

Integrated Pest Management (IPM) for Sea Lice Control Policy

1. Objective

Integrated Pest Management (IPM) involves a comprehensive and systematic approach to pest management and is considered highly important for effective sea lice management. IPM for sea lice is based upon proven techniques and approaches to terrestrial pest/parasite management for agriculture systems. It accounts for multiple objectives in managing the situation, considers available preventive and intervention options and makes informed decisions aimed at achieving optimal results.

2. Risk and Opportunities

Increased pressure from changing environmental conditions, such as increased seawater temperatures leading to higher sea lice pressure, can result in challenging conditions for fish health and welfare. These conditions may increase the need to treat the fish more often and the use of medicines for lice management.

Post-smolt strategies can reduce the time fish spend at sea and may, depending on local biological and environmental conditions, reduce exposure to sea lice and the resulting need for intervention. New technologies and production methods, including subsea farming, are evaluated for their potential contribution to lice management and fish health and welfare

3. Governance and Implementation

3.1 Roles and responsibilities

Our Managing Directors and Group Management Team have responsibility for our Integrated Pest Management policy and implementation of best practices. Mowi's procedures require treatment decisions to be based on fish health and welfare assessments, lice levels, applicable regulatory requirements and professional advice from authorised veterinarians or fish health professionals.

3.2 Monitoring of compliance

All sea lice treatments, both medicinal and non-medicinal are signed and approved by certified veterinarians/fish health professionals. When veterinary medicines are used, Mowi follows the withdrawal periods established by the relevant authorities and performs applicable pre-harvest controls to verify compliance with regulatory requirements, including maximum residue limits where relevant.

4. Scope

Our policy on IPM is specifically relevant to our seawater business area.

5. Actions

5.1 Our strategy

Mowi recognizes the importance of IPM to mitigate lice infection pressure, resistance development

and medicine use, and optimise lice control in our operations. The following key elements are identified as part of Mowi's IPM approach:

Lice levels and monitoring

- Adhere to National limits on sea lice levels and other required actions
- Manage lice pressure throughout the production cycle through monitoring, preventive measures and timely interventions, taking account of regulatory limits, fish health and welfare, treatment risks and site-specific conditions.
- Lice counting and reporting is performed by trained and dedicated site staff, at the level and frequency defined by local regulations, but weekly as a minimum. This to ensure consistency in counting personnel and allocation of time exclusively to lice counting
- Weekly and precise counting, and reporting, of sea lice levels on all seawater sites (see Appendix I for average sea lice levels per fish across our farming operations and respective regulatory limits)
- Monitor lice development on all seawater sites

Husbandry and management

- Fallow between production cycles/stocking
- Health management / veterinary health plan in operation
- Maintain clean nets to increase water flow
- Routine removal of moribund fish
- Monitor fish health status, behaviour and disease

Prevention

- Use cleanerfish where experiences are good and cleanerfish is an available preventive tool¹
- Re- stocking with additional cleanerfish can be considered when needed. Risk- assessment by fish health personnel must be carried out in advance.
- Integrate preventive tools (skirts, deep-feeding, deep-lights etc), or a combination of these (Dynamic prevention), where conditions permit and such tools are available.
- Preventive tools are selected and operated following site-specific risk assessments that consider fish behaviour, welfare indicators, water quality and prevailing environmental conditions. Their performance and potential welfare effects are monitored during use, and operations are adjusted where necessary.
- Use functional feeds where the intended effect is supported by relevant scientific evidence or documented operational trials, and where their use is considered appropriate for the site and production conditions.
- Coordinate lice management plans within the Area Bay Management (ABM)

Intervention

- Only use licensed medicines, prescribed by a veterinarian/fish health professional, and according to clinical need
- Minimise internal infection pressure, and handling, by treating on pen level (single pen treatment strategy) when appropriate and possible
- Use the appropriate intervention tools for the lice stages being targeted
- Ensure sufficient capacity on intervention tools
- For each production cycle, and where available, evaluate the use of non-medicinal treatment tools (flushing, freshwater, thermal and Combi systems) with respect to fish welfare
- Practice intervention rotation, where possible and permitted
- Maintain treatment records and monitor treatment efficacy
- Coordinate treatments within the ABM, where possible
- Have knowledge of the resistance status in the ABM

Reporting

- Sea lice levels in our operations are reported routinely through several public channels. Links to publicly available sea lice data are provided below.
- Sea lice levels in our operations are reported to the respective local authorities at the frequency and level (pen, farm, area and region) defined by local legislation
- Through our annual report (in our Sustainability Statement, G1, Animal Welfare), we disclose the % sites above national trigger levels², the proportion of fish treated with non-medicinal systems and the quantity of sea lice medicines (oral, topical and hydrogen peroxide) used in our operations (as g active ingredient/t produced).

