Sustainable Salmon Feed Policy

1. Objective

Feed is a key component in ensuring the best possible fish health and performance. In any life cycle assessment (LCA) of salmon farming, feed also makes the largest contribution to its environmental footprint. To remain at the forefront of environmental responsibility, Mowi prioritises the sourcing of sustainable feed ingredients, and strives to utilise feed as efficiently as possible at our fish farms.

Sourcing sustainable feed ingredients is crucial if we are to remain a front-runner with regard to environmental responsibility. This policy for sustainable feed ingredients outlines our commitments and steps to ensure that this is achieved, and applies to all feed purchased externally, as well as the feed Mowi produces. Our sustainable salmon feed policy is relevant to a number of our stakeholders, including trade associations (fish farmers associations), civil society (NGOs), investors, financial institutions, retailers, suppliers, scientists, and the media.

2. Risk and Opportunities

Mowi operates two feed plants, one at Valsneset, Norway, and one at Kyleakin, Scotland. Both feed plants are Global GAP and ASC certified. Mowi is almost self-sufficient for feed in Europe, allowing us to carefully select certified and sustainable raw materials.

In order to ensure that Mowi evaluates the potential impact of marine ingredients and soy availability on feed production, a risk assessment (5 years' timeline) has been undertaken and updated yearly. Marine ingredients and soy products listed below are based on Mowi's feed composition in 2025. The risk assessment uses the following categories: price increase, nutritional quality, certification (including biodiversity), climate impact, and reputation.

For Mowi, risks related to marine resources connect to sourcing of marine raw material in salmon feed. Both fish meal (FM) and fish oil (FO) are important sources of key nutrients, and high quality feed is essential for ensuring the best possible fish health and performance. Threats to wild fish stocks such as climate change and overexploitation could lead to reduced availability of such main ingredients, resulting in financial risks for Mowi. There are also opportunities; by supporting sustainable fisheries, improving the use of trimmings and continuing our work to diversity our options and reduce single-ingredient dependency through emerging feed raw materials, we believe there is opportunity for increased sustainable feed production in the future. Improved feed quality can also result in improved FCR which is the biggest lever to reduce environmental impact.

Our risk assessment covers I 00% of our soy suppliers, sourced volumes and sourcing regions. Using our global Supplier Relationship Management (SRM) platform, we apply a standardised approach to supplier onboarding, due diligence, risk assessment, approval, and follow-up across all business units. From a deforestation and conversion perspective, our only high-risk sourcing region is Brazil. All Brazilian suppliers we work with are certified with a 3rd party independent certification (ProTerra), ensuring that Mowi sources exclusively deforestation- and conversion free soy. The ProTerra Standard is an internationally recognised sustainability and non-GMO certification system that guarantees deforestation- and conversion free supply chains, full traceability, and strong social and environmental safeguards across the entire soybean value chain. Any non-compliance with our deforestation and conversion free requirements will result in suspension or termination of contracts. By purchasing ProTerra certified soy from Brasil we provide financial incentives to our suppliers to maintain a deforestation-free focus. Our deforestation-free sourcing from Brazil has been in place for more than 10 years resulting in an area of zero-deforested land linked with deforestation/conversion.

Price increase:

- Linked with long-term (> 5 years) trends on average price development. Impact and likelihood assessed based on procurement price development after consultation with internal Mowi stakeholders from Procurement, R&D and Communication departments & IFFO reports. Low impact means stable and predictable prices; Medium impact means prices are subject to increase but alternatives are available; High impact means prices can increase quickly and significantly with no alternatives & influenced by outside-the-market forces.

- Mitigation actions to minimise risk: increase diversification of feed raw materials/ongoing R&D into emerging feed raw materials and the balancing of feeds with regards key nutrients sourced from supplements/additives.

