over which the risk is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

- Short-term

(3.1.1.13) Likelihood of the risk having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

- Exceptionally unlikely

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

Medium

(3.1.1.16) Anticipated effect of the risk on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

In reality, due to Mowi implemented a deforestation-free soy policy in 2022, and adhering to it 100% thereafter, there is no risk to the financial position of Mowi going forwards.

(3.1.1.17) Are you able to quantify the financial effect of the risk?

Select from:

Yes

(3.1.1.19) Anticipated financial effect figure in the short-term – minimum (currency)

4816000

(3.1.1.20) Anticipated financial effect figure in the short-term – maximum (currency)

19264000

(3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

The number calculated is based on our 2024 EBIT figure for consumer products (137.6MEUR), and in line with the fact that 70% of consumer products were sold within Europe in 2024 (the likely impacted market). A minimum of 5% and maximum of 20% of sales volume were estimated, based on the fact that some retailers may avoid selling products that could be associated with soy sourcing linked to deforestation.

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Agricultural practices

Avoid sourcing from jurisdictions with a high risk of deforestation and conversion of other natural ecosystems

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

1850000

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

The value provided assumes a 5% increase on the approximate cost of soy sourcing in one year, in order to ensure sustainable certification (ProTerra certified).

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

100% sourcing of deforestation-free soy (ProTerra certified).

Water

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

Risk1

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Chronic physical

Water stress

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

Direct operations

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

Belgium

(3.1.1.7) River basin where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

- Schelde (Escaut)

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

Mowi Bruges and Ostend, are located in Belgium, which is known to face water scarcity issues in certain regions due to low rainfall, a growing population, increased water demands for agriculture and industry as well as aging water infrastructure. Mowi has found the increased risk of droughts and the thereby resulting risk for water stress in Belgium to be a risk, with the potential to create regulatory actions by the Belgian government to regulate water flows and ensure that water is being used efficiently, and for the most urgent sectors and industries – meaning that the cost per m3 could increase for water withdrawal volumes required for full operation.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

- Increased direct costs

(3.1.1.12) Time horizon over which the risk is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

- Medium-term

(3.1.1.13) Likelihood of the risk having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

- Exceptionally unlikely

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

- Low

(3.1.1.16) Anticipated effect of the risk on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

In case of extreme heat and acute droughts in Belgium our processing plants, Mowi Bruges and Ostend could face increased cost per m3 for water withdrawal volumes, as a result of the Belgian government regulating water flows. However, this is unlikely to occur.

(3.1.1.17) Are you able to quantify the financial effect of the risk?

Select from:

Yes

(3.1.1.21) Anticipated financial effect figure in the medium-term – minimum (currency)

6748

(3.1.1.22) Anticipated financial effect figure in the medium-term – maximum (currency)

6748

(3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

Mowi Belgium could face an increase in OPEX related costs linked with freshwater use. Assuming an average annual OPEX cost linked with water use at Ostend and Bruge of €337,414 and a 10% increase in cost per m3 over the next 5 years, increased water risk could lead to an increase in water use cost of €6748 per year.

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Infrastructure, technology and spending

Adopt water efficiency, water reuse, recycling and conservation practices

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

0

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

Water saving initiatives can be introduced within working practices without additional costs, such as behavioural changes: turning off taps when not in use, turning off water during work breaks etc.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

Mowi developed and implemented a policy on Freshwater withdrawal and wastewater discharge that guides our business units to key actions on freshwater use stewardship. Mowi has also set the following target on freshwater "by 2030, achieve a reduction of 10% on water intensity at our processing plants located in high water scarcity risk, using 2024 as a reference year." which is directed to water withdrawal. This target is applicable to Mowi Bruges and Ostend, which came into scope during 2024.

Plastics

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

Risk1

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Market

Lack of availability and/or increased cost of recycled or renewable content

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

Downstream value chain

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

Poland

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

Risk relates with increased EU regulations (PPWR) and customer demands which may drive the need to increase recycled plastic content in our plastic packaging. If the market is unable to adjust quick enough to the increased demand we may experience an increased in the cost of sustainable packaging.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

- Increased direct costs

(3.1.1.12) Time horizon over which the risk is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

- Short-term

(3.1.1.13) Likelihood of the risk having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

- More likely than not

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

- Low

(3.1.1.16) Anticipated effect of the risk on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

Anticipated effect on the financial position, financial performance and cash flow is limited. Although there is an increase in demand of sustainable packaging (including increasing the recycled plastic content), also driven and the new EU regulation (PPWR), we believe the market will adapt with new and affordable solutions. During the period between increased demand and lack of enough supply we may experience an increase in costs of sustainable plastic packaging.

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Engagement

- Engage with customers

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

Our response to this risk relates to engaging with customers to understand their expectations in terms of sustainable packaging with its sustainability and cost implications.

[Add row]

(3.1.2) Provide the amount and proportion of your financial metrics from the reporting year that are vulnerable to the substantive effects of environmental risks.

Climate change

(3.1.2.1) Financial metric

Select from:

Assets

(3.1.2.2) Amount of financial metric vulnerable to transition risks for this environmental issue (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

0

(3.1.2.3) % of total financial metric vulnerable to transition risks for this environmental issue

Select from:

Less than 1%

(3.1.2.4) Amount of financial metric vulnerable to physical risks for this environmental issue (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

0

(3.1.2.5) % of total financial metric vulnerable to physical risks for this environmental issue

Select from:

Less than 1%

(3.1.2.7) Explanation of financial figures

Despite the fact that our business is exposed to climate risks, we do not consider it to be exposed to substantive effects. Our mitigation strategies related with using deep pens allowing fish to choose the best environmental conditions, underwater cameras for monitoring as well as temperature and oxygen sensors, proper siting of sites, post-smolt strategy etc allow us to continue farming in the sea in a way that minimizes the potential negative impact of increased climate risk.

Forests

(3.1.2.1) Financial metric

Select from:

CAPEX

(3.1.2.2) Amount of financial metric vulnerable to transition risks for this environmental issue (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

0

(3.1.2.3) % of total financial metric vulnerable to transition risks for this environmental issue

Select from:

Less than 1%

(3.1.2.4) Amount of financial metric vulnerable to physical risks for this environmental issue (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

0

(3.1.2.5) % of total financial metric vulnerable to physical risks for this environmental issue

Select from:

Less than 1%

(3.1.2.6) Amount of CAPEX in the reporting year deployed towards risks related to this environmental issue

0

(3.1.2.7) Explanation of financial figures

We have adopted a deforestation-free soy policy and this is adhered to already (since 2022) so no further CAPEX is required year on year for this matter.

Water

(3.1.2.1) Financial metric

Select from:

Assets

(3.1.2.2) Amount of financial metric vulnerable to transition risks for this environmental issue (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

0

(3.1.2.3) % of total financial metric vulnerable to transition risks for this environmental issue

Select from:

Less than 1%

(3.1.2.4) Amount of financial metric vulnerable to physical risks for this environmental issue (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

0

(3.1.2.5) % of total financial metric vulnerable to physical risks for this environmental issue

Select from:

Less than 1%

(3.1.2.7) Explanation of financial figures

Mowi has identified 4 processing plants which have been rated as being located at a high water scarcity area (Aqueduct mapping). However these plants have mitigation plans in place as well as the organization to make them not vulnerable to substantive effects due to water scarcity. Water saving initiatives and diversification of plants are examples of our mitigation strategies
[Add row]

(3.2) Within each river basin, how many facilities are exposed to substantive effects of water-related risks, and what percentage of your total number of facilities does this represent?

Row 1

(3.2.1) Country/Area & River basin

Belgium

Schelde (Escaut)

(3.2.2) Value chain stages where facilities at risk have been identified in this river basin

Select all that apply

Direct operations

(3.2.3) Number of facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

2

(3.2.4) % of your organization's total facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

Select from:

Less than 1%

(3.2.10) % organization's total global revenue that could be affected

Select from:

Less than 1%

(3.2.11) Please explain

These impacts are only relevant to our processing facilities and thus won't affect production directly. Being a global company with several processing plants located across the globe, Mowi would be able to dilute the effects at any individual secondary processing plant (as in question here) by e.g. fulfilling contractual delivery obligations through other processing plants nearby. Therefore, even though these plants are located in water-stressed areas (according to Aqueduct) it is important to highlight that a partial operations stop and the stated financial impacts are extremely unlikely to happen anytime in the near future.

Row 2

(3.2.1) Country/Area & River basin

Viet Nam

Other, please specify :Lagna Da Rgna

(3.2.2) Value chain stages where facilities at risk have been identified in this river basin

Select all that apply

Direct operations

(3.2.3) Number of facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

1

(3.2.4) % of your organization's total facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

Select from:

Less than 1%

(3.2.10) % organization's total global revenue that could be affected

Select from:

Less than 1%

(3.2.11) Please explain

These impacts are only relevant to our processing facilities and thus won't affect production directly. Being a global company with several processing plants located across the globe, Mowi would be able to dilute the effects at any individual secondary processing plant (as in question here) by e.g. fulfilling contractual delivery obligations through other processing plants nearby. Therefore, even though these plants are located in water-stressed areas (according to Aqueduct) it is important to highlight that a partial operations stop and the stated financial impacts are extremely unlikely to happen anytime in the near future.

Row 3

(3.2.1) Country/Area & River basin

China

Other, please specify :Lake Tail Hu

(3.2.2) Value chain stages where facilities at risk have been identified in this river basin

Select all that apply

Direct operations

(3.2.3) Number of facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

1

(3.2.4) % of your organization's total facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

Select from:

Less than 1%

(3.2.10) % organization's total global revenue that could be affected

Select from:

Less than 1%

(3.2.11) Please explain

These impacts are only relevant to our processing facilities and thus won't affect production directly. Being a global company with several processing plants located across the globe, Mowi would be able to dilute the effects at any individual secondary processing plant (as in question here) by e.g. fulfilling contractual delivery

obligations through other processing plants nearby. Therefore, even though these plants are located in water-stressed areas (according to Aqueduct) it is important to highlight that a partial operations stop and the stated financial impacts are extremely unlikely to happen anytime in the near future.

[Add row]

(3.3) In the reporting year, was your organization subject to any fines, enforcement orders, and/or other penalties for water-related regulatory violations?

	Water-related regulatory violations	Comment
	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	There were no material fines, enforcements and/or penalties in relation to withdrawal or discharge volumes or quality during 2024.

[Fixed row]

(3.5) Are any of your operations or activities regulated by a carbon pricing system (i.e. ETS, Cap & Trade or Carbon Tax)?

Select from:

No, and we do not anticipate being regulated in the next three years

(3.6) Have you identified any environmental opportunities which have had a substantive effect on your organization in the reporting year, or are anticipated to have a substantive effect on your organization in the future?

Climate change

(3.6.1) Environmental opportunities identified

Select from:

Yes, we have identified opportunities, and some/all are being realized

Forests

(3.6.1) Environmental opportunities identified

Select from:

No

(3.6.2) Primary reason why your organization does not consider itself to have environmental opportunities

Select from:

Opportunities exist, but none anticipated to have a substantive effect on organization

(3.6.3) Please explain

Forests are only key in relation to raw material sourcing for our feed ingredients and where appropriate these are ensured to be deforestation-free.

Water

(3.6.1) Environmental opportunities identified

Select from:

Yes, we have identified opportunities, and some/all are being realized

[Fixed row]

(3.6.1) Provide details of the environmental opportunities identified which have had a substantive effect on your organization in the reporting year, or are anticipated to have a substantive effect on your organization in the future.

Climate change

(3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

Select from:

Opp1

(3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

Resource efficiency

- Increased efficiency of production and/or distribution processes

(3.6.1.4) Value chain stage where the opportunity occurs

Select from:

- Direct operations

(3.6.1.5) Country/area where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

- Norway

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

Climate change is likely to influence the water temperature along the coast of Norway. Mowi's core business relies on fish farming (in 2024 we harvested 501 530 tonnes of farmed salmon globally). Our largest farming area is Norway with 315 000 tonnes of harvest volumes in 2024. Production is done in pens at sea where the growth of the fish is dependent of seawater temperatures. An increase in ocean temperatures is therefore likely to accelerate the lifecycle of salmon as long as temperatures remain within the optimal range for optimal growth. Growth optimization can be achieved by combining optimal seawater temperatures for grow-out with the deployment of large post-smolts. This can allow the reduction of time required to harvest salmon at sea and increase the production per license. Climate scenario analysis suggest an increase of seawater temperatures up to 1 degree C by 2100 (Lorentzen, 2008: Modelling climate change and the effect on the Norwegian salmon farming industry; Hanssen-Bauer et al., 2017; M741.pdf (miljodirektoratet.no)).

(3.6.1.9) Primary financial effect of the opportunity

Select from:

- Increased revenues resulting from increased production capacity

(3.6.1.10) Time horizon over which the opportunity is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

- Long-term

(3.6.1.11) Likelihood of the opportunity having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

Likely (66–100%)

(3.6.1.12) Magnitude

Select from:

High

(3.6.1.14) Anticipated effect of the opportunity on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

Plan production expansion in areas where increased seawater temperature may deliver increased feeding appetite and growth profiles in combination with the deployment of large-post-smolts to reduce the time spent at sea and increase production. This opportunity is considered within Mowi's long term planning with a time horizon until 2030. Mowi's post-smolt plan (up to 10 sites in region South and Mid in Norway) includes 27 000 tonnes of freshwater expansion and a capex of approximately 380 MEUR. Expected increased harvest volumes is 40,000 GWT.

(3.6.1.15) Are you able to quantify the financial effects of the opportunity?

Select from:

Yes

(3.6.1.21) Anticipated financial effect figure in the long-term - minimum (currency)

1514000000

(3.6.1.22) Anticipated financial effect figure in the long-term – maximum (currency)

1514000000

(3.6.1.23) Explanation of financial effect figures

*Assuming an increased harvest volumes of ca 40 000 tonnes (including all 10 sites until 2030), harvest sizes of 5kg per fish and 7.57 EUR/kg (market price 2024), the financial impact would be 40 000 000 kg*5 kg harvest weight * 7.57 EUR/kg = 1.5 billion EUR. Realization of this opportunity may therefore significantly impact the company*

(3.6.1.24) Cost to realize opportunity

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

Investment CAPEX related with post-smolt strategy presented in Capital Markets Day 2021. Estimated cost of 10 freshwater projects including expansion and one greenfield in Norway of 380 MEUR.

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

To increase production in seawater and maximize the benefits of optimal environmental conditions, we assess the role of producing larger post-smolts (can reduce the production time at sea) and deploy them in areas where increased production can be achieved and risks to biological challenges can be reduced. As an example, we have mapped seawater temperature profiles and biological risks to understand where the largest benefits exists to deploy larger-post smolts. In 2021, we have developed a large post smolt plan which was communicated in our Capital Market Day where a capex of approximately 380 MEUR has been presented (estimated cost of 10 freshwater projects including expansion and one greenfield in Norway). Three post-smolt projects are ongoing, while the rest of the programme has been temporarily halted due to the proposed resource rent tax proposal in Norway. Mowi plans to review the remaining post-smolt investments in 2025.

Water

(3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

Select from:

Opp1

(3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

Resource efficiency

Reduced water usage and consumption

(3.6.1.4) Value chain stage where the opportunity occurs

Select from:

Direct operations

(3.6.1.5) Country/area where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

Norway

(3.6.1.6) River basin where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

Other, please specify :Multiple

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

Water savings achieved by installation of brand new production capacity or upgrades to existing Recirculating Aquaculture Systems (RAS) can both lead to significant water savings. Use of RAS technology is an important strategy for Mowi for the production of smolts and post-smolts. This strategy was initially launched in 2021 but continues to be of high strategic importance, and its implementation is now well underway in Norway as well as wider BUs.

(3.6.1.9) Primary financial effect of the opportunity

Select from:

Increased revenues resulting from increased production capacity

(3.6.1.10) Time horizon over which the opportunity is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

Medium-term

(3.6.1.11) Likelihood of the opportunity having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

Very likely (90–100%)

(3.6.1.12) Magnitude

Select from:

High

(3.6.1.14) Anticipated effect of the opportunity on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

Investing in new Recirculating Aquaculture System as part of Mowi's post-smolt strategy allow us to reduce water withdrawal (up to 99% of water is reused) and biological risk by reducing the production time at sea and therefore reducing risks of escapes and use of medicines. Our post-smolt plan includes up to 10 sites in total in Region South and Region Mid in Norway. This represents a freshwater expansion of ca 27,000 tonnes. This increase in freshwater production can lead to an increased harvest volumes of ca 40,000 GWT. These projects are part of our green register of our green bond. Mowi has allocated proceeds to water use efficiency projects of 120 MEUR (Green Bond Impact report 2024, <https://mowi.com/wp-content/uploads/2025/03/Mowi-Green-Financing-Impact-Report-March-2025.pdf>), corresponding to 404.5 m3 /year of water savings attributed to allocated proceeds.

(3.6.1.15) Are you able to quantify the financial effects of the opportunity?

Select from:

Yes

(3.6.1.19) Anticipated financial effect figure in the medium-term - minimum (currency)

70800000

(3.6.1.20) Anticipated financial effect figure in the medium-term - maximum (currency)

70800000

(3.6.1.23) Explanation of financial effect figures

*Our anticipated financial effect figure is based on the estimated increase in harvest volumes of ca 40,000 GWT. We assume a positive financial impact of 92MEUR ((40 000 000 kg * (market price of salmon in 2024, 7.57 EUR/kg - Cost in box, 5.80 EUR/Kg 71 MEUR); see page 20 of our annual report; <https://mowi.com/wp-content/uploads/2025/03/Mowi-Integrated-Annual-Report-2024.pdf>)).*

(3.6.1.24) Cost to realize opportunity

340000000

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

Our estimates communicated to the Capital Markets Day 2021 was of 4 billion NOk (ca 340 MEUR) to realize our post-smolt project. Cost relates with investment in expansion of existing and greenfield Recirculating Aquaculture Systems building projects.

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

Building Recirculating Aquaculture Systems allows us to build up our freshwater and seawater production volumes with a technology that significantly reduces water use while reducing the biological risks linked with deploying smaller smolts.

[Add row]

(3.6.2) Provide the amount and proportion of your financial metrics in the reporting year that are aligned with the substantive effects of environmental opportunities.

Climate change

(3.6.2.1) Financial metric

Select from:

Revenue

(3.6.2.2) Amount of financial metric aligned with opportunities for this environmental issue (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

5513000000

(3.6.2.3) % of total financial metric aligned with opportunities for this environmental issue

Select from:

100%

(3.6.2.4) Explanation of financial figures

100% of Mowi's revenue in 2024 was dependent on seafood production. Seafood or blue foods are recognised as having a lower carbon footprint as alternative land animal proteins (Blue Food Assessment, 2021; <https://bluefood.earth/science/environmental-performance/>). Dietary shifts from land animal protein to seafood is

recognized as an important actions towards fighting climate change. We therefore consider that the revenue is 100% aligned with climate change from an opportunity perspective, meaning producing more salmon to contribute to dietary shifts.

Water

(3.6.2.1) Financial metric

Select from:

Revenue

(3.6.2.2) Amount of financial metric aligned with opportunities for this environmental issue (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

5513000000

(3.6.2.3) % of total financial metric aligned with opportunities for this environmental issue

Select from:

100%

(3.6.2.4) Explanation of financial figures

100% of Mowi's revenue in 2024 was dependent of seafood production. Seafood or blue foods are recognised as having lower freshwater use as compared to land animal protein (Blue Food Assessment, 2021; <https://bluefood.earth/science/environmental-performance/>). Dietary shifts from land animal protein to seafood is recognized as an important actions towards freshwater stewardship. In addition our freshwater management strategy is aligned with maximizing water recirculation.
[Add row]

C4. Governance

(4.1) Does your organization have a board of directors or an equivalent governing body?

(4.1.1) Board of directors or equivalent governing body

Select from:

Yes

(4.1.2) Frequency with which the board or equivalent meets

Select from:

Quarterly

(4.1.3) Types of directors your board or equivalent is comprised of

Select all that apply

Executive directors or equivalent

Non-executive directors or equivalent

Independent non-executive directors or equivalent

(4.1.4) Board diversity and inclusion policy

Select from:

Yes, and it is publicly available

(4.1.5) Briefly describe what the policy covers

Board Diversity and Inclusion Mowi's board is composed of at least 40% of each gender and complies with the requirements and best practices set by the Norwegian Code of Practice for Corporate Governance (The Norwegian Code of Practice for Corporate Governance).

(4.1.6) Attach the policy (optional)

[Fixed row]

(4.1.1) Is there board-level oversight of environmental issues within your organization?

	Board-level oversight of this environmental issue
Climate change	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes
Forests	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes
Water	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes
Biodiversity	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes

[Fixed row]

(4.1.2) Identify the positions (do not include any names) of the individuals or committees on the board with accountability for environmental issues and provide details of the board’s oversight of environmental issues.

Climate change

(4.1.2.1) Positions of individuals or committees with accountability for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

- Board chair
- Chief Executive Officer (CEO)
- Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO)

- Chief Financial Officer (CFO)
- Chief Operating Officer (COO)
- Chief Technology Officer (CTO)

(4.1.2.2) Positions' accountability for this environmental issue is outlined in policies applicable to the board

Select from:

- Yes

(4.1.2.3) Policies which outline the positions' accountability for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

- Other policy applicable to the board, please specify

(4.1.2.4) Frequency with which this environmental issue is a scheduled agenda item

Select from:

- Scheduled agenda item in every board meeting (standing agenda item)

(4.1.2.5) Governance mechanisms into which this environmental issue is integrated

Select all that apply

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Reviewing and guiding annual budgets | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Overseeing and guiding public policy engagement |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Overseeing and guiding scenario analysis | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Reviewing and guiding innovation/R&D priorities |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Overseeing the setting of corporate targets | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Approving and/or overseeing employee incentives |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Monitoring progress towards corporate targets | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Overseeing and guiding major capital expenditures |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Approving corporate policies and/or commitments | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Monitoring the implementation of the business strategy |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Overseeing reporting, audit, and verification processes | |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Monitoring the implementation of a climate transition plan | |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Overseeing and guiding the development of a business strategy | |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Overseeing and guiding acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures | |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Monitoring supplier compliance with organizational requirements | |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Monitoring compliance with corporate policies and/or commitments | |

- Overseeing and guiding the development of a climate transition plan
- Reviewing and guiding the assessment process for dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

(4.1.2.7) Please explain

The Board is the highest governance body in overseeing ESG. The Board together with senior executives (Group Management Team, GMT) develop, approve and update Mowi's vision, values, guiding principles, leadership principles, materiality analysis, strategies (including the sustainability strategy; Sustainability - Mowi Company Website), policies and targets related to sustainable development. The Board and GMT reviews, on at least a quarterly basis, the effectiveness of the actions being taken to address impacts on the economy, the environment and people. The quarterly financial reports, which also include sections on planet, product and people, are part of this assessment and are approved by the Board prior to publication. Although the Board oversees all management impacts, the social impacts are delegated to the Chief Human Resources Officer and the environmental impacts to the Chief Sustainability Officer. Delegation is done in alignment with a long-term plan (time horizon of five years), reviewed annually together with all Board members and the group management team. The Chief Human Resources and Sustainability officers run global network meetings with representatives from each business unit to maintain a good link between operational risks and opportunities with the corporate vision and strategy. A strategic sustainability committee, composed by members of the Group Management Team and internal representatives of areas such as investors relations, communication, procurement and branding, meets twice a year to assess progress on Mowi's sustainability strategy, Leading the Blue Revolution Plan. This sustainability committee engages with the stakeholders identified below through several activities (see "Stakeholder Engagement) to identify and manage Mowi's impacts on the economy, the environment and people. When needed, Mowi's materiality analysis, strategies, policies and targets are adjusted to reflect stakeholder input. Mowi's ESG targets and disclosures are publicly available and the board keep an oversight of 1. Integrated Annual Report, which summarizes Mowi's vision, strategy, targets and KPIs on both social and environmental indicators. Our annual report also includes CSRD disclosure, and an ESG index summarizing social and environmental KPIs over the past 2 years. 2. Mowi Company Website - Mowi's website, at mowi.com we share our biodiversity framework, TCFD and TNFD reports and group policies on sourcing feed raw materials, biodiversity, fish welfare, climate change and responsible plastic use. 3. Mowi's human rights framework, which includes our strategy on human rights as well as disclosures on due diligence processes in our value chain. 4. Quarterly Reports, are available at mowi.com and provide quarterly financial updates as well as highlights of our Planet, People and Product principles.

Forests

(4.1.2.1) Positions of individuals or committees with accountability for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

- Board chair
- Chief Executive Officer (CEO)
- Chief Financial Officer (CFO)
- Chief Operating Officer (COO)
- Chief Technology Officer (CTO)
- Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO)

(4.1.2.2) Positions' accountability for this environmental issue is outlined in policies applicable to the board

Select from:

- Yes

(4.1.2.3) Policies which outline the positions' accountability for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

- Other policy applicable to the board, please specify

(4.1.2.4) Frequency with which this environmental issue is a scheduled agenda item

Select from:

- Scheduled agenda item in every board meeting (standing agenda item)

(4.1.2.5) Governance mechanisms into which this environmental issue is integrated

Select all that apply

- Reviewing and guiding annual budgets
- Overseeing and guiding scenario analysis
- Overseeing the setting of corporate targets
- Monitoring progress towards corporate targets
- Approving corporate policies and/or commitments
- Overseeing reporting, audit, and verification processes
- Overseeing and guiding the development of a business strategy
- Overseeing and guiding acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures
- Monitoring supplier compliance with organizational requirements
- Monitoring compliance with corporate policies and/or commitments
- Reviewing and guiding the assessment process for dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities
- Overseeing and guiding public policy engagement
- Reviewing and guiding innovation/R&D priorities
- Approving and/or overseeing employee incentives
- Overseeing and guiding major capital expenditures
- Monitoring the implementation of the business strategy

(4.1.2.7) Please explain

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and people, are part of this assessment and are approved by the Board prior to publication. Although the Board oversees all management impacts, the social impacts are delegated to the Chief Human Resources Officer and the environmental impacts to the Chief Sustainability Officer. Delegation is done in alignment with a long-term plan (time horizon of five years), reviewed annually together with all Board members and the group management team. The Chief Human Resources and Sustainability officers run global network meetings with representatives from each business unit to maintain a good link between operational risks and opportunities with the corporate vision and strategy. A strategic sustainability committee, composed by members of the Group Management Team and internal representatives of areas such as investors relations, communication, procurement and branding, meets twice a year to assess progress on Mowi's sustainability strategy, Leading the Blue Revolution Plan. This sustainability committee engages with the stakeholders identified below through several activities (see "Stakeholder Engagement") to identify and manage Mowi's impacts on the economy, the environment and people. When needed, Mowi's materiality analysis, strategies, policies and targets are adjusted to reflect stakeholder input. Mowi's ESG targets and disclosures are publicly available and the board keep an oversight of 1. Integrated Annual Report, which summarizes Mowi's vision, strategy, targets and KPIs on both social and environmental indicators. Our annual report also includes CSRD disclosure, and an ESG index summarizing social and environmental KPIs over the past 2 years. 2. Mowi Company Website - Mowi's website, at mowi.com we share our biodiversity framework, TCFD and TNFD reports and group policies on sourcing feed raw materials, biodiversity, fish welfare, climate change and responsible plastic use. 3. Mowi's human rights framework, which includes our strategy on human rights as well as disclosures on due diligence processes in our value chain. 4. Quarterly Reports, are available at mowi.com and provide quarterly financial updates as well as highlights of our Planet, People and Product principles.

Water

(4.1.2.1) Positions of individuals or committees with accountability for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

- Board chair
- Chief Executive Officer (CEO)
- Chief Financial Officer (CFO)
- Chief Operating Officer (COO)
- Chief Technology Officer (CTO)
- Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO)

(4.1.2.2) Positions' accountability for this environmental issue is outlined in policies applicable to the board

Select from:

- Yes

(4.1.2.3) Policies which outline the positions' accountability for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

- Other policy applicable to the board, please specify

(4.1.2.4) Frequency with which this environmental issue is a scheduled agenda item

Select from:

- Scheduled agenda item in every board meeting (standing agenda item)

(4.1.2.5) Governance mechanisms into which this environmental issue is integrated

Select all that apply

- Reviewing and guiding annual budgets
- Overseeing and guiding scenario analysis
- Overseeing the setting of corporate targets
- Monitoring progress towards corporate targets
- Approving corporate policies and/or commitments
- Overseeing reporting, audit, and verification processes
- Overseeing and guiding the development of a business strategy
- Overseeing and guiding acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures
- Monitoring supplier compliance with organizational requirements
- Monitoring compliance with corporate policies and/or commitments
- Reviewing and guiding the assessment process for dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities
- Overseeing and guiding public policy engagement
- Reviewing and guiding innovation/R&D priorities
- Approving and/or overseeing employee incentives
- Overseeing and guiding major capital expenditures
- Monitoring the implementation of the business strategy

(4.1.2.7) Please explain

The Board is the highest governance body in overseeing ESG. The Board together with senior executives (Group Management Team, GMT) develop, approve and update Mowi's vision, values, guiding principles, leadership principles, materiality analysis, strategies (including the sustainability strategy; Sustainability - Mowi Company Website), policies and targets related to sustainable development. The Board and GMT reviews, on at least a quarterly basis, the effectiveness of the actions being taken to address impacts on the economy, the environment and people. The quarterly financial reports, which also include sections on planet, product and people, are part of this assessment and are approved by the Board prior to publication. Although the Board oversees all management impacts, the social impacts are delegated to the Chief Human Resources Officer and the environmental impacts to the Chief Sustainability Officer. Delegation is done in alignment with a long-term plan (time horizon of five years), reviewed annually together with all Board members and the group management team. The Chief Human Resources and Sustainability officers run global network meetings with representatives from each business unit to maintain a good link between operational risks and opportunities with the corporate vision and strategy. A strategic sustainability committee, composed by members of the Group Management Team and internal representatives of areas such as investors relations, communication, procurement and branding, meets twice a year to assess progress on Mowi's sustainability strategy, Leading the Blue Revolution Plan. This sustainability committee engages with the stakeholders identified below through several activities (see "Stakeholder Engagement") to identify and manage Mowi's impacts on the economy, the environment and people. When needed, Mowi's materiality analysis, strategies, policies and targets are

adjusted to reflect stakeholder input. Mowi's ESG targets and disclosures are publicly available and the board keep an oversight of 1. Integrated Annual Report, which summarizes Mowi's vision, strategy, targets and KPIs on both social and environmental indicators. Our annual report also includes CSRD disclosure, and an ESG index summarizing social and environmental KPIs over the past 2 years. 2. Mowi Company Website - Mowi's website, at mowi.com we share our biodiversity framework, TCFD and TNFD reports and group policies on sourcing feed raw materials, biodiversity, fish welfare, climate change and responsible plastic use. 3. Mowi's human rights framework, which includes our strategy on human rights as well as disclosures on due diligence processes in our value chain. 4. Quarterly Reports, are available at mowi.com and provide quarterly financial updates as well as highlights of our Planet, People and Product principles.

Biodiversity

(4.1.2.1) Positions of individuals or committees with accountability for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

- Board chair
- Chief Executive Officer (CEO)
- Chief Financial Officer (CFO)
- Chief Operating Officer (COO)
- Chief Technology Officer (CTO)
- Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO)

(4.1.2.2) Positions' accountability for this environmental issue is outlined in policies applicable to the board

Select from:

- Yes

(4.1.2.3) Policies which outline the positions' accountability for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

- Other policy applicable to the board, please specify

(4.1.2.4) Frequency with which this environmental issue is a scheduled agenda item

Select from:

- Scheduled agenda item in every board meeting (standing agenda item)

(4.1.2.5) Governance mechanisms into which this environmental issue is integrated

Select all that apply

- Reviewing and guiding annual budgets
- Overseeing and guiding scenario analysis
- Overseeing the setting of corporate targets
- Monitoring progress towards corporate targets
- Approving corporate policies and/or commitments
- Overseeing reporting, audit, and verification processes
- Overseeing and guiding the development of a business strategy
- Overseeing and guiding acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures
- Monitoring supplier compliance with organizational requirements
- Monitoring compliance with corporate policies and/or commitments
- Reviewing and guiding the assessment process for dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities
- Overseeing and guiding public policy engagement
- Reviewing and guiding innovation/R&D priorities
- Approving and/or overseeing employee incentives
- Overseeing and guiding major capital expenditures
- Monitoring the implementation of the business strategy

(4.1.2.7) Please explain

The Board is the highest governance body in overseeing ESG. The Board together with senior executives (Group Management Team, GMT) develop, approve and update Mowi's vision, values, guiding principles, leadership principles, materiality analysis, strategies (including the sustainability strategy; Sustainability - Mowi Company Website), policies and targets related to sustainable development. The Board and GMT reviews, on at least a quarterly basis, the effectiveness of the actions being taken to address impacts on the economy, the environment and people. The quarterly financial reports, which also include sections on planet, product and people, are part of this assessment and are approved by the Board prior to publication. Although the Board oversees all management impacts, the social impacts are delegated to the Chief Human Resources Officer and the environmental impacts to the Chief Sustainability Officer. Delegation is done in alignment with a long-term plan (time horizon of five years), reviewed annually together with all Board members and the group management team. The Chief Human Resources and Sustainability officers run global network meetings with representatives from each business unit to maintain a good link between operational risks and opportunities with the corporate vision and strategy. A strategic sustainability committee, composed by members of the Group Management Team and internal representatives of areas such as investors relations, communication, procurement and branding, meets twice a year to assess progress on Mowi's sustainability strategy, Leading the Blue Revolution Plan. This sustainability committee engages with the stakeholders identified below through several activities (see "Stakeholder Engagement) to identify and manage Mowi's impacts on the economy, the environment and people. When needed, Mowi's materiality analysis, strategies, policies and targets are adjusted to reflect stakeholder input. Mowi's ESG targets and disclosures are publicly available and the board keep an oversight of 1. Integrated Annual Report, which summarizes Mowi's vision, strategy, targets and KPIs on both social and environmental indicators. Our annual report also includes CSRD disclosure, and an ESG index summarizing social and environmental KPIs over the past 2 years. 2. Mowi Company Website - Mowi's website, at mowi.com we share our biodiversity framework, TCFD and TNFD reports and group policies on sourcing feed raw materials, biodiversity, fish welfare, climate change and responsible plastic use. 3. Mowi's human rights framework, which includes our strategy on human rights as well as disclosures on due diligence processes in our value chain. 4. Quarterly Reports, are available at mowi.com and provide quarterly financial updates as well as highlights of our Planet, People and Product principles.

[Fixed row]

(4.2) Does your organization's board have competency on environmental issues?

Climate change

(4.2.1) Board-level competency on this environmental issue

Select from:

Yes

(4.2.2) Mechanisms to maintain an environmentally competent board

Select all that apply

- Consulting regularly with an internal, permanent, subject-expert working group
- Engaging regularly with external stakeholders and experts on environmental issues
- Integrating knowledge of environmental issues into board nominating process
- Regular training for directors on environmental issues, industry best practice, and standards (e.g., TCFD, SBTi)
- Having at least one board member with expertise on this environmental issue

(4.2.3) Environmental expertise of the board member

Experience

- Management-level experience in a role focused on environmental issues
- Experience in an organization that is exposed to environmental-scrutiny and is going through a sustainability transition

Forests

(4.2.1) Board-level competency on this environmental issue

Select from:

Yes

(4.2.2) Mechanisms to maintain an environmentally competent board

Select all that apply

- Consulting regularly with an internal, permanent, subject-expert working group
- Engaging regularly with external stakeholders and experts on environmental issues
- Integrating knowledge of environmental issues into board nominating process
- Regular training for directors on environmental issues, industry best practice, and standards (e.g., TCFD, SBTi)
- Having at least one board member with expertise on this environmental issue

(4.2.3) Environmental expertise of the board member

Experience

- Management-level experience in a role focused on environmental issues
- Experience in an organization that is exposed to environmental-scrutiny and is going through a sustainability transition

Water

(4.2.1) Board-level competency on this environmental issue

Select from:

- Yes

(4.2.2) Mechanisms to maintain an environmentally competent board

Select all that apply

- Consulting regularly with an internal, permanent, subject-expert working group
- Engaging regularly with external stakeholders and experts on environmental issues
- Integrating knowledge of environmental issues into board nominating process
- Regular training for directors on environmental issues, industry best practice, and standards (e.g., TCFD, SBTi)
- Having at least one board member with expertise on this environmental issue

(4.2.3) Environmental expertise of the board member

Experience

- Management-level experience in a role focused on environmental issues
- Experience in an organization that is exposed to environmental-scrutiny and is going through a sustainability transition

[Fixed row]

(4.3) Is there management-level responsibility for environmental issues within your organization?

	Management-level responsibility for this environmental issue
Climate change	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes
Forests	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes
Water	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes
Biodiversity	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes

[Fixed row]

(4.3.1) Provide the highest senior management-level positions or committees with responsibility for environmental issues (do not include the names of individuals).

Climate change

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level

- ☑ Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO)

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

- ☑ Assessing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities
- ☑ Assessing future trends in environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities
- ☑ Managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

Engagement

- ☑ Managing engagement in landscapes and/or jurisdictions
- ☑ Managing public policy engagement related to environmental issues
- ☑ Managing supplier compliance with environmental requirements
- ☑ Managing value chain engagement related to environmental issues

Policies, commitments, and targets

- ☑ Monitoring compliance with corporate environmental policies and/or commitments
- ☑ Measuring progress towards environmental corporate targets
- ☑ Measuring progress towards environmental science-based targets
- ☑ Setting corporate environmental policies and/or commitments
- ☑ Setting corporate environmental targets

Strategy and financial planning

- ☑ Developing a climate transition plan
- ☑ Implementing a climate transition plan
- ☑ Conducting environmental scenario analysis
- ☑ Managing annual budgets related to environmental issues
- ☑ Implementing the business strategy related to environmental issues
- ☑ Developing a business strategy which considers environmental issues
- ☑ Managing environmental reporting, audit, and verification processes

- Managing acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures related to environmental issues
- Managing major capital and/or operational expenditures relating to environmental issues
- Managing priorities related to innovation/low-environmental impact products or services (including R&D)

Other

- Providing employee incentives related to environmental performance

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

- Reports to the board directly

(4.3.1.5) Frequency of reporting to the board on environmental issues

Select from:

- Quarterly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

The CSO has expertise in ESG topics including climate change, not only from an education background but also from dealing with climate issues from a business perspective. The CSO reports directly to the CEO and the board, developed Mowi's climate roadmap, biodiversity framework which includes water risk assessment and updates the board on progress. Quarterly progress is then discussed with Chief Operational Officers (from the three business areas: farming, feed and sales & marketing). The CSO keeps the Chief Communication Officer/director informed about progress and discuss possible needs for adjustments or improvements of the climate change strategy. All C-suite officers communicate with the CEO on a monthly basis where issues and progress relative to established targets are discussed. The CSO is also responsible for running operational and strategic sustainability network meetings to ensure a proper implementation of Mowi's sustainability strategy, Leading the Blue Revolution Plan. The CSO also engages with relevant stakeholders on climate related topics. In Mowi, CTO and the CSO positions are under the same person's responsibility. The CSO responsibility is described below. Under the CTO role, a number of research and development activities are executed which facilitate a reduction in GHG emissions, as well as water withdrawal for the group. Examples are the implementation of the post-smolt strategy in Norway, Mowi 4.0 and Smart Farming which enable the use of automation, digitalization and big data for a more cost- and eco efficient production. As an example, projects related with automation with the use of next generation underwater cameras avoid the need for manual sampling which related with vessel and associated fuel use. Development of new feeding technologies for example, can also lead to improved FCR and therefore a reduced use of feed raw materials which is the most significant part of our scope 3 emissions.

