

Salmon Welfare Policy

1. Objective

Mowi's definition of fish welfare

Mowi recognises the Five Freedoms¹ for animal welfare and follows the World Organization for Animal Health (OIE) definition of animal welfare: Animal welfare means how an animal is coping with the conditions in which it lives and refers to the state of the animal. A good state of welfare is if it is healthy, comfortable, well nourished, safe, able to express innate behaviour and it is not suffering from unpleasant states such as pain, fear and distress. To this end, Mowi fully recognises salmon as sentient animals. Good welfare requires disease prevention and veterinary treatment, appropriate shelter, management, nutrition, humane handling and humane slaughter. Mowi recognises animal welfare as a strategic business consideration.

2. Risk and Opportunities

Caring about fish welfare and well-being is an ethical responsibility and an integral part of our business strategy as it can impact negatively our productivity and reputation. Poor health and welfare translates into higher mortality rates and increased use of medicines. Lice management is often linked with the use of mechanical treatments which can lead to increased stress and susceptibility to diseases. On the risk side, increased pressure from changing climate & environmental conditions like increased seawater temperatures leading to higher sea lice pressure and more frequent events of harmful plankton and jellyfish, can result in challenging conditions for fish health and welfare. These conditions may increase the need to use medicines both for lice management and antibiotics for bacterial infections.

Across all our farming operations, animal welfare is recognised as a strategic objective and our primary goals are to rear healthy fish and protect their well-being. Ocean farming allows us to rear salmon under conditions designed to support fish health and welfare, with water quality maintained in accordance with operational requirements, space and food, and ensuring they obtain the necessary nutrients for good health and performance throughout their lives. Mowi applies stocking-density controls, biosecurity measures, health-management plans, coordinated fallowing, synchronised production and vaccination programmes with the aim of reducing biological and welfare risks. Performance is monitored through mortality, survival and operational welfare indicators.

In addition, biosecurity, health management plans, coordinated fallowing and synchronised production are integral components of our farming practices, which reduce biological and health risks and improve fish health and welfare indicators. By vaccinating 100% of our fish to reduce the risk of disease and compromised welfare, and applying welfare-focused husbandry and management practices to ensure the highest quality and robustness of our smolts, we further reduce potential health risks.

We certify our farms to globally recognised standards (namely Global GAP, ASC and BAP, all which are GSSI recognised standards) which address fish welfare aspects related to feed, water quality, health management, transport, harvesting and slaughter. Our Irish operations are 100% organic certified, as is a proportion of our Scottish operations. In addition, our Scottish operations are 96% certified against the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (RSPCA) standard, as are our freshwater sites in Ireland.

3. Governance and Implementation

3.1 Roles and responsibilities

¹ At Mowi, the Five Domains are applied as part of our commitment to the Five Freedoms and robust animal welfare practices

Our fish health professionals undertake the necessary welfare risk-assessments, which are reviewed/updated at least annually and including all production processes, from freshwater to harvesting. The most important risks and mitigation actions are described in our Annual Report (under Governance – Business Conduct). Our Managing Directors and Group Management Team have responsibility for our fish welfare policy and implementation of welfare criteria.

This policy is operationalised through local Standard Operational Procedures (SOPs) as part of national quality systems which include our compliance oversight. New knowledge is introduced into our policies and SOPs through a specific governance model available here: [Mowi R&D - Mowi Company Website](#), ensuring a annual reviews and updates of policies and SOPs.

3.2 Monitoring of compliance

Our Chief Sustainability and Technology Officer coordinates our Global Fish Health and Welfare Technical Team, which meets on a quarterly basis to discuss and address specific & priority health and welfare topics.

4. Scope

Mowi's policy on salmon welfare serves as a global (Mowi Group) policy, covering all our farmed Atlantic salmon, at all farm sites and in all countries. This policy is complemented by internal standards and position statements on specific welfare related topics, such as medicine use, harvesting methods and genetically modified salmon.

In addition, our Code of Conduct requires that our suppliers adhere to animal welfare practices no less stringent than our own and to undertake appropriate measures and risk assessments to minimize potential welfare impacts from new equipment, products or services. Mowi's training on animal welfare is made available for relevant suppliers.