PRICE INCREASE risk		IMPACT		
		LOW	MEDIUM	HIGH
LIKELIHOOD	LOW			
	MEDIUM		FM: Pacific Southeast, Atlantic Western Central, Atlantic Eastern Central,Atlantic SE, Indian Ocean West, Pacific Eastern Central SPC Soy oil	FO: Pacific Southeast, Pacific Eastern Central, Atlantic Eastern Central, Atlantic SE, Atlantic Western Central, Atlantic NE, Indian Ocean West
	HIGH	FM: Atlantic NE		FM: Atlantic NE

FM =fishmeal; FO = fish oil; SPC = Soy Protein Concentrate; For more info on species per FM and FO, country of origin, volumes and% purchased, please see Mowi's annual report (ESRS, E3 and E4).

Nutritional quality:

- Linked with long-term (> 5 years) trends on expected changes in the nutritional profile of the raw materials after consultation with internal Mowi stakeholders from Quality and R&D departments. Low impact means current and future nutritional profile of raw material matches and is expected to continue to match the nutritional needs of the fish. Medium impact means nutritional profile of feed raw material can change leading to worse fish performance/quality/welfare. High impact means nutritional profile of raw material does not match nutritional needs of the fish.

NUTRITIONAL QUALITY risk		IMPACT		
		LOW	MEDIUM	HIGH
LIKELIHOOD	LOW	FM: Pacific Southeast, Atlantic Western Central, Atlantic Eastern Central,Atlantic SE, Atlantic NE, Indian Ocean West, Pacific Eastern Central FO: Pacific SE, Pacific Eastern Central, Atlantic Eastern Central, Atlantic SE, Atlantic Western Central, Atlantic NE, Indian Ocean West SPC Soy oil		
	MEDIUM			
	HIGH			

FM= fish meal; FO = fish oil; SPC = Soy Protein Concentrate; For more info on species per FM and FO, country of origin, volumes and% purchased, please see Mowi's annual report, planet section sustainable feed

Certification:

- Impact and likelihood assessed based on availability of certification schemes after consultation with internal Mowi stakeholders from Procurement, Quality and Communication departments & MSC, MarinTrust and FIP consultation. Certification schemes available take biodiversity impacts into consideration. Low impact means certification in place. Medium impact means working towards certification using recognised vehicles. High impact means no certification in place and not working towards it. Mitigation actions to minimise risk: Working with NAPA and FIP for blue whiting. Encouraging stakeholders to go for full MarinTrust and then, MSC certification.

CERTIFICATION risk		IMPACT		
		LOW	MEDIUM	HIGH
LIKELIHOOD	LOW	FM: Atlantic Western Central, Atlantic SE, Indian Ocean West, Pacific Eastern Central	FM: Pacific SE	
	MEDIUM	FM: Atlantic Eastern Central		
	HIGH	FM: Atlantic NE	FM: Atlantic NE	

FM =fishmeal; *FO* = fish oil; SPC = Soy Protein Concentrate; For more info on species per FM and FO, country of origin, volumes and% purchased, please see Mowi's annual report (ESRS, E3 and E4).

Climate impact:

- Linked with GHG em1ss1ons of consumed feed raw materials. Data from global databases is used or data from our suppliers when validated by external LCA experts. Mowi continues to work with soy protein concentrate (SPC) suppliers from Brazil to improve their value chain and reduce their carbon footprint. Mowi uses 100% deforestation-free soy in its entire supply chain either from Brazil or Europe. See our integrated annual report for updates on how we work with our SPC suppliers. Low impact means lower carbon footprint relative to other feed raw materials. Medium impact means similar carbon footprint relative to other feed raw materials. High impact mean higher carbon footprint relative to other feed raw materials. Mitigation actions to minimise risk: Continue to work with SPC suppliers from Brazil on primary GHG data and increase sourcing from Europe.

CLIMATE CHANGE risk		IMPACT		
		LOW	MEDIUM	HIGH
LIKELIHOOD	LOW			
	MEDIUM		FM: Pacific Southeast, Atlantic Western Central, Atlantic Eastern Central,Atlantic SE, Atlantic Norteasth, Indian Ocean West, Pacific Eastern Central FO: Pacific SE, Pacific Eastern Central, Atlantic Eastern Central, Atlantic SE, Atlantic Western Central, Atlantic NE, Indian Ocean West SPC Soy oil	
	HIGH			