Forests

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level

- Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO)

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

- Assessing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities
- Assessing future trends in environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities
- Managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

Engagement

- Managing engagement in landscapes and/or jurisdictions
- Managing public policy engagement related to environmental issues
- Managing supplier compliance with environmental requirements
- Managing value chain engagement related to environmental issues

Policies, commitments, and targets

- Monitoring compliance with corporate environmental policies and/or commitments
- Measuring progress towards environmental corporate targets
- Measuring progress towards environmental science-based targets
- Setting corporate environmental policies and/or commitments
- Setting corporate environmental targets

Strategy and financial planning

- Developing a climate transition plan
- Implementing a climate transition plan
- Conducting environmental scenario analysis
- Managing annual budgets related to environmental issues
- Implementing the business strategy related to environmental issues

- Developing a business strategy which considers environmental issues
- Managing environmental reporting, audit, and verification processes
- Managing acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures related to environmental issues
- Managing major capital and/or operational expenditures relating to environmental issues
- Managing priorities related to innovation/low-environmental impact products or services (including R&D)

Other

- Providing employee incentives related to environmental performance

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

- Reports to the board directly

(4.3.1.5) Frequency of reporting to the board on environmental issues

Select from:

- Quarterly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

The CSO has the expertise in ESG topics including climate change, not only from an education background but also from dealing with climate issues from a business perspective. The CSO reports directly to the CEO and the board, developed Mowi's climate roadmap, biodiversity framework which includes water risk assessment and updates the board on progress. Quarterly progress is then discussed with Chief Operational Officers (from the three business areas: farming, feed and sales & marketing). The CSO keeps the Chief Communication Officer/director informed about progress and discuss possible needs for adjustments or improvements of the climate change strategy. All C-suite officers communicate with the CEO on a monthly basis where issues and progress relative to established targets are discussed. The CSO is also responsible for running operational and strategic sustainability network meetings to ensure a proper implementation of Mowi's sustainability strategy, Leading the Blue Revolution Plan. The CSO also engages with relevant stakeholders on climate related topics. In Mowi, CTO and the CSO positions are under the same person's responsibility. The CSO responsibility is described below. Under the CTO role, a number of research and development activities are executed which facilitate a reduction in GHG emissions, as well as water withdrawal for the group, and deforestation-free feed raw material sourcing. Eg are the implementation of the post-smolt strategy in Norway, Mowi 4.0, Smart Farming which enable the use of automation, digitalization and big data for a more cost- and eco efficient production. As an example, projects related with automation with the use of next generation underwater cameras avoid the need for manual sampling which related with vessel and associated fuel use. Development of new feeding technologies for example, can also lead to improved FCR and therefore a reduced use of feed raw materials which is the most significant part of our scope 3 emissions.

Water

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level

- Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO)

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

- Assessing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities
- Assessing future trends in environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities
- Managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

Engagement

- Managing engagement in landscapes and/or jurisdictions
- Managing public policy engagement related to environmental issues
- Managing supplier compliance with environmental requirements
- Managing value chain engagement related to environmental issues

Policies, commitments, and targets

- Monitoring compliance with corporate environmental policies and/or commitments
- Measuring progress towards environmental corporate targets
- Measuring progress towards environmental science-based targets
- Setting corporate environmental policies and/or commitments
- Setting corporate environmental targets

Strategy and financial planning

- Conducting environmental scenario analysis
- Managing annual budgets related to environmental issues
- Implementing the business strategy related to environmental issues
- Developing a business strategy which considers environmental issues

- Managing environmental reporting, audit, and verification processes
- Managing acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures related to environmental issues
- Managing major capital and/or operational expenditures relating to environmental issues
- Managing priorities related to innovation/low-environmental impact products or services (including R&D)

Other

- Providing employee incentives related to environmental performance

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

- Reports to the board directly

(4.3.1.5) Frequency of reporting to the board on environmental issues

Select from:

- Annually

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

The CSO has the expertise in ESG topics including climate change, not only from an education background but also from dealing with climate issues from a business perspective. The CSO reports directly to the CEO and the board, developed Mowi's climate roadmap, biodiversity framework which includes water risk assessment and updates the board on progress. Quarterly progress is then discussed with Chief Operational Officers (from the three business areas: farming, feed and sales & marketing). The CSO keeps the Chief Communication Officer/director informed about progress and discuss possible needs for adjustments or improvements of the climate change strategy. All C-suite officers communicate with the CEO on a monthly basis where issues and progress relative to established targets are discussed. The CSO is also responsible for running operational and strategic sustainability network meetings to ensure a proper implementation of Mowi's sustainability strategy, Leading the Blue Revolution Plan. The CSO also engages with relevant stakeholders on climate related topics. In Mowi, CTO and the CSO positions are under the same person's responsibility. The CSO responsibility is described below. Under the CTO role, a number of research and development activities are executed which facilitate a reduction in GHG emissions, as well as water withdrawal for the group. Examples are the implementation of the post-smolt strategy in Norway, Mowi 4.0 and Smart Farming which enable the use of automation, digitalization and big data for a more cost- and eco efficient production. As an example, projects related with automation with the use of next generation underwater cameras avoid the need for manual sampling which related with vessel and associated fuel use. Development of new feeding technologies for example, can also lead to improved FCR and therefore a reduced use of feed raw materials which is the most significant part of our scope 3 emissions.

Biodiversity

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level

- Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO)

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

- Assessing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities
- Assessing future trends in environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities
- Managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

Engagement

- Managing engagement in landscapes and/or jurisdictions
- Managing public policy engagement related to environmental issues
- Managing supplier compliance with environmental requirements
- Managing value chain engagement related to environmental issues

Policies, commitments, and targets

- Monitoring compliance with corporate environmental policies and/or commitments
- Measuring progress towards environmental corporate targets
- Measuring progress towards environmental science-based targets
- Setting corporate environmental policies and/or commitments
- Setting corporate environmental targets

Strategy and financial planning

- Conducting environmental scenario analysis
- Managing annual budgets related to environmental issues
- Implementing the business strategy related to environmental issues
- Developing a business strategy which considers environmental issues
- Managing environmental reporting, audit, and verification processes

- Managing acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures related to environmental issues
- Managing major capital and/or operational expenditures relating to environmental issues
- Managing priorities related to innovation/low-environmental impact products or services (including R&D)

Other

- Providing employee incentives related to environmental performance

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

- Reports to the board directly

(4.3.1.5) Frequency of reporting to the board on environmental issues

Select from:

- Annually

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

The CSO has the expertise in ESG topics including climate change, not only from an education background but also from dealing with climate issues from a business perspective. The CSO reports directly to the CEO and the board, developed Mowi's climate roadmap, biodiversity framework which includes water risk assessment and updates the board on progress. Quarterly progress is then discussed with Chief Operational Officers (from the three business areas: farming, feed and sales & marketing). The CSO keeps the Chief Communication Officer/director informed about progress and discuss possible needs for adjustments or improvements of the climate change strategy. All C-suite officers communicate with the CEO on a monthly basis where issues and progress relative to established targets are discussed. The CSO is also responsible for running operational and strategic sustainability network meetings to ensure a proper implementation of Mowi's sustainability strategy, Leading the Blue Revolution Plan. The CSO also engages with relevant stakeholders on climate related topics. In Mowi, CTO and the CSO positions are under the same person's responsibility. The CSO responsibility is described below. Under the CTO role, a number of research and development activities are executed which facilitate a reduction in GHG emissions, as well as water withdrawal for the group. Examples are the implementation of the post-smolt strategy in Norway, Mowi 4.0 and Smart Farming which enable the use of automation, digitalization and big data for a more cost- and eco efficient production. As an example, projects related with automation with the use of next generation underwater cameras avoid the need for manual sampling which related with vessel and associated fuel use. Development of new feeding technologies for example, can also lead to improved FCR and therefore a reduced use of feed raw materials which is the most significant part of our scope 3 emissions.

[Add row]

(4.5) Do you provide monetary incentives for the management of environmental issues, including the attainment of targets?

Climate change

(4.5.1) Provision of monetary incentives related to this environmental issue

Select from:

Yes

(4.5.2) % of total C-suite and board-level monetary incentives linked to the management of this environmental issue

10

(4.5.3) Please explain

CSO with 10% of variable compensation linked to achieving energy efficiency and biodiversity (including water stewardship and deforestation-free soy sourcing) related targets.

Forests

(4.5.1) Provision of monetary incentives related to this environmental issue

Select from:

Yes

(4.5.2) % of total C-suite and board-level monetary incentives linked to the management of this environmental issue

10

(4.5.3) Please explain

CSO with 10% of variable compensation linked to achieving energy efficiency and biodiversity (including water stewardship and deforestation-free soy sourcing) related targets.

Water

(4.5.1) Provision of monetary incentives related to this environmental issue

Select from:

Yes

(4.5.2) % of total C-suite and board-level monetary incentives linked to the management of this environmental issue

10

(4.5.3) Please explain

CSO with 10% of variable compensation linked to achieving energy efficiency and biodiversity (including water stewardship and deforestation-free soy sourcing) related targets.

[Fixed row]

(4.5.1) Provide further details on the monetary incentives provided for the management of environmental issues (do not include the names of individuals).

Climate change

(4.5.1.1) Position entitled to monetary incentive

Board or executive level

Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO)

(4.5.1.2) Incentives

Select all that apply

Bonus - % of salary

(4.5.1.3) Performance metrics

Targets

- Reduction in absolute emissions in line with net-zero target

(4.5.1.4) Incentive plan the incentives are linked to

Select from:

- Both Short-Term and Long-Term Incentive Plan, or equivalent

(4.5.1.5) Further details of incentives

Incentive is part of an overall environmental rating outcome where reduction in absolute emissions is considered. Time period: reviewed annually in light of the corporate target which compares yearly progress with our SBT which are multi-year (long term). Quantitative details: publicly available in annual report (page 72) and remuneration report (page 11 <https://mowi.com/wp-content/uploads/2025/03/Mowi-Remuneration-Report-2024.pdf>). Context: global context as it considers the GHG emissions for Mowi group globally.

(4.5.1.6) How the position's incentives contribute to the achievement of your environmental commitments and/or climate transition plan

Reducing absolute GHG emissions is fundamental to achieve our climate roadmap aligned with SBT (1.5C). Our climate roadmap includes many actions related with our own operations and supply chain which we are actively implementing. These actions are contributing to a reduction in our scope 1,2 and 3 emissions compared to our reference year (2019). Our detailed climate roadmap and actions taken to reduce our absolute emissions aligned with our SBT is disclosed in our annual report (page 44 and 45 at <https://mowi.com/wp-content/uploads/2025/03/Mowi-Integrated-Annual-Report-2024.pdf>)

Forests

(4.5.1.1) Position entitled to monetary incentive

Board or executive level

- Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO)

(4.5.1.2) Incentives

Select all that apply

- Bonus - % of salary

(4.5.1.3) Performance metrics

Resource use and efficiency

- Eliminating deforestation and conversion of other natural ecosystems in direct operations and/or other parts of the value chain

(4.5.1.4) Incentive plan the incentives are linked to

Select from:

- Both Short-Term and Long-Term Incentive Plan, or equivalent

(4.5.1.5) Further details of incentives

Incentive is part of an overall environmental rating outcome where reduction in absolute emissions is considered. Time period: reviewed annually in light of the corporate target which compares yearly progress with our SBT which are multi-year (long term). Quantitative details: publicly available in annual report (page 72) and remuneration report (page 11 <https://mowi.com/wp-content/uploads/2025/03/Mowi-Remuneration-Report-2024.pdf>). Context: global context as it considers the GHG emissions for Mowi group globally.

(4.5.1.6) How the position's incentives contribute to the achievement of your environmental commitments and/or climate transition plan

100% deforestation-free sourcing of soy is critical to achieve our corresponding corporate target. <https://mowi.com/wp-content/uploads/2025/03/Mowi-Integrated-Annual-Report-2024.pdf> page 46.

Water

(4.5.1.1) Position entitled to monetary incentive

Board or executive level

- Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO)

(4.5.1.2) Incentives

Select all that apply

- Bonus - % of salary

(4.5.1.3) Performance metrics

Resource use and efficiency

- Reduction of water withdrawals – direct operations

Pollution

- Improvements in wastewater quality – direct operations

(4.5.1.4) Incentive plan the incentives are linked to

Select from:

- Long-Term Incentive Plan, or equivalent, only (e.g. contractual multi-year bonus)

(4.5.1.5) Further details of incentives

Incentive is part of an overall environmental rating outcome where reduction in absolute emissions is considered. Time period: reviewed annually in light of the corporate target which compares yearly progress with our SBT which are multi-year (long term). Quantitative details: publicly available in annual report (page 72) and remuneration report (page 11 <https://mowi.com/wp-content/uploads/2025/03/Mowi-Remuneration-Report-2024.pdf>). Context: global context as it considers the GHG emissions for Mowi group globally.

(4.5.1.6) How the position's incentives contribute to the achievement of your environmental commitments and/or climate transition plan

Reducing water withdrawals at our processing plants located in areas of water scarcity is important to achieve our corporate target of 10% reduction in water use intensity at plants located in water scarcity areas. This target is part of our sustainability strategy as well as our Biodiversity Framework. Progress toward this target will help Mowi to maintain a more resilient business whilst also protecting nature.

[Add row]

(4.6) Does your organization have an environmental policy that addresses environmental issues?

	Does your organization have any environmental policies?
	<i>Select from:</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes

[Fixed row]

(4.6.1) Provide details of your environmental policies.

Row 1

(4.6.1.1) Environmental issues covered

Select all that apply

- Climate change
- Forests
- Water
- Biodiversity

(4.6.1.2) Level of coverage

Select from:

- Organization-wide

(4.6.1.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

- Direct operations
- Upstream value chain
- Downstream value chain

(4.6.1.4) Explain the coverage

Policies apply to all our business areas (Feed, Farming and Sales & Marketing) which refer to our direct operations but also to our supply chain. Our supply chain is exposed to our Code of Conduct as well as a Supplier Engagement tool which assesses risks of climate, water and biodiversity.

(4.6.1.5) Environmental policy content

Environmental commitments

- ✓ Commitment to a circular economy strategy
- ✓ Commitment to respect legally designated protected areas
- ✓ Commitment to comply with regulations and mandatory standards
- ✓ Commitment to take environmental action beyond regulatory compliance
- ✓ Commitment to avoidance of negative impacts on threatened and protected species
- ✓ Commitment to stakeholder engagement and capacity building on environmental issues
- ✓ Commitment to implementation of nature-based solutions that support landscape restoration and long-term protection of natural ecosystems
- ✓ Commitment to engage in integrated, multi-stakeholder landscape (including river basin) initiatives to promote shared sustainability goals

Climate-specific commitments

- ✓ Commitment to 100% renewable energy
- ✓ Commitment to not funding climate-denial or lobbying against climate regulations

Water-specific commitments

- ✓ Commitment to control/reduce/eliminate water pollution
- ✓ Commitment to reduce water withdrawal volumes
- ✓ Commitment to safely managed WASH in local communities
- ✓ Commitment to the conservation of freshwater ecosystems
- ✓ Commitment to water stewardship and/or collective action

Social commitments

- ✓ Adoption of the UN International Labour Organization principles
- ✓ Commitment to promote gender equality and women's empowerment
- ✓ Commitment to respect and protect the customary rights to land, resources, and territory of Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities

- Commitment to respect internationally recognized human rights

Additional references/Descriptions

- Description of biodiversity-related performance standards
- Description of dependencies on natural resources and ecosystems
- Description of impacts on natural resources and ecosystems
- Recognition of environmental linkages and trade-offs
- Reference to timebound environmental milestones and targets

(4.6.1.6) Indicate whether your environmental policy is in line with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select all that apply

- Yes, in line with the Paris Agreement
- Yes, in line with the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework

(4.6.1.7) Public availability

Select from:

- Publicly available

(4.6.1.8) Attach the policy

Environmental policies.pdf

[Add row]

(4.10) Are you a signatory or member of any environmental collaborative frameworks or initiatives?

(4.10.1) Are you a signatory or member of any environmental collaborative frameworks or initiatives?

Select from:

- Yes

(4.10.2) Collaborative framework or initiative

Select all that apply

- Science-Based Targets Initiative (SBTi)
- Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD)
- Task Force on Nature-related Financial Disclosures (TNFD)
- UN Global Compact
- Other, please specify

(4.10.3) Describe your organization's role within each framework or initiative

Our contributions to Global Sustainable Seafood Initiative (GSSI), the Ocean Panel and the UN Global Compact address topics such as increasing transparency and traceability at our own operations, collaborating with governments to improve regulations and to work towards eliminating IUU (illegal, unreported and unregulated) fishing, and reducing the use of polluting plastics and antimicrobials while ensuring good animal welfare. We also engage with public policy officials to discuss the topic of climate resilience in the seafood sector. Through the Federation of European Aquaculture Producers and national industry associations we engage with governments, public policy officials, scientists and NGOs towards sustainable seafood production, healthy ocean, sustainable finance (including green bonds and sustainability-linked finance) and ESG disclosure regulation and standards (such as CSRD, TCFD and TNFD). With the aim of realising sector-wide improvements on biosecurity, Mowi is a member of the Norwegian Seafood Federation (Sjømat Norge). The Norwegian Seafood Federation represents the interests of approximately 800 member companies and is the largest federation for seafood companies in Norway. We are also a member of various national federations as well as the Federation of European Aquaculture (FEAP) in order to address local, national and European issues. We continue to support the Global Sustainable Seafood Initiative (GSSI, <http://www.ourgssi.org>), which plays an important role in providing clarity on seafood certification. Mowi is part of the advisory network of the High Level Panel for a sustainable ocean economy which comprises more than 135 private sector, non-governmental organisations and intergovernmental organisations across 35 countries. As a member of the advisory network we aim to share knowledge on existing initiatives and actions within ocean-farming that can contribute to the High Level Panel's aim of advancing a new relationship between humanity and the sea that protects the ocean and optimises its value to humankind. <https://www.oceanpanel.org/>. In addition, this network allows a discussion with public policy officials on topics such as climate change and ocean pollution. As a member of the UN Global Compact since 2010, Mowi has aligned its strategies and operations with the universal principles of human rights, labour, environment and anti-corruption. Our actions advance societal goals and are aligned with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Mowi is also a member of the UN Global Compact's Think Labs. Mowi is also a member of the North Atlantic Pelagic Advocacy Group (NAPA), a market-led approach to improve North Atlantic pelagic fisheries management.

[Fixed row]

(4.11) In the reporting year, did your organization engage in activities that could directly or indirectly influence policy, law, or regulation that may (positively or negatively) impact the environment?

(4.11.1) External engagement activities that could directly or indirectly influence policy, law, or regulation that may impact the environment

Select all that apply

Yes, we engaged indirectly through, and/or provided financial or in-kind support to a trade association or other intermediary organization or individual whose activities could influence policy, law, or regulation

(4.11.2) Indicate whether your organization has a public commitment or position statement to conduct your engagement activities in line with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

Yes, we have a public commitment or position statement in line with global environmental treaties or policy goals

(4.11.3) Global environmental treaties or policy goals in line with public commitment or position statement

Select all that apply

- Paris Agreement
- Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework
- Sustainable Development Goal 6 on Clean Water and Sanitation

(4.11.4) Attach commitment or position statement

Mowi-Sustainability-Governance-Policy.pdf

(4.11.5) Indicate whether your organization is registered on a transparency register

Select from:

Yes

(4.11.6) Types of transparency register your organization is registered on

Select all that apply

Voluntary government register

(4.11.7) Disclose the transparency registers on which your organization is registered & the relevant ID numbers for your organization

EU Transparency register (814004851893-09)

(4.11.8) Describe the process your organization has in place to ensure that your external engagement activities are consistent with your environmental commitments and/or transition plan

This is governed by our ESG Governance policy where Mowi is clear on our stance regarding issues like climate change, biodiversity, water management and deforestation etc.

[Fixed row]

(4.11.2) Provide details of your indirect engagement on policy, law, or regulation that may (positively or negatively) impact the environment through trade associations or other intermediary organizations or individuals in the reporting year.

Row 1

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

Indirect engagement via a trade association

(4.11.2.4) Trade association

Global

Other global trade association, please specify :Several of our national industry associations are part of FEAP (Federation of European Aquaculture Producers) and ISFA (International Salmon Farmers Association)

(4.11.2.5) Environmental issues relevant to the policies, laws, or regulations on which the organization or individual has taken a position

Select all that apply

- Climate change
- Forests
- Water

(4.11.2.6) Indicate whether your organization's position is consistent with the organization or individual you engage with

Select from:

- Consistent

(4.11.2.7) Indicate whether your organization attempted to influence the organization or individual's position in the reporting year

Select from:

- No, we did not attempt to influence their position

(4.11.2.8) Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the organization or individual's position, and any actions taken to influence their position

Our national, European and international industry associations are aligned with Mowi's environmental goals of following the Paris agreement, the KM Global Biodiversity Framework and the SDG 6.

(4.11.2.9) Funding figure your organization provided to this organization or individual in the reporting year (currency)

2141873

(4.11.2.10) Describe the aim of this funding and how it could influence policy, law or regulation that may impact the environment

The 2.1 MEUR refers to the industry association costs we have globally. Our industry associations are aligned with Mowi's policies and stance on environmental topics as described in our ESG policy.

(4.11.2.11) Indicate if you have evaluated whether your organization's engagement is aligned with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

- Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

(4.11.2.12) Global environmental treaties or policy goals aligned with your organization's engagement on policy, law or regulation

Select all that apply

- Paris Agreement
- Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework
- Sustainable Development Goal 6 on Clean Water and Sanitation

[Add row]

(4.12) Have you published information about your organization's response to environmental issues for this reporting year in places other than your CDP response?

Select from:

- Yes

(4.12.1) Provide details on the information published about your organization's response to environmental issues for this reporting year in places other than your CDP response. Please attach the publication.

Row 1

(4.12.1.1) Publication

Select from:

- In mainstream reports, in line with environmental disclosure standards or frameworks

(4.12.1.2) Standard or framework the report is in line with

Select all that apply

- ESRS

- IFRS
- TCFD
- TNFD

(4.12.1.3) Environmental issues covered in publication

Select all that apply

- Climate change
- Forests
- Water
- Biodiversity

(4.12.1.4) Status of the publication

Select from:

- Complete

(4.12.1.5) Content elements

Select all that apply

- | | |
|---|--|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Strategy | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Value chain engagement |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Governance | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Dependencies & Impacts |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Emission targets | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Biodiversity indicators |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Emissions figures | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Public policy engagement |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Risks & Opportunities | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Water accounting figures |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Water pollution indicators | |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Content of environmental policies | |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Deforestation- and conversion-free (DCF) status metrics | |

(4.12.1.6) Page/section reference

Planet section (page 40-55), environment section (page 142-192).

(4.12.1.7) Attach the relevant publication

Mowi-Integrated-Annual-Report-2024.pdf

(4.12.1.8) Comment

Our TNFD (<https://mowi.com/wp-content/uploads/2025/04/TNFD-Mowi.pdf>) and TCFD (<https://mowi.com/wp-content/uploads/2025/04/TCFD-Mowi.pdf>) reports are separate documents, published within our ESG library (links provided here), and our Biodiversity Framework (Farming in Harmony in Nature) is also an important complement of our annual report (<https://mowi.com/wp-content/uploads/2025/04/Mowi-Biodiversity-Framework.pdf>).

[Add row]

C5. Business strategy

(5.1) Does your organization use scenario analysis to identify environmental outcomes?

Climate change

(5.1.1) Use of scenario analysis

Select from:

Yes

(5.1.2) Frequency of analysis

Select from:

Annually

Forests

(5.1.1) Use of scenario analysis

Select from:

No, but we plan to within the next two years

(5.1.3) Primary reason why your organization has not used scenario analysis

Select from:

Not an immediate strategic priority

(5.1.4) Explain why your organization has not used scenario analysis

Mowi has committed to 100% deforestation-free soy raw feed material for more than 10 years and has been purchasing Soy Protein Concentrate from certified sources only (Proterra).

Water

(5.1.1) Use of scenario analysis

Select from:

Yes

(5.1.2) Frequency of analysis

Select from:

Annually

[Fixed row]

(5.1.1) Provide details of the scenarios used in your organization's scenario analysis.

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Climate transition scenarios

IEA NZE 2050

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

- Policy
- Market
- Reputation
- Technology
- Liability

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

- 1.6°C - 1.9°C

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2019

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

- 2025
- 2030
- 2040
- 2050

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Finance and insurance

- Cost of capital

Regulators, legal and policy regimes

- Global regulation
- Political impact of science (from galvanizing to paralyzing)
- Level of action (from local to global)

- ☑ Global targets

Relevant technology and science

- ☑ Granularity of available data (from aggregated to local)
- ☑ Data regime (from closed to open)

Macro and microeconomy

- ☑ Globalizing markets

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

The International Energy Agency (IEA) Net Zero Emissions by 2050 (NZE) scenario provides a comprehensive roadmap to reduce global carbon emissions to net-zero by mid-century. It incorporates global policies such as the European Union's "Fit for 55" package and other significant regional policies that shape global energy trends. The NZE outlines milestones across sectors like power, industry, buildings, and transport to guide the global energy system towards net-zero emissions. The scenario relies on key assumptions including sustained economic growth and demographic changes. It projects an average global economic growth rate of 2.6% per year until 2050, driven by investments in green technologies and sustainable infrastructure. Population growth is based on the medium variant of United Nations projections, increasing from 8 billion in 2022 to 9.7 billion by 2050, which drives demand for energy services. The NZE expects a rapid decline in fossil fuel use, replaced by widespread deployment of renewable energy, electrification of transport and heating, and significant improvements in energy efficiency. It assumes widespread carbon pricing, aggressive climate policies, and international cooperation to facilitate the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions. However, the NZE scenario faces several uncertainties, including transition costs, the pace of technological advancements, and the scalability of renewable energy infrastructure. Regional disparities in economic development, access to technology, and social acceptance of stringent climate policies could also impact the effectiveness and equity of the transition. The success of the NZE scenario relies heavily on technological breakthroughs, such as advances in battery storage, hydrogen production, and carbon capture and storage (CCS), alongside sustained global political commitment. Achieving the NZE scenario is constrained by high initial costs for green technologies, which may slow the transition, particularly in developing economies. Political resistance to carbon pricing and regulatory changes, along with societal acceptance, pose additional challenges. Moreover, the scenario's assumptions about international cooperation and equitable development may not align with real-world geopolitical and economic dynamics, potentially affecting the implementation of global climate policies.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

The IEA NZE (Net Zero Emissions) scenario focuses on achieving net-zero emissions by 2050, aiming to limit global temperature rise to well below 2°C. This scenario is highly relevant for Mowi as it aligns with global decarbonization efforts and the transition to a low-carbon economy. Analyzing the IEA NZE scenario helps Mowi explore the implications of rapid decarbonization on energy use, operational costs, and supply chain dynamics. It supports the company's planning for a future where clean energy and significant emissions reductions are required, offering opportunities to innovate and adapt to new regulatory environments.

Water

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Climate transition scenarios

- IEA NZE 2050

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

- Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

- Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

- Policy
- Market
- Reputation
- Technology
- Liability

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

- 1.6°C - 1.9°C

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2019

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

- 2025
- 2030
- 2040
- 2050

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Finance and insurance

- Cost of capital

Regulators, legal and policy regimes

- Global regulation
- Political impact of science (from galvanizing to paralyzing)
- Level of action (from local to global)
- Global targets

Relevant technology and science

- Granularity of available data (from aggregated to local)
- Data regime (from closed to open)

Macro and microeconomy

- Globalizing markets

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

The International Energy Agency (IEA) Net Zero Emissions by 2050 (NZE) scenario provides a comprehensive roadmap to reduce global carbon emissions to net-zero by mid-century. It incorporates global policies such as the European Union's "Fit for 55" package and other significant regional policies that shape global energy trends. The NZE outlines milestones across sectors like power, industry, buildings, and transport to guide the global energy system towards net-zero emissions. The scenario relies on key assumptions including sustained economic growth and demographic changes. It projects an average global economic growth rate of 2.6% per year until 2050, driven by investments in green technologies and sustainable infrastructure. Population growth is based on the medium variant of United Nations

projections, increasing from 8 billion in 2022 to 9.7 billion by 2050, which drives demand for energy services. The NZE expects a rapid decline in fossil fuel use, replaced by widespread deployment of renewable energy, electrification of transport and heating, and significant improvements in energy efficiency. It assumes widespread carbon pricing, aggressive climate policies, and international cooperation to facilitate the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions. However, the NZE scenario faces several uncertainties, including transition costs, the pace of technological advancements, and the scalability of renewable energy infrastructure. Regional disparities in economic development, access to technology, and social acceptance of stringent climate policies could also impact the effectiveness and equity of the transition. The success of the NZE scenario relies heavily on technological breakthroughs, such as advances in battery storage, hydrogen production, and carbon capture and storage (CCS), alongside sustained global political commitment. Achieving the NZE scenario is constrained by high initial costs for green technologies, which may slow the transition, particularly in developing economies. Political resistance to carbon pricing and regulatory changes, along with societal acceptance, pose additional challenges. Moreover, the scenario's assumptions about international cooperation and equitable development may not align with real-world geopolitical and economic dynamics, potentially affecting the implementation of global climate policies.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

The IEA NZE (Net Zero Emissions) scenario focuses on achieving net-zero emissions by 2050, aiming to limit global temperature rise to well below 2°C. This scenario is highly relevant for Mowi as it aligns with global decarbonization efforts and the transition to a low-carbon economy. Analyzing the IEA NZE scenario helps Mowi explore the implications of rapid decarbonization on energy use, operational costs, and supply chain dynamics. It supports the company's planning for a future where clean energy and significant emissions reductions are required, offering opportunities to innovate and adapt to new regulatory environments.

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Physical climate scenarios

- RCP 2.6

(5.1.1.2) Scenario used SSPs used in conjunction with scenario

Select from:

- SSP1

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

- Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

- Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

- Acute physical
- Chronic physical

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

- 1.5°C or lower

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2017

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

- 2025
- 2030
- 2040
- 2050

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

- Climate change (one of five drivers of nature change)

Stakeholder and customer demands

- ☑ Impact of nature footprint on reputation

Regulators, legal and policy regimes

- ☑ Global regulation
- ☑ Level of action (from local to global)
- ☑ Global targets
- ☑ Methodologies and expectations for science-based targets

Relevant technology and science

- ☑ Granularity of available data (from aggregated to local)

Macro and microeconomy

- ☑ Domestic growth
- ☑ Globalizing markets

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

The SSP1 scenario presents an optimistic vision for human development, characterized by substantial investments in education and health, rapid economic growth, and effective institutions. It assumes a global shift toward sustainable practices, improved management of global commons, and a focus on enhancing human well-being over mere economic growth. Key drivers include population, education, urbanization, and economic development. In SSP1, the global population is expected to peak around mid-century at 8.5 billion before declining to 7 billion by 2100. GDP is projected to grow significantly, from \$100 trillion in 2020 to \$565 trillion by 2100, supported by factors like international trade, technological advances, and efficient resource use. Urbanization is set to increase, with 92% of the global population living in urban areas by 2100, compared to 54% today. Even without specific climate policies, emissions are expected to peak between 2040 and 2060 and then decline to about 22-48 gigatonnes of CO₂ by 2100. Renewable energy sources dominate the energy mix in SSP1, supported by some electrification of traditional fossil fuel uses in transportation and heating, driven by decreasing costs rather than climate mandates. Energy demand will remain around 50% of today's levels, despite economic growth, due to increased efficiency. Coal and oil use will stay low, with a focus on renewables and biomass. While SSP1 generally assumes no specific climate policies, the analysis by Mowi explored the effects of combining SSP1 with RCP 2.6, which aims to limit global warming to 1.5°C. This combined scenario emphasizes rapid demographic transition, with low population growth influenced by higher education levels. Urbanization is accelerated by high-income growth, and GDP growth is driven by technological progress, energy efficiency, and equitable income distribution, fostering rapid economic catch-up for poorer countries. Although the SSP-RCP scenarios assume some level of global cooperation and policy implementation, real-world political and societal dynamics could differ, impacting the effectiveness of mitigation and adaptation strategies. Additionally, uncertainties exist in climate modeling, particularly regarding ocean-atmospheric interactions, and the scenarios primarily focus on CO₂ emissions, even though non-CO₂ greenhouse gases, aerosols, and land use changes also significantly influence the climate.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

The SSP1-2.6 scenario aligns with the goal of limiting global warming to around 1.5°C. This scenario represents a future with significant climate action, providing insights into the implications of stringent climate policies, enhanced environmental regulations, and shifts towards sustainability. For Mowi, analyzing SSP1-2.6 is crucial for preparing for a landscape where rigorous emissions reductions and sustainability practices are the norm. It enables the company to develop strategies that address potential regulatory changes and competitive pressures driven by a focus on sustainability.

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Physical climate scenarios

- RCP 8.5

(5.1.1.2) Scenario used SSPs used in conjunction with scenario

Select from:

- SSP5

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

- Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

- Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

- Acute physical
- Chronic physical

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

- 3.5°C - 3.9°C

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2019

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

- 2025
- 2030
- 2040
- 2050

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

- Changes to the state of nature
- Number of ecosystems impacted
- Speed of change (to state of nature and/or ecosystem services)
- Climate change (one of five drivers of nature change)

Stakeholder and customer demands

- Impact of nature footprint on reputation

Macro and microeconomy

- Domestic growth
- Globalizing markets

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

The SSP5-8.5 scenario, often called "Fossil-fueled Development," is primarily driven by an energy-intensive, fossil fuel-based economy. Economic and social development in this scenario is heavily reliant on exploiting abundant fossil fuel resources, leading to the widespread adoption of resource and energy-intensive lifestyles globally. Key drivers include population growth, urbanization, education, and economic development. In the SSP5 scenario, the global population is expected to peak at 8.5 billion by 2050, then decline to 7.38 billion by 2100. Economic growth is significant, with GDP projected to rise from \$101.9 trillion in 2020 to \$1,030 trillion by 2100, far exceeding projections in other scenarios. These GDP estimates consider factors like population projections, technological development, international trade, and other elements aligned with SSP development patterns. Emissions in SSP5-8.5 are expected to increase rapidly due to heavy reliance on fossil fuels, peaking at 130.4 GtCO₂ by the end of the century. This surge in emissions could lead to a global temperature increase of 4-5°C. Future energy demand in this scenario may reach up to 1500 exajoules (EJ) annually, more than three times the current levels. Coal use becomes prominent, driven by technological advancements in extraction, while oil and gas consumption also remains high. In contrast, energy from renewables is projected to account for only 186 EJ by 2100. While the SSP baseline scenarios generally assume no climate policy, analyses like those by Mowi consider the impacts of varying levels of adaptation and mitigation by integrating SSP with Representative Concentration Pathways. RCP 8.5 assumes no mitigation policies, representing a "business-as-usual" approach with high atmospheric GHG concentrations by 2100. The scenario's main assumptions involve technological change, economic growth, new services, and the cost and availability of fossil fuels. Economic growth focuses on technological progress, efficiency improvements, and factors like income convergence and human capital accumulation. The SSP-RCP scenarios assume some level of global cooperation and climate policy implementation, but real-world political and societal dynamics may differ, affecting the feasibility of mitigation and adaptation. Uncertainty also arises in modeling ocean-atmospheric processes and considering non-CO₂ greenhouse gases, aerosols, and land use changes, which also significantly impact the climate.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

The SSP5-8.5 scenario reflects a high-emissions future with temperature increases potentially reaching 3.5°C to 4.5°C above pre-industrial levels. This scenario allows Mowi to evaluate the impacts of a future with minimal climate action, including increased extreme weather events and disruptions to marine ecosystems. By considering SSP5-8.5, Mowi can assess risks associated with high-emissions pathways and prepare for challenges related to fish health and operational stability under adverse climate conditions.

Water

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Physical climate scenarios

RCP 2.6

(5.1.1.2) Scenario used SSPs used in conjunction with scenario

Select from:

SSP1

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

- Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

- Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

- Acute physical
- Chronic physical

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

- 1.5°C or lower

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2019

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

- 2025
- 2030
- 2040
- 2050

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

- ☑ Climate change (one of five drivers of nature change)

Stakeholder and customer demands

- ☑ Impact of nature footprint on reputation

Regulators, legal and policy regimes

- ☑ Global regulation
- ☑ Level of action (from local to global)
- ☑ Global targets
- ☑ Methodologies and expectations for science-based targets

Relevant technology and science

- ☑ Granularity of available data (from aggregated to local)

Macro and microeconomy

- ☑ Domestic growth
- ☑ Globalizing markets

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

The SSP1 scenario presents an optimistic vision for human development, characterized by substantial investments in education and health, rapid economic growth, and effective institutions. It assumes a global shift toward sustainable practices, improved management of global commons, and a focus on enhancing human well-being over mere economic growth. Key drivers include population, education, urbanization, and economic development. In SSP1, the global population is expected to peak around mid-century at 8.5 billion before declining to 7 billion by 2100. GDP is projected to grow significantly, from \$100 trillion in 2020 to \$565 trillion by 2100, supported by factors like international trade, technological advances, and efficient resource use. Urbanization is set to increase, with 92% of the global population living in urban areas by 2100, compared to 54% today. Even without specific climate policies, emissions are expected to peak between 2040 and 2060 and then decline to about 22-48 gigatonnes of CO₂ by 2100. Renewable energy sources dominate the energy mix in SSP1, supported by some electrification of traditional fossil fuel uses in transportation and heating, driven by decreasing costs rather than climate mandates. Energy demand will remain around 50% of today's levels, despite economic growth, due to increased efficiency. Coal and oil use will stay low, with a focus on renewables and biomass. While SSP1 generally assumes no specific climate policies, the analysis by Mowi explored the effects of combining SSP1 with RCP 2.6, which aims to limit global warming to 1.5°C. This combined scenario emphasizes rapid demographic transition, with low population growth influenced by higher education levels. Urbanization is accelerated by high-income growth, and GDP growth is driven by technological progress, energy efficiency, and equitable income distribution, fostering rapid economic catch-up for poorer countries. Although the SSP-RCP scenarios assume some level of global cooperation and policy implementation, real-world political and societal dynamics could differ, impacting the effectiveness of mitigation and adaptation strategies. Additionally, uncertainties exist in climate modeling, particularly regarding ocean-

atmospheric interactions, and the scenarios primarily focus on CO2 emissions, even though non-CO2 greenhouse gases, aerosols, and land use changes also significantly influence the climate.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

The SSP1-2.6 scenario aligns with the goal of limiting global warming to around 1.5°C. This scenario represents a future with significant climate action, providing insights into the implications of stringent climate policies, enhanced environmental regulations, and shifts towards sustainability. For Mowi, analyzing SSP1-2.6 is crucial for preparing for a landscape where rigorous emissions reductions and sustainability practices are the norm. It enables the company to develop strategies that address potential regulatory changes and competitive pressures driven by a focus on sustainability.