This policy applies to farmed Atlantic salmon, which is the only species that Mowi produces for human consumption. It also applies to all Mowi brand products. All principles stated below in this policy apply to 100 % of farmed Atlantic salmon farmed and processed by Mowi. Other animal products used in Mowi VAPs in 2025 contributed <0.1% of our total production.

5. Actions

5.1 Our strategy

Mowi safeguards salmon welfare through:

A. Employee training and awareness

Our staff are dedicated to the care and well-being of our fish and our fish health professionals continuously exercise their duty of care and attention to our fish. Each of our farming business units has a dedicated fish health and welfare manager/director (and fish health team) who is responsible for fish welfare and who forms part of the local senior management team. Day-to-day management of farmed salmon welfare is the responsibility of each site manager.

Our site staff regularly attend fish welfare courses (internally and externally), which focus on focus on maintaining good welfare and minimising stress throughout production. Mowi has a global internal training programme on fish welfare covering all aspects of our welfare policy, ensuring a common understanding of, and focus toward, fish welfare in our farming operations. As a minimum, training is undertaken annually, and new site personnel also complete the training as part of their on-boarding. Health personnel receive additional training on animal welfare which covers, amongst others, topics of husbandry, slaughter and fasting. In the event of non- conformities with this policy, corrective actions (e.g. further training, additional welfare monitoring) are identified and followed up by the fish health and welfare responsible person in each farming business unit. Mowi also engages with consumers to raise

awareness on fish welfare. Mowi communicates with stakeholders and the public about its fish-welfare policies, management measures, targets and reported performance.

B. Monitoring and managing environmental conditions

Mowi selects and operates farming sites in accordance with applicable siting requirements and monitors environmental parameters relevant to fish welfare. These include oxygen, temperature and, where applicable, salinity and other water-quality parameters. Where monitoring identifies conditions that may compromise welfare, locally defined response measures are applied.

If natural weather conditions may threaten oxygen levels, we have systems in place to provide additional water flow and aeration to our fish. All smolt are monitored and tested prior to seawater transfer to confirm saltwater readiness.

Currently, we do not use RAS grow-out systems.

At all our seawater sites we measure oxygen and temperature daily, and salinity on a regular basis. At our freshwater sites we measure oxygen and temperature on a more frequent basis, as well as a suite of water quality parameters. Mowi are currently involved in developing advanced sensor systems for monitoring environmental conditions/water quality on a continuous basis.

Our seawater sites and pens are designed and approved in accordance with applicable requirements, with equipment specifications intended to reduce the risk of fish injury and abrasion.

Our procedures on plankton monitoring and mitigation practices, together with continuous training on plankton surveillance, risk management and response plans, contribute to maintaining fish welfare. In Chile, Canada, Scotland, Ireland and at-risk regions in Norway we use monitoring protocols adapted to seasonal risk, ensuring that surveillance is carried out on a frequent basis during high-risk periods. During harmful algal bloom events we follow a management and response plan to protect the welfare of our fish, and use measures such as aeration systems, bubble curtains, halting surface feeding and guiding fish to safer depths using deep lights. In addition, fish vulnerable to algal blooms are relocated to other unaffected sites/areas if such a practice is permitted and there is no biosecurity or welfare risk from such an operation.

C. Fish health and responsible medicinal treatment

The application of good husbandry and management practices, biosecurity programmes and veterinary health plans, all under the supervision of our fish health professionals, contribute to the fish health and welfare management and their well-being. Our health plans, which address potential treatment needs, are reviewed and updated after each production cycle.

Any fish loss (salmon or cleanerfish) is retrieved and disposed in a bio-secure manner. All mortality is categorised and recorded in our livestock management system on a daily basis and the specific cause of mortality is registered. We assemble data on total loss per cause (for all our sites and pens), including the proportion of fish affected by sores (wounds/lesions)¹ and the main causes of reduced survival (both infectious and non-infectious) in our integrated annual report.

This allows us to analyse disease data and trends, identify areas for improvement and mitigating actions, and this also steers our R&D focus and priorities. Through our integrated annual report, we report seawater survival rates² and the main causes of disease and loss across our operations. This reporting is audited by an independent third party, for all operations. Incident/acute based mortality is also disclosed in our quarterly financial reports. All mortality (salmon and cleanerfish) is reported to the relevant regulatory authorities as per local requirements. Losses related to our freshwater operations are categorised, recorded and analysed in a similar manner³.