FM= fish meal; FD= fish oil; SPC = Soy Protein Concentrate; For more info on species per FM and FO, country of origin, volumes and% purchased, please see Mowi's annual report (ESRS, E3 and E4)

Reputation:

- Linked with stakeholder's perception of feed raw materials used. Several mitigation strategies are used when faced with reputational risks such as engagement with suppliers through our Suppliers Relationship Management and Fisheries Improvement Projects (FIPS). Low impact means no issues identified which may affect the reputation of this feed raw material. Medium impact means some issues raised from a public perception point of view or country of origin as a medium/high risk profile from a social/political level. High impact means material risks linked with geopolitical risks with country of origin, deforestation or other consumer sensitive topics. Mitigation actions to minimise risk: encourage stakeholders to embrace/keep certifications; increase sourcing of SPC from Europe has climate benefits but due to the current geo-political situation we consider sourcing from Russia a high reputational impact.

REPUTATION risk		IMPACT		
		LOW	MEDIUM	HIGH
LIKELIHOOD	LOW	FM: Pacific SE, Atlantic Western Central, Atlantic SE, Indian Ocean West, Pacific Eastern Central FO: Paficic SE, Pacific Eastern Central, Pacific SE, Atlantic SE, Indian Ocean West, Atlantic Western Central Soy oil SPC (Brazil, EU)		FM: Atlantic Eastern Central FO: Atlantic Eastern Central
	MEDIUM		FM: Atlantic NE FO: Atlantic NE	
	HIGH			SPC (Russia)

FM= fish meal; FD= fish oil; SPC = Soy Protein Concentrate; For more info on species per FM and FO, country of origin, volumes and% purchased, please see Mowi's annual report (ESRS, E3 and E4)

An additional risk assessment related to water scarcity is completed for all upstream suppliers of feed raw materials (using a combination of baseline water stress and access to sanitation). This is covered within our freshwater policy (Policies - Mowi Company Website).

3. Governance and Implementation

3.1 Roles and responsibilities

Sustainable sourcing of feed raw materials is governed through our sustainability strategy, Leading the Blue Revolution Plan (Mowi's Sustainability Strategy) and sustainability governance policy (Mowi's Sustainability Governance Policy). The strategy implementation across our business units is driven by Mowi's Global Sustainability Networks which are run by the Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO) who is a member of the Group Management Team and reports directly to the CEO. A Sustainability Committee is also in place as part of our governance groups to support strategic discussions on feed raw materials related risks and opportunities for the Group.

3.2 Monitoring of compliance

The management team and the strategic networks have oversight of the reported quarterly and annual feed raw material use and ongoing initiatives to improve sustainability.

As a minimum, salmon feed suppliers should be GLOBAL GAP, ASC or BAP certified by an accredited certification body (CB). Further details on ingredient requirements are provided in the action section below. Independent auditors conduct an annual review of the effectiveness of supplier procurement controls to ensure only approved purchases are made.

Regarding CAPEX expenditure on sustainable feed projects please see our green bond reports (Bonds -Mowi Company Website). Since 2020, green bond proceeds amounting to EUR 164 million have been allocated to the sustainable feed category. New Green Bonds amounting to EUR 382 million were issued in December 2025 of which the proceeds are expected to be allocated to Green Projects during 2026.

4. Scope

The sourcing of sustainable feed ingredients is key for both our own feed production plants and any externally produced feed bought by Mowi to supplement our own production.

5. Actions

5.1 Our strategy

Mowi's operations

- All ingredients used by Mowi in salmon feed (marine and non-marine[1]) shall have a traceability system in place:
    - For raw materials of marine origin, including those originating from trimmings, as a minimum, this shall include the volumes per species, fishery identification and the country of origin of the raw material.
    - 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.
- Marine raw materials shall not originate from illegal, unregulated and unreported (IUU) catch, or from fish species classified as endangered according to the International Union for the Conservation of Nature (IUCN) red list.
- A significant proportion of Mowi's marine ingredients shall be derived from by-products and downgrades of food fish (i.e. trimmings[2]) these already being an integral party of the fishmeal and fish oil supply chain.
- Our marine raw materials are risk-assessed for bycatch as part of our MSC/Marine Trust/FIP requirements which assess and minimize bycatch impacts from fisheries. Our exposure to high-risk fisheries is minimized by sourcing MSC and/or Marine Trust certified fisheries or fisheries that are part of Fishery Improvement Projects.