Research & Development

- Mowi develops, evaluates and shares sea lice management practices across its operations. Together with academic and commercial partners and relevant suppliers, we test existing and emerging methods, including functional feeds, traps, lasers, probiotics, preventive technologies, sound-based approaches and cavitation. Evaluations consider documented efficacy, fish-welfare indicators, operational feasibility and cost under the relevant trial conditions.

6. Targets and KPIs

Actions	KPIs and measurable targets
• Adhere to National limits on sea lice levels and other required actions • Only use licensed medicines, prescribed by a veterinarian/fish health professional, and according to clinical needs • Integrate preventive tools where conditions permit and such tools are available • Practice intervention rotation, where possible and permitted • Maintain treatment records and monitor treatment efficacy	• increase % of sites using preventative and more passive systems • Reduction in numbers of treatments per site • Achieve 0% of sites above national limit (monthly average), every year • Reduction in treatment related mortality
End goal	

Enable to mitigate lice infection pressure, resistance development and medicine use, and optimise lice control in our operations

Gro Vee, CMV (cand.med.vet.)

Mowi ASA

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¹Mowi's expenditure on cleanerfish R&D in 2025 was €105 000 (2024 = €253 500). Main goals of our research are to secure good welfare, survival and effect of the cleanerfish. To reach these goals we work on areas of feed development, vaccines, production optimization, capture/handling, welfare and improving best practices. In addition, Mowi's spend on hides in 2025 was € 1 195 200. When using hides, we actively re-position them to maximise cleanerfish effect and ensure they are placed relative to the salmon biomass in the pens, thereby also providing further enrichment for salmon

²The % of sites above national trigger levels is registered on a monthly basis for each of our farming operations and the average calculated on an annual basis. This does not mean that a site above the limit will continue to be above the limit. On the contrary, if a site is registered above the limit, then action is taken to bring the site below the limit.

Meaning, all sites registered above the limit should be treated to, again, be below the limit. For Canada West, Ireland and Chile, any sites above the limit should be brought below the limit within the regulatory defined timeframe (these timeframes are now factored into our calculations). In Scotland, Ireland, Faroes, Canada and Chile, regulatory sea limits are limits for action to be taken ie. to treat. In Norway, the regulatory limits are absolute, and if exceeded a period of 3 weeks is granted to again get below the limit.

Links**Norway**

<https://www.barentswatch.no/fiskehelse/>

Scotland

<https://sepaweb.maps.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=f1527f9cf8cc43acad27dee61d8597de>

Faroes

https://www.hfs.fo/webcenter/portal/HFS/pages_aling/hagtl/lsatl

Ireland

<https://www.marine.ie/Home/site-area/areas-activity/aquaculture/sea-lice>

Canada

<https://mowi.com/caw/sustainability/sea-lice-reporting/>
<https://open.canada.ca/data/en/dataset/3cafbe89-c98b-4b44-88f1-594e8d28838d>

Appendix I

Average sea lice levels (adult females) per fish across our farming operations, 2018-2025

BUSINESS UNIT	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
NORWAY	0.14	0.16	0.15	0.12	0.15	0.14	0.3	0.17
SCOTLAND	0.5	0.7	0.9	1.0	0.7	0.4	0.4	0.4
IRELAND	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.7
FAROEES	0.2	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2	0	0.2
CANADA*	0.4	0.8	1.1	0.9	1.3	0.9	1.0	1.8
CHILE**	1.6	1.7	2.1	1.2	1.6	1.8	2.8	1.8

* Canada West only

** *Caligus* spp.

Lice limits per country

Norway

0.5 adult females fish⁻¹ and 0.2 adult females fish⁻¹ during spring period (05 March – 16 April, Norway West; 26 March – 01 May, Norway Mid; 26 April – 01 June, Norway North)

Species: *Lepeophtheirus salmonis*

Scotland

1 adult females fish⁻¹ (reporting) and 6 adult females fish⁻¹ (intervention), all year round

Species: *Lepeophtheirus salmonis*

Ireland

0.3-0.5 ovigerous adult females fish⁻¹ Mar-May, and 2 ovigerous adult females fish⁻¹ Jun-Feb Species: *Lepeophtheirus salmonis*

Faroese

0.5 adult females fish⁻¹ May-July, and 1.0 adult females fish⁻¹ Aug-Apr Species: *Lepeophtheirus salmonis*

Canada

2 motile lice fish⁻¹ (preadults+adults) from 01 Mar-30 June

Species: *Lepeophtheirus salmonis*

Chile

3 ovigerous females fish⁻¹ all year round Species:

Caligus rogercressey