Mowi records stocking density by pen and applies limits intended to manage welfare risk. Applicable

regulatory and certification limits vary by jurisdiction and certification scheme. Density is reduced where site-specific environmental or welfare assessments indicate that this is necessary.

Our stocking densities, throughout production, are well below the regulated maximum permitted stocking density at sea of 25 kg/m³. Our actual stocking densities across our seawater sites are consistently and significantly lower, with an average monthly standing stocking density of approximately 7 kg/m³ in Mowi Group (see Appendix 1 for details). For our sites certified to organic (Mowi Ireland, representing 2% of Mowi Group production volume in 2025) and RSPCA standards (Mowi Scotland, representing 13% of Mowi Group production volume in 2025), maximum stocking densities are 10kg/m³ and 15kg/m³ respectively. Stocking density is reduced where site-specific environmental or welfare assessments indicate that this is necessary.

Stocking density is calculated based on the volume of the entire pen and standing biomass [volume / (number of fish x weight)]. For each pen, on all sites and across all countries, the surface area (m²), depth (m), diameter (m) and volume (m³) are recorded in our livestock management system. This system also records number of fish, size of fish, and calculates/reports stocking density per pen accordingly.

We vaccinate 100% of our salmon to reduce the risk of disease and compromised welfare. In addition, where suitable vaccines are available and licensed, they are used on cleanerfish. We minimise stress during handling operations by using approved anaesthetics. In addition, our breeding programme focuses on improving survival and disease resistance. Mowi does not select strains with a low welfare potential and has signed up to the Code EFABAR4. This code outlines our practices and principles and our goal of balanced and responsible breeding to maintain genetic diversity.

We do not use, and are committed to not using, antimicrobials or hormones as growth promoting substances in our global production. Therefore, 100% of our farmed salmon and cleanerfish are free from growth-promoting substances, across all countries. In addition, 100% of our farmed salmon and cleanerfish are not genetically-engineered, triploid or cloned across all farm sites and countries.

Our sea-lice management includes preventive and non-medicinal tools, including lasers where appropriate. Tool selection is based on site conditions, fish-health assessment, expected effectiveness and welfare risk. More information on Mowi's Integrated Pest Management Policy can be found here: [Mowi-Policy-on-Integrated-Pest-Management.pdf](#).

100% of our farmed salmon and cleanerfish are not subjected to routine mutilations (eg. fin clipping) at all farm sites, across all countries.

Predator management, with potential impacts on fish welfare, is described in our biodiversity policy and through local management plans.

In cases of disease outbreaks and the need of medicinal treatment to safeguard the well-being of our fish, we only treat the fish with approved veterinary medicines. All treatments are prescribed by certified veterinarians/fish health professionals and are strictly controlled by the authorities. Further, all treatments, across all countries, are registered in our livestock management system. All registrations include treatment dates and duration, product and quantity used, health indication, and the number/biomass of fish treated. Our fish health teams have a disease management plan to mitigate disease management and implement relevant measures, this includes minimising handling or stressful actions if deemed necessary.

² Total mortality due to sores/wounds (% biomass) for Mowi Group was 1.4%, 1.9%, 2.0%, 3.13% and 1.62% in 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, and 2025 respectively. Therefore, the proportion of our farmed salmon unaffected by sores/wounds/lesions has been approximately 98% over this period. ³Reported in accordance with the Global Salmon Initiative (GSI) methodology: (total # mortality in sea last 12 months / (closing # in sea last month + total # mortality # in sea last 12 months + total # harvested last 12 months + total # culled fish in sea) X 100)/12

We only use licensed antimicrobial medicines when fish health and welfare are at risk from bacterial infection and to avoid unnecessary suffering. To not use antimicrobial medicines under such circumstances would be unacceptable from a welfare and well-being perspective. Whenever possible, a sensitivity test is performed before any antimicrobial treatment. Furthermore, if antimicrobial medicines are used, the respective withdrawal periods are applied at all times prior to harvest, ensuring any potential residues are below safe levels in our final products. In addition, antimicrobial medicines are never used prophylactically, across all our farm sites and countries.

D. Feed and feeding practices

We ensure that 100% of our farmed salmon, at all sites and across all countries, obtain the necessary nutrients for good health and welfare throughout their lives.