- The origin of fishmeal and oil will be targeted such that, from a nutritional perspective, the most fit for-purpose material is used, whether derived from forage fish or trimmings. To clarify by way of an example, omega-3 rich forage fish oil will be used in preference to trimmings derived material (which typically has a lower omega-3 content) if and when the resulting net consumption fish oil is lowest to achieve the required feed and ultimately, fish specification.

- Marine raw materials processed from whole fish shall be sourced from suppliers who adhere to responsible fishery management practices. This entails:

    - Prioritising fishmeal and oil that are responsibly produced according to the MarinTrust Standards and/or produced from fish derived from an MSC (Marine Stewardship Council) certified sustainable fishery and/or achieve Fish Source scores[3] in all categories.

    - As a second option (if volumes as specified above are unavailable), material can be sourced from fisheries that are engaged in time-bound fishery improvement projects (FIPs) for example those registered with Fishery Progress and/or that are recognised by the MarinTrust and/ or the MSC.

    - Our sustainable sourcing of marine raw materials through MSC, Marine trust or FIPs assesses and regulates the environmental impacts of fishing gear either directly or indirectly through responsible fishery management aligned with FAO principles.

- Feed raw material producers are encouraged to develop awareness of their direct and indirect greenhouse gas emissions and to strive to reduce these.

- Mowi supports efforts to increase the purchase of sustainably sourced vegetable raw materials and strengthen the collaboration with suppliers of agricultural raw materials to promote adherence to good agricultural practice.

- Mowi continually seeks to diversify its raw material base with the intention of achieving independence from individual feed ingredients be they of marine origin e.g. fishmeal and fish oil or agricultural commodities e.g. wheat, soya, corn etc. Provided that they comply with our sourcing criteria and can be implemented without detriment to animal performance, welfare or quality, commercially viable, emerging feed materials are welcomed in our feeds in accordance with our policy for emerging feed ingredients (see our policy on emerging feed raw materials).

- When diversifying the portfolio of non-marine raw materials used in our feed we will continue to support the inclusion of ingredients that originate from verified sustainable sources.

Supply chain

- Traders, agents and producers are encouraged to make reasonable efforts to engage with their own suppliers on the criteria for sustainable sourcing and best practice set out in this policy.

- Mowi encourages suppliers to obtain recognised third-party certifications or when certifications are not available, independent verification, that demonstrates compliance with good agricultural practice.

- Feed raw material suppliers must use an appropriate nutrient management plan. They must also adopt recognised best agricultural practices with regards to storage, use and application of agrochemicals and organic fertilisers, to eliminate runoff linked with improper fertiliser, pesticide[4] and herbicide use.

- Producers should encourage growers to adopt recognised best practices to maintainand improve soils; ensure water is used responsibly; and protect biodiversity.

- Suppliers of feed raw materials shall comply with recognised crop moratoria.

- Supply chain for sourcing vegetable raw materialsshall not originate from areas subject to deforestation or conversion a fter 14th January 2023. 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 soya certified according to the ProTerra and Roundtable for Responsible Soy (RTRS; segregated module) standards or their equivalent.

- Mowi is investing in sustainablefeed production. 100% of Mowi's soy sourcing is from either ProTerra, Europe Soya or Organic certified sources. These standards include good agricultural practices including nutrient and water management. Water management requirements include conservation of natural water resources and best practices for water management. In addition, soil and crop management requirements, including the use of cover crops, management of vegetation, managementof crop succession and rotation, are core to the ProTerra standard(for more information see The ProTerra Network I ProTerra Foundation). Mowi is therefore investing in sustainable feed production by paying extra for ProTerra certified soy which supports farmers adhering to best agricultural practices.

- All sourcing of palm oil shall come from certified sources such as the Roundtable on Sustainable Palm Oil (RSPO) or equivalent. Mowi accepts segregated or identity preserved supply chain RSPO level of certification.

