

CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY

Ripple effects for society in 2018 in Norway

All amounts in NOK 1 000

8 828 884*

Value generation

1 364 500

Taxes

4 589

Jobs

1 295

Places in nursing homes

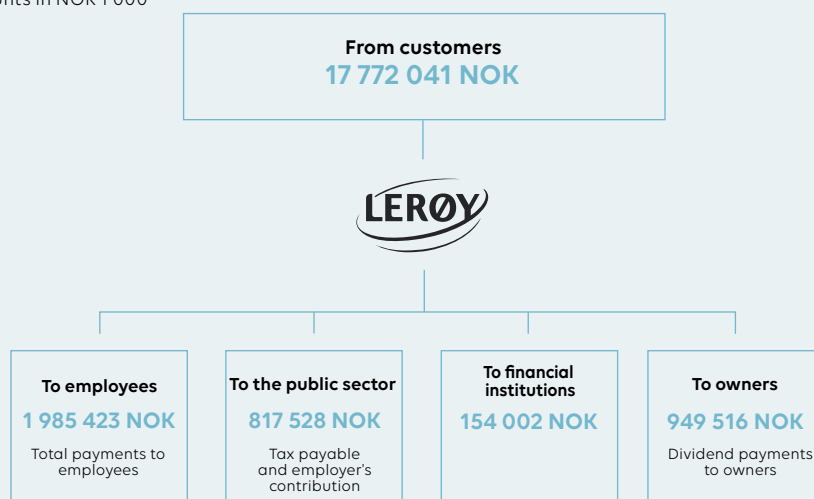
7 661

Children i municipal kindergardens

*Subject to prevailing market prices

Economic value generation and distribution per sector in 2018 in Norway

All amounts in NOK 1 000



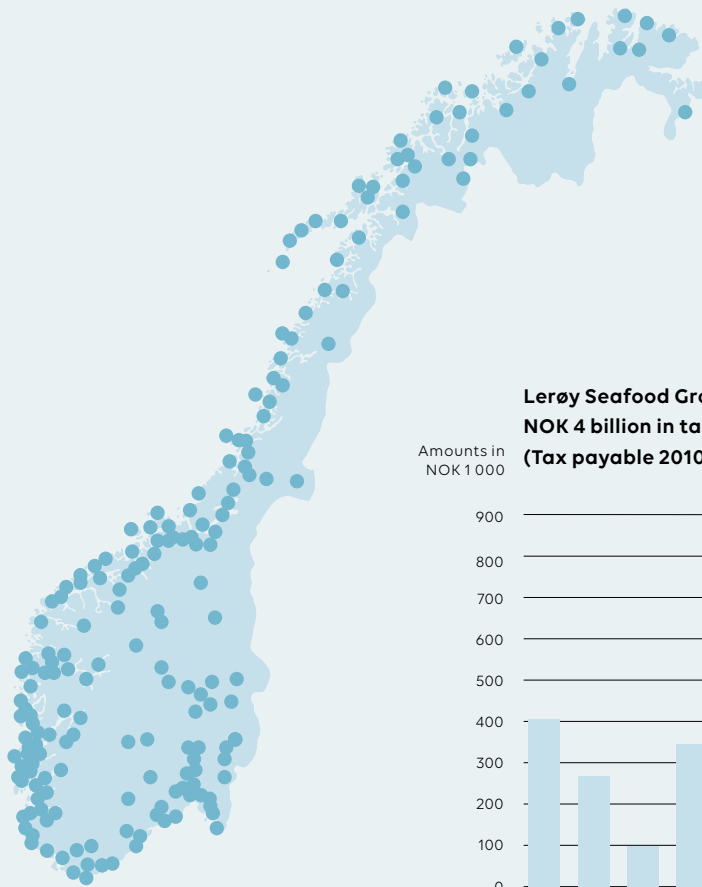
Purchases made by our Norwegian companies from Norwegian suppliers in 2018

(invoiced in 2018)

All amounts in NOK 1 000



In 2018, Lerøy Seafood Group made a number of different contributions to local municipalities and communities.



60 municipalities

We had company activities in approx. 60 Norwegian municipalities

NOK 16.9 billion

We purchased goods and services amounting to NOK 16.9 billion from more than 300 Norwegian municipalities

NOK 525 million

Our employees paid tax income to different Norwegian municipalities with a total value of NOK 525 million

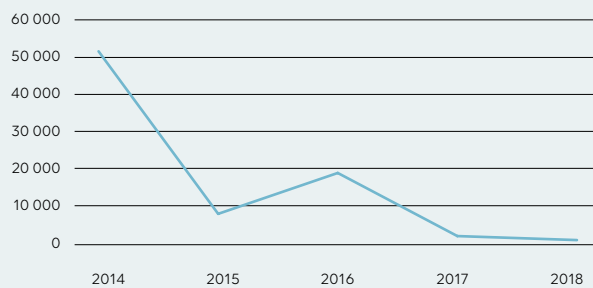
Key figures

Environment

Accidental release

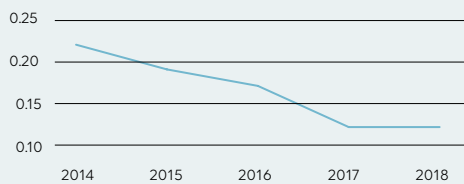
The Group can report a low number of accidentally released fish in 2018, 115 pieces. The reduction from 2018 to 2017 was in total 90%.