Water

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Physical climate scenarios

RCP 8.5

(5.1.1.2) Scenario used SSPs used in conjunction with scenario

Select from:

SSP5

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

- Acute physical
- Chronic physical

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

- 3.5°C - 3.9°C

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2019

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

- 2025
- 2030
- 2040
- 2050

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

- Changes to the state of nature
- Number of ecosystems impacted
- Speed of change (to state of nature and/or ecosystem services)
- Climate change (one of five drivers of nature change)

Stakeholder and customer demands

- Impact of nature footprint on reputation

Macro and microeconomy

- Domestic growth

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The SSP5-8.5 scenario, often called "Fossil-fueled Development," is primarily driven by an energy-intensive, fossil fuel-based economy. Economic and social development in this scenario is heavily reliant on exploiting abundant fossil fuel resources, leading to the widespread adoption of resource and energy-intensive lifestyles globally. Key drivers include population growth, urbanization, education, and economic development. In the SSP5 scenario, the global population is expected to peak at 8.5 billion by 2050, then decline to 7.38 billion by 2100. Economic growth is significant, with GDP projected to rise from \$101.9 trillion in 2020 to \$1,030 trillion by 2100, far exceeding projections in other scenarios. These GDP estimates consider factors like population projections, technological development, international trade, and other elements aligned with SSP development patterns. Emissions in SSP5-8.5 are expected to increase rapidly due to heavy reliance on fossil fuels, peaking at 130.4 GtCO₂ by the end of the century. This surge in emissions could lead to a global temperature increase of 4-5°C. Future energy demand in this scenario may reach up to 1500 exajoules (EJ) annually, more than three times the current levels. Coal use becomes prominent, driven by technological advancements in extraction, while oil and gas consumption also remains high. In contrast, energy from renewables is projected to account for only 186 EJ by 2100. While the SSP baseline scenarios generally assume no climate policy, analyses like those by Mowi consider the impacts of varying levels of adaptation and mitigation by integrating SSP with Representative Concentration Pathways. RCP 8.5 assumes no mitigation policies, representing a "business-as-usual" approach with high atmospheric GHG concentrations by 2100. The scenario's main assumptions involve technological change, economic growth, new services, and the cost and availability of fossil fuels. Economic growth focuses on technological progress, efficiency improvements, and factors like income convergence and human capital accumulation. The SSP-RCP scenarios assume some level of global cooperation and climate policy implementation, but real-world political and societal dynamics may differ, affecting the feasibility of mitigation and adaptation. Uncertainty also arises in modeling ocean-atmospheric processes and considering non-CO₂ greenhouse gases, aerosols, and land use changes, which also significantly impact the climate.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

The SSP5-8.5 scenario reflects a high-emissions future with temperature increases potentially reaching 3.5°C to 4.5°C above pre-industrial levels. This scenario allows Mowi to evaluate the impacts of a future with minimal climate action, including increased extreme weather events and disruptions to marine ecosystems. By considering SSP5-8.5, Mowi can assess risks associated with high-emissions pathways and prepare for challenges related to fish health and operational stability under adverse climate conditions.

[Add row]

(5.1.2) Provide details of the outcomes of your organization's scenario analysis.

Climate change

(5.1.2.1) Business processes influenced by your analysis of the reported scenarios

Select all that apply

- Risk and opportunities identification, assessment and management
- Strategy and financial planning
- Resilience of business model and strategy
- Capacity building
- Target setting and transition planning

(5.1.2.2) Coverage of analysis

Select from:

- Organization-wide

(5.1.2.3) Summarize the outcomes of the scenario analysis and any implications for other environmental issues

Under the moderate SSP1-2.6 scenario, with projected sea surface temperature increases of up to 1.5°C by 2050, the analysis suggests a manageable but significant rise in the frequency of harmful algal blooms, particularly in Northern Europe, Canada, and Chile. These blooms, while not catastrophic, could still disrupt operations, requiring enhanced monitoring systems and operational adjustments to mitigate their impact. In contrast, the high-emissions SSP5-8.5 scenario predicts much more severe outcomes, with sea surface temperatures rising by up to 4.0°C by 2050. This substantial warming increases the likelihood of extreme weather events, such as powerful storms and severe algal blooms, which could cause significant damage to aquaculture infrastructure and lead to costly fish escapes. Overall, the analysis highlights that the severity of impacts on Mowi's operations will depend on the global emissions trajectory. The outcomes emphasize the importance of developing region-specific strategies to address the distinct challenges posed by each scenario, ensuring Mowi's operations remain resilient and sustainable in the face of climate change. The key outcomes of the analysis under the IEA Net Zero Emissions (NZE) scenario for Norway suggest significant financial and operational impacts on Mowi due to rising carbon prices aimed at achieving net-zero emissions by 2050. By 2030, carbon pricing in Norway is projected to increase to approximately €130 to €150 per tonne of CO₂, driven by stricter climate policies. This rise will notably impact the cost of diesel, a major operational fuel for Mowi. For instance, with a carbon price of €150 per tonne, the carbon-related cost component of diesel could rise to €0.22 per liter, increasing overall operational costs. Additionally, this scenario indicates that Mowi's supply chain costs will likely escalate as suppliers pass on their increased carbon-related expenses, potentially raising the cost of raw materials, equipment, and transportation. Overall, the analysis underscores the necessity for Mowi to adapt its financial strategies and invest in sustainable technologies to navigate the challenges posed by increasing carbon prices, ensuring the company's continued success in a low-carbon economy. Based on this analysis Mowi has already implemented strategies to reduce diesel usage at farming sites. By investing in hybrid energy systems for our feed barges, we can capture excess energy and store it in batteries. These batteries then power the feeding system, allowing the diesel generators to run only when recharging the batteries is necessary. This approach significantly reduces GHG emissions and has a potential financial savings of up to 2,000,000 EUR annually.

Water

(5.1.2.1) Business processes influenced by your analysis of the reported scenarios

Select all that apply

- Risk and opportunities identification, assessment and management
- Strategy and financial planning
- Resilience of business model and strategy
- Capacity building
- Target setting and transition planning

(5.1.2.2) Coverage of analysis

Select from:

- Organization-wide

(5.1.2.3) Summarize the outcomes of the scenario analysis and any implications for other environmental issues

Under the moderate SSP1-2.6 scenario, with projected sea surface temperature increases of up to 1.5°C by 2050, the analysis suggests a manageable but significant rise in the frequency of harmful algal blooms, particularly in Northern Europe, Canada, and Chile. These blooms, while not catastrophic, could still disrupt operations, requiring enhanced monitoring systems and operational adjustments to mitigate their impact. In contrast, the high-emissions SSP5-8.5 scenario predicts much more severe outcomes, with sea surface temperatures rising by up to 4.0°C by 2050. This substantial warming increases the likelihood of extreme weather events, such as powerful storms and severe algal blooms, which could cause significant damage to aquaculture infrastructure and lead to costly fish escapes. Overall, the analysis highlights that the severity of impacts on Mowi's operations will depend on the global emissions trajectory. The outcomes emphasize the importance of developing region-specific strategies to address the distinct challenges posed by each scenario, ensuring Mowi's operations remain resilient and sustainable in the face of climate change. The key outcomes of the analysis under the IEA Net Zero Emissions (NZE) scenario for Norway suggest significant financial and operational impacts on Mowi due to rising carbon prices aimed at achieving net-zero emissions by 2050. By 2030, carbon pricing in Norway is projected to increase to approximately €130 to €150 per tonne of CO₂, driven by stricter climate policies. This rise will notably impact the cost of diesel, a major operational fuel for Mowi. For instance, with a carbon price of €150 per tonne, the carbon-related cost component of diesel could rise to €0.22 per liter, increasing overall operational costs. Additionally, this scenario indicates that Mowi's supply chain costs will likely escalate as suppliers pass on their increased carbon-related expenses, potentially raising the cost of raw materials, equipment, and transportation. Overall, the analysis underscores the necessity for Mowi to adapt its financial strategies and invest in sustainable technologies to navigate the challenges posed by increasing carbon prices, ensuring the company's continued success in a low-carbon economy. Based on this analysis Mowi has already implemented strategies to reduce diesel usage at farming sites. By investing in hybrid energy systems for our feed barges, we can capture excess energy and store it in batteries. These batteries then power the feeding system, allowing the diesel generators to run only when recharging the batteries is necessary. This approach significantly reduces GHG emissions and has a potential financial savings of up to 2,000,000 EUR annually.

[Fixed row]

(5.2) Does your organization's strategy include a climate transition plan?

(5.2.1) Transition plan

Select from:

- Yes, we have a climate transition plan which aligns with a 1.5°C world

(5.2.3) Publicly available climate transition plan

Select from:

- Yes

(5.2.4) Plan explicitly commits to cease all spending on, and revenue generation from, activities that contribute to fossil fuel expansion

Select from:

- No, and we do not plan to add an explicit commitment within the next two years

(5.2.6) Explain why your organization does not explicitly commit to cease all spending on and revenue generation from activities that contribute to fossil fuel expansion

In some farming locations (distance from shore) there are no alternatives for energy generation. In countries where the transition is possible, either through the introduction of batteries to partly replace diesel or connection to land power, we are doing it. However in some farming countries, some farming sites are too isolated and far away from land, not allowing land power connection and although batteries are being installed, we are still dependent of diesel generators as a source of energy. Novel technologies such as floating solar energy are being explored where possible.

(5.2.7) Mechanism by which feedback is collected from shareholders on your climate transition plan

Select from:

- We have a different feedback mechanism in place

(5.2.8) Description of feedback mechanism

Through our stakeholder engagement processes, our sustainability committee, Group Management Team approval and board approval.

(5.2.9) Frequency of feedback collection

Select from:

- More frequently than annually

(5.2.10) Description of key assumptions and dependencies on which the transition plan relies

Our transition plan assumes that the renewable electricity market will increase over time allowing for a competitive offering of GoO/PPA as supply matched demand increase. It considers as dependencies the continuous technological development on lower carbon footprint feed raw materials and sustainable aviation fuels (major drivers of our scope 3 emissions). Mowi allocates budget for our transition plan in the form of green projects (linked with our green bonds) and energy-saving projects which are selected on an annual basis by our business units globally

(5.2.11) Description of progress against transition plan disclosed in current or previous reporting period

Progress against our transition plan is presented on pages 44 to 47 of our annual report. In 2024, we have made significant progress to reduce our scope 1 and 2 emissions, by reaching 62% renewable energy, and linking 79% of our farming sites in Norway to land power, or using hybrid systems, or both. This has allowed us to reduce our dependency on fossil fuels in our farming operations. We have also increased the installation of hybrid generators to 22 sites in Norway, 4 in Scotland, 5 in Chile, and 1 in each of Canada, Ireland and Iceland. Several energy-saving initiatives globally have allowed us to save 56 081 MWh of energy cumulatively since 2021. On scope 3 emissions, we have increased our solid waste diverted from landfill, increased the use of sustainable packaging, strengthened sustainable procurement of more efficient road and air freight logistics. We have also increased transportation of fillets instead of head-on-gutted salmon, which makes transportation and use of by-products more energy efficient, whilst reducing ice use per EPS box.

(5.2.12) Attach any relevant documents which detail your climate transition plan (optional)

Mowi-Integrated-Annual-Report-2024.pdf

(5.2.13) Other environmental issues that your climate transition plan considers

Select all that apply

- Forests
- Plastics
- Water
- Biodiversity

(5.2.14) Explain how the other environmental issues are considered in your climate transition plan

Forests are considered in our climate transition plan as the largest contributor of scope 3 emissions is sourcing of vegetable feed raw materials. Our sourcing policy, commitment and achievement of 100% free deforestation use of soy protein concentrate as well as the ongoing training and engagement processes we have on good

agriculture practices are important elements of our transition plan. Plastics are also connected as one of the scope 3 categories contributing to our emissions is packaging. We have set specific targets and actions towards increasing recyclability and more inclusion of recycled plastic into our plastic packaging. These actions are contributing to reduce emissions linked with packaging. Water is also connected with our climate transition plan as the reduction in water withdrawal that is linked with our post-smolt strategy through the use of Recirculating Aquaculture Systems can increase electricity needs. Focusing on running energy-efficient RAS is important in our plan. Finally, our biodiversity strategy interlinks with our climate transition plan in many ways such as biodiversity enhancement projects which can facilitate carbon sequestration.

[Fixed row]

(5.3) Have environmental risks and opportunities affected your strategy and/or financial planning?

(5.3.1) Environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected your strategy and/or financial planning

Select from:

- Yes, both strategy and financial planning

(5.3.2) Business areas where environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected your strategy

Select all that apply

- Products and services
- Upstream/downstream value chain
- Investment in R&D
- Operations

[Fixed row]

(5.3.1) Describe where and how environmental risks and opportunities have affected your strategy.

Products and services

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

- Risks
- Opportunities

(5.3.1.2) Environmental issues relevant to the risks and/or opportunities that have affected your strategy in this area

Select all that apply

- Climate change
- Water

(5.3.1.3) Describe how environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected your strategy in this area

Farmed salmon, by having a lower carbon footprint as well as a lower freshwater use as compared with land animal protein (Environmental Performance | BFA (bluefood.earth)), represents an opportunity for Mowi to make more sustainable products available to a wider range of consumers. We have launched a global brand (MOWI) who allows us to communicate directly with the consumers on the environmental (and healthy) benefits of blue foods in general and farmed salmon in particular both on climate and water related aspects. Mowi will further enhance our value proposition downstream in the years to come and our branding strategy, with its ultimate goal of de-commoditising the salmon category, plays a key part in this context. Demand for our MOWI-branded products is increasing. We have great belief in our MOWI brand strategy, and our long-term target of EUR 1 billion in turnover at 10% earnings margin remains in place.

Upstream/downstream value chain

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

- Risks
- Opportunities

(5.3.1.2) Environmental issues relevant to the risks and/or opportunities that have affected your strategy in this area

Select all that apply

- Climate change
- Water

(5.3.1.3) Describe how environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected your strategy in this area

Risks and opportunities related with climate and water have led to strategic decisions such as the development of a global supplier engagement tool. This has facilitated our due diligence process for suppliers and strengthens the risk management activities carried out in our business units today, as well as improving our processes on supplier qualification, risk assessment, management and mitigation, as well as audits, remedy, communication and training. More information on our

Investment in R&D

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

- Risks
- Opportunities

(5.3.1.2) Environmental issues relevant to the risks and/or opportunities that have affected your strategy in this area

Select all that apply

- Climate change
- Water

(5.3.1.3) Describe how environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected your strategy in this area

Risks related with climate change have influenced our R&D portfolio linked for example with smart farming technologies. Advances in Smart Farming are transforming how we manage fish health, welfare and biological challenges, in all our farming entities, with real-time monitoring of both the fish and environment. The development of biotechnological tools for rapid detection of pathogens and disease diagnosis have become a cornerstone of modern fish health management. Such methods are extremely accurate and efficient, allowing our fish health professionals to make precise decisions and devise bespoke health management plans. Furthermore, in the coming years, machine learning will be used for routine histological examinations, leading to faster and more efficient ways of quantifying histopathological tissue changes. A new era of vaccine technologies is emerging which, together with current high-tech individual imaging at vaccination (ensuring injection point precision), will change the face of fish vaccination. Another notable development is the application of Smart technologies for plankton surveillance, which are being developed at a rapid pace. Digital technologies such as underwater sensors, drones and machine learning for species recognition are being used for rapid detection, and to augment response time and mitigation of potentially harmful algae and plankton. Our R&D portfolio on freshwater efficiency connects strongly with improving both water and energy efficiency at our Recirculating Aquaculture systems. We use RAS technology to produce more than half of our smolts and we apply versions of RAS in all our business units except Ireland. We are pleased that our internal training programme in RAS has been successful in aligning our staff's understanding of the Mowi way of using RAS technology. Our R&D continues to focus on understanding how technology and other factors affect the conditions in RAS that can lead to welfare issues for fish. In 2024, we continued to update several of our procedures with new knowledge to ensure our production protocols for smolts.

Operations

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

- Risks
- Opportunities

(5.3.1.2) Environmental issues relevant to the risks and/or opportunities that have affected your strategy in this area

Select all that apply

- Climate change
- Water

(5.3.1.3) Describe how environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected your strategy in this area

Examples of key strategic decisions made in the recent years in our operations which related with climate and water risk are: (Climate risk/opportunity) • the start of our own feed production in Europe in 2012, which allowed us to optimize inbound and outbound logistics with relevant impacts on reducing GHG emissions related with transport. It also allowed us to have more control on sustainable sourcing of feed raw materials and ensure 100% free-deforestation sourcing of soy and 100% sustainable sourcing of marine raw materials. Having ownership to feed produced in Europe, allow us to work towards further reduction in feed conversion ratio (FCR) which is the biggest lever of environmental footprint. (Climate and Water risk/opportunity) • incorporating and further developing our secondary processing operations (eg acquisition of Morpol in Poland in 2013) allowed us to optimize logistics, energy and water use efficiency and ensure that our by-products are upcycled to avoid food waste while bringing to the market marine by-products that can be used as feed raw materials in other aquaculture species. As a consequence pressure on pelagic fisheries as source of feed raw materials can be reduced. (Climate and water risk/opportunity) • the acquisition of Artic Fish in Iceland in 2023, allowing us to build on the sustainable certification volumes available every year. 100% of our sites in Iceland, at point of acquisition, were ASC certified which includes climate and water stewardship actions. (water risk and opportunity) • investing in new Recirculating Aquaculture System as part of Mowi's post-smolt strategy allow us to reduce biological risk by reducing the production time at sea and therefore reducing risks of escapes and use of medicines. (Climate risk/opportunity) • setting Science Based Targets for the reduction of GHG emissions, followed by a clear roadmap has been matched with clear operational decisions on connecting sites to land power and use of hybrid energy management systems. This is allowing us to reduce significantly the dependency on fossil fuels in our seawater production. (Climate risk/opportunity) • implementing across our operations the mitigation hierarchy principles to avoid waste to landfill by maximizing reusability and recyclability of solid waste including farming equipment. By promoting the principles of extended producer responsibility in our procurement practices, we are also achieving good progress on reducing and recycling plastic packaging. (climate and water risk/opportunity) • investing and implementing Smart Farming technology, such as continuous weight measurement, automatic sea lice counting and assisted feeding, real-time net surveillance at our seawater operations, and real-time water-quality measurements at our Recirculating Aquaculture Systems. Such innovations lead to efficient feeding, improved health and welfare, energy and water use efficiencies, increased survival and guides informed business decisions.

[Add row]

(5.3.2) Describe where and how environmental risks and opportunities have affected your financial planning.

Row 1

(5.3.2.1) Financial planning elements that have been affected

Select all that apply

- Direct costs
- Capital expenditures

(5.3.2.2) Effect type

Select all that apply

- Risks
- Opportunities

(5.3.2.3) Environmental issues relevant to the risks and/or opportunities that have affected these financial planning elements

Select all that apply

- Climate change
- Water

(5.3.2.4) Describe how environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected these financial planning elements

By allocating investment costs to expand on our Recirculating Aquaculture systems (related with our post-smolt strategy using technology that allows up to 99% of freshwater recirculation) and implementation of energy-saving initiatives. Green bond proceeds amounting to EUR 35.8 million have been allocated across a selection of projects in the water-use efficiency category based on the eligibility criteria in Mowi's Green Bond Framework (<https://mowi.com/wp-content/uploads/2024/03/Mowi-Green-Financing-Impact-Report-2023.pdf>). Green bond proceeds amounting to EUR 164.2 million have been allocated to the sustainable feed category (with positive impacts on our scope 3 emissions) based on the eligibility criteria in Mowi's Green Bond Framework.

[Add row]

(5.4) In your organization's financial accounting, do you identify spending/revenue that is aligned with your organization's climate transition?

	Identification of spending/revenue that is aligned with your organization's climate transition	Methodology or framework used to assess alignment with your organization's climate transition	Indicate the level at which you identify the alignment of your spending/revenue with a sustainable finance taxonomy
	<i>Select from:</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	<i>Select all that apply</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A sustainable finance taxonomy	<i>Select from:</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> At the organization level only

[Fixed row]

(5.4.1) Quantify the amount and percentage share of your spending/revenue that is aligned with your organization's climate transition.

Row 1

(5.4.1.1) Methodology or framework used to assess alignment

Select from:

- A sustainable finance taxonomy

(5.4.1.2) Taxonomy under which information is being reported

Select from:

- EU Taxonomy for Sustainable Activities

(5.4.1.3) Objective under which alignment is being reported

Select from:

- Total across climate change mitigation and climate change adaption

(5.4.1.4) Indicate whether you are reporting eligibility information for the selected objective

Select from:

- Yes

(5.4.1.5) Financial metric

Select from:

OPEX

(5.4.1.6) Amount of selected financial metric that is aligned in the reporting year (currency)

0

(5.4.1.7) Percentage share of selected financial metric aligned in the reporting year (%)

0

(5.4.1.8) Percentage share of selected financial metric planned to align in 2025 (%)

0

(5.4.1.9) Percentage share of selected financial metric planned to align in 2030 (%)

0

(5.4.1.10) Percentage share of financial metric that is taxonomy-eligible in the reporting year (%)

0

(5.4.1.11) Percentage share of financial metric that is taxonomy non-eligible in the reporting year (%)

100

(5.4.1.12) Details of the methodology or framework used to assess alignment with your organization's climate transition

Mowi's core business, i.e. production and sale of Atlantic salmon, is not covered by the taxonomy. We have studied potential economic activities in our value chain both upstream and downstream, and at this point, the only relevant economic activity we have identified is the freight of salmon ready for harvest performed by chartered wellboats. Mowi does not own wellboats and has no relevant capex or turnover in 2024. The total taxonomy-defined opex for Mowi with regards to use of wellboats for freight of harvested fish is considered immaterial for the group, representing 1 % of group operating costs. Mowi's activities follow the legal boundaries of the group. The KPIs reported in the EU Taxonomy are presented in separate tables for turnover, capex and opex as defined in the regulation in our annual report

(page 188, Mowi_Integrated_Annual_Report_2024.pdf). Total turnover is group total sales. External sales connected to the economic activities are reported as Taxonomy-eligible turnover, either Taxonomy-aligned or not Taxonomy-aligned. Total capex includes the line item 'Additions' for 2024 (excluding goodwill) in note 9 of our annual report (Intangible assets) and note 10 (Property, plant and equipment), and the line items 'New contracts' and 'Extensions' for 2024 in note 29 (Leases) to the group financial statements. Taxonomy-eligible capex, either Taxonomy-aligned or not Taxonomy-aligned, are the investments related to the assets or processes associated with the respective economic activities. Total opex covers maintenance expenses, short-term lease costs, non-capitalised research and development costs and expenditures relating to the day-to-day servicing of property, plant and equipment. The Taxonomy-eligible opex includes the corresponding direct non-capitalised costs associated to the economic activities, reported either under Taxonomy-aligned or not Taxonomy-aligned. Opex represents a sub-set of expenses presented, primarily in the line items Salary and personnel expenses and Other operating expenses in Mowi's group statement of comprehensive income. Operating expenditures are described as a share of the expenses included in the sub-total EBIT in the income statement: – research and development – building renovation measures – short-term leases – repair and maintenance. Research and development costs cover projects that do not meet the specific criteria for capitalisation as intangible assets. Building renovation measures covers repair and maintenance of buildings including green improvement projects, still a relative small proportion of opex in Mowi. Short-term leases are described in note 29 to the consolidated financial statements. Repair and maintenance expenses include Mowi's costs not qualifying for capitalisation for relevant assets.

Row 2

(5.4.1.1) Methodology or framework used to assess alignment

Select from:

- A sustainable finance taxonomy

(5.4.1.2) Taxonomy under which information is being reported

Select from:

- EU Taxonomy for Sustainable Activities

(5.4.1.3) Objective under which alignment is being reported

Select from:

- Total across climate change mitigation and climate change adaption

(5.4.1.4) Indicate whether you are reporting eligibility information for the selected objective

Select from:

- Yes

(5.4.1.5) Financial metric

Select from:

CAPEX

(5.4.1.6) Amount of selected financial metric that is aligned in the reporting year (currency)

0

(5.4.1.7) Percentage share of selected financial metric aligned in the reporting year (%)

0

(5.4.1.8) Percentage share of selected financial metric planned to align in 2025 (%)

0

(5.4.1.9) Percentage share of selected financial metric planned to align in 2030 (%)

0

(5.4.1.10) Percentage share of financial metric that is taxonomy-eligible in the reporting year (%)

0

(5.4.1.11) Percentage share of financial metric that is taxonomy non-eligible in the reporting year (%)

100

(5.4.1.12) Details of the methodology or framework used to assess alignment with your organization's climate transition

Mowi's core business, i.e. production and sale of Atlantic salmon, is not covered by the taxonomy. We have studied potential economic activities in our value chain both upstream and downstream, and at this point, the only relevant economic activity we have identified is the freight of salmon ready for harvest performed by chartered wellboats. Mowi does not own wellboats and has no relevant capex or turnover in 2024. The total taxonomy-defined opex for Mowi with regards to use of wellboats for freight of harvested fish is considered immaterial for the group, representing 1 % of group operating costs. Mowi's activities follow the legal boundaries of the group. The KPIs reported in the EU Taxonomy are presented in separate tables for turnover, capex and opex as defined in the regulation in our annual report

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Row 3

(5.4.1.1) Methodology or framework used to assess alignment

Select from:

- A sustainable finance taxonomy

(5.4.1.2) Taxonomy under which information is being reported

Select from:

- EU Taxonomy for Sustainable Activities

(5.4.1.3) Objective under which alignment is being reported

Select from:

- Total across climate change mitigation and climate change adaption

(5.4.1.4) Indicate whether you are reporting eligibility information for the selected objective

Select from:

- Yes

(5.4.1.5) Financial metric

Select from:

Revenue/Turnover

(5.4.1.6) Amount of selected financial metric that is aligned in the reporting year (currency)

0

(5.4.1.7) Percentage share of selected financial metric aligned in the reporting year (%)

0

(5.4.1.8) Percentage share of selected financial metric planned to align in 2025 (%)

0

(5.4.1.9) Percentage share of selected financial metric planned to align in 2030 (%)

0

(5.4.1.10) Percentage share of financial metric that is taxonomy-eligible in the reporting year (%)

0

(5.4.1.11) Percentage share of financial metric that is taxonomy non-eligible in the reporting year (%)

100

(5.4.1.12) Details of the methodology or framework used to assess alignment with your organization's climate transition

Mowi's core business, i.e. production and sale of Atlantic salmon, is not covered by the taxonomy. We have studied potential economic activities in our value chain both upstream and downstream, and at this point, the only relevant economic activity we have identified is the freight of salmon ready for harvest performed by chartered wellboats. Mowi does not own wellboats and has no relevant capex or turnover in 2024. The total taxonomy-defined opex for Mowi with regards to use of wellboats for freight of harvested fish is considered immaterial for the group, representing 1 % of group operating costs. Mowi's activities follow the legal boundaries of the group. The KPIs reported in the EU Taxonomy are presented in separate tables for turnover, capex and opex as defined in the regulation in our annual report

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[Add row]

(5.4.3) Provide any additional contextual and/or verification/assurance information relevant to your organization’s taxonomy alignment.

	Additional contextual information relevant to your taxonomy accounting	Indicate whether you will be providing verification/assurance information relevant to your taxonomy alignment in question 13.1
	Provided in question 5.4.1 & reported publicly on pages 187-192 of our annual report: <i>Mowi_Integrated_Annual_Report_2024.pdf</i>	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes

[Fixed row]

(5.9) What is the trend in your organization’s water-related capital expenditure (CAPEX) and operating expenditure (OPEX) for the reporting year, and the anticipated trend for the next reporting year?

(5.9.1) Water-related CAPEX (+/- % change)

(5.9.2) Anticipated forward trend for CAPEX (+/- % change)

34.8

(5.9.3) Water-related OPEX (+/- % change)

233

(5.9.4) Anticipated forward trend for OPEX (+/- % change)

34.8

(5.9.5) Please explain

*From Mowi's green bond impact report 2024: 120 million EUR of proceeds were allocated to water-use efficiency projects (+233 % change vs 2023). 411 million EUR approved project expenditure went towards water-use efficiency (34.8 % increase vs 2023). We assume a similar change for OPEX related expenditures
[Fixed row]*

(5.10) Does your organization use an internal price on environmental externalities?

	Use of internal pricing of environmental externalities	Primary reason for not pricing environmental externalities	Explain why your organization does not price environmental externalities
	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No, but we plan to in the next two years	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No standardized procedure	<i>Due to a lack of standardization and harmonization within our sector.</i>

[Fixed row]

(5.11) Do you engage with your value chain on environmental issues?

Suppliers

(5.11.1) Engaging with this stakeholder on environmental issues

Select from:

Yes

(5.11.2) Environmental issues covered

Select all that apply

Climate change

Forests

Water

Plastics

Smallholders

(5.11.1) Engaging with this stakeholder on environmental issues

Select from:

No, but we plan to within the next two years

(5.11.3) Primary reason for not engaging with this stakeholder on environmental issues

Select from:

Other, please specify :We engage directly with our suppliers instead.

(5.11.4) Explain why you do not engage with this stakeholder on environmental issues

The engagement with smallholders is handled directly by our suppliers, with whom we engage directly on a regular basis.

Customers

(5.11.1) Engaging with this stakeholder on environmental issues

Select from:

Yes

(5.11.2) Environmental issues covered

Select all that apply

Climate change

Forests

Water

Plastics

Investors and shareholders

(5.11.1) Engaging with this stakeholder on environmental issues

Select from:

Yes

(5.11.2) Environmental issues covered

Select all that apply

Climate change

Forests

Water

Plastics

Other value chain stakeholders

(5.11.1) Engaging with this stakeholder on environmental issues

Select from:

Yes

(5.11.2) Environmental issues covered

Select all that apply

- Climate change
- Forests
- Water
- Plastics

[Fixed row]

(5.11.1) Does your organization assess and classify suppliers according to their dependencies and/or impacts on the environment?

Climate change

(5.11.1.1) Assessment of supplier dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

Select from:

- Yes, we assess the dependencies and/or impacts of our suppliers

(5.11.1.2) Criteria for assessing supplier dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

Select all that apply

- Contribution to supplier-related Scope 3 emissions
- Dependence on ecosystem services/environmental assets

(5.11.1.3) % Tier 1 suppliers assessed

Select from:

- 100%

(5.11.1.4) Define a threshold for classifying suppliers as having substantive dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

We use a climate index which represents a combination of three different indexes, namely the CO2e/GDP index, allowing for comparing the efficiency of a country by their national production versus the GHG emission they produce – the renewable energy electricity index as well as the renewable energy of total primary energy supply index, representing the percentage of renewable energy in the Total Primary Energy Supply. Suppliers have been exposed to such global indexes and 4% end up as high risk.

(5.11.1.5) % Tier 1 suppliers meeting the threshold for substantive dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

Select from:

1-25%

(5.11.1.6) Number of Tier 1 suppliers meeting the thresholds for substantive dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

6

Forests

(5.11.1.1) Assessment of supplier dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

Select from:

Yes, we assess the dependencies and/or impacts of our suppliers

(5.11.1.2) Criteria for assessing supplier dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

Select all that apply

- Dependence on ecosystem services/environmental assets
- Impact on water availability
- Impact on deforestation or conversion of other natural ecosystems

(5.11.1.3) % Tier 1 suppliers assessed

Select from:

100%

(5.11.1.4) Define a threshold for classifying suppliers as having substantive dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

All soy producers should ensure they are 100% deforestation-free. This is assured using ProTerra certification, or equivalent.

(5.11.1.5) % Tier 1 suppliers meeting the threshold for substantive dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

Select from:

None

Water

(5.11.1.1) Assessment of supplier dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

Select from:

Yes, we assess the dependencies and/or impacts of our suppliers

(5.11.1.2) Criteria for assessing supplier dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

Select all that apply

Dependence on water

Impact on water availability

(5.11.1.3) % Tier 1 suppliers assessed

Select from:

100%

(5.11.1.4) Define a threshold for classifying suppliers as having substantive dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

According to the overall water risk mapping (Aqueduct baseline water stress and access to sanitation), only 2 vegetable raw material suppliers were identified as high risk, representing 4 % of all our vegetable/raw materials suppliers in 2024. These suppliers are located in India and supplying Mowi with guar protein.

(5.11.1.5) % Tier 1 suppliers meeting the threshold for substantive dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

Select from:

1-25%

(5.11.1.6) Number of Tier 1 suppliers meeting the thresholds for substantive dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

2

Plastics

(5.11.1.1) Assessment of supplier dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

Select from:

No, we do not currently assess the dependencies and/or impacts of our suppliers, but we plan to do so within the next two years
[Fixed row]

(5.11.2) Does your organization prioritize which suppliers to engage with on environmental issues?

Climate change

(5.11.2.1) Supplier engagement prioritization on this environmental issue

Select from:

Yes, we prioritize which suppliers to engage with on this environmental issue

(5.11.2.2) Criteria informing which suppliers are prioritized for engagement on this environmental issue

Select all that apply

In line with the criteria used to classify suppliers as having substantive dependencies and/or impacts relating to climate change

(5.11.2.4) Please explain

Suppliers classified as high risk are exposed to Mowi's engagement process which includes: training and audits.

Forests

(5.11.2.1) Supplier engagement prioritization on this environmental issue

Select from:

Yes, we prioritize which suppliers to engage with on this environmental issue

(5.11.2.2) Criteria informing which suppliers are prioritized for engagement on this environmental issue

Select all that apply

In line with the criteria used to classify suppliers as having substantive dependencies and/or impacts relating to forests

(5.11.2.4) Please explain

Suppliers classified as high risk are exposed to Mowi's engagement process which includes: training and audits.

Water

(5.11.2.1) Supplier engagement prioritization on this environmental issue

Select from:

Yes, we prioritize which suppliers to engage with on this environmental issue

(5.11.2.2) Criteria informing which suppliers are prioritized for engagement on this environmental issue

Select all that apply

In line with the criteria used to classify suppliers as having substantive dependencies and/or impacts relating to water

(5.11.2.4) Please explain

Suppliers classified as high risk are exposed to Mowi's engagement process which includes: training and audits.

Plastics

(5.11.2.1) Supplier engagement prioritization on this environmental issue

Select from:

- Yes, we prioritize which suppliers to engage with on this environmental issue

(5.11.2.2) Criteria informing which suppliers are prioritized for engagement on this environmental issue

Select all that apply

- Business risk mitigation

(5.11.2.4) Please explain

Suppliers classified as high risk are exposed to Mowi's engagement process which includes: training and audits.

[Fixed row]

(5.11.5) Do your suppliers have to meet environmental requirements as part of your organization's purchasing process?

	Suppliers have to meet specific environmental requirements related to this environmental issue as part of the purchasing process	Policy in place for addressing supplier non-compliance	Comment
Climate change	<p>Select from:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes, environmental requirements related to this environmental issue are included in our supplier contracts 	<p>Select from:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes, we have a policy in place for addressing non-compliance 	Suppliers are asked to provide data related with GHG emissions and are encouraged to set up climate targets
Forests	<p>Select from:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes, environmental requirements related to this environmental issue are included in our supplier contracts 	<p>Select from:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes, we have a policy in place for addressing non-compliance 	Suppliers are asked to ensure they operate as 100% deforestation-free, as proven through an appropriate certification scheme, e.g. ProTerra.

	Suppliers have to meet specific environmental requirements related to this environmental issue as part of the purchasing process	Policy in place for addressing supplier non-compliance	Comment
Water	<i>Select from:</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes, environmental requirements related to this environmental issue are included in our supplier contracts	<i>Select from:</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes, we have a policy in place for addressing non-compliance	<i>Vegetable feed raw materials are exposed to a Good Agricultural Assessment which addresses water stewardship actions.</i>

[Fixed row]

(5.11.6) Provide details of the environmental requirements that suppliers have to meet as part of your organization’s purchasing process, and the compliance measures in place.

Climate change

(5.11.6.1) Environmental requirement

Select from:

- Environmental disclosure through a non-public platform

(5.11.6.2) Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this environmental requirement

Select all that apply

- Certification
- Supplier scorecard or rating
- Supplier self-assessment

(5.11.6.3) % tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend required to comply with this environmental requirement

Select from:

- 100%

(5.11.6.4) % tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend in compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:

100%

(5.11.6.7) % tier 1 supplier-related scope 3 emissions attributable to the suppliers required to comply with this environmental requirement

Select from:

100%

(5.11.6.8) % tier 1 supplier-related scope 3 emissions attributable to the suppliers in compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:

100%

(5.11.6.12) Comment

according to our Global Supplier Due Diligence Process

Forests

(5.11.6.1) Environmental requirement

Select from:

No deforestation or conversion of other natural ecosystems

(5.11.6.2) Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this environmental requirement

Select all that apply

Certification

Supplier scorecard or rating

Supplier self-assessment

(5.11.6.3) % tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend required to comply with this environmental requirement

Select from:

100%

(5.11.6.4) % tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend in compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:

100%

(5.11.6.12) Comment

according to our Global Supplier Due Diligence Process

Water

(5.11.6.1) Environmental requirement

Select from:

Setting and monitoring water pollution-related targets

(5.11.6.2) Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this environmental requirement

Select all that apply

Certification

Supplier scorecard or rating

Supplier self-assessment

(5.11.6.3) % tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend required to comply with this environmental requirement

Select from:

100%

(5.11.6.4) % tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend in compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:

100%

(5.11.6.5) % tier 1 suppliers with substantive environmental dependencies and/or impacts related to this environmental issue required to comply with this environmental requirement

Select from:

100%

(5.11.6.6) % tier 1 suppliers with substantive environmental dependencies and/or impacts related to this environmental issue that are in compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:

100%

(5.11.6.12) Comment

according to our Global Supplier Due Diligence Process

[Add row]

(5.11.7) Provide further details of your organization's supplier engagement on environmental issues.