- Our suppliers of vegetable feed raw ma teria lsare asked to complete Mowi's water risk assessment to clarify their full risk profile and understand their actions to minimise risks linked with water use, such as water infrastructures, sustainable water withdrawal,protection from pollution, conserving buffer zones a nd proper irriga tion. In this way we make clear that suppliers are expected to use water responsibly. We also ask these suppliers to have a water use reduction target (this is done through our supplier relationship management platform). If vegetable feed raw mate ls are rated in the medium or high risk under Mowi's wa ter risk a ssessment we initia te an engagement programme with those specific suppliers.

- Mowi has a zero-tolerance approach to modern slavery and human trafficking. Feed raw material suppliers shall have in place due diligence controls to prevent modern slavery from occurring in their own operations and supply chains. Work shall be conducted on a voluntary basis, freely agreed and with documented terms of employment. In addition, the Mowi Code of Conduct for suppliers shall be followed by our suppliers (General conditions for purchase of goods and services - Mowi Company Website).

6. Targets and KPIs

Target	KPI
• 100 % compliance with our sustainable feed sourcing policy, every year • 100 % traceability of feed raw materials, every year • 100 % of marine raw materials are certified (MSC, MarinTrust or equivalent), every year • 100 % of soiy is certified and deforestation-free (Proterra or equivalent), every year • 100 % of palm oil is certified (RSPO or equivalent), every year • Achieve an inclusion of 10 – 15 % ingredients from emerging feed raw materials by 2030	• % fishmeal and fish oil certified or equivalent • % trimmings • Fish-in-fish-out (FIFO) and Recaptured fish-in-fish-out (rFIFO*) • % soy Proterra or equivalent certified • % palm oil RSPO or equivalent certified • % inclusion of emerging feed raw materials

*Since the Fish in-Fish out concept first arose in the 2000s, technological improvements have been realised across the entire FM/FO value-chain. The recapture of FM/ FO from farmed fish takes this process a step further; we call this the Recapture FIFO (rFIFO), a metric that more accurately reflects the 'net' use of FM/FO. Mowi is able to recapture FO and FM from our Mowi Nutrition operations (in Norway and Poland). This allows us to keep giving back into the global fund of marine ingredients - and to continue "doing more and better with less". In 2025 Mowi's rFIFO was 0.62, reflecting a clear advantage of circularity and ensuring that all value of our product is fully utilised.

Footnotes:

[1]Data on Mowi's consumption of fishmeal, fish oil and the use of fish trimmings plus supporting indices including FIFO, FFDRm and FFDRo are available in our Integrated Annual Report available here Reports - Mowi Company Website.

[2] Strategy on use of trimmings: arbitrarily directing trimmings to a specific part of the value chain e.g. by unilaterally increasing the share of trimmings within our own FM and FO purchases does not lead to improved sustainability in the "big picture" because the same amount of wild capture raw material will still enter the market but, it will simply be used by other stakeholders. This Unilateral action can lead to additional complexity in segregation and redistribution without increasing net utilisation or efficiency. Instead, Mowi encourages more trimmings in total (tonnes] to be allocated to either FM/FO production or direct integration into feeds e.g. as ensiled material and less to be wasted having been disposed of at either the capture, processing or even domestic levels.

[3] Fish Source Scores presented on Table below.

[4]The feed produced for Mowi is under strict regulation fromEU when it comes to undesirable substances in feed. This is also the policy for feed produced for Mowi outsideEU by external feed suppliers.EU legislation, with support fromEFSA [EUs 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 Directive2002/32/EC and MRLs (Maximum residue level) set in396/2005. Therefore, feed used in Mowi follows theEU regulation2002/32/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.

The EU commission has also committed to 'reduce the use and risk of chemical pesticides by 50 % by 2030 " in their 'sustainable use of pesticides' initiative as part of their 'Farm To Fork' Strategy.

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.

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Note: Some of our stakeholders are interested on Protein Efficiency Ratio (PER) or Protein Conversion Efficiency. Protein efficiency ratio (PER) is defined as the gain in animal weight as a function of crude protein intake (PER = gain in weight, g / protein consumed, g). PER is variously affected by factors including but not limited to, feed conversion ratio (FCR) and the protein content of the feed. Based on typical assumptions, the PER of Mowi's salmon is approximately 2.1. This value is a general assumption and will vary across the different Mowi farming operations according to variables including: production model e.g. conventional vs organic feeds; feed composition e.g. the feed's protein digestibility; and size of the fish at harvest.