Number of accidentally released fish per year, salmon and trout



Lice

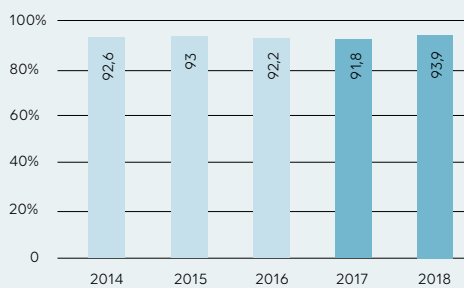
Trend curve for development of fully grown lice per fish



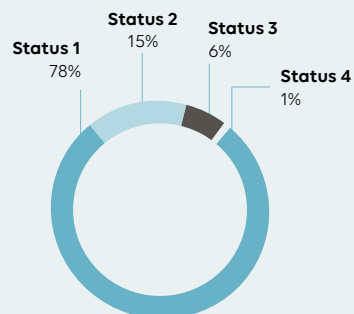
In comparison with 2017, Lerøy recorded:

- a stable average of 0.12 lice per fish
- a reduction in the use of active agents for treatment

Survival, rolling 12 month (GSI)%



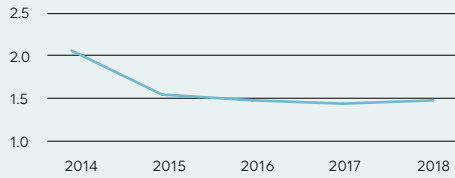
Location status



0 antibiotics have been used to treat fish in 2018:

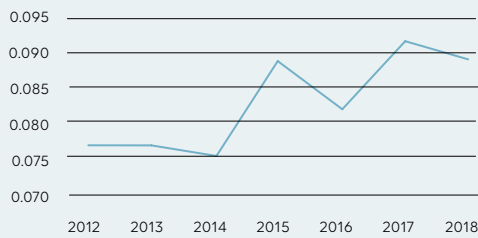
The use of antibiotics is almost at zero in the Norwegian fish farming industry. No antibiotics were used by Lerøy Seafood Group in sea, in 2018.

FIFO fish oil



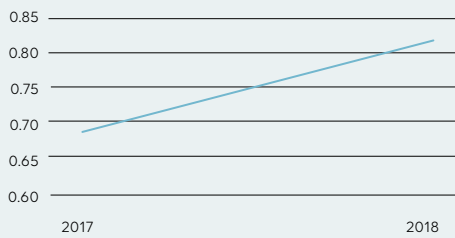
CO₂e emissions

Emissions of greenhouse gases Scope 1 + 2 for Farming segment (Tonnes CO₂e/tonne gross growth)



CO₂e emissions for fish are in general low. When compared with other types of proteins we eat, salmon has the lowest eco-footprint.

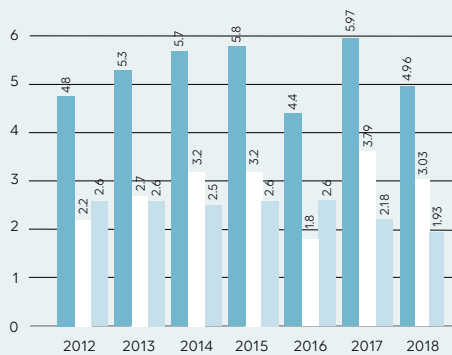
Emissions of greenhouse gases Scope 1 + 2 for Wild catch segment (Tonnes CO₂e/tonne gross growth)



The increase in CO₂e emissions for this segment is mainly attributable to a decline in the quotas for cod and haddock. The fall in volume has been partly replaced by a higher volume of shrimp and saithe, species that require more energy per kilo of catch.

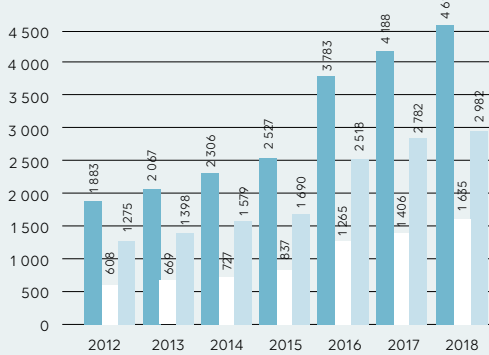
Society

Sick leave



● Sick leave % ● Long-term sick leave ● Short-term sick leave

No. employees



● No. employees ● Women ● Men