Climate change

(5.11.7.2) Action driven by supplier engagement

Select from:

Emissions reduction

(5.11.7.3) Type and details of engagement

Capacity building

Provide training, support and best practices on how to measure GHG emissions

- Provide training, support and best practices on how to mitigate environmental impact
- Provide training, support and best practices on how to set science-based targets

(5.11.7.4) Upstream value chain coverage

Select all that apply

- Tier 1 suppliers

(5.11.7.5) % of tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend covered by engagement

Select from:

- 100%

(5.11.7.6) % of tier 1 supplier-related scope 3 emissions covered by engagement

Select from:

- 100%

(5.11.7.9) Describe the engagement and explain the effect of your engagement on the selected environmental action

Suppliers are exposed to Mowi's environmental Code of Conduct and environmental due diligence which includes global indices and self-assessments, in some cases certifications and when needed audits. Such exposure is done through our global supply chain engagement tool as well through meetings/training events where the basics of the importance of climate change, water stewardship and responsible plastic management to Mowi is provided. We train our suppliers on Mowi's sustainability strategy, our targets and how suppliers can help us achieve our targets. This engagement is important for suppliers to understand the importance of this topics and start acting on their own strategies and targets.

(5.11.7.10) Engagement is helping your tier 1 suppliers meet an environmental requirement related to this environmental issue

Select from:

- Yes, please specify the environmental requirement :reduction in GHG emissions

(5.11.7.11) Engagement is helping your tier 1 suppliers engage with their own suppliers on the selected action

Select from:

- Yes

Forests

(5.11.7.1) Commodity

Select from:

- Soy

(5.11.7.2) Action driven by supplier engagement

Select from:

- No deforestation and/or conversion of other natural ecosystems

(5.11.7.3) Type and details of engagement

Capacity building

- Provide training, support and best practices on how to measure GHG emissions
- Provide training, support and best practices on how to mitigate environmental impact
- Provide training, support and best practices on how to set science-based targets

(5.11.7.4) Upstream value chain coverage

Select all that apply

- Tier 1 suppliers

(5.11.7.5) % of tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend covered by engagement

Select from:

- 100%

(5.11.7.9) Describe the engagement and explain the effect of your engagement on the selected environmental action

Suppliers are exposed to Mowi's environmental Code of Conduct and environmental due diligence which includes global indices and self-assessments, in some cases certifications and when needed audits. Such exposure is done through our global supply chain engagement tool as well through meetings/training events where the basics of the importance of climate change, water stewardship and responsible plastic management to Mowi is provided. We train our suppliers on Mowi's sustainability strategy, our targets and how suppliers can help us achieve our targets. This engagement is important for suppliers to understand the importance of this topics and start acting on their own strategies and targets.

(5.11.7.10) Engagement is helping your tier 1 suppliers meet an environmental requirement related to this environmental issue

Select from:

Yes, please specify the environmental requirement :Deforestation-free soy sourcing

(5.11.7.11) Engagement is helping your tier 1 suppliers engage with their own suppliers on the selected action

Select from:

Yes

Water

(5.11.7.2) Action driven by supplier engagement

Select from:

Total water withdrawal volumes reduction

(5.11.7.3) Type and details of engagement

Information collection

Collect water quality information at least annually from suppliers (e.g., discharge quality, pollution incidents, hazardous substances)

Innovation and collaboration

Collaborate with suppliers on innovations to reduce environmental impacts in products and services

(5.11.7.4) Upstream value chain coverage

Select all that apply

Tier 1 suppliers

(5.11.7.5) % of tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend covered by engagement

Select from:

100%

(5.11.7.7) % tier 1 suppliers with substantive impacts and/or dependencies related to this environmental issue covered by engagement

Select from:

100%

(5.11.7.9) Describe the engagement and explain the effect of your engagement on the selected environmental action

Suppliers are exposed to Mowi's environmental Code of Conduct and environmental due diligence which includes global indices and self-assessments, in some cases certifications and when needed audits. Such exposure is done through our global supply chain engagement tool as well through meetings/training events where the basics of the importance of climate change, water stewardship and responsible plastic management to Mowi is provided. We train our suppliers on Mowi's sustainability strategy, our targets and how suppliers can help us achieve our targets. This engagement is important for suppliers to understand the importance of this topics and start acting on their own strategies and targets.

(5.11.7.10) Engagement is helping your tier 1 suppliers meet an environmental requirement related to this environmental issue

Select from:

Yes, please specify the environmental requirement :increasing water stewardship in water scarcity areas

(5.11.7.11) Engagement is helping your tier 1 suppliers engage with their own suppliers on the selected action

Select from:

Yes

Plastics

(5.11.7.2) Action driven by supplier engagement

Select from:

- Waste and resource reduction and improved end-of-life management

(5.11.7.3) Type and details of engagement

Capacity building

- Provide training, support and best practices on how to mitigate environmental impact

(5.11.7.4) Upstream value chain coverage

Select all that apply

- Tier 1 suppliers

(5.11.7.5) % of tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend covered by engagement

Select from:

- 100%

(5.11.7.9) Describe the engagement and explain the effect of your engagement on the selected environmental action

Suppliers are exposed to Mowi's environmental Code of Conduct and environmental due diligence which includes global indices and self-assessments, in some cases certifications and when needed audits. Such exposure is done through our global supply chain engagement tool as well through meetings/training events where the basics of the importance of climate change, water stewardship and responsible plastic management to Mowi is provided. We train our suppliers on Mowi's sustainability strategy, our targets and how suppliers can help us achieve our targets. This engagement is important for suppliers to understand the importance of this topics and start acting on their own strategies and targets.

(5.11.7.11) Engagement is helping your tier 1 suppliers engage with their own suppliers on the selected action

Select from:

- Yes

[Add row]

(5.11.9) Provide details of any environmental engagement activity with other stakeholders in the value chain.

Climate change

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

- Investors and shareholders

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Education/Information sharing

- Share information on environmental initiatives, progress and achievements

Innovation and collaboration

- Align your organization's goals to support customers' targets and ambitions
- Collaborate with stakeholders in creation and review of your climate transition plan

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

- 100%

(5.11.9.4) % stakeholder-associated scope 3 emissions

Select from:

- 51-75%

(5.11.9.5) Rationale for engaging these stakeholders and scope of engagement

We engage with investors and shareholders both on climate change topics and water stewardship through frequent meetings, quarterly financial reports and capital market days. The scope of engagement is on providing updates to our strategy and progress as well as to hear from investors their views on the topic and on possible solutions that can support our strategy.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

Sustainability linked loan and green bonds

Forests

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

Investors and shareholders

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Education/Information sharing

Share information about your products and relevant certification schemes

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

100%

(5.11.9.5) Rationale for engaging these stakeholders and scope of engagement

Our investors and shareholders are interested in deforestation-free sourcing, also relevant in relation to its impact on our scope 3 emissions.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

Sustainability linked loan and green bonds

Water

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

- Investors and shareholders

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Education/Information sharing

- Educate and work with stakeholders on understanding and measuring exposure to environmental risks
- Share information on environmental initiatives, progress and achievements

Innovation and collaboration

- Align your organization's goals to support customers' targets and ambitions
- Collaborate with stakeholders on innovations to reduce environmental impacts in products and services

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

- 100%

(5.11.9.5) Rationale for engaging these stakeholders and scope of engagement

We engage with investors and shareholders both on climate change topics and water stewardship through frequent meetings, quarterly financial reports and capital market days. The scope of engagement is on providing updates to our strategy and progress as well as to hear from investors their views on the topic and on possible solutions that can support our strategy.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

Sustainability linked loan and green bonds

Climate change

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

- Customers

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Education/Information sharing

- Share information on environmental initiatives, progress and achievements

Innovation and collaboration

- Align your organization's goals to support customers' targets and ambitions
- Collaborate with stakeholders in creation and review of your climate transition plan

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

- 100%

(5.11.9.4) % stakeholder-associated scope 3 emissions

Select from:

- 51-75%

(5.11.9.5) Rationale for engaging these stakeholders and scope of engagement

We engage with customers both on climate change topics and water stewardship through frequent meetings. The scope of engagement is on providing updates to our strategy and progress as well as to hear from customers (eg retailers) their views on the topic and on possible solutions that can support our strategy.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

Sustainability linked loan and green bonds

Climate change

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

- Other value chain stakeholder, please specify :Upstream feed raw material suppliers

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Education/Information sharing

- Share information on environmental initiatives, progress and achievements

Innovation and collaboration

- Collaborate with stakeholders in creation and review of your climate transition plan
- Collaborate with stakeholders on innovations to reduce environmental impacts in products and services

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

- 100%

(5.11.9.4) % stakeholder-associated scope 3 emissions

Select from:

- 100%

(5.11.9.5) Rationale for engaging these stakeholders and scope of engagement

We engage with upstream feed raw material suppliers throughout the year on topics related with reducing their GHG emissions, improving primary data and setting climate targets and climate action plans. The scope of engagement is on providing updates to our strategy and progress as well as to hear from suppliers their ongoing actions to further reduce GHG emissions.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

Sustainability linked loan and green bonds

Water

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

- Customers

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Education/Information sharing

- Share information on environmental initiatives, progress and achievements

Innovation and collaboration

- Align your organization's goals to support customers' targets and ambitions
- Collaborate with stakeholders on innovations to reduce environmental impacts in products and services

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

- 100%

(5.11.9.5) Rationale for engaging these stakeholders and scope of engagement

We engage with customers both on climate change topics and water stewardship through frequent meetings. The scope of engagement is on providing updates to our strategy and progress as well as to hear from customers (eg retailers) their views on the topic and on possible solutions that can support our strategy.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

Sustainability linked loan and green bonds

Water

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

- Other value chain stakeholder, please specify :Upstream feed raw material suppliers

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Education/Information sharing

- Share information on environmental initiatives, progress and achievements

Innovation and collaboration

- Align your organization's goals to support customers' targets and ambitions
- Collaborate with stakeholders on innovations to reduce environmental impacts in products and services

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

- 100%

(5.11.9.5) Rationale for engaging these stakeholders and scope of engagement

We engage with upstream feed raw material suppliers throughout the year on topics related with reducing their GHG emissions, improving primary data and setting climate targets and climate action plans. The scope of engagement is on providing updates to our strategy and progress as well as to hear from suppliers their ongoing actions to further reduce GHG emissions.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

Sustainability linked loan and green bonds

[Add row]

(5.12) Indicate any mutually beneficial environmental initiatives you could collaborate on with specific CDP Supply Chain members.

Row 1

(5.12.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(5.12.2) Environmental issues the initiative relates to

Select all that apply

- Climate change

(5.12.4) Initiative category and type

Relationship sustainability assessment

- Other assessment, please specify :Ongoing engagement with Ahold Delhaize on climate actions and sustainable feed raw materials.

(5.12.5) Details of initiative

Ongoing discussions and sharing of experiences related with PEF, climate actions and sustainable feed raw materials.

(5.12.6) Expected benefits

Select all that apply

- Improved resource use and efficiency
- Reduction of own operational emissions (own scope 1 & 2)

(5.12.7) Estimated timeframe for realization of benefits

Select from:

- 1-3 years

(5.12.8) Are you able to estimate the lifetime CO2e and/or water savings of this initiative?

Select from:

- No

(5.12.11) Please explain

A specific GHG emission saving calculation has not been completed.

[Add row]

(5.13) Has your organization already implemented any mutually beneficial environmental initiatives due to CDP Supply Chain member engagement?

	Environmental initiatives implemented due to CDP Supply Chain member engagement
	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes

[Fixed row]

(5.13.1) Specify the CDP Supply Chain members that have prompted your implementation of mutually beneficial environmental initiatives and provide information on the initiatives.

Row 1

(5.13.1.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(5.13.1.2) Environmental issues the initiative relates to

Select all that apply

Climate change

(5.13.1.4) Initiative ID

Select from:

Ini1

(5.13.1.5) Initiative category and type

Certification

Other certification, please specify :ASC and PEF related GHG emissions disclosures

(5.13.1.6) Details of initiative

Adhering to ASC certification which addresses GHG emissions and undertaking a PEF (product environmental footprint) study for specific products sold.

(5.13.1.7) Benefits achieved

Select all that apply

Increased transparency of upstream/downstream value chain

(5.13.1.8) Are you able to provide figures for emissions savings or water savings in the reporting year?

Select from:

No

(5.13.1.11) Please explain how success for this initiative is measured

By achieving a better understanding of the GHG emissions of seafood products compared with other land animal proteins.

(5.13.1.12) Would you be happy for CDP Supply Chain members to highlight this work in their external communication?

Select from:

No

[Add row]

C6. Environmental Performance - Consolidation Approach

(6.1) Provide details on your chosen consolidation approach for the calculation of environmental performance data.

	Consolidation approach used	Provide the rationale for the choice of consolidation approach
Climate change	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Operational control	<i>We have selected operational control to be aligned with our financial accounting approach.</i>
Forests	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Operational control	<i>We have selected operational control to be aligned with our financial accounting approach.</i>
Water	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Operational control	<i>We have selected operational control to be aligned with our financial accounting approach.</i>
Plastics	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Operational control	<i>We have selected operational control to be aligned with our financial accounting approach.</i>
Biodiversity	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Operational control	<i>We have selected operational control to be aligned with our financial accounting approach.</i>

[Fixed row]

C7. Environmental performance - Climate Change

(7.1) Is this your first year of reporting emissions data to CDP?

Select from:

No

(7.1.1) Has your organization undergone any structural changes in the reporting year, or are any previous structural changes being accounted for in this disclosure of emissions data?

	Has there been a structural change?
	<i>Select all that apply</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No

[Fixed row]

(7.1.2) Has your emissions accounting methodology, boundary, and/or reporting year definition changed in the reporting year?

	Change(s) in methodology, boundary, and/or reporting year definition?
	<i>Select all that apply</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No

[Fixed row]

(7.2) Select the name of the standard, protocol, or methodology you have used to collect activity data and calculate emissions.

Select all that apply

- The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard (Revised Edition)
- The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: Scope 2 Guidance
- The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Standard

(7.3) Describe your organization's approach to reporting Scope 2 emissions.

	Scope 2, location-based	Scope 2, market-based	Comment
	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> We are reporting a Scope 2, location-based figure	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> We are reporting a Scope 2, market-based figure	no additional comment

[Fixed row]

(7.4) Are there any sources (e.g. facilities, specific GHGs, activities, geographies, etc.) of Scope 1, Scope 2 or Scope 3 emissions that are within your selected reporting boundary which are not included in your disclosure?

Select from:

- No

(7.5) Provide your base year and base year emissions.

Scope 1

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

158277

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Direct GHG emissions refer to use of fossil fuels, such as diesel, fuel oil, gasoline/petrol, heating oil, natural gas and propane/LPG as well as refrigerants. The methodology used for the carbon accounting is a Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard (Revised Edition). The chosen consolidation approach for emissions was operational control. All figures are direct consumption reported by each Business Unit, multiplied by an energy conversion factor and carbon emission factor per unit consumed. All emission and heating value factors for direct GHG emissions are from DEFRA2019.

Scope 2 (location-based)

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

93215

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Indirect GHG emissions refer to electricity consumption and district/indirect heating. The methodology used for the carbon accounting is a Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard (Revised Edition). The chosen consolidation approach for emissions was operational control. All figures are direct consumption reported by each Business Unit, multiplied by an energy conversion factor and carbon emission factor per unit consumed. Emission factors for indirect GHG emissions are based on International Energy Agency statistics. The emission factor for electricity consumption in Norway is the Nordic average production mix 2014–2016. The GWP reference is IPCCAR5 (IPCC Fifth Assessment Report).

Scope 2 (market-based)

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

203845

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Indirect GHG emissions refer to electricity consumption and district/indirect heating. The methodology used for the carbon accounting is a Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard (Revised Edition). The chosen consolidation approach for emissions was operational control. All figures are direct consumption reported by each Business Unit, multiplied by an energy conversion factor and carbon emission factor per unit consumed. Emission factors for indirect market-based GHG emissions are based on AIB statistics. The GWP reference is IPCCAR5 (IPCC Fifth Assessment Report).

Scope 3 category 1: Purchased goods and services

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1613776

(7.5.3) Methodological details

The calculated GHG emission relates to raw materials used as an input to own fish feed production, fish feed purchased from external suppliers in the reporting year, plastic packaging materials; as well as 3rd party vessels. This includes FLAG emissions for purchased raw materials for fishfeed production and external fishfeed. The emission factors to calculate GHG emission from fish feed purchased externally were provided by the fish feed suppliers. For own production the emission factor source is either Agrifootprint or supplier-specific. DEFRA 2019 and Ecoinvent for fuels and plastic. The methodology used for the carbon accounting is a Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard (Revised Edition). The chosen consolidation approach for emissions was operational control.

Scope 3 category 2: Capital goods

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

3924

(7.5.3) Methodological details

The types of capital goods that are relevant in our business are boats, feed barges, aquaculture site equipment, buildings, feed production equipment and process facilities. Due to lack of product-specific emission data for capital goods, spend-based emission factors from EPA was applied. Due to the inconsistency in purchases of capital goods between years and therefore the complexity in establishing a linear reduction pathway, we have chosen to exclude this category from our overall reduction targets, although we calculate it and continuously strive to reduce our impact from purchases of equipment. The methodology used for the carbon accounting is a Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard (Revised Edition). The chosen consolidation approach for emissions was operational control.

Scope 3 category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scope 1 or 2)

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

42962

(7.5.3) Methodological details

These are upstream Scope 3 emissions from reported fuels in Scope 1 and electricity in Scope 2 together with grid loss from electricity distribution. The data Source is identical to the data Sources in Scope 1 and 2, with DEFRA 2019 for fuels and IEA for electricity. The methodology used for the carbon accounting is a Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard (Revised Edition). The chosen consolidation approach for emissions was operational control.

Scope 3 category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

(7.5.3) Methodological details

This is GHG emission from transportation of fish feed (purchased from external suppliers) to Mowi sites. The data was gathered internally and the GHG supplier-specific emission factors for transportation along with DEFRA 2019 were applied. The methodology used for the carbon accounting is a Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard (Revised Edition). The chosen consolidation approach for emissions was operational control.

Scope 3 category 5: Waste generated in operations**(7.5.1) Base year end**

12/30/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

3033

(7.5.3) Methodological details

This is a GHG emission from waste treatment processes. The data about waste generation was obtained from farming and processing plants and is based on the amounts of waste collected by the external waste management companies. The emission factors used for the GHG emission calculation from different waste treatment methods comes from DEFRA 2019. The methodology used for the carbon accounting is a Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard (Revised Edition). The chosen consolidation approach for emissions was operational control.

Scope 3 category 6: Business travel**(7.5.1) Base year end**

12/30/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

508

(7.5.3) Methodological details

This is GHG emission from the flight trips in Mowi Group taken within the reporting year. The GHG emission was provided by travel agencies and partially was calculated based on the amount of flight trips or passenger km with use of emission factors from Department of Environment, Food and Rural Affairs, DEFRA 2019. The methodology used for the carbon accounting is a Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard (Revised Edition). The chosen consolidation approach for emissions was operational control.

Scope 3 category 7: Employee commuting

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

5225

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Calculation based on number of employees and national statistic of travel patterns within each operating country in combination with emission factors from DEFRA 2019. Most employees live in proximity to the facilities, often in rural areas with limited public transportation. The methodology used for the carbon accounting is a Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard (Revised Edition). The chosen consolidation approach for emissions was operational control.

Scope 3 category 8: Upstream leased assets

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Not included.

Scope 3 category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

554619

(7.5.3) Methodological details

This is GHG emission from transportation and distribution of raw and processed fish from all Mowi Group warehouses located in different countries to the customers. This takes into account transport by truck, plane and ship. Primary data is collected from the logistics department at Mowi Group. The emissions factors used for calculation come from the DEFRA 2019. The methodology used for the carbon accounting is a Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard (Revised Edition). The chosen consolidation approach for emissions was operational control.

Scope 3 category 10: Processing of sold products

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Not included

Scope 3 category 11: Use of sold products

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Not included.

Scope 3 category 12: End of life treatment of sold products

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

8482

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Calculation based on volume of sold product with packaging together with waste treatment statistics at consumer stage. Emission factors on waste treatment processes from DEFRA 2019. The methodology used for the carbon accounting is a Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard (Revised Edition). The chosen consolidation approach for emissions was operational control.

Scope 3 category 13: Downstream leased assets

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Not included.

Scope 3 category 14: Franchises

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Not included

Scope 3 category 15: Investments

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

11964

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Calculation based on percentage ownership in associated companies together with Scope 1+2 from 2019 reported by the associated company. Due to the low impact of this category on Mowi total GHG emissions accounting and the low level of operational control of associated companies, we have chosen to exclude this category from our overall emission reduction target. The methodology used for the carbon accounting is a Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard (Revised Edition). The chosen consolidation approach for emissions was operational control.

Scope 3: Other (upstream)

(7.5.3) Methodological details

N/A

Scope 3: Other (downstream)

(7.5.3) Methodological details

N/A

[Fixed row]

(7.6) What were your organization's gross global Scope 1 emissions in metric tons CO2e?

Reporting year

(7.6.1) Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

139739

(7.6.3) Methodological details

The methodology used for the carbon accounting is the Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard (Revised Edition), WBCSD, WRI, 2004 and the Greenhouse Gas Protocol Land Sector and Removals Guidance (Draft for Pilot Testing and Review, September 2022). The chosen consolidation approach for calculation of GHG emissions is operational control. GHG emissions calculated in scope 1 come from use of fossil fuels, such as diesel, fuel oil, gasoline/petrol, heating oil, natural gas, marine gas oil and propane/LPG as well as refrigerants. All figures in Scope 1 are based on direct consumption reported by each Business Unit, multiplied by an energy conversion factor and carbon emission factor per unit consumed. All emission and heating value factors for direct GHG emissions are from DEFRA 2023. The GWP reference is IPCCAR5 (IPCC Fifth Assessment Report). All seven greenhouse gases are taken into account and converted into carbon dioxide equivalents (CO2e). These seven gases are: carbon dioxide (CO2); methane (CH4); nitrous oxide (N2O); hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs); perfluorocarbons (PFCs); and sulphur hexafluoride (SF6); and nitrogen trifluoride (NF3), all of which are listed in Kyoto Protocol and GHG Protocol. 2019 to 2022 emission results were adjusted in 2023 to additional activities in the value chain and incorporate the acquisition of the Icelandic farming entity acquired in 2023. The addition of a separate accounting for FLAG-related emissions was added in 2023, with other historical results adjusted to provide accurate comparison over the years. Icelandic data was based on actual consumption data in 2023 and beyond, with 2023 used as a proxy for 2019 - 2022 data

[Fixed row]

(7.7) What were your organization's gross global Scope 2 emissions in metric tons CO2e?

Reporting year

(7.7.1) Gross global Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

83471

(7.7.2) Gross global Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

82241

(7.7.4) Methodological details

The methodology used for the carbon accounting is the Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard (Revised Edition), WBCSD, WRI, 2004 and the Greenhouse Gas Protocol Land Sector and Removals Guidance (Draft for Pilot Testing and Review, September 2022). The chosen consolidation approach for calculation of GHG emissions is operational control. All figures in Scope 2 are based on direct consumption reported by each Business Unit, multiplied by an energy conversion factor and carbon emission factor per unit consumed. Emission factors for calculation of indirect location based GHG emissions are based on International Energy Agency statistics (IEA), 2024. The emission factor for electricity consumption in Norway is the Nordic average grid mix for four Nordic countries: Norway, Sweden, Finland, and Denmark and is based on IEA statistics, 2024. Emission factors for calculation of market based GHG emissions come from European Residual Mixes, AIB, 2024. The GWP reference is IPCCAR5 (IPCC Fifth Assessment Report). All seven greenhouse gases are taken into account and converted into carbon dioxide equivalents (CO2e). These seven gases are: carbon dioxide (CO2); methane (CH4); nitrous oxide (N2O); hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs); perfluorocarbons (PFCs); and sulphur hexafluoride (SF6); and nitrogen trifluoride (NF3), all of which are listed in Kyoto Protocol and GHG Protocol. 2019 to 2022 emission results were adjusted in 2023 to additional activities in the value chain and incorporate the acquisition of the Icelandic farming entity acquired in 2023, and this is continued for 2024. The addition of a separate accounting for FLAG-related emissions was added in 2023, and maintained in 2024, and historical results are adjusted to provide accurate comparison over the years. Icelandic data is based on actual consumption data in 2024 (and 2023, which was used as a proxy for 2019 - 2022 data).

[Fixed row]

(7.8) Account for your organization's gross global Scope 3 emissions, disclosing and explaining any exclusions.

Purchased goods and services

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

1527601

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

Hybrid method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

100

(7.8.5) Please explain

The calculated GHG emission relates to raw materials used as an input to own fish feed production, fish feed purchased from external suppliers in the reporting year, plastic packaging materials; as well as 3rd party vessels. This includes FLAG emissions for purchased raw materials for fishfeed production and external fishfeed. The emission factors to calculate GHG emission from fish feed purchased externally were provided by the fish feed suppliers. For own production the emission factor source is either Agrifootprint or supplier-specific. DEFRA 2024 and Ecoinvent for fuels and plastic. The methodology used for the carbon accounting is the Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard (Revised Edition), WBCSD, WRI, 2004 and the Greenhouse Gas Protocol Land Sector and Removals Guidance (Draft for Pilot Testing and Review, September 2022). The chosen consolidation approach for calculation of GHG emissions is operational control. The GWP reference is IPCCAR5 (IPCC Fifth Assessment Report). All seven greenhouse gases are taken into account and converted into carbon dioxide equivalents (CO2e). These seven gases are: carbon dioxide (CO2); methane (CH4); nitrous oxide (N2O); hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs); perfluorocarbons (PFCs); and sulphur hexafluoride (SF6); and nitrogen trifluoride (NF3), all of which are listed in Kyoto Protocol and GHG Protocol.

Capital goods

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

Not relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

58960

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

Spend-based method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

(7.8.5) Please explain

The types of capital goods that are relevant in our business are boats, feed barges, aquaculture site equipment, buildings, feed production equipment and process facilities. Due to lack of product-specific emission data for capital goods, spend-based emission factors from EPA was applied. Due to the inconsistency in purchases of capital goods between years and therefore the complexity in establishing a linear reduction pathway, we have chosen to exclude this category from our overall reduction targets, although we calculate it and continuously strive to reduce our impact from purchases of equipment. The methodology used for the carbon accounting is the Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard (Revised Edition), WBCSD, WRI, 2004 and the Greenhouse Gas Protocol Land Sector and Removals Guidance (Draft for Pilot Testing and Review, September 2022). The chosen consolidation approach for calculation of GHG emissions is operational control. The GWP reference is IPCCAR5 (IPCC Fifth Assessment Report). All seven greenhouse gases are taken into account and converted into carbon dioxide equivalents (CO2e). These seven gases are: carbon dioxide (CO2); methane (CH4); nitrous oxide (N2O); hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs); perfluorocarbons (PFCs); and sulphur hexafluoride (SF6); and nitrogen trifluoride (NF3), all of which are listed in Kyoto Protocol and GHG Protocol.

Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scope 1 or 2)

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

50932

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

Fuel-based method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

100

(7.8.5) Please explain

These are upstream Scope 3 emissions from reported fuels in Scope 1 and electricity in Scope 2 together with grid loss from electricity distribution. The data Source is identical to the data Sources in Scope 1 and 2, with DEFRA 2024 for fuels and IEA 2024 for electricity. The methodology used for the carbon accounting is the Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard (Revised Edition), WBCSD, WRI, 2004 and the Greenhouse Gas Protocol Land Sector and Removals Guidance (Draft for Pilot Testing and Review, September 2022). The chosen consolidation approach for calculation of GHG emissions is operational control. The GWP reference is IPCCAR5 (IPCC Fifth Assessment Report). All seven greenhouse gases are taken into account and converted into carbon dioxide equivalents (CO2e). These seven gases are: carbon dioxide (CO2); methane (CH4); nitrous oxide (N2O); hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs); perfluorocarbons (PFCs); and sulphur hexafluoride (SF6); and nitrogen trifluoride (NF3), all of which are listed in Kyoto Protocol and GHG Protocol.

Upstream transportation and distribution

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

3711

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

Hybrid method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

100

(7.8.5) Please explain

This is GHG emission from transportation of fish feed (purchased from external suppliers) to Mowi sites. The data was gathered internally and the GHG supplier specific emission factors for transportation along with DEFRA 2024 were applied. The methodology used for the carbon accounting is the Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard (Revised Edition), WBCSD, WRI, 2004 and the Greenhouse Gas Protocol Land Sector and Removals Guidance (Draft for Pilot Testing and Review, September 2022). The chosen consolidation approach for calculation of GHG emissions is operational control. The GWP reference is IPCCAR5 (IPCC Fifth Assessment Report). All seven greenhouse gases are taken into account and converted into carbon dioxide equivalents (CO2e). These seven gases are: carbon dioxide (CO2); methane (CH4); nitrous oxide (N2O); hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs); perfluorocarbons (PFCs); and sulphur hexafluoride (SF6); and nitrogen trifluoride (NF3), all of which are listed in Kyoto Protocol and GHG Protocol.

Waste generated in operations

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

2363

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

Waste-type-specific method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

100

(7.8.5) Please explain

This is a GHG emission from waste treatment processes. The data about waste generation was obtained from farming and processing plants and is based on the amounts of waste collected by the external waste management companies. The emission factors used for the GHG emission calculation from different waste treatment methods comes from DEFRA 2024. The methodology used for the carbon accounting is the Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard (Revised Edition), WBCSD, WRI, 2004 and the Greenhouse Gas Protocol Land Sector and Removals Guidance (Draft for Pilot Testing and Review, September 2022). The chosen consolidation approach for calculation of GHG emissions is operational control. The GWP reference is IPCCAR5 (IPCC Fifth Assessment Report). All seven greenhouse gases are taken into account and converted into carbon dioxide equivalents (CO2e). These seven gases are: carbon dioxide (CO2); methane (CH4); nitrous oxide (N2O); hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs); perfluorocarbons (PFCs); and sulphur hexafluoride (SF6); and nitrogen trifluoride (NF3), all of which are listed in Kyoto Protocol and GHG Protocol.

Business travel

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

1316

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

Hybrid method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

100

(7.8.5) Please explain

This is GHG emission from the flight trips in Mowi Group taken within the reporting year. Since GHG emission from this source was calculated for the first time in 2021, it may be a subject of uncertainty and will be continuously updated within coming years. The GHG emission was provided by travel agencies and partially was calculated based on the amount of flight trips or passenger km with use of emission factors from Department of Environment, Food and Rural Affairs, DEFRA 2024. The methodology used for the carbon accounting is the Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard (Revised Edition), WBCSD, WRI, 2004 and the Greenhouse Gas Protocol Land Sector and Removals Guidance (Draft for Pilot Testing and Review, September 2022). The chosen consolidation approach for calculation of GHG emissions is operational control. The GWP reference is IPCCAR5 (IPCC Fifth Assessment Report). All seven greenhouse gases are taken into account and converted into carbon dioxide equivalents (CO2e). These seven gases are: carbon dioxide (CO2); methane (CH4); nitrous oxide (N2O); hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs); perfluorocarbons (PFCs); and sulphur hexafluoride (SF6); and nitrogen trifluoride (NF3), all of which are listed in Kyoto Protocol and GHG Protocol.

Employee commuting

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

4585

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

Average data method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

Calculation based on number of employees and national statistic of travel patterns within each operating country in combination with emission factors from DEFRA 2024. Most employees live in proximity to the facilities, often in rural areas with limited public transportation. The methodology used for the carbon accounting is the Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard (Revised Edition), WBCSD, WRI, 2004 and the Greenhouse Gas Protocol Land Sector and Removals Guidance (Draft for Pilot Testing and Review, September 2022). The chosen consolidation approach for calculation of GHG emissions is operational control. The GWP reference is IPCCAR5 (IPCC Fifth Assessment Report). All seven greenhouse gases are taken into account and converted into carbon dioxide equivalents (CO2e). These seven gases are: carbon dioxide (CO2); methane (CH4); nitrous oxide (N2O); hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs); perfluorocarbons (PFCs); and sulphur hexafluoride (SF6); and nitrogen trifluoride (NF3), all of which are listed in Kyoto Protocol and GHG Protocol.

Upstream leased assets

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

Emissions from upstream leased assets are included in our Scope 1 and Scope 2, according to the operational control approach chosen. Hence, we do not have any upstream leased assets to report in scope 3.

Downstream transportation and distribution

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

657481

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

Distance-based method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

100

(7.8.5) Please explain

This is GHG emission from transportation and distribution of raw and processed fish from all Mowi Group warehouses located in different countries to the customers. This takes into account transport by truck, plane, train and ship. Primary data is collected from the logistics department at Mowi Group. The emissions factors used for calculation come from the DEFRA 2024. The methodology used for the carbon accounting is the Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard (Revised Edition), WBCSD, WRI, 2004 and the Greenhouse Gas Protocol Land Sector and Removals Guidance (Draft for Pilot Testing and Review, September 2022). The chosen consolidation approach for calculation of GHG emissions is operational control. The GWP reference is IPCCAR5 (IPCC Fifth Assessment Report). All seven greenhouse gases are taken into account and converted into carbon dioxide equivalents (CO2e). These seven gases are: carbon dioxide (CO2); methane (CH4); nitrous oxide (N2O); hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs); perfluorocarbons (PFCs); and sulphur hexafluoride (SF6); and nitrogen trifluoride (NF3), all of which are listed in Kyoto Protocol and GHG Protocol.

Processing of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

Our products are processed before they are sold, hence, all the processing of sold products is included in scope 1 and scope 2, and there are no activities to report in this category in scope 3

Use of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

The largest contributors from an LCA perspective to GHG emissions from seafood, including salmon farming, is sourcing of feed raw materials, logistics, production and processing. The contribution of consumption is considered negligible. We base this explaining on a number of peer-reviewed papers addressing the carbon footprint of seafood where the largest contributors for GHG emissions have been addressed (e.g. Winther et al., 2020; Scarborough et al., 2014).

End of life treatment of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

7829

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

Average data method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

Calculation based on volume of sold product with packaging together with waste treatment statistics at consumer stage. Emission factors on waste treatment processes from DEFRA 2024. The methodology used for the carbon accounting is the Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard (Revised Edition), WBCSD, WRI, 2004 and the Greenhouse Gas Protocol Land Sector and Removals Guidance (Draft for Pilot Testing and Review, September 2022). The chosen consolidation approach for calculation of GHG emissions is operational control. The GWP reference is IPCCAR5 (IPCC Fifth Assessment Report). All seven greenhouse gases are taken into account and converted into carbon dioxide equivalents (CO2e). These seven gases are: carbon dioxide (CO2); methane (CH4); nitrous oxide (N2O); hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs); perfluorocarbons (PFCs); and sulphur hexafluoride (SF6); and nitrogen trifluoride (NF3), all of which are listed in Kyoto Protocol and GHG Protocol.

Downstream leased assets

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

We do not own assets leased to a third party.

Franchises

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

We do not have any franchising activities.

Investments

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

17900

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

Spend-based method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

100

(7.8.5) Please explain

Calculation based on percentage ownership in associated companies (1 company with 49% ownership in 2024) together with Scope 12 from 2019 reported by the associated company. Adjustment made using percentage change of annual revenue between 2019 and 2024. Due to the low impact of this category on Mowi total GHG emissions accounting and the low level of operational control of associated companies, we have chosen to exclude this category from our overall emission reduction target. The methodology used for the carbon accounting is the Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard (Revised Edition), WBCSD, WRI, 2004 and the Greenhouse Gas Protocol Land Sector and Removals Guidance (Draft for Pilot Testing and Review, September 2022). The chosen consolidation approach for calculation of GHG emissions is operational control. The GWP reference is IPCCAR5 (IPCC Fifth Assessment Report). All seven greenhouse gases are taken into account and converted into carbon dioxide equivalents (CO2e). These seven gases are: carbon dioxide (CO2); methane (CH4); nitrous oxide (N2O); hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs); perfluorocarbons (PFCs); and sulphur hexafluoride (SF6); and nitrogen trifluoride (NF3), all of which are listed in Kyoto Protocol and GHG Protocol.

Other (upstream)

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

Nothing more to report.

Other (downstream)

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

Nothing more to report.

[Fixed row]

(7.9) Indicate the verification/assurance status that applies to your reported emissions.

	Verification/assurance status
Scope 1	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Third-party verification or assurance process in place
Scope 2 (location-based or market-based)	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Third-party verification or assurance process in place
Scope 3	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Third-party verification or assurance process in place

[Fixed row]

(7.9.1) Provide further details of the verification/assurance undertaken for your Scope 1 emissions, and attach the relevant statements.

Row 1

(7.9.1.1) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:

Annual process

(7.9.1.2) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:

Complete

(7.9.1.3) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:

Limited assurance

(7.9.1.4) Attach the statement

24 Mowi Signed CDP Letter CDP-verification-template.pdf

(7.9.1.5) Page/section reference

2-3

(7.9.1.6) Relevant standard

Select from:

ISAE3000

(7.9.1.7) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

[Add row]

(7.9.2) Provide further details of the verification/assurance undertaken for your Scope 2 emissions and attach the relevant statements.

Row 1

(7.9.2.1) Scope 2 approach

Select from:

- Scope 2 location-based

(7.9.2.2) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:

- Annual process

(7.9.2.3) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:

- Complete

(7.9.2.4) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:

- Limited assurance

(7.9.2.5) Attach the statement

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(7.9.2.6) Page/ section reference

2-3

(7.9.2.7) Relevant standard

Select from:

ISAE3000

(7.9.2.8) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

Row 2

(7.9.2.1) Scope 2 approach

Select from:

Scope 2 market-based

(7.9.2.2) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:

Annual process

(7.9.2.3) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:

Complete

(7.9.2.4) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:

Limited assurance

(7.9.2.5) Attach the statement

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(7.9.2.6) Page/ section reference

(7.9.2.7) Relevant standard*Select from:*

- ISAE3000

(7.9.2.8) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

[Add row]

(7.9.3) Provide further details of the verification/assurance undertaken for your Scope 3 emissions and attach the relevant statements.