March 2026

[3] Fish Source Scores: Table showing the fisheries that consistently comprise at least the first 90% of the marine materials consumed for Mowi Feed in any one of the last 5 years, and typically represent 94-97% of the total marine materials consumed.

≤ 5% of consumption	**Key to FishSource Scores**
5-10 % of consumption	1. Management quality: Management strategy
10-15% of consumption	2. Management quality: Managers compliance
15-20% of consumption	3. Management quality: Fishers compliance
20-25% of consumption	4. Stock health: Current health
> 25% of consumption	5. Stock health: Future health

Fishery brief	**Species, *scientific name***	**Nominal countries**	**FAO Fishing Area**	**Percentage of FM/FO derived from fishery**			**FishSource Scores**		
				2025	1	2	3	4	5
Blue whiting, ANE	Blue Whiting, *Micromesistius poutassou*	NE Atlantic Coastal	Atlantic Northeast, 27	22,6	**≥ 6**	**< 6**	**≥ 6**	**10**	**5,6**
Herring, ANE	Herring, *Clupea harengus*	NE Atlantic Coastal	Atlantic Northeast, 27	8,4			See breakout table		
Mackerel, Atlantic, ANE	Mackerel Atlantic, *Scomber scombrus*	NE Atlantic Coastal	Atlantic Northeast, 27	3,1	**< 6**	**4,9**	**10**	**5,4**	**6,3**
Anchovy, PSE	Anchovy, Peruvian, *Engraulis ringens*	Peru	Pacific Southeast, 87	16,3	**≥ 6**	**≥ 6**	**≥ 6**	**≥ 6**	**≥ 6**
		Peru / Chile			**< 6**	**< 6to10**	**10**	**7to7.5**	**10**
Menhaden, Gulf, AWC	Menhaden, Gulf, *Brevoortia patronus*	USA	Atlantic Western Central, 31	5,4	**≥ 6**	**≥ 8**	**≥ 6**	**10**	**10**
Herring, Whitehead, ASE	Herring, Whitehead's round, *Etrumeus whiteheadi*	South Africa	Atlantic Southeast, 47	5,0	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Mackerel, Pacific chub, PSE	Mackerel, Chub, Pacific, *Scomber japonicus*	Mexico	Pacific Eastern Central, 77	3,8	**≥ 6**	**≥ 6**	DD	DD	DD
Herring, Arucanian, PSE	Herring / Sardine, Araucanian, *Strangomera bentincki*	Chile	Pacific Southeast, 87	3,8	**< 6**	**< 6**	**≥ 6**	**6,6**	**7,3**
Boarfish, ANE	Boarfish, *Capros aper*, ANE	Denmark, Ireland	Atlantic Northeast, 27	2,7	**≥ 8**	**10**	**10**	**10**	**≥ 8**
Sprat, ANE	Sprat, European, *Sprattus sprattus*	NE Atlantic Coastal	Atlantic Northeast, 27	4,6	**< 6**	**10**	**10**	**4,7**	**< 6**
					≥ 6	**9,8**	**10**	**10**	**7,9**
Anchovy, PEC	Anchoveta, Pacific, *Cetengraulis mysticetus*	Mexico	Pacific Eastern Central, 77	4,2	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Anchovy, ASE	Anchovy, European (South Africa), *Engraulis encrasicolus*	South Africa	Atlantic Southeast, 47	8,1	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Jack Mackerel, PSE	Jack mackerel, Chilean, *Trachurus murphyi*	Chile	Pacific Southeast, 87		**<6to ≥8**	DD	DD	**10**	**9.6to 10**
Thread herring, PEC	Pacific thread herring, *Opisthonema liberate*	Mexico	Pacific Eastern Central, 77	4,4	**≥ 6**	**≥ 6**	**≥ 6**	**≥ 8**	**≥ 8**
Capelin, ANE	Capelin, *Mallotus villosus*	Iceland	Atlantic Northeast, 27	0,0	**≥ 6**	**10**	**10**	**≥ 6**	**≥ 6**
Sandeel, ANE	Sand eel, *Ammodytes spp.*	NE Atlantic Coastal	Atlantic Northeast, 27	2,2			See breakout table		
Norway pout, ANE	Norway pout, *Trisopterus esmarkii*	Denmark, Norway	Atlantic Northeast, 27	0,0	**≥ 6**	**10**	**10**	**8,7**	**≥ 6**
Krill, AAN	Krill, Antarctic, *Euphausia superba*	Antarctica (Norway)	Atlantic Antarctic, 48		**≥ 6**	**≥ 8**	**10**	**≥ 8**	**≥ 8**
Sardinella, AEC	Flat (Madeiran) sardinella, *Sardinella maderensis*	Mauritania	Atlantic Eastern Central, 34		NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Pilchard, European, AEC	Pilchard, European, *Sardina pilchardus*	Mauritania	Atlantic Eastern Central, 34	0,0	**≥ 6**	**≥ 6**	**< 6**	**6,8**	**≥ 6**
			Accounting for ≥ 90%	**92,4**	NR, Not Yet Scored				
			Sum % of the annual supply	94,7	DD, data defieient				