Fish welfare, resilience and well-being remain integral in our feed strategy and feed development. We target the use of functional ingredients to support fish welfare based on seasonal risk and when exposed to conditions that may compromise the fish. Additionally, we continue our search for solutions that support gut health with a view to maximising nutrient retention.

Feeding behaviour and appetite are monitored daily, and feeding rates are adjusted to support feed access and appropriate satiation while reducing the risks of underfeeding, overfeeding and feed loss. Further, our feeding controllers monitor feeding behaviour and appetite and adjust feeding rates accordingly, helping to meet the nutritional needs of the population.

Fasting/feed deprivation is only applied when necessary ie. pre-harvest or prior to any handling / treatment activity. Such fasting events are agreed with our fish health professionals and the number of days applied are in accordance with best practices for sanitary hygiene and welfare. We systematically record and report fasting events, duration and reasons, in all our sea farming operations. These records also include periods of feed deprivation related to environmental restrictions.

E. Observing fish behaviour

100% of all our sites and across all farming countries have underwater cameras that allow us to monitor fish behaviour, including appetite and swimming activity. Mowi uses environmental enrichment; where cleanerfish are used, we deploy artificial kelp forests (or hides) in 100% of the pens to allow both cleanerfish and salmon to shelter, express specific-relevant behaviours. Hides provide protection, a resting place and access to good water quality.

Hides are designed to be stable, easily cleaned and provide the least possible risk of escapes, and ensure cleanerfish efficiency. The number, size and positioning of hides is adjusted to cleanerfish needs and to ensure they are placed relative to the salmon biomass, thereby also providing enrichment for salmon⁵.

F. Handling and transport

We minimise the need for handling. If we handle our fish, this is done according to standard protocols and as gently as possible to minimise stress. Approved anaesthetics are used where necessary. During transport, we ensure transport tanks have good water exchange and/or circulation to minimize stress. In addition, water quality is monitored continuously (including temperature, O₂ and CO₂). Fish behaviour is monitored during transport, by wellboat vendors, and such vendors have action plans in place should there be behavioural changes eg. increased water exchange and oxygenation. Stocking densities during transport are set by the authorities.

Mowi's maximum transport time for smolts is 40hr but is generally much lower (min. average = 4hr; max.

average = 25hr). For live harvest fish, in wellboats, maximum transport time is 28hr and again is generally much lower (min. average = 2hr; max. average = 16hr).

Crowding events are kept to a minimum and are only associated with lice treatments and harvesting. Maximum crowding time, for treatments and harvesting, is ≤ 2 hr. The frequency of crowding is therefore related to the frequency of lice treatment. Local procedures are in place for monitoring fish behaviour, environment during crowding and the duration of crowding, and crowding is never performed for longer than required.

Mowi's procedures set limits for out-of-water exposure to a maximum of 15 seconds, prohibit handling fish by the gills and require approved fish-handling equipment. Pumps are used when loading fish for transport and for lice treatment in wellboats. Pumps and operating parameters are selected to reduce the risk of injury. Compliance is monitored through local procedures and relevant records.

Passive grading is performed when required, and the equipment used is designed to avoid any injuries and minimize stress.

G. Humane stunning and slaughter methods

Fish are handled in accordance with welfare procedures during harvesting and we apply percussive stunning to our salmon from all our farm sites and across all countries. Following percussive stunning, our fish are exsanguinated by gill cutting and bleeding.

In the event that automated percussive stunning fails for any individual salmon, Mowi implements a back-up method of manual percussive stun by trained staff to ensure that these fish are humanely stunned and killed.

⁴ Freshwater average monthly survival rate (%) in Mowi Group (defined as total number of fish from 1g, corresponding to the completion of transition to exogenous feeding/standing count of fish): 99.4% in 2025, 99.4% in 2024, 99.4% in 2023, 99.2% in 2022, and 99.2% in 2021. Data per country (2024, 2023, 2022 and 2021, respectively): A. Norway – 99.56%, 99.8%, 99.8%, 99.6% and 99.6%; B. Scotland – 99.3%, 99.4%, 99.3%, 99.2%, and 99.1%; C. Ireland – 99.6%, 99.4%, 99.3%, 99.2%, and 99.1%; D. Faroes – 99.7%, 99.4%, 99.3%, 99.2%, and 99.1%; E. Chile – 98.3%, 99.3%, 99.2%, 99.1%, and 99.2%; F. Canada (West & East) – 99.2%, 99.4%, 99.3%, 99.2% and 99.1%. G. Iceland 98.3%

⁵The described ongoing activities on enrichment are already integrated in our operational procedures. Therefore, in 2025, R&D expenditure specifically on enrichment was zero.