Row 1**(7.9.3.1) Scope 3 category***Select all that apply*

- Scope 3: Business travel
- Scope 3: Employee commuting
- Scope 3: Purchased goods and services
- Scope 3: Waste generated in operations
- Scope 3: End-of-life treatment of sold products
- Scope 3: Upstream transportation and distribution
- Scope 3: Downstream transportation and distribution
- Scope 3: Fuel and energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)

(7.9.3.2) Verification or assurance cycle in place*Select from:*

- Annual process

(7.9.3.3) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:

Complete

(7.9.3.4) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:

Limited assurance

(7.9.3.5) Attach the statement

24 Mowi Signed CDP Letter CDP-verification-template.pdf

(7.9.3.6) Page/section reference

2-3

(7.9.3.7) Relevant standard

Select from:

ISAE3000

(7.9.3.8) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

[Add row]

(7.10) How do your gross global emissions (Scope 1 and 2 combined) for the reporting year compare to those of the previous reporting year?

Select from:

Decreased

(7.10.1) Identify the reasons for any change in your gross global emissions (Scope 1 and 2 combined), and for each of them specify how your emissions compare to the previous year.

Change in renewable energy consumption

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

78981.93

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

Decreased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

33.81

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

*In 2024, Mowi Group has increased the Guarantees of Origin purchased by 134 444 MWh compared to 2023. This led to 78 981.93 tCO2e reduction in market-based scope 2 GHG emissions. Emission value percentage was calculated as following: $(78\ 981.93\ \text{tCO}_2\text{e} / 233\ 633\ \text{tCO}_2\text{e}) * 100 = 33.81\%$*

Other emissions reduction activities

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

No change in other emissions reduction activities.

Divestment

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

No divestments in 2024.

Acquisitions

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

No acquisitions in 2024.

Mergers

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

No merger has impacted emissions in 2024.

Change in output

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

16224

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

Decreased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

6.94

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

*There was a 16 224 tCO₂e decrease in Scope1+2 emissions from farming despite an increase in output, due to increase purchasing of GoOs. Emission value percentage calculated as: $(16224 \text{ tCO}_2\text{e} / 233 663 \text{ tCO}_2\text{e}) * 100 = 6.9\%$*

Change in methodology

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

13073.1

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

Decreased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

5.6

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

*There was a 13073.1 tCO₂e decrease in scope 1 and 2 (market-based) GHG emissions due to update of emission factors. The emission value percentage was calculated as follows: $(13073.1 / 233 633) * 100 = 5.6\%$*

Change in boundary

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

No changes in boundary.

Change in physical operating conditions

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

No change in physical operating conditions.

Unidentified

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

No unidentied changes.

Other

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

No other changes.

[Fixed row]

(7.10.2) Are your emissions performance calculations in 7.10 and 7.10.1 based on a location-based Scope 2 emissions figure or a market-based Scope 2 emissions figure?

Select from:

Market-based

(7.13) Is biogenic carbon pertaining to your direct operations relevant to your current CDP climate change disclosure?

Select from:

No

(7.14) Do you calculate greenhouse gas emissions for each agricultural commodity reported as significant to your business?

Fish and seafood from aquaculture

(7.14.1) GHG emissions calculated for this commodity

Select from:

Yes

(7.14.2) Reporting emissions by

Select from:

Unit of production

(7.14.3) Emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

4.9

(7.14.4) Denominator: unit of production

Select from:

Unit of product

(7.14.5) Change from last reporting year

Select from:

About the same

(7.14.6) Please explain

For Mowi, emissions remained approximately constant, from 5.0 in 2023 to 4.9 tCO2e/tonne biomass harvested in 2024.

[Fixed row]

(7.15) Does your organization break down its Scope 1 emissions by greenhouse gas type?

Select from:

Yes

(7.15.1) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by greenhouse gas type and provide the source of each used global warming potential (GWP).

Row 1

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

Select from:

CO2

(7.15.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of CO2e)

131848

(7.15.1.3) GWP Reference

Select from:

IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 100 year)

Row 2

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

Select from:

CH4

(7.15.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of CO2e)

83.9

(7.15.1.3) GWP Reference

Select from:

IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 100 year)

Row 3

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

Select from:

N2O

(7.15.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of CO2e)

1214.2

(7.15.1.3) GWP Reference

Select from:

IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 100 year)

Row 4

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

Select from:

HFCs

(7.15.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of CO₂e)

6592.7

(7.15.1.3) GWP Reference

Select from:

IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 100 year)

[Add row]

(7.16) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 and 2 emissions by country/area.

Belgium

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

483.9

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO₂e)

1698.98

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO₂e)

0

Canada

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

18428.82

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

3513.75

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

3513.75

Chile

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

33445.56

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

7067.61

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

4299.92

China

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

474.68

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

474.68

Czechia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

2.6

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

2.6

Faroe Islands

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

589.43

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

4167.52

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

7885.13

France

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

379.83

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

2374.95

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

2374.95

Germany

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

189.91

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

404.41

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

6.8

Iceland

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

5270.5

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

1.32

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

3934

Ireland

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

5818.7

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

1034

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

1587.9

Italy

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

3.4

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

3.4

Japan

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1.82

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

712.71

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

712.71

Netherlands

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

952.71

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

1146.11

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Norway

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

38057.6

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

6917.9

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

44972.69

Poland

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

12888.9

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

29591.69

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Republic of Korea

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

184.83

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

184.83

Spain

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

39.75

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

422.6

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

422.6

Taiwan, China

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1.64

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

489.52

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

489.52

Turkey

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

67.2

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

67.2

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

21990.3

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

13195.62

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

9.98

United States of America

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1031.28

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

5196

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

6494.22

Viet Nam

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

168.24

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

4803.86

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

4803.86

[Fixed row]

(7.17) Indicate which gross global Scope 1 emissions breakdowns you are able to provide.

Select all that apply

By business division

By activity

(7.17.1) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by business division.

Row 1

(7.17.1.1) Business division

VAP Europe

(7.17.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric ton CO2e)

3023.2

Row 2

(7.17.1.1) Business division

Fish feed Scotland

(7.17.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric ton CO2e)

7122.64

Row 3

(7.17.1.1) Business division

Farming Faroes

(7.17.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric ton CO2e)

589.43

Row 4

(7.17.1.1) Business division

Farming Scotland

(7.17.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric ton CO2e)

13931.51

Row 5

(7.17.1.1) Business division

Farming Norway

(7.17.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric ton CO2e)

24558.57

Row 6

(7.17.1.1) Business division

Sale Asia

(7.17.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric ton CO2e)

171.69

Row 7

(7.17.1.1) Business division

Sale RMT Europe

(7.17.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric ton CO2e)

2082.6

Row 8

(7.17.1.1) Business division

Sale Americas

(7.17.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric ton CO2e)

1031.28

Row 9

(7.17.1.1) Business division

Farming Canada

(7.17.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric ton CO2e)

18428.82

Row 10

(7.17.1.1) Business division

Farming Chile

(7.17.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric ton CO2e)

33445.56

Row 11

(7.17.1.1) Business division

Fish feed Norway

(7.17.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric ton CO2e)

13458.01

Row 12

(7.17.1.1) Business division

Farming Ireland

(7.17.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric ton CO2e)

5818.7

Row 13

(7.17.1.1) Business division

Morpol Processing

(7.17.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric ton CO2e)

10806.2

Row 14

(7.17.1.1) Business division

(7.17.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric ton CO2e)

5270.5
 [Add row]

(7.17.3) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by business activity.

	Activity	Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
Row 1	<i>Fish feed</i>	20580.66
Row 2	<i>Sales</i>	17115.1
Row 3	<i>Farming</i>	102043.09

[Add row]

(7.18) Do you include emissions pertaining to your business activity(ies) in your direct operations as part of your global gross Scope 1 figure?

Select from:

Yes

(7.18.1) Select the form(s) in which you are reporting your agricultural/forestry emissions.

Select from:

Total emissions

(7.18.2) Report the Scope 1 emissions pertaining to your business activity(ies) and explain any exclusions. If applicable, disaggregate your agricultural/forestry by GHG emissions category.

Row 1

(7.18.2.1) Activity

Select from:

Processing/Manufacturing

(7.18.2.3) Emissions (metric tons CO2e)

122623.25

(7.18.2.4) Methodology

Select all that apply

Region-specific emissions factors

(7.18.2.5) Please explain

Disclosed GHG emission includes emission associated with fish farming and production of fish feed. The methodology used for calculations is GHG Protocol Corporate Standard, revised edition. The GWP used to calculate the emissions come from IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5-100 year). The source of emission factors is Department of Environment, Food and Rural Affairs, DEFRA 2024. The data input is actual data based on Mowi activities, no assumptions or exclusions made.

Row 2

(7.18.2.1) Activity

Select from:

Distribution

(7.18.2.3) Emissions (metric tons CO2e)

15596

(7.18.2.4) Methodology

Select all that apply

- Region-specific emissions factors

(7.18.2.5) Please explain

Disclosed GHG emission includes emission associated with sales. The methodology used for calculations is GHG Protocol Corporate Standard, revised edition. The GWP used to calculate the emissions come from IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5-100 year). The source of emission factors is Department of Environment, Food and Rural Affairs, DEFRA 2024. The data input is actual data based on Mowi activities. Data from certain sales offices in Asia, Europe, North- and Latin America are excluded since consumption data for the global regions are reported on an aggregated level, and some sales offices have not reported energy consumption and eventual fuel use. This is however a minimal source for emissions compared to the total corporate emissions. All units are invited to report in our corporate sustainability system.

[Add row]

(7.20) Indicate which gross global Scope 2 emissions breakdowns you are able to provide.

Select all that apply

- By business division
- By activity

(7.20.1) Break down your total gross global Scope 2 emissions by business division.

Row 1

(7.20.1.1) Business division

Farming Norway

(7.20.1.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

5559.71

(7.20.1.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

44794.99

Row 2

(7.20.1.1) Business division

Farming Scotland

(7.20.1.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

6691.84

(7.20.1.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

9.98

Row 3

(7.20.1.1) Business division

Fish feed Norway

(7.20.1.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

962.71

(7.20.1.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Row 4

(7.20.1.1) Business division

Sale Americas

(7.20.1.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

5196.26

(7.20.1.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

6494.23

Row 5

(7.20.1.1) Business division

Sale RMT Europe

(7.20.1.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

1398.6

(7.20.1.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Row 6

(7.20.1.1) Business division

Fish feed Scotland

(7.20.1.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

3478.25

(7.20.1.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Row 7

(7.20.1.1) Business division

Farming Faroes

(7.20.1.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

4167.52

(7.20.1.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

7885.13

Row 8

(7.20.1.1) Business division

Farming Canada

(7.20.1.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

3513.75

(7.20.1.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

3513.75

Row 9

(7.20.1.1) Business division

Farming Chile

(7.20.1.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

7067.61

(7.20.1.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

4299.92

Row 10

(7.20.1.1) Business division

Sale Asia

(7.20.1.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

6665.61

(7.20.1.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

6665.61

Row 11

(7.20.1.1) Business division

VAP Europe

(7.20.1.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

9484.45

(7.20.1.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

2877.53

Row 12

(7.20.1.1) Business division

(7.20.1.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

28241.91

(7.20.1.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Row 13

(7.20.1.1) Business division

Farming Ireland

(7.20.1.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

1034

(7.20.1.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

1587.9

Row 14

(7.20.1.1) Business division

Farming Iceland

(7.20.1.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

1.32

(7.20.1.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

3933.77

Row 15

(7.20.1.1) Business division

HQ

(7.20.1.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

8

(7.20.1.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

177.7

[Add row]

(7.20.3) Break down your total gross global Scope 2 emissions by business activity.

	Activity	Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)	Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)
Row 1	<i>Fish feed</i>	4440.96	0
Row 2	<i>Sales</i>	50994.8	16215.1
Row 3	<i>Farming</i>	28035.74	66025.4

[Add row]

(7.22) Break down your gross Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions between your consolidated accounting group and other entities included in your response.

Consolidated accounting group

(7.22.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

139739

(7.22.2) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

83471

(7.22.3) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

82241

(7.22.4) Please explain

All entities within Mowi are included and accounted for within the consolidated accounting group.

All other entities

(7.22.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.22.2) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.22.3) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.22.4) Please explain

All entities within Mowi are included and accounted for within the consolidated accounting group.

[Fixed row]

(7.23) Is your organization able to break down your emissions data for any of the subsidiaries included in your CDP response?

Select from:

No

(7.26) Allocate your emissions to your customers listed below according to the goods or services you have sold them in this reporting period.

Row 1

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

Allocation based on mass of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

Kilograms

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

6852458

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

1978.3

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

1

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Farming of fish, fish feed production and fish processing.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

Yes

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

The GHG emission sources were identified based on the principle of operational control in the GHG Protocol Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard, revised edition. The data sources and emission factors used in GHG emission allocation are the same as used for GHG emission accounting and disclosed in module 7. Allocation is based on mass of products purchased in the reporting year.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

N/A

Row 2

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

Scope 2: market-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

Allocation based on mass of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

Kilograms

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

6852458

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO₂e

1164.3

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Farming of fish, fish feed production and fish processing.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

Yes

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

The GHG emission sources were identified based on the principle of operational control in the GHG Protocol Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard., revised edition. The data sources and emission factors used in GHG emission allocation are the same as used for GHG emission accounting and disclosed in module 7. Allocation is based on mass of products purchased in the reporting year. Allocated scope 2 emission was calculated with market-based method.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

N/A

Row 3**(7.26.1) Requesting member**

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

Scope 3

(7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

- Category 6: Business travel
- Category 7: Employee commuting
- Category 1: Purchased goods and services
- Category 5: Waste generated in operations
- Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products

- Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution
- Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution
- Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

- Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

- Allocation based on mass of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

- Kilograms

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

6852458

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO₂e

31935.9

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

1

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Fish feed, raw materials to own fish feed production, waste treatment and transportation of fish.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

Yes

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

The GHG emission sources were identified based on the principle of operational control in the GHG Protocol Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard., revised edition. The data sources and emission factors used in GHG emission allocation are the same as used for GHG emission accounting and disclosed in module 7. Allocation is based on mass of products purchased in the reporting year.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

N/A

Row 4

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

- Allocation based on mass of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

- Kilograms

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

6889262

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO₂e

1988.9

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

1

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Farming of fish, fish feed production and fish processing.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

- Yes

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

The GHG emission sources were identified based on the principle of operational control in the GHG Protocol Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard, revised edition. The data sources and emission factors used in GHG emission allocation are the same as used for GHG emission accounting and disclosed in module 7. Allocation is based on mass of products purchased in the reporting year.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

N/A

Row 5

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

Scope 2: market-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

Allocation based on mass of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

Kilograms

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

1170.5

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

1

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Farming of fish, fish feed production and fish processing.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

Yes

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

The GHG emission sources were identified based on the principle of operational control in the GHG Protocol Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard, revised edition. The data sources and emission factors used in GHG emission allocation are the same as used for GHG emission accounting and disclosed in module 7. Allocation is based on mass of products purchased by in the reporting year. Allocated scope 2 emission was calculated with market-based method.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

N/A

Row 6**(7.26.1) Requesting member**

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

- Scope 3

(7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

- Category 6: Business travel
- Category 7: Employee commuting
- Category 1: Purchased goods and services
- Category 5: Waste generated in operations
- Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products
- Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution
- Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution
- Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

- Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

- Allocation based on mass of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

- Kilograms

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

6889262

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

(7.26.10) Uncertainty ($\pm\%$)

1

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Fish feed, raw materials to own fish feed production, waste treatment and transportation of fish.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

Yes

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

The GHG emission sources were identified based on the principle of operational control in the GHG Protocol Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard, revised edition. The data sources and emission factors used in GHG emission allocation are the same as used for GHG emission accounting and disclosed in module 7. Allocation is based on mass of products purchased by in the reporting year.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

N/A

Row 7**(7.26.1) Requesting member**

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

Allocation based on mass of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

Kilograms

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

1479941

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO₂e

427.3

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

1

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Farming of fish, fish feed production and fish processing.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

Yes

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

The GHG emission sources were identified based on the principle of operational control in the GHG Protocol Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard, revised edition. The data sources and emission factors used in GHG emission allocation are the same as used for GHG emission accounting and disclosed in module 7. Allocation is based on mass of products purchased in the reporting year.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

N/A

Row 8

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

Scope 2: market-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

Allocation based on mass of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

Kilograms

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

1479941

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

251.5

(7.26.10) Uncertainty ($\pm\%$)

1

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Farming of fish, fish feed production and fish processing.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

Yes

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

The GHG emission sources were identified based on the principle of operational control in the GHG Protocol Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard, revised edition. The data sources and emission factors used in GHG emission allocation are the same as used for GHG emission accounting and disclosed in module 7. Allocation is based on mass of products purchased in the reporting year. Allocated scope 2 emission was calculated with market-based method.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

N/A

Row 9

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

- Scope 3

(7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

- Category 6: Business travel
- Category 7: Employee commuting
- Category 1: Purchased goods and services
- Category 5: Waste generated in operations
- Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products
- Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution
- Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution
- Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

- Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

- Allocation based on mass of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

- Kilograms

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

1479941

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO₂e

6897.3

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

1

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Fish feed, raw materials to own fish feed production, waste treatment and transportation of fish.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

Yes

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

The GHG emission sources were identified based on the principle of operational control in the GHG Protocol Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard, revised edition. The data sources and emission factors used in GHG emission allocation are the same as used for GHG emission accounting and disclosed in module 7. Allocation is based on mass of products purchased in the reporting year.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

N/A

[Add row]

(7.27) What are the challenges in allocating emissions to different customers, and what would help you to overcome these challenges?

Row 1

(7.27.1) Allocation challenges

Select from:

- Diversity of product lines makes accurately accounting for each product/product line cost ineffective

(7.27.2) Please explain what would help you overcome these challenges

More streamlined operations. Allocation to customers is possible when there is a limited number of products/product lines.

[Add row]

(7.28) Do you plan to develop your capabilities to allocate emissions to your customers in the future?

(7.28.1) Do you plan to develop your capabilities to allocate emissions to your customers in the future?

Select from:

- Yes

(7.28.2) Describe how you plan to develop your capabilities

Mowi is going to keep a more detailed carbon accounting and monitoring linked with volumes, product types and transportation routes used to deliver products to costumers.

[Fixed row]

(7.29) What percentage of your total operational spend in the reporting year was on energy?

Select from:

- More than 10% but less than or equal to 15%

(7.30) Select which energy-related activities your organization has undertaken.

	Indicate whether your organization undertook this energy-related activity in the reporting year
Consumption of fuel (excluding feedstocks)	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired heat	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
Consumption of purchased or acquired steam	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
Consumption of purchased or acquired cooling	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
Generation of electricity, heat, steam, or cooling	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No

[Fixed row]

(7.30.1) Report your organization's energy consumption totals (excluding feedstocks) in MWh.

Consumption of fuel (excluding feedstock)

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:

LHV (lower heating value)

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

1664

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

531450

(7.30.1.4) Total (renewable + non-renewable) MWh

533114.00

Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:

Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

302042.83

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

183206.73

(7.30.1.4) Total (renewable + non-renewable) MWh

485249.56

Total energy consumption

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:

Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

303706.83

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

714656.73

(7.30.1.4) Total (renewable + non-renewable) MWh

1018363.56

[Fixed row]

(7.30.6) Select the applications of your organization's consumption of fuel.

	Indicate whether your organization undertakes this fuel application
Consumption of fuel for the generation of electricity	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes
Consumption of fuel for the generation of heat	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes
Consumption of fuel for the generation of steam	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
Consumption of fuel for the generation of cooling	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
Consumption of fuel for co-generation or tri-generation	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No

[Fixed row]

(7.30.7) State how much fuel in MWh your organization has consumed (excluding feedstocks) by fuel type.

Sustainable biomass

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

LHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

No consumption of sustainable biomass in the reporting year.

Other biomass

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

LHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

1664

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

1664

(7.30.7.8) Comment

Consumption of other biomass in the reporting year.

Other renewable fuels (e.g. renewable hydrogen)

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

LHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

No consumption of other renewable fuels in the reporting year.

Coal

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

LHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

No consumption of coal in the reporting year.

Oil

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

LHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

50113

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

44522

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

5591

(7.30.7.8) Comment

Consumption of oil in the reporting year.

Gas

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

LHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

151254

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

151254

(7.30.7.8) Comment

Consumption of gas in the reporting year.

Other non-renewable fuels (e.g. non-renewable hydrogen)

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

LHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

330084

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

330084

(7.30.7.8) Comment

Consumption of other non-renewable fuels in the reporting year.

Total fuel

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

LHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

533115

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

44522

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

488593

(7.30.7.8) Comment

*Total fuel consumption in the reporting year.
[Fixed row]*

(7.30.14) Provide details on the electricity, heat, steam, and/or cooling amounts that were accounted for at a zero or near-zero emission factor in the market-based Scope 2 figure reported in 7.7.

Row 1

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

Belgium

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

Hydropower (capacity unknown)

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

711

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

GO

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

Norway

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

No

(7.30.14.10) Comment

Mowi Belgium processing factory.

Row 2

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

Belgium

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

Other biomass

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

1609

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

GO

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

Italy

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

No

(7.30.14.10) Comment

Mowi Belgium processing factory.

Row 3

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

Poland

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

- Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

- Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

- Other biomass

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

564

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

- GO

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

- Poland

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

- Yes

(7.30.14.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

(7.30.14.10) Comment

Mowi Poland nutrition facility.

Row 4

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

Poland

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

Wind

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

17999

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

GO

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

Poland

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

Yes

(7.30.14.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2017

(7.30.14.10) Comment

Mowi Poland nutrition facility. Several commissioning years at several energy generation facilities included in two GO certificates for Poland, all between 2017 and 2023.

Row 5

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

Belgium

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

Wind

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

4492

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

GO

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

Lithuania

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

Yes

(7.30.14.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2024

(7.30.14.10) Comment

Mowi Belgium processing facilities.

Row 6

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

Netherlands

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

Wind

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

4595

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

GO

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

Lithuania

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

Yes

(7.30.14.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2024

(7.30.14.10) Comment

Mowi Netherlands processing facility.

Row 7

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

Norway

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

Wind

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

14711

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

GO

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

France

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

Yes

(7.30.14.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2003

(7.30.14.10) Comment

Mowi Norway locations. Several commissioning years for several energy generation facilities included in the GO certificates for Norway, all between 2003 and 2023.

Row 8

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

Norway

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

Wind

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

1685

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

GO

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

Denmark

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

Yes

(7.30.14.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2002

(7.30.14.10) Comment

Mowi Norway locations. Several energy generation facilities included in the GO certificates for Norway, all between 2002 and 2022.

Row 9

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

Norway

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

Wind

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

48290

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

GO

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

Lithuania

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

Yes

(7.30.14.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2019

(7.30.14.10) Comment

Mowi Norway locations. Several commissioning years for several energy generation facilities included in the GO certificates for Norway, all between 2019 and 2023.

Row 10

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

Norway

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

Wind

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

16

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

GO

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

Latvia

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

Yes

(7.30.14.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2009

(7.30.14.10) Comment

Mowi Norway locations.

Row 11

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

Norway

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

Wind

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

65072

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

GO

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

Spain

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

Yes

(7.30.14.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

1997

(7.30.14.10) Comment

Mowi Norway locations. Several commissioning years for several energy generation facilities included in the GO certificate, all between 1997 and 2020.

Row 12

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

Norway

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

Solar

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

6017

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

GO

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

Denmark

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

Yes

(7.30.14.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2020

(7.30.14.10) Comment

Mowi Norway locations. Several commissioning years for several energy generation facilities included in the GO certificate, all between 2020 and 2022.

Row 13

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

Norway

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

Solar

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

2951

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

GO

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

Spain

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

Yes

(7.30.14.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2020

(7.30.14.10) Comment

Mowi Norway locations.

Row 14

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

Norway

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

Solar

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

5844

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

GO

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

Lithuania

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

Yes

(7.30.14.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2023

(7.30.14.10) Comment

Mowi Norway locations.

Row 15

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

Norway

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

Solar

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

50

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

GO

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

Portugal

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

Yes

(7.30.14.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2021

(7.30.14.10) Comment

Mowi Norway locations.

Row 16

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

Poland

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

Solar

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

18324

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

GO

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

Poland

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

Yes

(7.30.14.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2021

(7.30.14.10) Comment

Mowi Poland processing facilities. Several commissioning years for several energy generation facilities included in the GO certificate, all between 2021 and 2023.

Row 17

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

Norway

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

Hydropower (capacity unknown)

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

25317

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

GO

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

Norway

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

Yes

(7.30.14.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

1953

(7.30.14.10) Comment

Mowi Farming Heroy, Norway (5370 Mwh), Mowi Gardemoen (600 Mwh), Mowi Nutrition Norway (890 Mwh) and Mowi Feed Norway (18 457 Mwh). Several commissioning years for several energy generation facilities included in two GO certificates, all between 1953 and 2023.

Row 18

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

Belgium

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

Solar

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

89600

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

GO

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

Belgium

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

No

(7.30.14.10) Comment

89600 Mwh were purchased through an EECS GO trade agreement between OptiMent BV and Mowi ASA, to cover green electricity consumption across sites located in Belgium, the Netherlands, Norway and Poland, which were generated using a mixture of solar and wind power.

Row 19

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

Chile

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

Hydropower (capacity unknown)

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

8553

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

I-REC

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

Chile

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

Yes

(7.30.14.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2017

(7.30.14.10) Comment

Mowi Chile locations.

Row 20

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

Financial (virtual) power purchase agreement (VPPA)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

Renewable energy mix, please specify :Wind/Hydro

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

63809

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

REGO

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

No

(7.30.14.10) Comment

Mowi CPUK, Feed and processing plant, Scotland.

Row 21

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

Poland

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

Purchase from an on-site installation owned by a third party (on-site PPA)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

Solar

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

144

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

Contract

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

Poland

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

Yes

(7.30.14.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2024

(7.30.14.10) Comment

Mowi Poland processing facility, Ustka, installed on-site solar panels.

Row 22

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

Poland

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

Financial (virtual) power purchase agreement (VPPA)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

Wind

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

9695

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

GO

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

Poland

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

Yes

(7.30.14.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2012

(7.30.14.10) Comment

Mowi Poland processing facilities (Ustka and Lebork) and Mowi nutrition Poland.

Row 23

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

Germany

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

Financial (virtual) power purchase agreement (VPPA)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

Renewable energy mix, please specify :Solar/Wind/Biomass

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

1594

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

I-REC

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

Germany

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

No

(7.30.14.10) Comment

Mowi Harsum, Germany.

[Add row]

(7.30.16) Provide a breakdown by country/area of your electricity/heat/steam/cooling consumption in the reporting year.

Belgium

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

6812.28

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

6812.28

Canada

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

31914.14

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

31914.14

Chile

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

21840.58

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

21840.58

China

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

928.92

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

928.92

Czechia

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

10.3

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

10.30

Faroe Islands

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

13530.9

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

13530.90

France

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

9522.67

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

9522.67

Germany

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

1621.53

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

1621.53

Iceland

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

6605.5

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

6605.50

Ireland

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

3564.28

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

3564.28

Italy

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

13.6

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

13.60

Japan

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

1394.74

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

1394.74

Netherlands

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

4595.48

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

4595.48

Norway

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

245032.4

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

245032.40

Poland

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

46726.19

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

46726.19

Republic of Korea

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

361.7

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

361.70

Spain

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

1694.34

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

1694.34

Taiwan, China

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

957.97

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

957.97

Turkey

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

269.6

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

269.60

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

63834.73

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

63834.73

United States of America

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

14616.77

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

14616.77

Viet Nam

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

9400.91

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

9400.91
[Fixed row]

(7.45) Describe your gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions for the reporting year in metric tons CO2e per unit currency total revenue and provide any additional intensity metrics that are appropriate to your business operations.

Row 1

(7.45.1) Intensity figure

0.00004

(7.45.2) Metric numerator (Gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions, metric tons CO2e)

225894

(7.45.3) Metric denominator

Select from:

unit total revenue

(7.45.4) Metric denominator: Unit total

5603800000

(7.45.5) Scope 2 figure used

Select from:

Market-based

(7.45.6) % change from previous year

4.76

(7.45.7) Direction of change

Select from:

Decreased

(7.45.8) Reasons for change

Select all that apply

Change in renewable energy consumption

Other emissions reduction activities

Change in revenue

(7.45.9) Please explain

Total scope 1 and 2 market-based GHG emissions decreased 3.32% since 2023, whilst revenue increased by 1.8%, leading to a 4.76% decrease in KPI value.

Row 2

(7.45.1) Intensity figure

16.36

(7.45.2) Metric numerator (Gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions, metric tons CO2e)

225894

(7.45.3) Metric denominator

Select from:

full time equivalent (FTE) employee

(7.45.4) Metric denominator: Unit total

13806

(7.45.5) Scope 2 figure used

Select from:

Market-based

(7.45.6) % change from previous year

0.97

(7.45.7) Direction of change

Select from:

Decreased

(7.45.8) Reasons for change

Select all that apply

Change in renewable energy consumption

Other emissions reduction activities

(7.45.9) Please explain

Total scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions (market-based) have decreased by 3.32% since 2023, while FTE has decreased by 2.38%.

Row 3

(7.45.1) Intensity figure

0.45

(7.45.2) Metric numerator (Gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions, metric tons CO2e)

225894

(7.45.3) Metric denominator

Select from:

- metric ton of product

(7.45.4) Metric denominator: Unit total

501530

(7.45.5) Scope 2 figure used

Select from:

- Market-based

(7.45.6) % change from previous year

8.16

(7.45.7) Direction of change

Select from:

- Decreased

(7.45.8) Reasons for change

Select all that apply

- Change in renewable energy consumption
- Other emissions reduction activities
- Change in output

(7.45.9) Please explain

Intensity emissions per ton of product (guttet weight) has decreased by 8.16% as the production volumes have increased from 474 664 tonnes in 2023 to 501 530 tonnes in 2024., and the scope 1+2 (market-based emissions decreased from 233 663 tonnes in 2023 to 225894 tonnes in 2024.

[Add row]

(7.52) Provide any additional climate-related metrics relevant to your business.

Row 1

(7.52.1) Description

Select from:

Energy usage

(7.52.2) Metric value

4

(7.52.3) Metric numerator

Farming energy usage (GJ): Scope 1 and 2

(7.52.4) Metric denominator (intensity metric only)

Ton biomass produced (seawater)

(7.52.5) % change from previous year

2.8

(7.52.6) Direction of change

Select from:

Increased

(7.52.7) Please explain

Energy consumption per ton biomass produced has increased by 2.8% compared with the previous year due to increased farming volumes, requiring more electricity and fuel usage.

Row 2

(7.52.1) Description

Select from:

Energy usage

(7.52.2) Metric value

0.9

(7.52.3) Metric numerator

Fish feed energy usage (GJ): Scope 1 and 2

(7.52.4) Metric denominator (intensity metric only)

Ton feed produced

(7.52.5) % change from previous year

5

(7.52.6) Direction of change

Select from:

Increased

(7.52.7) Please explain

Energy consumption per ton feed produced has increased by 5% compared with previous year due to increased feed volumes to match the increased needs of farming production volumes.

Row 3

(7.52.1) Description

Select from:

Energy usage

(7.52.2) Metric value

1.3

(7.52.3) Metric numerator

Sales & Marketing energy usage (GJ): Scope 1 and 2

(7.52.4) Metric denominator (intensity metric only)

Ton end product

(7.52.5) % change from previous year

2

(7.52.6) Direction of change

Select from:

Decreased

(7.52.7) Please explain

*Energy consumption per ton end product has decreased by 2% compared with previous year due to implemented emission reduction initiatives.
[Add row]*

(7.53) Did you have an emissions target that was active in the reporting year?

Select all that apply

Absolute target

(7.53.1) Provide details of your absolute emissions targets and progress made against those targets.

Row 1

(7.53.1.1) Target reference number

Select from:

Abs 1

(7.53.1.2) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

Yes, and this target has been approved by the Science Based Targets initiative

(7.53.1.3) Science Based Targets initiative official validation letter

SBTi Mowi ASA - Near-Term Approval Letter 2024.pdf

(7.53.1.4) Target ambition

Select from:

1.5°C aligned

(7.53.1.5) Date target was set

10/24/2023

(7.53.1.6) Target coverage

Select from:

Organization-wide

(7.53.1.7) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

- Carbon dioxide (CO2)
- Methane (CH4)
- Nitrous oxide (N2O)
- Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)

(7.53.1.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

- Scope 1
- Scope 2

(7.53.1.9) Scope 2 accounting method

Select from:

- Market-based

(7.53.1.11) End date of base year

12/30/2019

(7.53.1.12) Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

158248

(7.53.1.13) Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

203845

(7.53.1.31) Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

0.000

(7.53.1.32) Total base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

362093.000

(7.53.1.33) Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 1

100

(7.53.1.34) Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 2

100

(7.53.1.53) Base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes as % of total base year emissions in all selected Scopes

100

(7.53.1.54) End date of target

12/30/2030

(7.53.1.55) Targeted reduction from base year (%)

50.6

(7.53.1.56) Total emissions at end date of target covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

178873.942

(7.53.1.57) Scope 1 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

139720

(7.53.1.58) Scope 2 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

86174.3

(7.53.1.77) Total emissions in reporting year covered by target in all selected scopes (metric tons CO2e)

225894.300

(7.53.1.78) Land-related emissions covered by target

Select from:

No, it does not cover any land-related emissions (e.g. non-FLAG SBT)

(7.53.1.79) % of target achieved relative to base year

74.34

(7.53.1.80) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

Underway

(7.53.1.82) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

The target covers 100% scope 1 and market-based scope 2 GHG emissions for Mowi Group operations in farming, fish feed and sales and marketing business areas. This target was submitted to be validated by SBTi in the reporting year (2023) and was approved in april 2024.

(7.53.1.83) Target objective

Updating our targets to be aligned with 1.5C is aligned with CSRD and with our overall climate strategy

(7.53.1.84) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

Mowi's GHG emissions (scope 1 and 2, market-based) according to the new boundary (addition of Icelandic unit) has decreased 37.6% in 2024 compared to BY2019. This is mainly due to improved farming practices and energy efficiency. We continusly work with replacement of high emissions fuel types by more climate friendly alternatives in our feed operations and overall reduction in fuel use in our farming operations by increasing the number of sites being connected to land power and the use of hybrid generators. We strive to achive a linear progress against the target year, and achieved a 3.3% reduction in 2024 vs 2023.

(7.53.1.85) Target derived using a sectoral decarbonization approach

Select from:

No

Row 6

(7.53.1.1) Target reference number

Select from:

Abs 2

(7.53.1.2) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

Yes, and this target has been approved by the Science Based Targets initiative

(7.53.1.3) Science Based Targets initiative official validation letter

SBTi Mowi ASA - Near-Term Approval Letter 2024.pdf

(7.53.1.4) Target ambition

Select from:

1.5°C aligned

(7.53.1.5) Date target was set

10/25/2023

(7.53.1.6) Target coverage

Select from:

Organization-wide

(7.53.1.7) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

Methane (CH₄)

Nitrous oxide (N₂O)

Carbon dioxide (CO₂)

Perfluorocarbons (PFCs)

Sulphur hexafluoride (SF₆)

Nitrogen trifluoride (NF₃)

- Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)

(7.53.1.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

- Scope 3

(7.53.1.10) Scope 3 categories

Select all that apply

- Scope 3, Category 6 – Business travel
- Scope 3, Category 7 – Employee commuting
- Scope 3, Category 1 – Purchased goods and services (Scope 1 or 2)
- Scope 3, Category 5 – Waste generated in operations
- Scope 3, Category 12 – End-of-life treatment of sold products
- Scope 3, Category 4 – Upstream transportation and distribution
- Scope 3, Category 9 – Downstream transportation and distribution
- Scope 3, Category 3 – Fuel- and energy- related activities (not included in

(7.53.1.11) End date of base year

12/30/2019

(7.53.1.14) Base year Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

794547

(7.53.1.16) Base year Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

42962

(7.53.1.17) Base year Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

3873

(7.53.1.18) Base year Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

3033

(7.53.1.19) Base year Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

508

(7.53.1.20) Base year Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

5225

(7.53.1.22) Base year Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

551014

(7.53.1.25) Base year Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

8482

(7.53.1.31) Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

1409644.000

(7.53.1.32) Total base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

1409644.000

(7.53.1.35) Base year Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.37) Base year Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.38) Base year Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.39) Base year Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.40) Base year Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.41) Base year Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.43) Base year Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

99.4

(7.53.1.46) Base year Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.52) Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3 (in all Scope 3 categories)

100

(7.53.1.53) Base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes as % of total base year emissions in all selected Scopes

100

(7.53.1.54) End date of target

12/30/2030

(7.53.1.55) Targeted reduction from base year (%)

27.5

(7.53.1.56) Total emissions at end date of target covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

1021991.900

(7.53.1.59) Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

1014252

(7.53.1.61) Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

50932

(7.53.1.62) Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

3711

(7.53.1.63) Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

2363

(7.53.1.64) Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

1316

(7.53.1.65) Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

4585

(7.53.1.67) Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

657481

(7.53.1.70) Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

7829

(7.53.1.76) Total Scope 3 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

1742469.000

(7.53.1.77) Total emissions in reporting year covered by target in all selected scopes (metric tons CO2e)

1742469.000

(7.53.1.78) Land-related emissions covered by target

Select from:

No, it does not cover any land-related emissions (e.g. non-FLAG SBT)

(7.53.1.79) % of target achieved relative to base year

-85.86

(7.53.1.80) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

Underway

(7.53.1.82) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

The target covers GHG emissions from upstream and downstream Mowi activities in all scope 3 categories assessed as relevant by the scope 3 screening. Emissions in category 2 Capital goods and category 15 Investments excluded from the target boundary due to low materiality (non significant contribution to total scope 3 emissions) and lack of detailed data. This target was submitted to be validated by SBTi in 2023 and was approved in april 2024.

(7.53.1.83) Target objective

Updating our targets to be aligned with 1.5C is aligned with CSRD and with our overall climate strategy

(7.53.1.84) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

Mowi's GHG emissions (scope 3) have increased by 22% in 2024, compared with BY2019. This increase is mainly due to increased production volumes (increased downstream transport and raw materials for own fishfeed production). The new methodology applied (separation of FLAG emissions into its own accounting) in our new targets has shed light on where our emission hotspots lie within scope 3, and work will proceed with optimization of transportation of sold products and purchases of raw materials for fishfeed production to lower our fossil carbon footprint.