Herring, ANE	Herring, Atlantic NE, spring spawners		Atlantic Northeast, 27		8,6	7,7	10	7,8	6,8
Herring, ANE	Herring Atlantic, Baltic Sea Central		Atlantic Northeast, 27		6,4	9,6	9,6	4,7	8,4
Herring, ANE	Herring Atlantic, Baltic Sea, Gulf of Bothnia		Atlantic Northeast, 27		10	10	10	10	7,8
Herring, ANE	Herring Atlantic, Baltic Sea, Gulf of Riga		Atlantic Northeast, 27		10	9,1	10	10	9
Herring, ANE	Herring Atlantic, Icelandic summer-spawning		Atlantic Northeast, 27		10	10	8,4	10	8,5
Herring, ANE	Herring Atlantic, North Sea autumn-spawning		Atlantic Northeast, 27		8,8	10	9,4	9,3	9,1
Herring, ANE	Herring, Atlantic Skagerrak, Kattegat and western Baltic		Atlantic Northeast, 27		9,4	0	10	3,8	10
Herring, ANE	Herring Atlantic, Celtic Sea & S of Ireland		Atlantic Northeast, 27		NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Herring, ANE	Herring Atlantic, Baltic Sea, Bothnian Bay		Atlantic Northeast, 27		NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Herring, ANE	Herring Atlantic, English & Bristol Channels		Atlantic Northeast, 27		< 6	≥ 6	10	DD	DD
Herring, ANE	Herring Atlantic, Irish Sea		Atlantic Northeast, 27		NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Herring, ANE	Herring Atlantic, Northwest & West of Ireland		Atlantic Northeast, 27		NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Sandeel, ANE	Sandeel, Amodytes Spp, Central & Southern North Sea		Atlantic Northeast, 27		≥ 6	10	10	10	≥ 6
Sandeel, ANE	Sandeel, Amodytes Spp, Central Eastern North Sea		Atlantic Northeast, 27		≥ 6	10	10	7,9	< 6
Sandeel, ANE	Sandeel, Amodytes Spp, Dogger Bank Area		Atlantic Northeast, 27		≥ 6	10	10	10	≥ 6
Sandeel, ANE	Sandeel, Amodytes Spp, Kattegat		Atlantic Northeast, 27		≥ 6	9,9	9,8	DD	DD
Sandeel, ANE	Sandeel, Amodytes Spp, Northern & Central North Sea		Atlantic Northeast, 27		≥ 6	10	10	7,7	≥ 6
Sandeel, ANE	Sandeel, Amodytes Spp, Viking & Bergen Banks		Atlantic Northeast, 27		< 6	10	10	NR	NR
Sandeel, ANE	Sandeel, Amodytes Spp, Shetland		Atlantic Northeast, 27		≥ 6	10	≥ 10	DD	DD