H. Internal and global standards on fish welfare

Mowi implements internal fish-welfare requirements alongside applicable regulatory requirements and recognised industry standards. We have developed and implemented internal standards to assess fish welfare during mechanical sea lice treatments.

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, harvesting and slaughter. 100% of Mowi's farms are either Global G.A.P., ASC or GSA BAP certified. In addition, our Scottish operations are certified against the RSPCA (Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals) standard and our Irish operations are 100% organic certified, with freshwater sites also being RSPCA certified.

I. Our suppliers and fish welfare

Our suppliers of equipment, products and services are required to follow fish welfare standards no less stringent than our own. Our Code of Conduct defines what suppliers are required to do with respect to safeguarding fish welfare⁶.

J. Monitoring and reporting operational welfare indicators

Through our camera-based feeding operations and feeding control centres (sections 4 & 5), behaviour and welfare are observed on a daily basis. This allows us to observe indicators such as depth/positioning in the water column, swimming activity, interaction, appetite and feeding, respiratory activity and aberrant behaviour, amongst other things.

Fish welfare is monitored on a routine basis. Mowi's Operational Welfare Indicator framework draws on established scientific guidance, including NOFIMA's Fishwell handbook, and includes environmental, group-based and individual indicators. At present, we report publicly our fish health and welfare strategy, our targets (on survival, medicine use and meeting global standards) and performance. We have a standardised and systematic global system for welfare monitoring and OWI data capture. This is operational and allows our seawater farming units to regularly check and report on the welfare status of our fish. We disclose performance data on welfare metrics and our OWIs in our integrated annual report.

K. Continuous improvement through R&D and other initiatives

We continuously search for new farming, technological and health solutions and we will continue to engage and support research institutes, expert organisations, health product / service suppliers and relevant stakeholders to advance fish welfare and well-being in our operations.

Our R&D portfolio includes, but is not limited to, research and data analytics on the main causes for reduced survival, infectious diseases, nutritional health, production related disorders and harvesting methods. Examples of such projects can be found here: [Prosjektbasen](#) (projects reports with English summary). We continue to engage with stakeholders on the further development of Operational Welfare Indicators for farmed raised salmon and cleanerfish. Our global (eg. GSSI) and national partnerships (industry associations) also address animal welfare topics.

⁶ No foie gras is used in our products

6. Targets and KPIs

Targets	KPIs
- By 2030, >99.5% survival in sea (average per month) – GSI methodology - By 2030, 50% of our stock globally with real-time welfare monitoring	- Mortality % % sites using global welfare assessment form % of sites with real-time welfare monitoring

Dr. Catarina Martins, Chief Sustainability and Technology Officer

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Examples of external communication

- [Fiskehelse - Mowi Norway](#)
- <https://www.facebook.com/reel/414524081723728>
- <https://www.facebook.com/reel/1031862225489374><https://www.facebook.com/reel/1395607895227309>
- https://www.instagram.com/reel/DPPItZ6AXHV/?utm_source=ig_web_copy_link&igsh=MzRIODBiNWFIZA==

Appendix 1**Average monthly standing stocking density of farmed salmon (kg/m³) per business unit and for Mowi Group, 2019 - 2025**

BUSINESS UNIT	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
NORWAY	8.8	9.0	8.0	8.1	7.7	7.6	7.1
SCOTLAND	6.5	6.8	6.7	6.6	5.8	6.1	5.9
IRELAND	4.4	4.6	4.4	4.3	4.6	4.6	5.3
FAROEES	10.7	10.6	10.2	7.2	9.8	8.9	9.5
CANADA	7.4	7.2	6.1	7.1	6.5	6.0	6.7
CHILE	6.4	7.4	7.0	6.1	6.6	7.1	6.5
Iceland							5.5
MOWI GROUP	7.7	8.0	7.3	7.3	7,1	7	6.8

Mowi Norway, Scotland, Ireland, Faroes, Canada, Iceland and Chile represented 60%, 13%, 2%, 2%, 7%, 3% and 14% of the total production volume in Mowi Group in 2025.