(7.53.1.85) Target derived using a sectoral decarbonization approach

Select from:

No

Row 7

(7.53.1.1) Target reference number

Select from:

Abs 3

(7.53.1.2) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

Yes, and this target has been approved by the Science Based Targets initiative

(7.53.1.3) Science Based Targets initiative official validation letter

SBTi Mowi ASA - Near-Term Approval Letter 2024.pdf

(7.53.1.4) Target ambition

Select from:

1.5°C aligned

(7.53.1.5) Date target was set

10/25/2023

(7.53.1.6) Target coverage

Select from:

Organization-wide

(7.53.1.7) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

Carbon dioxide (CO2)

Methane (CH4)

Nitrous oxide (N2O)

(7.53.1.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

Scope 3

(7.53.1.10) Scope 3 categories

Select all that apply

Scope 3, Category 1 – Purchased goods and services

(7.53.1.11) End date of base year

12/30/2019

(7.53.1.14) Base year Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

819229

(7.53.1.31) Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

819229.000

(7.53.1.32) Total base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

819229.000

(7.53.1.35) Base year Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.52) Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3 (in all Scope 3 categories)

100

(7.53.1.53) Base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes as % of total base year emissions in all selected Scopes

100

(7.53.1.54) End date of target

12/30/2030

(7.53.1.55) Targeted reduction from base year (%)

33.33

(7.53.1.56) Total emissions at end date of target covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

546179.974

(7.53.1.59) Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

513349

(7.53.1.76) Total Scope 3 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

513349.000

(7.53.1.77) Total emissions in reporting year covered by target in all selected scopes (metric tons CO2e)

513349.000

(7.53.1.78) Land-related emissions covered by target

Select from:

Yes, it covers land-related emissions only (e.g. FLAG SBT)

(7.53.1.79) % of target achieved relative to base year

112.02

(7.53.1.80) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

Achieved

(7.53.1.82) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

The target covers all FLAG emissions from purchased fishfeed and raw materials for fishfeed production in Scope 3 category Purchased goods and services. This FLAG-target was submitted to be validated by SBTi in 2023 and was approved in april 2024.

(7.53.1.83) Target objective

Updating our targets to be aligned with 1.5C is aligned with CSRD and with our overall climate strategy

(7.53.1.85) Target derived using a sectoral decarbonization approach

Select from:

Yes

(7.53.1.86) List the emissions reduction initiatives which contributed most to achieving this target

This relates to selection of feed raw materials, particularly vegetable raw feed materials, with lower GHG emissions and improved primary data from key vegetable feed raw materials, such as Soy Protein Concentrate.

[Add row]

(7.54) Did you have any other climate-related targets that were active in the reporting year?

Select all that apply

No other climate-related targets

(7.55) Did you have emissions reduction initiatives that were active within the reporting year? Note that this can include those in the planning and/or implementation phases.

Select from:

Yes

(7.55.1) Identify the total number of initiatives at each stage of development, and for those in the implementation stages, the estimated CO2e savings.

	Number of initiatives	Total estimated annual CO2e savings in metric tonnes CO2e
Under investigation	1	<i>Numeric input</i>
To be implemented	0	0
Implementation commenced	24	2819
Implemented	34	5100
Not to be implemented	1	<i>Numeric input</i>

[Fixed row]

(7.55.2) Provide details on the initiatives implemented in the reporting year in the table below.

Row 1

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in production processes

Smart control system

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

5100

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Select all that apply

Scope 1

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

3400000

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

6800000

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

1-3 years

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

3-5 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

Hybrid management systems are being implemented in our farming countries to allow a significant reduction in fuel use. Hybrid energy systems are smart energy management systems that use batteries which are charged during feeding operations. We have used as an average a cost of 200 000 EUR of investment cost per hybrid system and a 150 tonne of CO2 saving per year per system. This began in 2023, and has been continued during 2024, rolling out to 22 additional sites in Norway, as well as other BUs: 4 in Scotland, 5 in Chile, 1 in Canada West, 1 in Ireland and 1 in the Faroes.
[Add row]

(7.55.3) What methods do you use to drive investment in emissions reduction activities?

Row 1

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

Internal finance mechanisms

(7.55.3.2) Comment

Energy efficiency measures will pay off financially both on short and long term and they are a strong driver for emissions reduction activities.
[Add row]

(7.67) Do you implement agriculture or forest management practices on your own land with a climate change mitigation and/or adaptation benefit?

Select from:

Yes

(7.67.1) Specify the agricultural or forest management practice(s) implemented on your own land with climate change mitigation and/or adaptation benefits and provide a corresponding emissions figure, if known.

Row 1

(7.67.1.1) Management practice reference number

Select from:

MP1

(7.67.1.2) Management practice

Select from:

Enhanced forest regeneration practices

(7.67.1.3) Description of management practice

Mowi Scotland has initiated a project with the aim to establish 102 hectares of native broadleaved woodland on the Isle of Skye, where we currently operate a number of fish farms. Mowi also owns the adjacent land, which comprises an open hillside / low ridge on the north side of Loch Ainort, Isle of Skye, lying within the Cuillins Special Protection Area (SPA). By planting native broadleaves, primarily consisting of Native Upland Birch, the woodland will strengthen soil and water, protect and enhance habitat quality and biodiversity with resulting overall benefits to the designated site features of the SPA. The project will support the Scottish Government's target to increase woodland cover through Scotland's Forestry Strategy and contribute to climate change mitigation by reducing greenhouse gas emissions through carbon sequestration. It is estimated that the woodland will have the potential to sequester 38 616 tonnes of carbon dioxide over the next 100 years.

(7.67.1.4) Primary climate change-related benefit

Select from:

Increase carbon sink (mitigation)

(7.67.1.5) Estimated CO2e savings (metric tons CO2e)

38616

(7.67.1.6) Please explain

This project allows a reduction of greenhouse gas emissions through carbon sequestration. It is estimated that the woodland will have the potential to sequester 38 616 tonnes of carbon dioxide over the next 100 years.

[Add row]

(7.68) Do you encourage your suppliers to undertake any agricultural or forest management practices with climate change mitigation and/or adaptation benefits?

Select from:

Yes

(7.68.1) Specify which agricultural or forest management practices with climate change mitigation and/or adaptation benefits you encourage your suppliers to undertake and describe your role in the implementation of each practice.

Row 1

(7.68.1.1) Management practice reference number

Select from:

MP1

(7.68.1.2) Management practice

Select from:

Other, please specify :Sustainable soy sourcing

(7.68.1.3) Description of management practice

In 2024, Mowi continued to work with our Soy Protein Concentrate (SPC) suppliers, ProTerra and the other feed companies as part of the Aquaculture dialogue on sustainable soy sourcing from Brazil. This dialogue aims to further develop sustainable sourcing from Brazil by achieving more transparency through traceability tools. Soy purchased from Brazil was 100% ProTerra certified and originated from the states of Parana, Matto Grosso, Minas Gerais and Goiás. The ProTerra Standard is based on ten principles, focusing on biodiversity conservation, environmental management and effective environmental services, the protection of Amazon, Cerrado and Chaco biomes, the protection of community rights and the promotion of working and agricultural best practices especially related to sustainable land use and reducing the application of pesticides. Land areas converted after 2008, be it by human intervention or natural causes, are not eligible for certification under ProTerra under any circumstances. In 2024, we continued our work to ensure a robust MRV system. Mowi's SPC suppliers from Brazil have passed with success a MRV (Monitoring, reporting and verification) audit on the Proterra Foundation Monitoring and Verification Guide. This confirms that the commitment made by our suppliers to achieve a deforestation-free supply base has been achieved. This bold and historic move sets a new benchmark for global sustainable supply chains and has been recognised by external stakeholders such as WWF and the Rainforest Foundation. In 2024, Traceability Certificates of Compliance (TCCs) were issued to provide further documentation of origin (down to municipality level). In addition to increased traceability, a study on the carbon footprint of Brazilian soy from ProTerra certified sources was improved allowing to have credible and updated carbon footprint data for SPC from Brazil. In addition our European suppliers have updated their carbon footprint data. This has allowed us to use specific carbon-footprint data instead of secondary data from LCA databases in our scope 3 emissions calculations.

(7.68.1.4) Your role in the implementation

Select all that apply

- Knowledge sharing

(7.68.1.5) Explanation of how you encourage implementation

Mowi engages directly with suppliers, NGOs and certification owners.

(7.68.1.6) Climate change related benefit

Select all that apply

- Increase carbon sink (mitigation)

(7.68.1.7) Comment

Achieving a 100% clean supply chain, for the 3 largest SPC suppliers, without any legal or illegal deforestation linked with the production of soy in Brazil.

Row 2

(7.68.1.1) Management practice reference number

Select from:

- MP2

(7.68.1.2) Management practice

Select from:

- Other, please specify :Good agricultural practices

(7.68.1.3) Description of management practice

Several of our vegetable feed raw material suppliers are engaged in projects to promote good agricultural practices. Our Soy Protein Concentrate (SPC) suppliers from Brazil (Caramuru, CJ Selecta and Bunge/Imcopa) are implementing several projects focusing on nutrient management, responsible water use, integrated pest management, improved farming techniques that ensure minimum land use and soil health, and Good Agricultural Practices (GAP) training for farmers. More information can be found at our suppliers websites regarding their sustainability programs. Our SPC suppliers are engaged in several sustainability programs like ESG in the field (from CJ Selecta) or Sustentar (from Caramuru) which focus on several innovative approaches to manage water and nutrients responsibly. Examples of these are, compensatory measures to recover areas of native vegetation and restoration or maintenance of native vegetation of riparian forests, steep slopes and

hilltops as well as defining and promoting regenerative agriculture. In addition, our suppliers focus on implementation of good practices for water management and irrigation, maintaining the quality and quantity of natural water resources, minimizing the use of energy giving preference to renewable sources and adopting good practices on nutrient use. Good agricultural practices already implemented by our vegetable feed raw materials also include responsible use of pesticides

(7.68.1.4) Your role in the implementation

Select all that apply

- Knowledge sharing
- Procurement

(7.68.1.5) Explanation of how you encourage implementation

Our engagement with our feed raw material suppliers include discussion on primary data collection following the Product Environmental Footprint (PEF) guidelines and reduction in GHG emissions in their value chain including developing and implementing good agricultural practices such as regenerative agriculture. In 2024, we have seen several of our suppliers continue to reduce GHG emissions by implementing practices to reduce energy use at their processing sites but also at the farm level by giving preference to renewable energy sources (e.g ESG in the field program by CJ Selecta).

(7.68.1.6) Climate change related benefit

Select all that apply

- Emissions reductions (mitigation)
- Increase carbon sink (mitigation)
- Reduced demand for fertilizers (adaptation)
- Reduced demand for pesticides (adaptation)

(7.68.1.7) Comment

No further comment.
[Add row]

(7.68.2) Do you collect information from your suppliers about the outcomes of any implemented agricultural/forest management practices you have encouraged?

Select from:

Yes

(7.69) Do you know if any of the management practices implemented on your own land disclosed in 7.67.1 have other impacts besides climate change mitigation/adaptation?

Select from:

Yes

(7.69.1) Provide details on those management practices that have other impacts besides climate change mitigation/adaptation and on your management response.

Row 1

(7.69.1.1) Management practice reference number

Select from:

MP1

(7.69.1.2) Overall effect

Select from:

Positive

(7.69.1.3) Which of the following has been impacted?

Select all that apply

Biodiversity

(7.69.1.4) Description of impact

By planting native broadleaves, primarily consisting of Native Upland Birch, the woodland will strengthen soil and water, protect and enhance habitat quality and biodiversity with resulting overall benefits

(7.69.1.5) Have you implemented any response to these impacts?

Select from:

Yes

(7.69.1.6) Description of the response

This project has been initiated with the aim to establish 102 hectares of native broadleaved woodland on the Isle of Skye, Scotland. Stage 2 of planting continued during 2024.

[Add row]

(7.70) Do you know if any of the management practices mentioned in 7.68.1 that were implemented by your suppliers have other impacts besides climate change mitigation/adaptation?

Select from:

Yes

(7.70.1) Provide details of those management practices implemented by your suppliers that have other impacts besides climate change mitigation/adaptation.

Row 1

(7.70.1.1) Management practice reference number

Select from:

MP1

(7.70.1.2) Overall effect

Select from:

Positive

(7.70.1.3) Which of the following has been impacted?

Select all that apply

Biodiversity

Water

(7.70.1.4) Description of impacts

Mowi's suppliers of soy protein concentrate are committed to implement Proterra standards which have a positive impact on water conservation, biodiversity protection by elimination of any deforestation. Soy purchased from Brazil is 100% ProTerra certified and originates from the states of Parana, Mato Grosso, Minas Gerais and Goiás. The ProTerra Standard is based on ten principles, focusing on biodiversity conservation, environmental management and effective environmental services, the protection of Amazon, Cerrado and Chaco biomes, the protection of community rights and the promotion of working and agricultural best practices especially related to sustainable land use and reducing the application of pesticides. Land areas converted after 2008, be it by human intervention or natural causes, are not eligible for certification under ProTerra under any circumstances.

(7.70.1.5) Have any response to these impacts been implemented?

Select from:

Yes

(7.70.1.6) Description of the response(s)

Improved water management and reduction in deforestation.

[Add row]

(7.73) Are you providing product level data for your organization's goods or services?

Select from:

Yes, I will provide data through the CDP questionnaire

(7.73.1) Give the overall percentage of total emissions, for all Scopes, that are covered by these products.

100

(7.73.2) Complete the following table for the goods/services for which you want to provide data.

Row 1

(7.73.2.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.73.2.2) Name of good/ service

Atlantic Salmon

(7.73.2.3) Description of good/ service

Atlantic salmon produced in farming sites located in Norway, Chile, Ireland, Iceland, Canada, Scotland and Faroe Islands.

(7.73.2.4) Type of product

Select from:

Final

(7.73.2.5) Unique product identifier

484 029 000 kg - total sales in the reporting year

(7.73.2.6) Total emissions in kg CO2e per unit

5.13

(7.73.2.7) ±% change from previous figure supplied

-4.16

(7.73.2.8) Date of previous figure supplied

06/28/2024

(7.73.2.9) Explanation of change

Emissions intensity decreased by 4.16% from 5.35 to 5.13 kgCO2e/kg Atlantic salmon.

(7.73.2.10) Methods used to estimate lifecycle emissions

Select from:

GHG Protocol Product Accounting & Reporting Standard

Row 2

(7.73.2.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.73.2.2) Name of good/ service

Atlantic Salmon

(7.73.2.3) Description of good/ service

Atlantic salmon produced in farming sites located in Norway, Chile, Ireland, Iceland, Canada, Scotland and Faroe Islands.

(7.73.2.4) Type of product

Select from:

Final

(7.73.2.5) Unique product identifier

484 029 000 kg - total sales in the reporting year

(7.73.2.6) Total emissions in kg CO₂e per unit

5.13

(7.73.2.7) ±% change from previous figure supplied

4.16

(7.73.2.8) Date of previous figure supplied

06/28/2024

(7.73.2.9) Explanation of change

Emissions intensity decreased by 4.16% from 5.35 to 5.13 kgCO₂e/kg Atlantic salmon.

(7.73.2.10) Methods used to estimate lifecycle emissions

Select from:

GHG Protocol Product Accounting & Reporting Standard

Row 3

(7.73.2.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.73.2.2) Name of good/ service

Atlantic salmon

(7.73.2.3) Description of good/ service

Atlantic salmon produced in farming sites located in Norway, Chile, Ireland, Iceland, Canada, Scotland and Faroe Islands.

(7.73.2.4) Type of product

Select from:

Final

(7.73.2.5) Unique product identifier

484 029 000 kg - total sales in the reporting year

(7.73.2.6) Total emissions in kg CO2e per unit

5.13

(7.73.2.7) ±% change from previous figure supplied

-4.16

(7.73.2.8) Date of previous figure supplied

06/28/2024

(7.73.2.9) Explanation of change

Emissions intensity decreased by 4.16% from 5.35 to 5.13 kgCO2e/kg Atlantic salmon.

(7.73.2.10) Methods used to estimate lifecycle emissions

Select from:

GHG Protocol Product Accounting & Reporting Standard

[\[Add row\]](#)

(7.73.3) Complete the following table with data for lifecycle stages of your goods and/or services.

Row 1

(7.73.3.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.73.3.2) Name of good/ service

Atlantic salmon

(7.73.3.3) Scope

Select from:

Scope 1, 2 & 3

(7.73.3.4) Lifecycle stage

Select from:

Production

(7.73.3.5) Emissions at the lifecycle stage in kg CO2e per unit

2.42

(7.73.3.6) Lifecycle stage under your ownership or control

Select from:

Yes

(7.73.3.7) Type of data used

Select from:

Primary

(7.73.3.8) Data quality

The GHG emission was calculated with use of real data from specific activities in Mowi Group including: fish feed production own and external (including transportation to sites), raw materials production to own fish feed, fish farming (including fuel consumption in 3rd party vessels both direct and upstream emissions) and the total sales volume in the reporting year.

(7.73.3.9) If applicable, describe the verification/assurance of the product emissions data

The GHG emissions data being a basis for calculation of the GHG emission per product life stage is verified externally in accordance with ISAE 3000 standard. However, the calculation itself is not verified currently.

Row 2

(7.73.3.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.73.3.2) Name of good/ service

Atlantic salmon

(7.73.3.3) Scope

Select from:

Scope 1, 2 & 3

(7.73.3.4) Lifecycle stage

Select from:

Production

(7.73.3.5) Emissions at the lifecycle stage in kg CO₂e per unit

2.42

(7.73.3.6) Lifecycle stage under your ownership or control

Select from:

Yes

(7.73.3.7) Type of data used

Select from:

Primary

(7.73.3.8) Data quality

The GHG emission was calculated with use of real data from specific activities in Mowi Group including: fish feed production own and external (including transportation to sites), raw materials production to own fish feed, fish farming (including fuel consumption in 3rd party vessels both direct and upstream emissions) and the total sales volume in the reporting year.

(7.73.3.9) If applicable, describe the verification/assurance of the product emissions data

The GHG emissions data being a basis for calculation of the GHG emission per product life stage is verified externally in accordance with ISAE 3000 standard. However, the calculation itself is not verified currently.

Row 3

(7.73.3.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.73.3.2) Name of good/ service

Atlantic salmon

(7.73.3.3) Scope

Select from:

Scope 1, 2 & 3

(7.73.3.4) Lifecycle stage

Select from:

Production

(7.73.3.5) Emissions at the lifecycle stage in kg CO2e per unit

2.42

(7.73.3.6) Lifecycle stage under your ownership or control

Select from:

Yes

(7.73.3.7) Type of data used

Select from:

Primary

(7.73.3.8) Data quality

The GHG emission was calculated with use of real data from specific activities in Mowi Group including: fish feed production own and external (including transportation to sites), raw materials production to own fish feed, fish farming (including fuel consumption in 3rd party vessels both direct and upstream emissions) and the total sales volume in the reporting year.

(7.73.3.9) If applicable, describe the verification/assurance of the product emissions data

The GHG emissions data being a basis for calculation of the GHG emission per product life stage is verified externally in accordance with ISAE 3000 standard. However, the calculation itself is not verified currently.

Row 4

(7.73.3.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.73.3.2) Name of good/ service

Atlantic salmon

(7.73.3.3) Scope

Select from:

Scope 1 & 2

(7.73.3.4) Lifecycle stage

Select from:

Processing

(7.73.3.5) Emissions at the lifecycle stage in kg CO2e per unit

0.07

(7.73.3.6) Lifecycle stage under your ownership or control

Select from:

Yes

(7.73.3.7) Type of data used

Select from:

Primary

(7.73.3.8) Data quality

The GHG emission was calculated with use of real data related to fish processing and the total sales volume in the reporting year.

(7.73.3.9) If applicable, describe the verification/assurance of the product emissions data

The GHG emissions data being a basis for calculation of the GHG emission per product life stage is verified externally in accordance with ISAE 3000 standard. However, the calculation itself is not verified currently.

Row 5

(7.73.3.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.73.3.2) Name of good/ service

Atlantic salmon

(7.73.3.3) Scope

Select from:

Scope 1 & 2

(7.73.3.4) Lifecycle stage

Select from:

Processing

(7.73.3.5) Emissions at the lifecycle stage in kg CO2e per unit

0.07

(7.73.3.6) Lifecycle stage under your ownership or control

Select from:

Yes

(7.73.3.7) Type of data used

Select from:

Primary

(7.73.3.8) Data quality

The GHG emission was calculated with use of real data related to fish processing and the total sales volume in the reporting year.

(7.73.3.9) If applicable, describe the verification/assurance of the product emissions data

The GHG emissions data being a basis for calculation of the GHG emission per product life stage is verified externally in accordance with ISAE 3000 standard. However, the calculation itself is not verified currently.

Row 6

(7.73.3.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.73.3.2) Name of good/ service

Atlantic salmon

(7.73.3.3) Scope

Select from:

Scope 1 & 2

(7.73.3.4) Lifecycle stage

Select from:

Processing

(7.73.3.5) Emissions at the lifecycle stage in kg CO₂e per unit

0.07

(7.73.3.6) Lifecycle stage under your ownership or control

Select from:

Yes

(7.73.3.7) Type of data used

Select from:

Primary

(7.73.3.8) Data quality

The GHG emission was calculated with use of real data related to fish processing and the total sales volume in the reporting year.

(7.73.3.9) If applicable, describe the verification/assurance of the product emissions data

The GHG emissions data being a basis for calculation of the GHG emission per product life stage is verified externally in accordance with ISAE 3000 standard. However, the calculation itself is not verified currently.

Row 7

(7.73.3.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.73.3.2) Name of good/ service

Atlantic salmon

(7.73.3.3) Scope

Select from:

Scope 3

(7.73.3.4) Lifecycle stage

Select from:

Distribution

(7.73.3.5) Emissions at the lifecycle stage in kg CO2e per unit

1.36

(7.73.3.6) Lifecycle stage under your ownership or control

Select from:

Yes

(7.73.3.7) Type of data used

Select from:

Primary

(7.73.3.8) Data quality

The GHG emission was calculated with use of real data related to downstream transportation and distribution of fish and the total sales volume in the reporting year.

(7.73.3.9) If applicable, describe the verification/assurance of the product emissions data

The GHG emissions data being a basis for calculation of the GHG emission per product life stage is verified externally in accordance with ISAE 3000 standard. However, the calculation itself is not verified currently.

Row 8

(7.73.3.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.73.3.2) Name of good/ service

Atlantic salmon

(7.73.3.3) Scope

Select from:

Scope 3

(7.73.3.4) Lifecycle stage

Select from:

Distribution

(7.73.3.5) Emissions at the lifecycle stage in kg CO2e per unit

1.36

(7.73.3.6) Lifecycle stage under your ownership or control

Select from:

Yes

(7.73.3.7) Type of data used

Select from:

Primary

(7.73.3.8) Data quality

The GHG emission was calculated with use of real data related to downstream transportation and distribution of fish and the total sales volume in the reporting year.

(7.73.3.9) If applicable, describe the verification/assurance of the product emissions data

The GHG emissions data being a basis for calculation of the GHG emission per product life stage is verified externally in accordance with ISAE 3000 standard. However, the calculation itself is not verified currently.

Row 9

(7.73.3.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.73.3.2) Name of good/ service

Atlantic salmon

(7.73.3.3) Scope

Select from:

Scope 3

(7.73.3.4) Lifecycle stage

Select from:

Distribution

(7.73.3.5) Emissions at the lifecycle stage in kg CO2e per unit

1.36

(7.73.3.6) Lifecycle stage under your ownership or control

Select from:

Yes

(7.73.3.7) Type of data used

Select from:

Primary

(7.73.3.8) Data quality

The GHG emission was calculated with use of real data related to downstream transportation and distribution of fish and the total sales volume in the reporting year.

(7.73.3.9) If applicable, describe the verification/assurance of the product emissions data

The GHG emissions data being a basis for calculation of the GHG emission per product life stage is verified externally in accordance with ISAE 3000 standard. However, the calculation itself is not verified currently.

[Add row]

(7.73.4) Please detail emissions reduction initiatives completed or planned for this product.

Row 1

(7.73.4.1) Name of good/ service

Atlantic salmon

(7.73.4.2) Initiative ID

Select from:

Initiative 1

(7.73.4.3) Description of initiative

Hybrid management systems are being implemented in our farming countries to allow a significant reduction in fuel use. This contributes to GHG emission reduction per our product - atlantic salmon.

(7.73.4.4) Completed or planned

Select from:

Completed

(7.73.4.5) Emission reductions in kg CO2e per unit

1.18

[Add row]

(7.73.5) Have any of the initiatives described in 7.73.4 been driven by requesting CDP Supply Chain members?

Select from:

No

(7.74) Do you classify any of your existing goods and/or services as low-carbon products?

Select from:

Yes

(7.74.1) Provide details of your products and/or services that you classify as low-carbon products.

Row 1

(7.74.1.1) Level of aggregation

Select from:

- Group of products or services

(7.74.1.2) Taxonomy used to classify product(s) or service(s) as low-carbon

Select from:

- Green Bond Principles (ICMA)

(7.74.1.3) Type of product(s) or service(s)

Other

- Other, please specify :Seafood (farmed salmon)

(7.74.1.4) Description of product(s) or service(s)

Farmed salmon

(7.74.1.5) Have you estimated the avoided emissions of this low-carbon product(s) or service(s)

Select from:

- Yes

(7.74.1.6) Methodology used to calculate avoided emissions

Select from:

- Other, please specify :Calculation of carbon footprint originating from animal protein mix

(7.74.1.7) Life cycle stage(s) covered for the low-carbon product(s) or services(s)

Select from:

- Cradle-to-gate

(7.74.1.8) Functional unit used

Tonnes of CO2e

(7.74.1.9) Reference product/service or baseline scenario used

Mix of land animal protein emissions. The calculations were done by using a mix of consumption (OECD, 2020) of 40% chicken, 38% pork and 22% beef and the reported GHG emissions from SINTEF 2020. www.epa.gov/energy/greenhouse-gas-equivalencies-calculator was used to convert the net avoided CO2e emissions resulting from replacing land animal protein by Mowi salmon, to number of cars that can be removed from the road every year.

(7.74.1.10) Life cycle stage(s) covered for the reference product/service or baseline scenario

Select from:

Cradle-to-gate

(7.74.1.11) Estimated avoided emissions (metric tons CO2e per functional unit) compared to reference product/service or baseline scenario

1900000

(7.74.1.12) Explain your calculation of avoided emissions, including any assumptions

The carbon footprint used for land animal protein production was calculated by starting to convert the production volumes of Mowi salmon in 2024 to edible yield (using a 55% conversion), then calculating the carbon footprint of that volume originating from animal protein mix. This was done by using a mix of consumption (OECD, 2020) of 40% chicken, 38% pork and 22% beef and the reported GHG emissions from SINTEF 2020. www.epa.gov/energy/greenhouse-gas-equivalencies-calculator was used to convert the net avoided CO2e emissions resulting from replacing land animal protein by Mowi salmon, to number of cars that can be removed from the road every year.

(7.74.1.13) Revenue generated from low-carbon product(s) or service(s) as % of total revenue in the reporting year

100

[Add row]

(7.79) Has your organization retired any project-based carbon credits within the reporting year?

Select from:

No

C8. Environmental performance - Forests

(8.1) Are there any exclusions from your disclosure of forests-related data?

	Exclusion from disclosure
Soy	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No

[Fixed row]

(8.2) Provide a breakdown of your disclosure volume per commodity.

	Disclosure volume (metric tons)	Volume type	Sourced volume (metric tons)
Soy	83353	Select all that apply <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Sourced	83353

[Fixed row]

(8.5) Provide details on the origins of your sourced volumes.

Soy

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

Brazil

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

States: Goiás, MatoGrosso and Minas Gerais

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

80600

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

(8.5.7) Please explain

In 2024, all soy protein concentrate used by Mowi Feed originated from Brazil and was non-GMO, deforestation-free and ProTerra certified (segregated).

Soy

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

Romania

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

- States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

Soy is cultivated across several regions in Romania, primarily in the Southern Romanian Meadow and Dobrogea, the Banat and Crișana Meadow, the Northern Romanian Meadow, Eastern and Northern Moldova, and Western/Southwestern Transylvania and the Northwestern Meadow.

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

2753

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

- Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

(8.5.7) Please explain

In 2024, all organic soya bean oil all came from Europe and was compliant with EU organic regulations and also the Soil Association & Naturland Organic standards. [Add row]

(8.7) Did your organization have a no-deforestation or no-conversion target, or any other targets for sustainable production/ sourcing of your disclosed commodities, active in the reporting year?

Soy

(8.7.1) Active no-deforestation or no-conversion target

Select from:

- Yes, we have a no-conversion target

(8.7.2) No-deforestation or no-conversion target coverage

Select from:

Organization-wide (including suppliers)

(8.7.5) Other active targets related to this commodity, including any which contribute to your no-deforestation or no-conversion target

Select from:

Yes, we have other targets related to this commodity

[Fixed row]

(8.7.1) Provide details on your no-deforestation or no-conversion target that was active during the reporting year.

Soy

(8.7.1.1) No-deforestation or no-conversion target

Select from:

No-conversion

(8.7.1.2) Your organization's definition of "no-deforestation" or "no-conversion"

Brazilian soy suppliers apply a 2020 cut-off date for 100% deforestation and conversion free in their soybean value chain. The producer shall also ensure legal use of land and water; respect the needs and rights of smallholders and indigenous people; as well as protect workers' health and rights. Mowi accepts that these requirements are met for soy

(8.7.1.3) Cutoff date

Select from:

2020

(8.7.1.4) Geographic scope of cutoff date

Select from:

Applied globally

(8.7.1.5) Rationale for selecting cutoff date

Select from:

- In line with organizational commitments, because no sector- or region-wide cutoff date is available

(8.7.1.6) Target date for achieving no-deforestation or no-conversion

Select from:

- 2023

[Add row]

(8.7.2) Provide details of other targets related to your commodities, including any which contribute to your no-deforestation or no-conversion target, and progress made against them.

Soy

(8.7.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

- Target 1

(8.7.2.2) Target contributes to no-deforestation or no-conversion target reported in 8.7

Select from:

- Yes, this target contributes to our no-conversion target

(8.7.2.3) Target coverage

Select from:

- Organization-wide (including suppliers)

(8.7.2.4) Commodity volume covered by target (metric tons)

Select from:

Total commodity volume

(8.7.2.5) Category of target & Quantitative metric

Third-party certification

% of volume third-party certified

(8.7.2.7) Third-party certification scheme

Forest management unit/Producer certification

ProTerra certification

(8.7.2.8) Date target was set

01/01/2022

(8.7.2.9) End date of base year

12/31/2023

(8.7.2.10) Base year figure

100

(8.7.2.11) End date of target

12/31/2024

(8.7.2.12) Target year figure

100

(8.7.2.13) Reporting year figure

(8.7.2.14) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

Achieved and maintained

(8.7.2.16) Global environmental treaties/ initiatives/ frameworks aligned with or supported by this target

Select all that apply

Sustainable Development Goals

(8.7.2.17) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

The target covers all soy sourcing

(8.7.2.19) List the actions which contributed most to achieving or maintaining this target

Engagement with suppliers, and ensuring 100% adherence to certification schemes.

(8.7.2.20) Further details of target

Target to be achieved (100% adherence) year on year.

[Add row]

(8.8) Indicate if your organization has a traceability system to determine the origins of your sourced volumes and provide details of the methods and tools used.

Soy

(8.8.1) Traceability system

Select from:

Yes

(8.8.2) Methods/tools used in traceability system

Select all that apply

- Value chain mapping
- Supplier engagement/communication

(8.8.3) Description of methods/tools used in traceability system

All ingredients used by Mowi in salmon feed (marine and non-marine) shall have a traceability system in place. For ingredients of plant origin, this shall include the country in which crops are both grown and processed, and specifically for soy of Brazilian origin, this shall include the volumes per municipality and biome.
[Fixed row]

(8.8.1) Provide details of the point to which your organization can trace its sourced volumes.

Soy

(8.8.1.1) % of sourced volume traceable to production unit

100

(8.8.1.2) % of sourced volume traceable to sourcing area and not to production unit

0

(8.8.1.3) % sourced volume traceable to country/area of origin and not to sourcing area or production unit

0

(8.8.1.4) % of sourced volume traceable to other point (i.e., processing facility/first importer) not in the country/area of origin

0

(8.8.1.5) % of sourced volume from unknown origin

0

(8.8.1.6) % of sourced volume reported

100.00

[Fixed row]

(8.9) Provide details of your organization's assessment of the deforestation-free (DF) or deforestation- and conversion-free (DCF) status of its disclosed commodities.

Soy

(8.9.1) DF/DCF status assessed for this commodity

Select from:

Yes, deforestation- and conversion-free (DCF) status assessed

(8.9.2) % of disclosure volume determined as DF/DCF in the reporting year

100

(8.9.3) % of disclosure volume determined as DF/DCF through a third-party certification scheme providing full DF/DCF assurance

100

(8.9.4) % of disclosure volume determined as DF/DCF through monitoring of production unit

0

(8.9.5) % of disclosure volume determined as DF/DCF through monitoring of sourcing area

0

(8.9.6) Is a proportion of your disclosure volume certified through a scheme not providing full DF/DCF assurance?

Select from:

No

[Fixed row]

(8.9.1) Provide details of third-party certification schemes used to determine the deforestation-free (DF) or deforestation- and conversion-free (DCF) status of the disclosure volume, since specified cutoff date.

Soy

(8.9.1.1) Third-party certification scheme providing full DF/DCF assurance

Forest management unit/Producer certification

ProTerra certification

(8.9.1.2) % of disclosure volume determined as DF/DCF through certification scheme providing full DF/DCF assurance

100

(8.9.1.3) Comment

100% of all soy protein concentrate sourced for use by Mowi in feed is certified by ProTerra.

(8.9.1.4) Certification documentation

Mowi Feed statements.pdf

[Add row]

(8.10) Indicate whether you have monitored or estimated the deforestation and conversion of other natural ecosystems footprint for your disclosed commodities.

	Monitoring or estimating your deforestation and conversion footprint
Soy	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes

[Fixed row]

(8.10.1) Provide details on the monitoring or estimating of your deforestation and conversion footprint.

Soy

(8.10.1.1) Monitoring and estimating your deforestation and conversion footprint

Select from:

- We monitor the deforestation and conversion footprint in our value chain

(8.10.1.2) % of disclosure volume monitored or estimated

100

(8.10.1.3) Reporting of deforestation and conversion footprint

Select all that apply

- During the reporting period
- Since a specified cutoff date

(8.10.1.4) Year of cutoff date

2020

(8.10.1.5) Known or estimated deforestation and conversion footprint in the reporting period (hectares)

0

(8.10.1.6) Known or estimated deforestation and conversion footprint since the specified cutoff date (hectares)

0

(8.10.1.9) Describe the methods and data sources used to monitor or estimate your deforestation and conversion footprint

Proterra certification or equivalent, ensuring 100% deforestation and conversion-free sourcing.

[Add row]

(8.12) Indicate if certification details are available for the commodity volumes sold to requesting CDP Supply Chain members.

	Third-party certification scheme adopted	Certification details are available for the volumes sold to any requesting CDP Supply Chain members
Soy	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> We do not supply requesting members with goods and services containing this commodity

[Fixed row]

(8.13) Does your organization calculate the GHG emission reductions and/or removals from land use management and land use change that have occurred in your direct operations and/or upstream value chain?

	GHG emissions reductions and removals from land use management and land use change calculated
Soy	<i>Select from:</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes, and willing to share details with requesting CDP Supply Chain members

[Fixed row]

(8.13.1) Provide details on the actions your organization has taken in its direct operations and/or upstream value chain that have resulted in reduced GHG emissions and/or enhanced removals.

Row 1

(8.13.1.1) Commodity

Select from:

Soy

(8.13.1.2) Description of actions

More strategic procurement prioritizing suppliers with lower carbon footprints.

(8.13.1.3) CO2e reductions and removals achieved from base year (metric tons CO2e)

344879

(8.13.1.4) Base year

2019

(8.13.1.5) Emissions accounting boundary

Select from:

- Included in the corporate GHG inventory boundary

(8.13.1.6) Scope

Select from:

- Scope 3: Purchased goods & services

(8.13.1.7) Emissions accounting methodology and standards

Select all that apply

- GHG Protocol Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard

(8.13.1.8) Explain calculation

The calculation is based on emission factors for soy protein concentrate sourced by Mowi Feed. Primary data was used where available.

[Add row]

(8.14) Indicate if you assess your own compliance and/or the compliance of your suppliers with forest regulations and/or mandatory standards, and provide details.

(8.14.1) Assess legal compliance with forest regulations

Select from:

- Yes, from suppliers

(8.14.2) Aspects of legislation considered

Select all that apply

- Labor rights
- Land use rights
- Third parties' rights
- Environmental protection

- Human rights protected under international law
- Tax, anti-corruption, trade and customs regulations
- Forest-related rules, including forest management and biodiversity conservation, where directly related to wood harvesting
- The principle of free, prior and informed consent (FPIC), including as set out in the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples

(8.14.3) Procedure to ensure legal compliance

Select all that apply

- Certification

(8.14.4) Indicate if you collect data regarding compliance with the Brazilian Forest Code

Select from:

- Yes

(8.14.5) Please explain

We utilise certification to monitor compliance with forest regulations and legislation.

[Fixed row]

(8.15) Do you engage in landscape (including jurisdictional) initiatives to progress shared sustainable land use goals?

	Engagement in landscape/jurisdictional initiatives
	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes, we engage in landscape/jurisdictional initiatives

[Fixed row]

(8.15.1) Indicate the criteria you consider when prioritizing landscapes and jurisdictions for engagement in collaborative approaches to sustainable land use and provide an explanation.

(8.15.1.1) Criteria for prioritizing landscapes/jurisdictions for engagement

Select all that apply

- Local government's commitment to sustainable land use
- Opportunity to protect and restore natural ecosystems
- Risk of deforestation, forests/land degradation, or conversion of other natural ecosystems

(8.15.1.2) Explain your process for prioritizing landscapes/jurisdictions for engagement

In October 2024, the first 50 trees were planted during a launch event near Mowi Scotland's Caol Mor seawater farm, on the north side of Loch Ainort. This is part of a new native woodland that is to be established, leading to 112,000 native broadleaved trees being planted across 102 hectares of land. Following the ceremony on 21st October, land preparation and planting was set to continue, and is due to be completed by March 2025. The project is aligned to Scotland's Forestry Strategy, published by the Scottish Government, which seeks to increase woodland cover and contribute to climate change mitigation by reducing greenhouse gas emissions through carbon sequestration. By planting native broadleaves, primarily Native Upland Birch, the woodland will strengthen soil and water, protect, and enhance habitat quality and biodiversity with resulting overall benefits to the designated site features of the SPA. The planting proposals have been sensitively designed, including maintaining areas of open ground and incorporating low-density planting, which will additionally ensure that the special qualities of the NSA are protected. Funding for the project was granted by Scottish Forestry, the Scottish Government agency responsible for forestry policy, support and regulation.
[Fixed row]

(8.15.2) Provide details of your engagement with landscape/jurisdictional initiatives to sustainable land use during the reporting year.

Row 1

(8.15.2.1) Landscape/jurisdiction ID

Select from:

- LJ1

(8.15.2.2) Name of initiative

(8.15.2.3) Country/area

Select from:

- United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(8.15.2.4) Name of landscape or jurisdiction area

Isle of Skye

(8.15.2.6) Indicate if you can provide the size of the area covered by the initiative

Select from:

- Yes

(8.15.2.7) Area covered by the initiative (ha)

102

(8.15.2.8) Type of engagement

Select all that apply

- Implementer: Executes actions based on the collective goals

(8.15.2.9) Engagement start year

2024

(8.15.2.10) Engagement end year

Select from:

- Not defined

(8.15.2.11) Estimated investment over the project period

(8.15.2.12) Landscape goals supported by engagement

Environmental

- Carbon offsetting
- Decreased ecosystem degradation rate
- Biodiversity protected and/or restored
- Natural ecosystems conserved and/or restored
- Ecosystem services maintained and/or enhanced
- Improved rate of carbon sequestration (e.g., through restoration)
- Avoided deforestation/conversion of other natural ecosystems and/or decreased degradation rate

(8.15.2.13) Organization actions supporting initiative

Participate in planning and multi-stakeholder alignment

- Co-design and develop goals, strategies and an action plan with timebound targets and milestones for the initiative
- Collaborate on management/land use planning in the landscape/jurisdiction

(8.15.2.14) Type of partners engaged in the initiative design and implementation

Select all that apply

- National government
- Local communities
- Producers

(8.15.2.15) Description of engagement

In October 2024, the first 50 trees were planted during a launch event near Mowi Scotland's Caol Mor seawater farm, on the north side of Loch Ainort. This is part of a new native woodland that is to be established, leading to 112,000 native broadleaved trees being planted across 102 hectares of land. Following the ceremony on 21st October, land preparation and planting was set to continue, and is due to be completed by March 2025. The project is aligned to Scotland's Forestry Strategy, published by the Scottish Government, which seeks to increase woodland cover and contribute to climate change mitigation by reducing greenhouse gas emissions

through carbon sequestration. By planting native broadleaves, primarily Native Upland Birch, the woodland will strengthen soil and water, protect, and enhance habitat quality and biodiversity with resulting overall benefits to the designated site features of the SPA. The planting proposals have been sensitively designed, including maintaining areas of open ground and incorporating low-density planting, which will additionally ensure that the special qualities of the NSA are protected. Funding for the project was granted by Scottish Forestry, the Scottish Government agency responsible for forestry policy, support and regulation.

(8.15.2.16) Collective monitoring framework used to measure progress towards landscape goals and actions

Select from:

Yes, progress is monitored using an internally defined framework

(8.15.2.17) State the achievements of your engagement so far and how progress is monitored

In October 2024, the first 50 trees were planted during a launch event near Mowi Scotland's Caol Mor seawater farm, on the north side of Loch Ainort. This is part of a new native woodland that is to be established, leading to 112,000 native broadleaved trees being planted across 102 hectares of land. Following the ceremony on 21st October, land preparation and planting was set to continue, and is due to be completed by March 2025.

(8.15.2.18) Claims made

Select from:

Yes, we are making a claim

(8.15.2.19) Type of claim made

Select from:

Both individual and collective

(8.15.2.20) Provide further details on your claim

Funding for the project was granted by Scottish Forestry, the Scottish Government agency responsible for forestry policy, support and regulation, alongside access to Mowi land and staff time.

[Add row]

(8.15.3) For each of your disclosed commodities, provide details on the disclosure volume from each of the landscapes/jurisdictions you engage in.

Row 1

(8.15.3.1) Landscape/jurisdiction ID

Select from:

LJ1

(8.15.3.2) Does any of your produced and/or sourced commodity volume originate from this landscape/jurisdiction, and are you able/willing to disclose information on this volume?

Select from:

No, we do not produce/source from this landscape/jurisdiction

[Add row]

(8.16) Do you participate in any other external activities to support the implementation of policies and commitments related to deforestation, ecosystem conversion, or human rights issues in commodity value chains?

Select from:

Yes

(8.16.1) Provide details of the external activities to support the implementation of your policies and commitments related to deforestation, ecosystem conversion, or human rights issues in commodity value chains

Row 1

(8.16.1.1) Commodity

Select all that apply

Soy

(8.16.1.2) Activities

Select all that apply

Involved in industry platforms

(8.16.1.3) Country/area

Select from:

Brazil

(8.16.1.4) Subnational area

Select from:

Not applicable

(8.16.1.5) Provide further details of the activity

The Norwegian salmon industry is successfully ensuring that its Brazilian soybean suppliers are 100% deforestation and conversion-free across their entire operations, not just within the salmon value chain. This initiative, verified through independent audits and satellite monitoring by ProTerra, is hailed as a groundbreaking environmental commitment. Despite being a small player in Brazil's soy market, Norwegian fish feed producers influenced a major shift, involving over 5,000 suppliers and 3 million hectares of land, setting a global benchmark for sustainable sourcing in animal protein sectors.

<https://www.proterrafoundation.org/news/norwegian-salmon-delivers-on-deforestation-soy-in-brazil/>

[Add row]

(8.17) Is your organization supporting or implementing project(s) focused on ecosystem restoration and long-term protection?

Select from:

Yes

(8.17.1) Provide details on your project(s), including the extent, duration, and monitoring frequency. Please specify any measured outcome(s).

Row 1

(8.17.1.1) Project reference

Select from:

- Project 1

(8.17.1.2) Project type

Select from:

- Reforestation

(8.17.1.3) Expected benefits of project

Select all that apply

- Compliance with regulation
- Improvement to soil health
- Net gain in biodiversity and ecosystem integrity
- Reduce/halt biodiversity loss
- Restoration of natural ecosystem(s)

(8.17.1.4) Is this project originating any carbon credits?

Select from:

- No

(8.17.1.5) Description of project

Over 2024-2025, 112,000 native broadleaved trees will be planted across 102 hectares of land near to Mowi Scotland's Caol Mor seawater farm on the north side of Loch Ainort. The woodland is estimated to have the potential to sequestrate 38,616 tonnes of carbon dioxide over the next 100 years.

(8.17.1.6) Where is the project taking place in relation to your value chain?

Select all that apply

- Project based in area with direct operations

(8.17.1.7) Start year

2024

(8.17.1.8) Target year

Select from:

2025

(8.17.1.9) Project area to date (Hectares)

1

(8.17.1.10) Project area in the target year (Hectares)

102

(8.17.1.11) Country/Area

Select from:

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(8.17.1.12) Latitude

57.288

(8.17.1.13) Longitude

-6.061

(8.17.1.14) Monitoring frequency

Select from:

Six-monthly or more frequently

(8.17.1.15) Total investment over the project period (currency)

0

(8.17.1.16) For which of your expected benefits are you monitoring progress?

Select all that apply

- Compliance with regulation
- Improvement to soil health
- Net gain in biodiversity and ecosystem integrity
- Reduce/halt biodiversity loss
- Restoration of natural ecosystem(s)

(8.17.1.17) Please explain

In October 2024, the first 50 trees were planted during a launch event near Mowi Scotland's Caol Mor seawater farm, on the north side of Loch Ainort. This is part of a new native woodland that is to be established, leading to 112,000 native broadleaved trees being planted across 102 hectares of land. Following the ceremony on 21st October, land preparation and planting was set to continue, and is due to be completed by March 2025. The project is aligned to Scotland's Forestry Strategy, published by the Scottish Government, which seeks to increase woodland cover and contribute to climate change mitigation by reducing greenhouse gas emissions through carbon sequestration. By planting native broadleaves, primarily Native Upland Birch, the woodland will strengthen soil and water, protect, and enhance habitat quality and biodiversity with resulting overall benefits to the designated site features of the SPA. The planting proposals have been sensitively designed, including maintaining areas of open ground and incorporating low-density planting, which will additionally ensure that the special qualities of the NSA are protected. Funding for the project was granted by Scottish Forestry, the Scottish Government agency responsible for forestry policy, support and regulation.

[Add row]

C9. Environmental performance - Water security

(9.1) Are there any exclusions from your disclosure of water-related data?

Select from:

No

(9.2) Across all your operations, what proportion of the following water aspects are regularly measured and monitored?

Water withdrawals – total volumes

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

Quarterly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

We measure water withdrawals using different methods depending on the geographic location, water source and technological equipment. Most of our sites use flow meters/water sensors. For a few of our production plants, water withdrawal is measured through the varying levels of their freshwater source or volumes are obtained from water utility providers.

(9.2.4) Please explain

99% of our freshwater withdrawal is used during the initial life stage production of salmon. Some of our facilities have real-time continuous monitoring and can report accurate freshwater use any time, whilst others retrospectively report using data from water companies. At a company level, Mowi's sustainability team gather freshwater use quarterly each year before summarising the totals within our annual report once a year. Seawater withdrawal is not applicable as our salmon are grown at sea in pens. Total water withdrawal volume is one of our environmental key performance indicators and is used to track improvements in water efficiency.

We report this information at an internal global level quarterly, and report data externally on an annual basis. Our responses in this question refer to all our sites (including Farming, Feed and Marketing & Sales). All our sites are monitored for water withdrawal volumes.

Water withdrawals – volumes by source

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

Quarterly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

The water sources are known and recorded for all of our sites. Most of our production sites use flow meters/water sensors. For a few of our sites, water withdrawal is measured through the varying levels of their freshwater source or volumes are obtained from water utility providers.

(9.2.4) Please explain

Water withdrawal volumes by source are monitored at 100% of our sites. Measuring this aspect allows us to identify priority areas especially in case of overall exposure to potential water risks (source dependency). Detailed information on water withdrawal volumes by source can support quick evaluations on a site by site basis.

Water withdrawals quality

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

Quarterly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

We measure water quality using different methods depending on the required quality parameters and the existing technological equipment. Most of our sites use automatic water samplers and lab testing.

(9.2.4) Please explain

Our salmon farming sites are located in areas where the environmental conditions are optimal for fish welfare and their well-being. This ensures our salmon grow in areas where water quality (such as oxygen and temperature) matches their needs, provides natural comfort and allows them to thrive. To ensure sustaining these optimal conditions for our salmon, 100% of our sites are monitored for water withdrawal quality. Furthermore, we are committed to certify all our farms to recognised standards, namely GLOBALG.A.P., ASC and GSA BAP that cover several welfare aspects, including those related to feed and water quality, health management, transport, harvest and slaughter.

Water discharges – total volumes

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

Quarterly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

We use flow meters to measure discharge volumes.

(9.2.4) Please explain

100% of our sites are monitored for this water aspect and this is considered part of the usual management for our production sites. Our target on wastewater discharge to freshwater is to comply 100% with the volume and quality regulatory limits. Further information can be found in Mowi's Policy on freshwater use and wastewater discharge. <https://mowi.com/wp-content/uploads/2025/04/Mowi-Freshwater-Policy.pdf>

Water discharges – volumes by destination

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

Quarterly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

We use flow meters to measure discharge volumes. The destination of the discharge is known and recorded for all sites.

(9.2.4) Please explain

100% of our sites are monitored for this water aspect and this is considered part of the usual management for our sites. This aspect is relevant because our sites discharge water volumes to freshwater bodies. As part of our compliance with standards and regulations, we monitor the volumes of our discharges by destination.

Water discharges – volumes by treatment method

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

Yearly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

We conduct an internal Freshwater Survey on a yearly basis to keep detailed records of the discharge methods at all sites.

(9.2.4) Please explain

100% of our sites are monitored for this water aspect and this is considered part of the usual facility management for our sites. Depending on the type of production site, our discharges are treated from primary, to secondary and to tertiary levels. This aspect is relevant because our sites treat and discharge water volumes to freshwater bodies. For this, we are required to ensure that quality and quantity of discharged water complies with standards and regulations.

Water discharge quality – by standard effluent parameters

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

Yearly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

We measure water quality using different methods depending on the required quality parameters and the existing technological equipment. Most of our sites use automatic water samplers and lab testing. Parameters measured include BOD, COD, TN, TOC, TP, TSS, pH and temperature.

(9.2.4) Please explain

When considering wastewater discharge to freshwater environments (i.e. surface wastewater discharge), we follow as a minimum the World Bank wastewater limits for Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD), Biological Oxygen Demand (BOD), Total Nitrogen (TN) and total phosphorus (TP), where the limit is applicable to the specific geography. This aspect is relevant because our sites treat and discharge water volumes to freshwater bodies. For this, we are required to ensure that quality and quantity of discharged water complies with standards and regulations.

Water discharge quality – emissions to water (nitrates, phosphates, pesticides, and/or other priority substances)

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

Yearly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

We measure water quality using different methods depending on the required quality parameters and the existing technological equipment. Most of our sites use automatic water samplers and lab testing. Parameters measured include BOD, COD, TN, TOC, TP, TSS, pH and temperature.

(9.2.4) Please explain

When considering wastewater discharge to freshwater environments (i.e. surface wastewater discharge), we follow as a minimum the World Bank wastewater limits for Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD), Biological Oxygen Demand (BOD), Total Nitrogen (TN) and total phosphorus (TP), where the limit is applicable to the specific geography. This aspect is relevant because our sites treat and discharge water volumes to freshwater bodies. For this, we are required to ensure that quality and quantity of discharged water complies with standards and regulations.

Water discharge quality – temperature

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

Yearly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

We use sensors specifically designed to monitor temperature in wastewater.

(9.2.4) Please explain

100% of our sites that are required to follow regulatory temperature limits are monitored for this water aspect. In addition, several sites without required regulatory temperature limits are also monitoring and reporting temperature. Each site controls the quality data of water discharged locally and measures this on regular basis.

Water consumption – total volume

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

Quarterly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

We measure our water consumption quarterly using different calculation method for our different business units. For feed, water consumption is calculated by total withdrawal minus total discharge of freshwater. For farming, water consumption is defined as the amount of water that evaporates in our RAS (recirculating aquaculture systems), approximately 1% of freshwater withdrawal for RAS. Water consumption in our processing plants is limited to the production/use of ice for cooling.

(9.2.4) Please explain

Total water consumption is measured quarterly for all our sites. Total water consumption is then calculated for all sites on a yearly basis. This is of particular importance for our operations in water-stressed areas. In 2024, we had four locations considered as water-stressed according to Aqueduct risk assessment. All four sites are secondary processing plants and water consumption is limited to the production of ice for the transportation of our products. In addition, one of these sites, namely Mowi Vietnam, has reported zero water consumption since 2022, due to transporting products in freezing containers and carbon boxes that do not require ice.

Water recycled/reused

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

Quarterly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Smolt production accounts for about 99 % of the total freshwater usage in the Group. About 9 % of this freshwater is recycled and reused through RAS Technology.

(9.2.4) Please explain

Volumes of recycled/reused water are monitored at all of our sites. Going forward we are continuously optimizing the design of RAS (recirculating aquaculture systems) including real time monitoring of water quality. Mowi's most modern and recent RAS facilities are operating with a percentage of recirculation varying from 95% to 99.9% and recycled 33 727 828 m3 of freshwater in 2023.

The provision of fully-functioning, safely managed WASH services to all workers

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

Continuously

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

All our sites are fully equipped with access to safe water, sanitation and hygiene for all employees. In addition, staff is trained on hygiene to ensure food safety which is monitored regularly.

(9.2.4) Please explain

Mowi is committed to implementing access to safe water, sanitation and hygiene at the workplace at an appropriate level of standard for all employees in all sites. All in-going freshwater to our factories are monitored and controlled. As a food producer we are heavily reliant on good hygiene in our production facilities. All employees, hired and own have full access to washing stations, sanitation, drinking water etc.

[Fixed row]

(9.2.2) What are the total volumes of water withdrawn, discharged, and consumed across all your operations, how do they compare to the previous reporting year, and how are they forecasted to change?

Total withdrawals

(9.2.2.1) Volume (megaliters/year)

393309

(9.2.2.2) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

Much higher

(9.2.2.3) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.2.4) Five-year forecast

Select from:

About the same

(9.2.2.5) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:

Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.2.6) Please explain

We define our thresholds as follows: "about the same" +/- 5% "Lower/higher" +/- 15%. Total water withdrawal in 2024 was higher than in 2023. In 2024, absolute water withdrawal for Mowi Group increased from 337 400 214 m3 in 2023 to 393 309 085 m3 in 2024, an increase of 16.6%. This increase is largely due to an increased investment in post-smolt farming during 2024, as Mowi's withdrawal is primarily associated with smolt production. Since the majority of this water is recirculated it does not have a noteworthy impact on consumption figures. Mowi has a global target dedicated to the reduction of water intensity in water-stressed areas: By 2030, achieve a reduction of 10% on water intensity at our processing plants located in high water scarcity risk, using 2024 as a reference year. Hence, both effects lead to a balanced development of total water withdrawal on Group level. Although the global macro-economic environment is currently difficult, salmon normally fares well also in challenging economic times. In the coming years, we expect global megatrends to continue to drive demand for salmon and we expect demand growth to outpace supply growth. This will only be exacerbated by a resource rent tax in Norway which is expected to negatively impact investments in volume growth in the world's largest salmon producing country. Overall, we are focusing on the many organic growth opportunities within our current license footprint with extensive growth opportunities for conventional farming in Iceland. Based on this outlook, we continue to work on volume growth, cost and sustainability which results on one hand in higher production volumes as well as corresponding higher freshwater withdrawal volumes. On the other hand, higher efficiencies, new freshwater saving initiatives and smart solutions will lead to a decrease in freshwater withdrawal. Therefore, we are assuming similar freshwater withdrawal volumes for the next 5 years.

Total discharges

(9.2.2.1) Volume (megaliters/year)

392701

(9.2.2.2) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

Higher

(9.2.2.3) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.2.4) Five-year forecast

Select from:

About the same

(9.2.2.5) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:

- Increase/decrease in efficiency

(9.2.2.6) Please explain

We define our thresholds as follows: "about the same" +/- 5% of total withdrawal "Lower/higher" +/- 15% of total discharge. As reported last year, we continue to work on volume growth, cost and sustainability which results on one hand in higher production volumes as well as corresponding higher wastewater discharge volumes. On the other hand, higher efficiencies, new freshwater saving initiatives and smart solutions will lead to a decrease in wastewater discharges. Therefore, we are assuming about the same wastewater discharge volumes for the next 5 years.

Total consumption

(9.2.2.1) Volume (megaliters/year)

608

(9.2.2.2) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

- About the same

(9.2.2.3) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

- Increase/decrease in efficiency

(9.2.2.4) Five-year forecast

Select from:

- About the same

(9.2.2.5) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:

Increase/decrease in efficiency

(9.2.2.6) Please explain

We define our thresholds as follows: "about the same" +/- 5% of total withdrawal "Lower/higher" +/- 15% of total withdrawal. For feed, water consumption is calculated by total withdrawal minus total discharge of freshwater. For farming, water consumption is defined as the amount of water that evaporates in our RAS (recirculating aquaculture systems), approximately 1% of freshwater withdrawal for RAS. Water consumption in our processing plants is limited to the production and usage of ice for cooling. Water consumption in 2024 [1000m³]: Feed: 223 (37%) Farming: 337 (55%) Processing: 47.5 (8%) (x1000 L). The total amount of water consumption across all our production plants represents 0.15% of the Groups total water withdrawal. Around 55% of water consumption is thereby coming from our RAS (recirculating aquaculture systems) through evaporation and 37% is coming from our two feed production plants. Mowi did not experience any significant changes in consumption from two feed production plants, Valsneset and Kyleakin. Based on the above mentioned outlook, we continue to work on volume growth, cost and sustainability which results on one hand in higher production volumes as well as corresponding higher water consumption. On the other hand, higher efficiencies, new freshwater saving initiatives and smart solutions will lead to a decrease in water consumption. Therefore, we are assuming about the same water consumption volumes for the next 5 years.

[Fixed row]

(9.2.4) Indicate whether water is withdrawn from areas with water stress, provide the volume, how it compares with the previous reporting year, and how it is forecasted to change.

(9.2.4.1) Withdrawals are from areas with water stress

Select from:

Yes

(9.2.4.2) Volume withdrawn from areas with water stress (megaliters)

319

(9.2.4.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

About the same

(9.2.4.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

Other, please specify :After a change in Aqueduct methodology, four plants were assessed to be high risk, vs 3 in 2023.

(9.2.4.5) Five-year forecast

Select from:

Lower

(9.2.4.6) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:

Increase/decrease in efficiency

(9.2.4.7) % of total withdrawals that are withdrawn from areas with water stress

0.08

(9.2.4.8) Identification tool

Select all that apply

WRI Aqueduct

(9.2.4.9) Please explain

We define our thresholds as follows: "about the same" +/- 5% of total withdrawal "Lower/higher" +/- 15% of total withdrawal Mowi uses the overall water risk mapping as well as the baseline water depletion mapping from Aqueduct to identify the areas that are classified as medium-high water scarcity risk. We apply the tool on all our sites as well as on our supply chain to identify feed raw materials which are sourced from water scarcity risk areas. This assessment is conducted on an annual basis and reported in our Annual Integrated Report. Only 0.08% of water used by Mowi Group originates from areas classified with high water scarcity risk. According to the overall water risk mapping, four of our processing plants are located in high water scarcity risk areas. In comparison, none of our processing plant are located in water-stressed areas when applying the baseline water depletion mapping according to CDP disclosure requirements. Mowi is especially focusing on processing plants located in areas of high water scarcity risk and has therefore also set the following target on freshwater: by 2025, achieve a reduction of 10% on water intensity at our processing plants located in high water scarcity risk, using 2018 as a reference year. Mowi has 4 processing plants located in areas with high water scarcity, namely Mowi Shanghai, Mowi Vietnam, Mowi Bruges and Mowi Ostende. Mowi Vietnam saw an increase from 54 m3/tonne production in 2023 to 56 m3/tonne production in 2023, however, this represents a total intensity reduction of 11% compared to the reference year of 2018; Mowi Shanghai saw a reduction to 12.5

m3/tonne production in 2024, resulting in a reduction of 75% compared to the baseline year; Mowi Belgium came into scope in 2024 for both processing plants, Bruges and Ostende. Whilst Bruges reduced the use of 2.37 m3/tonne production in 2023 to 2.18 m3/tonne production in 2024 (9% reduction compared to 2018), Ostend saw a small increase from 12.28 m3/tonne production in 2023 to 12.70 m3/tonne production in 2024 (2% increase compared to 2018). This means that two out of four processing facilities located in areas with high water scarcity have not only reached, but exceeded their intensity reduction target. The two Belgian plants only came into scope for this target during 2024, meaning that it was not possible to introduce additional, targeted water saving initiatives during the year, but will become an area of focus going into 2025. In addition, we are committed to reducing water pollution. For this, we are required to ensure that not only quantity but also the quality of discharged water complies with standards and regulations - especially in areas that are at risk for water-stress. When considering wastewater discharge directly to freshwater environments (i.e. surface wastewater discharge), we follow as a minimum the World Bank wastewater limits for Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD), Biological Oxygen Demand (BOD), Total Nitrogen (TN) and total phosphorus (TP), where the limit is applicable to the specific geography. In 2024, all of our processing plants located in water stressed areas were below regulatory limits regarding average water quality values (for more information, please visit Mowi's Policy on freshwater use and wastewater discharge <https://mowi.com/wp-content/uploads/2025/04/Mowi-Freshwater-Policy.pdf>)

[Fixed row]

(9.2.5) What proportion of the produced agricultural commodities that are significant to your organization originate from areas with water stress?

Fish and seafood from aquaculture

(9.2.5.1) The proportion of this commodity produced in areas with water stress is known

Select from:

Yes

(9.2.5.2) % of total agricultural commodity produced in areas with water stress

Select from:

0%

(9.2.5.3) Please explain

Mowi produce salmon, and zero percent of our produced salmon are produced in areas with water scarcity risk. We are using the overall water risk mapping as well as the baseline water depletion mapping from Aqueduct to identify the areas that are classified as high water scarcity risk. We are applying the tool on all our sites as well as on our supply chain to identify feed raw materials which are sourced from water scarcity risk areas. This assessment is conducted on an annual basis and reported in our Annual Integrated Report. According to the "Water depletion indicator" from Aqueduct (category "overall water risk"), none of our sites are considered to be located in water-stressed areas. Looking at the "overall water risk" from Aqueduct, the percentage of water withdrawal from areas classified as high water scarcity risk, is only 0.08 % for Mowi Group. These areas are part of our Sales and Marketing operations, more specifically from four processing plants located in

China, Vietnam and Belgium. Therefore, 0% of the water used in our feed and farming operations originate from areas of water scarcity and our target is directed towards our processing plants: Mowi's target on freshwater is: by 2025, achieve a reduction of 10% on water intensity at our processing plants located in high water scarcity risk, using 2018 as a reference year. To date, two out of four processing facilities located in areas with high water scarcity have not only reached but greatly exceeded their intensity reduction target, with further details provided in answer 9.2.4.

[Fixed row]

(9.2.7) Provide total water withdrawal data by source.

Fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers, and lakes

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

Relevant

(9.2.7.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

368205

(9.2.7.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

Much higher

(9.2.7.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

We define our thresholds as follows: "about the same" +/- 5% of total withdrawal "Lower/higher" +/- 15% Surface water includes lakes and rivers. These sources are monitored. Mowi used 33% more fresh surface water in 2024 compared to 2023. There has been a significant increase in smolt production as part of Mowi's production strategy in 2023, which results in larger quantities of fish being farmed in land-based facilities to a larger size, and therefore for a longer timeframe. This is

associated with increased FW use and is thought to be the reason for an increase noted in surface water use vs 2024, as well as reduced use of third party sources. This does not affect water consumption rates, which remained steady. This would be expected to remain stable going forward.

Brackish surface water/Seawater

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

Not relevant

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

Mowi is not withdrawing seawater in any of our sites. Seawater that is captured during harvesting procedures or similar is usually released back into the sea immediately.

Groundwater – renewable

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

Relevant

(9.2.7.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

22497

(9.2.7.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

About the same

(9.2.7.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

We define our thresholds as follows: "about the same" +/- 5% of total withdrawal "Lower/higher" +/- 15%. Mowi used about the same quantity of groundwater as in 2023, all of which was renewable. All reported data is sourced from direct measurements and manually reported on a quarterly basis. Based on the previously mentioned outlook, we continue to work on volume growth, cost and sustainability which results on one hand in higher production volumes as well as corresponding higher freshwater withdrawal volumes. On the other hand, higher efficiencies, freshwater saving initiatives and smart solutions will lead to a decrease in freshwater withdrawal. Therefore, we are assuming about the same freshwater withdrawal volumes for the near future.

Groundwater – non-renewable

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

Not relevant

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

Mowi is only using groundwater from renewable source and not from non-renewable sources.

Produced/Entrained water

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

Not relevant

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

Mowi does not use produced or entrained water.

Third party sources

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

Relevant

(9.2.7.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

2607

(9.2.7.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

Lower

(9.2.7.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

We define our thresholds as follows: "about the same" +/- 5% of total withdrawal "Lower/higher" +/- 15% of total withdrawal. Third party water withdrawal is lower than 2023, using more surface water sources instead. All reported data is sourced from direct measurements and manually reported on a quarterly basis. Based on the previously mentioned outlook, we continue to work on volume growth, cost and sustainability which results on one hand in higher production volumes as well as corresponding higher freshwater withdrawal volumes. On the other hand, higher efficiencies, new freshwater saving initiatives and smart solutions will lead to a decrease in freshwater withdrawal. Therefore, we are assuming about the same withdrawal volumes for the near future.

[Fixed row]

(9.2.8) Provide total water discharge data by destination.

Fresh surface water

(9.2.8.1) Relevance

Select from:

Relevant

(9.2.8.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

88392

(9.2.8.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

Much lower

(9.2.8.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.8.5) Please explain

We define our thresholds as follows: "about the same" +/- 5% of total withdrawal "Lower/higher" +/- 15% of total withdrawal Relevant: This aspect is relevant because our sites treat and discharge water volumes to freshwater bodies. We are committed to ensure that quality and quantity of discharged water complies with standards and regulations. The reason for lower fresh surface water discharge numbers is an increased discharge to seawater, associated with our RAS facilities. All reported data is sourced from direct measurements and manually reported on a quarterly basis. Based on the above and the previously mentioned outlook, including improved water efficiency and growing production volumes, together with improved reporting data, we are expecting about the same discharge volumes next year.

Brackish surface water/seawater

(9.2.8.1) Relevance

Select from:

Relevant

(9.2.8.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

302323

(9.2.8.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

Much higher

(9.2.8.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.8.5) Please explain

We define our thresholds as follows: "about the same" +/- 5% of total withdrawal "Lower/higher" +/- 15% of total withdrawal. Relevant: This aspect is relevant because our sites treat and discharge water volumes to seawater. We are committed to reducing water pollution and required to ensure that quality and quantity of discharged water complies with standards and regulations. The reason for higher seawater discharge numbers is increased post-smolt production and number of post-smolt facilities discharging water to the sea. Based on the above and the previously mentioned outlook, including improved water efficiency and growing production volumes, together with improved reporting data, we are expecting about the same discharge volumes next year.

Groundwater

(9.2.8.1) Relevance

Select from:

Not relevant

(9.2.8.5) Please explain

No discharge to groundwater.

Third-party destinations

(9.2.8.1) Relevance

Select from:

Relevant

(9.2.8.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

(9.2.8.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

 About the same**(9.2.8.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year**

Select from:

 Increase/decrease in business activity**(9.2.8.5) Please explain**

We define our thresholds as follows: "about the same" +/- 5% of total withdrawal "Lower/higher" +/- 15% of total withdrawal Relevant: This aspect is relevant because our sites treat and discharge water volumes to third party destinations. We are committed to ensuring that quality and quantity of discharged water complies with standards and regulations. The reason for similar discharge volumes to third parties is that discharges coming from increased business volumes were discharged to seawater thereby keeping discharges to third parties stable. Based on the above and the previously mentioned outlook, including improved water efficiency and growing production volumes, together with improved reporting data, we are expecting about the same discharge volumes for next year.

[Fixed row]

(9.2.9) Within your direct operations, indicate the highest level(s) to which you treat your discharge.**Tertiary treatment****(9.2.9.1) Relevance of treatment level to discharge**

Select from:

 Relevant**(9.2.9.2) Volume (megaliters/year)**

7296.4

(9.2.9.3) Comparison of treated volume with previous reporting year

Select from:

About the same

(9.2.9.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.9.5) % of your sites/facilities/operations this volume applies to

Select from:

1-10

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

We define our thresholds as follows: "about the same" +/- 5% of total withdrawal "Lower/higher" +/- 15% of total withdrawal. Relevant: This aspect is relevant because our sites treat and discharge water volumes to freshwater bodies. Mowi follows wastewater discharge limits (discharge volume and quality) per national regulations and aims to comply 100% with the volume and quality regulatory limits. When considering wastewater discharge directly to freshwater environments (i.e. surface wastewater discharge), we follow as a minimum the World Bank wastewater limits for Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD), Biological Oxygen Demand (BOD), Total Nitrogen (TN) and total phosphorus (TP), where the limit is applicable to the specific geography. In certain geographies, addition regulatory limits exist for e.g. TOC, TSS or temperature. All our units subject to specific regulatory water quality discharge requirements are regularly reporting and monitoring their discharges. Outlook: Discharge volumes treated to tertiary level are expected to remain about the same in the upcoming years as no significant alterations are being planned for the production processes.

Secondary treatment

(9.2.9.1) Relevance of treatment level to discharge

Select from:

Relevant

(9.2.9.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

15513.8

(9.2.9.3) Comparison of treated volume with previous reporting year

Select from:

About the same

(9.2.9.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.9.5) % of your sites/facilities/operations this volume applies to

Select from:

11-20

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

We define our thresholds as follows: "about the same" +/- 5% of total withdrawal "Lower/higher" +/- 15% of total withdrawal. Relevant: This aspect is relevant because our sites treat and discharge water volumes to freshwater bodies. Mowi follows wastewater discharge limits (discharge volume and quality) per national regulations and aims to comply 100% with the volume and quality regulatory limits. When considering wastewater discharge directly to freshwater environments (i.e. surface wastewater discharge), we follow as a minimum the World Bank wastewater limits for Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD), Biological Oxygen Demand (BOD), Total Nitrogen (TN) and total phosphorus (TP), where the limit is applicable to the specific geography. In certain geographies, additional regulatory limits exist for e.g. TOC, TSS or temperature. All our units subject to specific regulatory water quality discharge requirements are regularly reporting and monitoring their discharges. Outlook: Discharge volumes treated to secondary level are expected to remain about the same in the upcoming years as no significant alterations are being planned for the production processes.

Primary treatment only

(9.2.9.1) Relevance of treatment level to discharge

Select from:

Relevant

(9.2.9.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

369890.8

(9.2.9.3) Comparison of treated volume with previous reporting year

Select from:

Higher

(9.2.9.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

Increase/decrease in efficiency

(9.2.9.5) % of your sites/facilities/operations this volume applies to

Select from:

81-90

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

We define our thresholds as follows: "about the same" +/- 5% of total withdrawal "Lower/higher" +/- 15% of total withdrawal Relevant: This aspect is relevant because our sites treat and discharge water volumes to freshwater bodies. Mowi follows wastewater discharge limits (discharge volume and quality) per national regulations and aims to comply 100% with the volume and quality regulatory limits. When considering wastewater discharge directly to freshwater environments (i.e. surface wastewater discharge), we follow as a minimum the World Bank wastewater limits for Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD), Biological Oxygen Demand (BOD), Total Nitrogen (TN) and total phosphorus (TP), where the limit is applicable to the specific geography. In certain geographies, additional regulatory limits exist for e.g. TOC, TSS or temperature. All our units subject to specific regulatory water quality discharge requirements are regularly reporting and monitoring their discharges. Outlook: Discharge volumes treated to primary level are expected to remain about the same in the upcoming years as no significant alterations are being planned for the production processes. Any decrease in primary treatment relates to an overall decrease in withdrawal, due to increased water use efficiency projects.

Discharge to the natural environment without treatment

(9.2.9.1) Relevance of treatment level to discharge

Select from:

Not relevant

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

This is not relevant to Mowi since all discharge volumes to freshwater would always be exposed to some type of treatment. When considering wastewater discharge directly to freshwater environments (i.e. surface wastewater discharge), we follow as a minimum the World Bank wastewater limits for Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD), Biological Oxygen Demand (BOD), Total Nitrogen (TN) and total phosphorus (TP), where the limit is applicable to the specific geography. In certain

geographies, addition regulatory limits exist for e.g. TOC, TSS or temperature. All our sites subject to specific regulatory water quality discharge requirements are regularly reporting and monitoring their discharges. Outlook: Discharge volumes to the natural environment without treatment are expected to remain about the same in the upcoming years as no significant alterations are being planned for the production processes.

Discharge to a third party without treatment

(9.2.9.1) Relevance of treatment level to discharge

Select from:

Not relevant

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

This is not relevant to Mowi due to all discharge volumes been treated before sending to a third party. Depending on the production/operational processes and the type of third party treatment plant, on-site treatment in form of primary, secondary and/or tertiary treatment is applied. Outlook: This approach will not change in the future. This aspect is relevant because our sites treat and discharge water volumes to freshwater bodies. We are committed to reducing water pollution. For this, we are required to ensure that quality and quantity of discharged water complies with standards and regulations.

Other

(9.2.9.1) Relevance of treatment level to discharge

Select from:

Not relevant

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

This is not relevant to Mowi due to all discharge volumes been treated before discharge. Please see detailed explanations above.

[Fixed row]

(9.2.10) Provide details of your organization's emissions of nitrates, phosphates, pesticides, and other priority substances to water in the reporting year.

(9.2.10.1) Emissions to water in the reporting year (metric tons)

4.47

(9.2.10.2) Categories of substances included

Select all that apply

Nitrates

Phosphates

(9.2.10.4) Please explain

Mowi is emitting nitrates and phosphates through its direct operations. This values are measured prior to wastewater treatment. This aspect is relevant because our sites treat and discharge water volumes to freshwater bodies. We are committed to reducing water pollution. For this, we are required to ensure that quality and quantity of discharged water complies with standards and regulations. When considering wastewater discharge directly to freshwater environments, we follow as a minimum the World Bank wastewater limits for Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD), Biological Oxygen Demand (BOD), Total Nitrogen (TN) and total phosphorus (TP), where the limit is applicable to the specific geography. All our sites subject to specific regulatory water quality discharge requirements on nitrates or phosphates are regularly reporting and monitoring these quality parameters. When limits on discharge volume and/or quality are above regulatory limits we take action to normalize metrics as soon as possible. For our processing plants located in water stressed areas, emission data after treatment is also available. In 2024, all processing plants located in water stressed areas were below regulatory limits regarding average water quality values, including nitrates and phosphates. There are no emissions to water nearby any vulnerable communities. Mowi has a reduction target on water intensity for its processing plants. (<https://mowi.com/wp-content/uploads/2025/04/Mowi-Freshwater-Policy.pdf>).

[Fixed row]

(9.3) In your direct operations and upstream value chain, what is the number of facilities where you have identified substantive water-related dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities?

Direct operations

(9.3.1) Identification of facilities in the value chain stage

Select from:

Yes, we have assessed this value chain stage and identified facilities with water-related dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

(9.3.2) Total number of facilities identified

(9.3.3) % of facilities in direct operations that this represents

Select from:

1-25

(9.3.4) Please explain

This is covered in further detail in question 9.2.4, however, briefly, four of Mowi's processing facilities are identified as lying within water scarcity areas according to WRI Aqueduct analysis.

Upstream value chain

(9.3.1) Identification of facilities in the value chain stage

Select from:

Yes, we have assessed this value chain stage and identified facilities with water-related dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

(9.3.2) Total number of facilities identified

2

(9.3.4) Please explain

*According to the overall water risk mapping (Aqueduct baseline water stress and access to sanitation), only 2 vegetable raw material suppliers were identified as high risk, representing 4% of all our vegetable/raw materials suppliers in 2024. Both of these suppliers are located in India and supply Mowi with guar protein.
[Fixed row]*

(9.3.1) For each facility referenced in 9.3, provide coordinates, water accounting data, and a comparison with the previous reporting year.

Row 1

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

Facility 1

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Mowi Vietnam

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

Risks

Opportunities

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

Viet Nam

Other, please specify :Major Basin: Viet Nam Coastl; Minor Basin: Lagna de rgne

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

10.950543

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

106.872014

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

Yes

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

256.61

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

Much higher

(9.3.1.15) Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes

0

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

0

(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

(9.3.1.20) Withdrawals from third party sources

256.61

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

256.61

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:

Much higher

(9.3.1.23) Discharges to fresh surface water

0

(9.3.1.24) Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.25) Discharges to groundwater

0

(9.3.1.26) Discharges to third party destinations

256.61

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

0

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

- Much lower

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

We define our thresholds as follows: "about the same" +/- 5% of Vietnam withdrawal "Lower/higher" +/- 15% of Vietnam withdrawal Mowi Vietnam is one of four processing plants that is located in a water stressed area, according to the water risk assessment (overall water risk) from Aqueduct. The plant reported a water consumption of 0 m3 for 2024. Total reported water withdrawal for 2024 was higher (25.2 %) than the previous year due to an increase in total production volumes. Our water withdrawal and discharge volumes reported are coming from direct measurements whereas stated consumption is the result of subtracting total water discharge from total water withdrawals. Going forward we expect higher water withdrawal and total production levels. Water consumption levels are expected to stay steady. Mowi Vietnam is solely withdrawing and discharging water from/to a third party. Therefore, zero water withdrawal and discharges are coming/going to other sources.

Row 2

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

- Facility 2

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Mowi Shanghai

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

- Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

- Risks
- Opportunities

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

Afghanistan

Other, please specify :Major Basin: China Coast; Minor Basin: Lake Tail Hu

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

31.405269

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

121.48941

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

Yes

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

11.62

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

About the same

(9.3.1.15) Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes

0

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

0

(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

(9.3.1.20) Withdrawals from third party sources

11.62

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

11.62

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:

About the same

(9.3.1.23) Discharges to fresh surface water

0

(9.3.1.24) Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.25) Discharges to groundwater

0

(9.3.1.26) Discharges to third party destinations

11.62

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

0

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

About the same

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

We define our thresholds as follows: "about the same" +/- 5% of Shanghai withdrawal "Lower/higher" +/- 15% of Shanghai withdrawal The tool used for classifying the location of Mowi Shanghai is Aqueduct. Mowi Shanghai is one of four processing plants that is located in a water stressed area, according to the water risk assessment (overall water risk) from Aqueduct. The plant reported a water consumption of 0 m3 for 2024, with total withdrawal and total discharges being approximately equal. Total reported water withdrawal for 2024 was about the same as the previous year (+ 4.5%). Our water withdrawal and discharge volumes reported are coming from direct measurements whereas stated consumption is the result of subtracting total water discharge from total water withdrawals. Going forward we expect higher water withdrawal and total production levels. Mowi Shanghai is solely withdrawing and discharging water from/to a third party, in this case the city water supply of Shanghai. Therefore, zero water withdrawal and discharges are coming/going to other sources.

Row 3

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

Facility 3

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Mowi Bruges

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

Risks

Opportunities

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

Belgium

Schelde (Escaut)

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

51.24204

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

3.20024

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

Yes

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

30.05

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

About the same

(9.3.1.15) Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes

0

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

0

(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

(9.3.1.20) Withdrawals from third party sources

30.05

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

33.09

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:

About the same

(9.3.1.23) Discharges to fresh surface water

0

(9.3.1.24) Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.25) Discharges to groundwater

0

(9.3.1.26) Discharges to third party destinations

33.09

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

0

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

About the same

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

We define our thresholds as follows: "about the same" +/- 5% of Bruges withdrawal "Lower/higher" +/- 15% of Bruges withdrawal The tool used for classifying the location of Mowi Bruges is Aqueduct. Mowi Bruges is one of four processing plants that is located in a water stressed area, according to the water risk assessment (overall water risk) from Aqueduct. The plant reported a water consumption of 0 m3 for 2024, with total withdrawal and total discharges being approximately equal. Total reported water withdrawal for 2024 was about the same as the previous year (+1.7 %). Our water withdrawal and discharge volumes reported are coming from direct measurements whereas stated consumption is the result of subtracting total water discharge from total water withdrawals. Going forward we expect higher water withdrawal and total production levels. Mowi Bruges is solely withdrawing and discharging water from/to a third party. Therefore, zero water withdrawal and discharges are coming/going to other sources.

Row 4

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

- Facility 4

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Mowi Ostende

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

- Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

- Risks
- Opportunities

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

- Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

Belgium

Schelde (Escaut)

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

51.20749

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

2.96988

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

Yes

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

20.36

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

About the same

(9.3.1.15) Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes

0

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

0

(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

(9.3.1.20) Withdrawals from third party sources

20.36

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

20.36

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:

About the same

(9.3.1.23) Discharges to fresh surface water

0

(9.3.1.24) Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.25) Discharges to groundwater

0

(9.3.1.26) Discharges to third party destinations

20.36

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

0

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

About the same

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

We define our thresholds as follows: "about the same" +/- 5% of Ostende withdrawal "Lower/higher" +/- 15% of Ostende withdrawal The tool used for classifying the location of Mowi Ostende is Aqueduct. Mowi Ostende is one of four processing plants that is located in a water stressed area, according to the water risk assessment (overall water risk) from Aqueduct. The plant reported a water consumption of 0 m3 for 2024, with total withdrawal and total discharges being approximately equal. Total reported water withdrawal for 2024 was about the same as the previous year (+ 0.9%). Our water withdrawal and discharge volumes reported are coming from direct measurements whereas stated consumption is the result of subtracting total water discharge from total water withdrawals. Going forward we expect higher water withdrawal and total production levels. Mowi Ostende is solely withdrawing and discharging water from/to a third party. Therefore, zero water withdrawal and discharges are coming/going to other sources.

[Add row]

(9.3.2) For the facilities in your direct operations referenced in 9.3.1, what proportion of water accounting data has been third party verified?

Water withdrawals – total volumes

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

76-100

(9.3.2.2) Verification standard used

Mowi's freshwater use is audited by a third-party and reported according the CSRD.

Water withdrawals – volume by source

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

76-100

(9.3.2.2) Verification standard used

Mowi's freshwater use is audited by a third-party and reported according the CSRD.

Water withdrawals – quality by standard water quality parameters

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

76-100

(9.3.2.2) Verification standard used

Mowi's freshwater use is audited by a third-party and reported according the CSRD.

Water discharges – total volumes

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

76-100

(9.3.2.2) Verification standard used

Mowi's freshwater use is audited by a third-party and reported according the CSRD.

Water discharges – volume by destination

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

76-100

(9.3.2.2) Verification standard used

Mowi's freshwater use is audited by a third-party and reported according the CSRD.

Water discharges – volume by final treatment level

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

76-100

(9.3.2.2) Verification standard used

Mowi's freshwater use is audited by a third-party and reported according the CSRD.

Water discharges – quality by standard water quality parameters

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

76-100

(9.3.2.2) Verification standard used

Mowi's freshwater use is audited by a third-party and reported according the CSRD.

Water consumption – total volume

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

76-100

(9.3.2.2) Verification standard used

Mowi's freshwater use is audited by a third-party and reported according the CSRD.

[Fixed row]

(9.4) Could any of your facilities reported in 9.3.1 have an impact on a requesting CDP supply chain member?

Select from:

Yes, CDP supply chain members buy goods or services from facilities listed in 9.3.1

(9.4.1) Indicate which of the facilities referenced in 9.3.1 could impact a requesting CDP supply chain member.

Row 1

(9.4.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

Facility 1

(9.4.1.2) Facility name

Mowi Vietnam

(9.4.1.3) Requesting member

Select from:

(9.4.1.4) Description of potential impact on member

Products prepared at our Mowi Vietnam processing facility can be produced and so the water scarcity rating identified via WRI Aqueduct is relevant to this customer.

(9.4.1.5) Comment

Further details about our FW withdrawal targets and actions for reduction are provided in answers to questions 9.3.1 and 9.15.2

Row 2

(9.4.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

Facility 2

(9.4.1.2) Facility name

Mowi Shanghai

(9.4.1.3) Requesting member

Select from:

(9.4.1.4) Description of potential impact on member

Products prepared at our Mowi Shanghai processing facility can be produced and so the water scarcity rating identified via WRI Aqueduct is relevant to this customer.

(9.4.1.5) Comment

Further details about our FW withdrawal targets and actions for reduction are provided in answers to questions 9.3.1 and 9.15.2

Row 3

(9.4.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

Facility 3

(9.4.1.2) Facility name

Mowi Bruges

(9.4.1.3) Requesting member

Select from:

(9.4.1.4) Description of potential impact on member

Products prepared at our Mowi Bruges processing facility can be produced and so the water scarcity rating identified via WRI Aqueduct is relevant to this customer.

(9.4.1.5) Comment

Further details about our FW withdrawal targets and actions for reduction are provided in answers to questions 9.3.1 and 9.15.2

Row 4

(9.4.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

Facility 4

(9.4.1.2) Facility name

Mowi Ostende

(9.4.1.3) Requesting member

Select from:

(9.4.1.4) Description of potential impact on member

Products prepared at our Mowi Ostende processing facility can be produced and so the water scarcity rating identified via WRI Aqueduct is relevant to this customer.

(9.4.1.5) Comment

*Further details about our FW withdrawal targets and actions for reduction are provided in answers to questions 9.3.1 and 9.15.2
[Add row]*

(9.5) Provide a figure for your organization's total water withdrawal efficiency.

(9.5.1) Revenue (currency)

5603800000

(9.5.2) Total water withdrawal efficiency

14247.83

(9.5.3) Anticipated forward trend

We believe in a positive market outlook for the company. The supply growth estimate for 2025 is modest and this would under normal circumstances be supportive of good salmon prices. In the coming years, we expect global megatrends to continue to drive demand for salmon and we expect demand growth to outpace supply growth. Based on this together with improved water efficiency and saving initiatives, we expect the total water withdrawal efficiency to be similar or slightly lower in the future.

[Fixed row]

(9.8) Provide water intensity information for each of the agricultural commodities significant to your organization that you produce.

Cattle products

(9.8.2) Water intensity value (m3/denominator)

0

Fish and seafood from aquaculture

(9.8.1) Water intensity information for this produced commodity is collected/calculated

Select from:

Yes

(9.8.2) Water intensity value (m3/denominator)

0.62

(9.8.3) Numerator: water aspect

Select from:

Freshwater withdrawals

(9.8.4) Denominator

Select from:

Metric tons

(9.8.5) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

Higher

(9.8.6) Please explain

We define our thresholds as follows: "about the same" = +/- 5% "Lower/higher" = <+/- 15% "much lower/higher" = >+/- 15% There has been an increase in volume production (tonnes) during 2024 vs 2023 and a coincidental increase in withdrawal associated with post-smolt production strategies. The combination of these two items leads to a slight increase in freshwater withdrawal intensity (8.8%) in comparison with 2023, with intensity defined as m3/ton of salmon produced. This metric is used by Mowi to set a water withdrawal intensity reduction target. Our total freshwater withdrawal is quantified using an annual survey of all our business assets, who use either metered or billed volumes. Production volumes are quantified during harvesting. It should be noted that our water consumption intensity has remained constant year-on-year (0.001 m3/kg produced in sea). It is expected that our water intensity volumes will decrease going forwards, as our production volumes are expected to increase, with an associated increase in post-smolt production, but water efficiency measures will be implemented to reduce freshwater withdrawal per ton of production. Several specific water-saving initiatives were implemented at our processing plants in 2024. Mowi Bruges invested in installation of throttle valves to

reduce water release in the pin-bone machine, alongside ceasing use of water to melt used ice, instead just putting ice in containers outside to melt with the outside temperature. Mowi Shanghai have implemented a new management regime to aid water reduction, including flow control of their washing guns, reduced water withdrawal for washing, and adapted cleaning regimes featuring increased mechanical cleaning. Mowi Leborg in Poland have reduced water use through the purchasing of a new, more fuel-efficient basket washer in early 2024. A number of Mowi's processing plants have also achieved a significant reduction in freshwater consumption during 2024 through initiatives to reduce ice use in EPS boxes for transport to customers, e.g. at our Blar Mhor plant in Scotland and Eggesbønes in Norway. Several processing plants have also examined operating strategies, and reduced water use through schemes such as switching off all related water during team breaks, or altering shift patterns.

[Fixed row]

(9.12) Provide any available water intensity values for your organization's products or services.

Row 1

(9.12.1) Product name

Processing

(9.12.2) Water intensity value

0.004

(9.12.3) Numerator: Water aspect

Select from:

Water withdrawn

(9.12.4) Denominator

Production volume (kg)

(9.12.5) Comment

Water withdrawal in m³

Row 2

(9.12.1) Product name

Farming

(9.12.2) Water intensity value

0.61

(9.12.3) Numerator: Water aspect

Select from:

Water withdrawn

(9.12.4) Denominator

Production volume (kg)

(9.12.5) Comment

Water withdrawal in m³

Row 3

(9.12.1) Product name

Feed

(9.12.2) Water intensity value

0.0006

(9.12.3) Numerator: Water aspect

Select from:

Water withdrawn

(9.12.4) Denominator

Production volume (kg)

(9.12.5) Comment

Water withdrawal in m³

Row 4

(9.12.1) Product name

Water withdrawal

(9.12.2) Water intensity value

0.62

(9.12.3) Numerator: Water aspect

Select from:

Water withdrawn

(9.12.4) Denominator

Production volume (kg)

(9.12.5) Comment

Water withdrawal in m³

Row 5

(9.12.1) Product name

Water consumption

(9.12.2) Water intensity value

0.001

(9.12.3) Numerator: Water aspect

Select from:

Water withdrawn

(9.12.4) Denominator

Production volume (kg)

(9.12.5) Comment

Water withdrawal in m³
[Add row]

(9.13) Do any of your products contain substances classified as hazardous by a regulatory authority?

(9.13.1) Products contain hazardous substances

Select from:

No

(9.13.2) Comment

None of our products contains substances classified as hazardous. We have a rigorous testing program to demonstrate that our salmon is both safe and healthy. In 2024 we continued to increase the focus on implementing common global systems for our processing plants, such as traceability systems and common databases for microbiology results. In addition, we are pro-actively working with our feed raw material suppliers to implement and promote good agricultural practices including the responsible use of pesticides. Mowi has a long track record of its own monitoring and control programme for environmental pollutants to control and verify the safety of our products. Analysis shows that levels are well below limits set by the Food Safety Authorities both in producing countries and in the markets where we sell our fish. Our own programme is in addition to the official EU's surveillance programme managed by the food safety authorities.

[Fixed row]

(9.14) Do you classify any of your current products and/or services as low water impact?

(9.14.1) Products and/or services classified as low water impact

Select from:

Yes

(9.14.2) Definition used to classify low water impact

Threshold: lower water consumption per kg produced compared to animal protein alternatives. Salmon is the most sustainable farmed animal protein alternative in terms of water consumption (litres /kg edible meat). According to research, 1kg of salmon production requires approximately 2000 litres of water which is significantly lower than chicken (4 300 L/kg), poultry (6 000 L/kg) and beef (15 4000 L/kg). Different studies will present different results, however, the trend is clearly the same. (For more detailed information and sources please see page 22, <https://mowi.com/wp-content/uploads/2024/05/2024-Salmon-Industry-Handbook.pdf>). Based on this, we consider our product of low water impact and are continuously focusing our efforts on improving water efficiency. Freshwater withdrawal intensity in 2024 was 0.62 m³/kg fish produced compared to 0.57 m³/kg in the previous year. However, our Freshwater consumption intensity was as low as 0.0010 m³/kg fish produced, stable year-on-year. Mowi has no official definition of "low water impact" but is classifying its water impact by comparing salmon production to other animal protein alternatives in terms of water consumed per kg produced.

(9.14.4) Please explain

Mowi has no official definition of "low water impact" but is classifying its water impact by comparing salmon production to other animal protein alternatives in terms of water consumed per kg produced.

[Fixed row]

(9.15) Do you have any water-related targets?

Select from:

Yes

(9.15.1) Indicate whether you have targets relating to water pollution, water withdrawals, WASH, or other water-related categories.

Water pollution

(9.15.1.1) Target set in this category

Select from:

Yes

Water withdrawals

(9.15.1.1) Target set in this category

Select from:

Yes

Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH) services

(9.15.1.1) Target set in this category

Select from:

Yes

Other

(9.15.1.1) Target set in this category

Select from:

No, but we plan to within the next two years

(9.15.1.2) Please explain

As water management becomes more mature in the organization, we expect to set new targets for our facilities located in areas of high water scarcity areas.

[Fixed row]

(9.15.2) Provide details of your water-related targets and the progress made.

Row 1

(9.15.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

Target 1

(9.15.2.2) Target coverage

Select from:

Site/facility

(9.15.2.3) Category of target & Quantitative metric

Water withdrawals

Reduction in withdrawals per unit of production

(9.15.2.4) Date target was set

01/01/2021

(9.15.2.5) End date of base year

12/31/2020

(9.15.2.6) Base year figure

49.4

(9.15.2.7) End date of target year

12/31/2025

(9.15.2.8) Target year figure

44

(9.15.2.9) Reporting year figure

12.49

(9.15.2.10) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

Achieved

(9.15.2.11) % of target achieved relative to base year

684

(9.15.2.12) Global environmental treaties/initiatives/ frameworks aligned with or supported by this target

Select all that apply

Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework

Sustainable Development Goal 6

Other, please specify :TNFD

(9.15.2.13) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

Mowi aims for a continuous improvement in water use efficiency in all our business areas. Our time-bound targets are set for our business units which are located in water-stressed areas. None of our farming or feed business units are located in water-stressed areas and therefore our target is applicable to our Sales and Marketing business area only, which covers our secondary processing plants. We have four processing facilities that operate in areas with high water scarcity risk: Mowi Vietnam, Mowi Shanghai and Mowi Belgium (Bruges and Ostende). Mowi aims to achieve, by 2025, a reduction of 10% on the intensity of water withdrawal at our processing plants located in high water scarcity risk, using 2018 as a reference year. This target has been set in 2021. Our targets are directed to water withdrawal as water consumption is negligible. These results relate to Mowi Shanghai.

(9.15.2.15) Actions which contributed most to achieving or maintaining this target

There have been a number of water saving initiative projects completed at Mowi Shanghai to reduce the total volume required at the plant. This in combination with increased production volumes has resulted in a reduction in freshwater withdrawal intensity in line with the outlined target.

(9.15.2.16) Further details of target

Mowi Shanghai saw a reduction from 17.8 m3/tonne production in 2023 to 12.49 m3/tonne production in 2023, resulting in a reduction of 75 % compared to the baseline year - thereby already exceeding our target.

Row 2

(9.15.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

Target 2

(9.15.2.2) Target coverage

Select from:

Site/facility

(9.15.2.3) Category of target & Quantitative metric

Water withdrawals

Reduction in withdrawals per unit of production

(9.15.2.4) Date target was set

01/01/2021

(9.15.2.5) End date of base year

12/31/2018

(9.15.2.6) Base year figure

62.6

(9.15.2.7) End date of target year

12/31/2025

(9.15.2.8) Target year figure

56.2

(9.15.2.9) Reporting year figure

55.67

(9.15.2.10) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

Achieved

(9.15.2.11) % of target achieved relative to base year

108

(9.15.2.12) Global environmental treaties/initiatives/ frameworks aligned with or supported by this target

Select all that apply

Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework

Sustainable Development Goal 6

Other, please specify :TNFD

(9.15.2.13) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

Mowi aims for a continuous improvement in water use efficiency in all our business areas. Our time-bound targets are set for our business units which are located in water-stressed areas. None of our farming or feed business units are located in water-stressed areas and therefore our target is applicable to our Sales and Marketing business area only, which covers our secondary processing plants. We have four processing facilities that operate in areas with high water scarcity risk: Mowi Vietnam, Mowi Shanghai and Mowi Belgium (Bruges and Ostende). Mowi aims to achieve, by 2025, a reduction of 10% on the intensity of water withdrawal at our processing plants located in high water scarcity risk, using 2018 as a reference year. This target has been set in 2021. Our targets are directed to water withdrawal as water consumption is negligible. These results relate to Mowi Vietnam.

(9.15.2.15) Actions which contributed most to achieving or maintaining this target

Historically, water-saving initiatives at Vietnam included more precise dosing on the process lines as well as the installation of a warm air bubble system and water temperature controller for defrosting. The amount of freshwater withdrawal for ice in transportation boxes was also reduced, as traditional transportation containers were replaced by freezing containers that do not require additional ice inclusion.

(9.15.2.16) Further details of target

Mowi Vietnam saw an increase from 53.62 m³/tonne production in 2023 to 55.67 m³/tonne production in 2024 due to increased washing/cleaning requirements with the production volume comprising of more, smaller fish, which requires increased water volumes for washing the total volume. However, this still represents a total intensity reduction of 11 % compared to the reference year of 2018 - thereby already exceeding our target.

Row 3

(9.15.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

Target 3

(9.15.2.2) Target coverage

Select from:

Site/facility

(9.15.2.3) Category of target & Quantitative metric

Water withdrawals

Reduction in withdrawals per unit of production

(9.15.2.4) Date target was set

01/01/2021

(9.15.2.5) End date of base year

12/31/2018

(9.15.2.6) Base year figure

2.39

(9.15.2.7) End date of target year

12/31/2025

(9.15.2.8) Target year figure

2.14

(9.15.2.9) Reporting year figure

2.18

(9.15.2.10) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

Underway

(9.15.2.11) % of target achieved relative to base year

84

(9.15.2.12) Global environmental treaties/initiatives/ frameworks aligned with or supported by this target

Select all that apply

- Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework
- Sustainable Development Goal 6
- Other, please specify :TNFD

(9.15.2.13) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

Mowi aims for a continuous improvement in water use efficiency in all our business areas. Our time-bound targets are set for our business units which are located in water-stressed areas. None of our farming or feed business units are located in water-stressed areas and therefore our target is applicable to our Sales and Marketing business area only, which covers our secondary processing plants. We have four processing facilities that operate in areas with high water scarcity risk: Mowi Vietnam, Mowi Shanghai and Mowi Belgium (Bruges and Ostende). Mowi aims to achieve, by 2025, a reduction of 10% on the intensity of water withdrawal at our processing plants located in high water scarcity risk, using 2018 as a reference year. This target has been set in 2021. Our targets are directed to water withdrawal as water consumption is negligible. These results relate to Mowi Bruges.

(9.15.2.14) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

The two Belgian plants only came into scope for this target during 2024, meaning that it was not possible to introduce additional, targeted water saving initiatives during the year, but will become an area of focus going into 2025

(9.15.2.16) Further details of target

Mowi Bruges saw an decrease from 2.37 m3/tonne production in 2023 to 2.18 m3/tonne production in 2024 due to water efficiency improvements, resulting in a decrease of 9% compared to the baseline year, therefore the target is only a further 1%, which given the overall extremely low intensity should be achievable with only a few small changes in 2025.

Row 4

(9.15.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

- Target 5

(9.15.2.2) Target coverage

Select from:

- Organization-wide (direct operations only)

(9.15.2.3) Category of target & Quantitative metric

Water pollution

Other water pollution, please specify :Percentage of processing plants without fines related to water discharge limits.

(9.15.2.4) Date target was set

01/01/2022

(9.15.2.5) End date of base year

12/30/2021

(9.15.2.6) Base year figure

97.9

(9.15.2.7) End date of target year

12/31/2025

(9.15.2.8) Target year figure

100

(9.15.2.9) Reporting year figure

100

(9.15.2.10) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

Achieved

(9.15.2.11) % of target achieved relative to base year

(9.15.2.12) Global environmental treaties/initiatives/ frameworks aligned with or supported by this target

Select all that apply

- Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework
- Sustainable Development Goal 6
- Other, please specify :TNFD

(9.15.2.13) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

Our target on wastewater discharge is to comply 100% with the volume and quality regulatory limits applicable to all sites. When considering wastewater discharge directly to freshwater environments (i.e. surface wastewater discharge), we follow the World Bank wastewater limits for Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD), Biological Oxygen Demand (BOD), Total Nitrogen (TN) and total phosphorus (TP) as a minimum, where the limit is applicable to the specific geography. All processing plants discharging wastewater to freshwater do it through third-party wastewater treatment plants where regulatory limits are set on water quality parameters (set by national environmental governmental agencies). Our target is measured by the percentage of processing plants that received a financial fine related to water discharge limits.

(9.15.2.15) Actions which contributed most to achieving or maintaining this target

In 2024, none of our processing plants incurred penalties related to wastewater discharge volumes or wastewater discharge quality. Should limits on discharge volume and/or quality rise above regulatory limits we take action to normalize metrics as soon as possible. For more information, please read our freshwater Policy <https://mowi.com/wp-content/uploads/2025/04/Mowi-Freshwater-Policy.pdf>

(9.15.2.16) Further details of target

This target wil continue to be ongoing year on year.

Row 5

(9.15.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

- Target 6

(9.15.2.2) Target coverage

Select from:

Organization-wide (including suppliers)

(9.15.2.3) Category of target & Quantitative metric

Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH) services

Other WASH, please specify :Access to safe water, sanitation and hygiene for all employees.

(9.15.2.4) Date target was set

01/01/2023

(9.15.2.5) End date of base year

12/30/2022

(9.15.2.6) Base year figure

99.99

(9.15.2.7) End date of target year

12/31/2023

(9.15.2.8) Target year figure

100

(9.15.2.9) Reporting year figure

100

(9.15.2.10) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

Achieved

(9.15.2.11) % of target achieved relative to base year

100

(9.15.2.12) Global environmental treaties/initiatives/ frameworks aligned with or supported by this target

Select all that apply

Sustainable Development Goal 6

Water Resilience Coalition

(9.15.2.13) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

The target covers the whole business with no exclusions. 2023 was the first year this was a target, and the figures provided here are given in %, with 100% provision achieved for all employees, hired and own.

(9.15.2.15) Actions which contributed most to achieving or maintaining this target

All our sites are fully equipped with access to safe water, sanitation and hygiene for all employees. In addition, staff is trained on hygiene to ensure food safety which is monitored regularly.

(9.15.2.16) Further details of target

Mowi is committed to implementing access to safe water, sanitation and hygiene at the workplace at an appropriate level of standard for all employees in all sites. All in-going freshwater to our factories are monitored and controlled. As a food producer we are heavily reliant on good hygiene in our production facilities. All employees, hired and own have full access to washing stations, sanitation, drinking water etc. This target will continue year on year.

Row 6

(9.15.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

Target 4

(9.15.2.2) Target coverage

Select from:

Site/facility

(9.15.2.3) Category of target & Quantitative metric

Water withdrawals

Reduction in withdrawals per unit of production

(9.15.2.4) Date target was set

01/01/2021

(9.15.2.5) End date of base year

12/31/2018

(9.15.2.6) Base year figure

12.5

(9.15.2.7) End date of target year

12/31/2025

(9.15.2.8) Target year figure

11.25

(9.15.2.9) Reporting year figure

12.7

(9.15.2.10) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

Underway

(9.15.2.11) % of target achieved relative to base year

-16

(9.15.2.12) Global environmental treaties/initiatives/ frameworks aligned with or supported by this target

Select all that apply

Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework

Sustainable Development Goal 6

Other, please specify :TNFD

(9.15.2.13) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

Mowi aims for a continuous improvement in water use efficiency in all our business areas. Our time-bound targets are set for our business units which are located in water-stressed areas. None of our farming or feed business units are located in water-stressed areas and therefore our target is applicable to our Sales and Marketing business area only, which covers our secondary processing plants. We have four processing facilities that operate in areas with high water scarcity risk: Mowi Vietnam, Mowi Shanghai and Mowi Belgium (Bruges and Ostende). Mowi aims to achieve, by 2025, a reduction of 10% on the intensity of water withdrawal at our processing plants located in high water scarcity risk, using 2018 as a reference year. This target has been set in 2021. Our targets are directed to water withdrawal as water consumption is negligible. These results relate to Mowi Ostende.

(9.15.2.14) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

The two Belgian plants only came into scope for this target during 2024, meaning that it was not possible to introduce additional, targeted water saving initiatives during the year, but will become an area of focus going into 2025

(9.15.2.16) Further details of target

Mowi Ostende saw an increase from 12.28 m3/tonne production in 2023 to 12.70 m3/tonne production in 2024 (2% increase compared to the baseline year). Targeted water saving initiatives will be introduced in the coming year(s) to achieve the target, taking knowledge from other facilities such as Mowi Vietnam and Mowi Shanghai.
[Add row]

C10. Environmental performance - Plastics

(10.1) Do you have plastics-related targets, and if so what type?

(10.1.1) Targets in place

Select from:

Yes

(10.1.2) Target type and metric

Plastic packaging

Other plastic packaging target, please specify :By 2025, 100% of our plastic packaging will be reusable, recyclable or compostable, AND By 2025, at least 25% of plastic packaging will come from recycled plastic content,.

End-of-life management

Other end-of-life management target, please specify :By 2025, 100% of farming plastic equipment is reused or recycled.

(10.1.3) Please explain

*Full details of our targets are provided in our 2024 biodiversity framework, page 30 <https://mowi.com/wp-content/uploads/2025/04/Mowi-Biodiversity-Framework.pdf>
[Fixed row]*

(10.2) Indicate whether your organization engages in the following activities.

Production/commercialization of plastic polymers (including plastic converters)

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:

No

(10.2.2) Comment

This is not applicable.

Production/commercialization of durable plastic goods and/or components (including mixed materials)

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:

No

(10.2.2) Comment

This is not applicable.

Usage of durable plastics goods and/or components (including mixed materials)

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:

Yes

(10.2.2) Comment

Full details of our plastics use and management is provided in our biodiversity framework pages 30-34: <https://mowi.com/wp-content/uploads/2025/04/Mowi-Biodiversity-Framework.pdf>

Production/commercialization of plastic packaging

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:

No

(10.2.2) Comment

This is not applicable.

Production/commercialization of goods/products packaged in plastics

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:

Yes

(10.2.2) Comment

Full details of our plastics use and management is provided in our biodiversity framework pages 30-34: <https://mowi.com/wp-content/uploads/2025/04/Mowi-Biodiversity-Framework.pdf>

Provision/commercialization of services that use plastic packaging (e.g., food services)

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:

No

(10.2.2) Comment

This is not applicable.

Provision of waste management and/or water management services

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:

No

(10.2.2) Comment

This is not applicable.

Provision of financial products and/or services for plastics-related activities

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:

No

(10.2.2) Comment

This is not applicable.

Other activities not specified

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:

No

(10.2.2) Comment

This is not applicable.

[Fixed row]

(10.4) Provide the total weight of plastic durable goods and durable components produced, sold and/or used, and indicate the raw material content.

Durable goods and durable components used

(10.4.1) Total weight during the reporting year (Metric tons)

1734

(10.4.2) Raw material content percentages available to report

Select all that apply

None

(10.4.7) Please explain

The total provided represents feed pipes and nets used during 2024 (i.e. reused or recycled at the end of life). The content of these components has not been assessed.

[Fixed row]

(10.5) Provide the total weight of plastic packaging sold and/or used and indicate the raw material content.

Plastic packaging used

(10.5.1) Total weight during the reporting year (Metric tons)

22479

(10.5.2) Raw material content percentages available to report

Select all that apply

% virgin fossil-based content

% pre-consumer recycled content

(10.5.3) % virgin fossil-based content

75

(10.5.5) % pre-consumer recycled content

25

(10.5.7) Please explain

In 2024, 81% (82 %) of Mowi's plastic packaging was reusable, recyclable or compostable and it contained 25% (22 %) recycled plastic. We used the percentage of plastic packaging made of polymer monomaterials as a proxy of recyclability as this type of packaging can be fully recyclable as all layers are made of the same type of plastic. Most of the packaging used by Mowi is EPS (expanded polystyrene) fish boxes which are 100% recyclable as insulation building materials. Full details are provided in our biodiversity framework, page 33: <https://mowi.com/wp-content/uploads/2025/04/Mowi-Biodiversity-Framework.pdf>
[Fixed row]

(10.5.1) Indicate the circularity potential of the plastic packaging you sold and/or used.

Plastic packaging used

(10.5.1.1) Percentages available to report for circularity potential

Select all that apply

% technically recyclable

(10.5.1.3) % of plastic packaging that is technically recyclable

100

(10.5.1.5) Please explain

In 2024, 81% (82 %) of Mowi's plastic packaging was reusable, recyclable or compostable and it contained 25% (22 %) recycled plastic. We used the percentage of plastic packaging made of polymer monomaterials as a proxy of recyclability as this type of packaging can be fully recyclable as all layers are made of the same type of plastic. Most of the packaging used by Mowi is EPS (expanded polystyrene) fish boxes which are 100% recyclable as insulation building materials. Full details are provided in our biodiversity framework, page 33: <https://mowi.com/wp-content/uploads/2025/04/Mowi-Biodiversity-Framework.pdf>
[Fixed row]

C11. Environmental performance - Biodiversity

(11.2) What actions has your organization taken in the reporting year to progress your biodiversity-related commitments?

(11.2.1) Actions taken in the reporting period to progress your biodiversity-related commitments

Select from:

- Yes, we are taking actions to progress our biodiversity-related commitments

(11.2.2) Type of action taken to progress biodiversity- related commitments

Select all that apply

- Land/water protection
 Land/water management

[Fixed row]

(11.3) Does your organization use biodiversity indicators to monitor performance across its activities?

	Does your organization use indicators to monitor biodiversity performance?	Indicators used to monitor biodiversity performance
	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes, we use indicators	Select all that apply <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Pressure indicators

[Fixed row]

(11.4) Does your organization have activities located in or near to areas important for biodiversity in the reporting year?

Legally protected areas

(11.4.1) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity

Select from:

Yes

(11.4.2) Comment

Full details of Mowi sites in protected areas, or areas of high biodiversity value per December 31st 2024 are listed in our Biodiversity Framework, available: <https://mowi.com/wp-content/uploads/2025/04/Mowi-Biodiversity-Framework.pdf>

UNESCO World Heritage sites

(11.4.1) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity

Select from:

No

(11.4.2) Comment

This has since been mapped for the IBAT assessment in 2024.

UNESCO Man and the Biosphere Reserves

(11.4.1) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity

Select from:

No

(11.4.2) Comment

This has since been mapped for the IBAT assessment in 2024.

Ramsar sites

(11.4.1) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity

Select from:

No

(11.4.2) Comment

This has since been mapped for the IBAT assessment in 2024.

Key Biodiversity Areas

(11.4.1) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity

Select from:

Yes

(11.4.2) Comment

Full details of Mowi sites in protected areas, or areas of high biodiversity value per December 31st 2024 are listed in our Biodiversity Framework, available: <https://mowi.com/wp-content/uploads/2025/04/Mowi-Biodiversity-Framework.pdf>

Other areas important for biodiversity

(11.4.1) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity

Select from:

No

(11.4.2) Comment

Full details of Mowi sites in protected areas, or areas of high biodiversity value per December 31st 2024 are listed in our Biodiversity Framework, available: <https://mowi.com/wp-content/uploads/2025/04/Mowi-Biodiversity-Framework.pdf>

[Fixed row]

(11.4.1) Provide details of your organization's activities in the reporting year located in or near to areas important for biodiversity.

Row 1

(11.4.1.2) Types of area important for biodiversity

Select all that apply

- Legally protected areas
- Key Biodiversity Areas

(11.4.1.3) Protected area category (IUCN classification)

Select from:

- Not applicable

(11.4.1.4) Country/area

Select from:

- United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

Scotland has a number of sites of importance, listed in full in our Biodiversity Framework, page 55.

(11.4.1.6) Proximity

Select from:

- Overlap

(11.4.1.7) Area of overlap (hectares)

0

(11.4.1.8) Briefly describe your organization's activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

Mowi has a number of sites located in protected areas or areas of high biodiversity value, as per 31st December 2024. These are listed in full in our Biodiversity Framework, p55-56, available here: <https://mowi.com/wp-content/uploads/2025/04/Mowi-Biodiversity-Framework.pdf>. A full list of sites is featured, but includes the following countries in addition to Scotland: Norway, Canada, Ireland, Chile, Vietnam, China, Belgium.

(11.4.1.9) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity

Select from:

- Yes, but mitigation measures have been implemented

(11.4.1.10) Mitigation measures implemented within the selected area

Select all that apply

- Site selection
- Project design
- Operational controls
- Restoration
- Biodiversity offsets

(11.4.1.11) Explain how your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity, how this was assessed, and describe any mitigation measures implemented

This is described in detail within our biodiversity framework, which presents Mowi's nature-related impacts and dependencies with connected risks and opportunities. It also describes the process of how these are identified, assessed and incorporated into the Mowi way of working and our business strategy. Both direct operations and our supply chain are in scope, resulting in a list of priority topics linked to our strategic sustainability programmes and the mitigation actions we take to avoid, prevent and reduce negative nature impacts in our value chain. These indicators are all summarised in our Biodiversity wheel (page 22). <https://mowi.com/wp-content/uploads/2025/04/Mowi-Biodiversity-Framework.pdf>

[Add row]

C13. Further information & sign off

(13.1) Indicate if any environmental information included in your CDP response (not already reported in 7.9.1/2/3, 8.9.1/2/3/4, and 9.3.2) is verified and/or assured by a third party?

	Other environmental information included in your CDP response is verified and/or assured by a third party
	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes

[Fixed row]

(13.1.1) Which data points within your CDP response are verified and/or assured by a third party, and which standards were used?

Row 1

(13.1.1.1) Environmental issue for which data has been verified and/or assured

Select all that apply

- Climate change
- Forests
- Water
- Plastics
- Biodiversity

(13.1.1.2) Disclosure module and data verified and/or assured

Environmental performance – Climate change

- Base year emissions
- Electricity/Steam/Heat/Cooling consumption
- Emissions breakdown by country/area
- Fuel consumption
- Progress against targets

(13.1.1.3) Verification/assurance standard

General standards

- ISAE 3000

(13.1.1.4) Further details of the third-party verification/assurance process

We have engaged with E&Y to perform a limited assurance engagement, as defined by International Standards on Assurance Engagements, to report on Mowi ASA's sustainability reporting.

(13.1.1.5) Attach verification/assurance evidence/report (optional)

Mowi Signed CDP Letter CDP-verification.pdf
[Add row]

(13.2) Use this field to provide any additional information or context that you feel is relevant to your organization's response. Please note that this field is optional and is not scored.

(13.2.1) Additional information

More information is available in Mowi's Annual Report (<https://mowi.com/wp-content/uploads/2025/03/Mowi-Integrated-Annual-Report-2024.pdf>), Mowi's Policies (<https://mowi.com/sustainability/policies/>) and Mowi's biodiversity framework (<https://mowi.com/wp-content/uploads/2025/04/Mowi-Biodiversity-Framework.pdf>).

(13.2.2) Attachment (optional)

(13.3) Provide the following information for the person that has signed off (approved) your CDP response.

(13.3.1) Job title

Chief Sustainability and Technology Officer

(13.3.2) Corresponding job category

Select from:

Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO)

[Fixed row]

(13.4) Please indicate your consent for CDP to share contact details with the Pacific Institute to support content for its Water Action Hub website.

Select from:

No

