

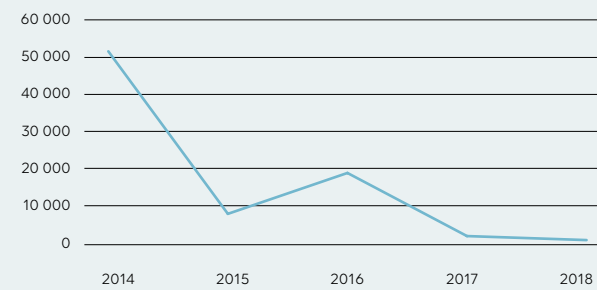
# Key figures

## Environment

### Accidental release

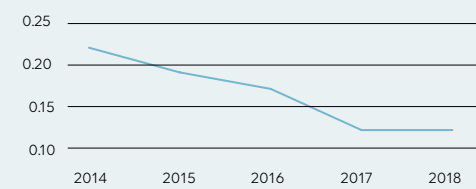
The Group can report a low number of accidentally released fish in 2018, 115 pieces. The reduction from 2018 to 2017 was in total 90%.

Number of accidentally released fish per year, salmon and trout



### Lice

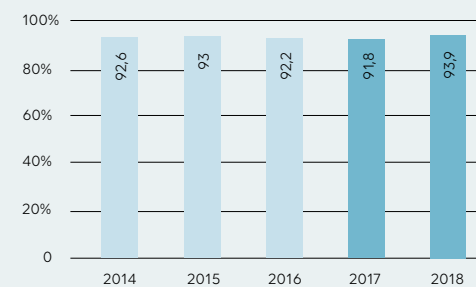
Trend curve for development of fully grown lice per fish



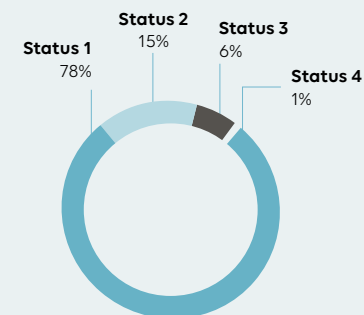
In comparison with 2017, Lerøy recorded:

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

Survival, rolling 12 month (GSI)%



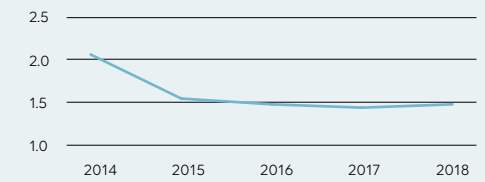
Location status



### 0 antibiotics have been used to treat fish in 2018:

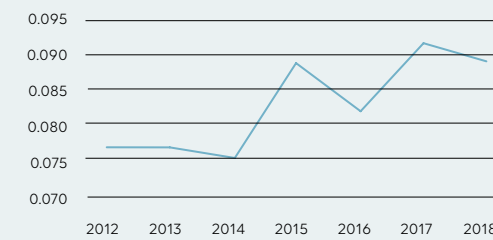
The use of antibiotics is almost at zero in the Norwegian fish farming industry. No antibiotics were used by Lerøy Seafood Group in sea, in 2018.

FIFO fish oil

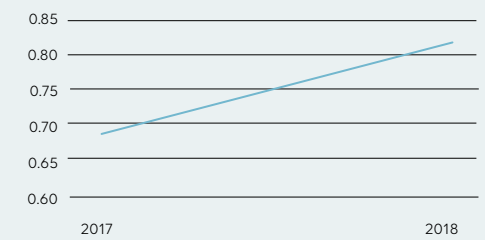


### CO<sub>2</sub>e emissions

Emissions of greenhouse gases Scope 1 + 2 for Farming segment (Tonnes CO<sub>2</sub>e/tonne gross growth)



Emissions of greenhouse gases Scope 1 + 2 for Wild catch segment (Tonnes CO<sub>2</sub>e/tonne gross growth)

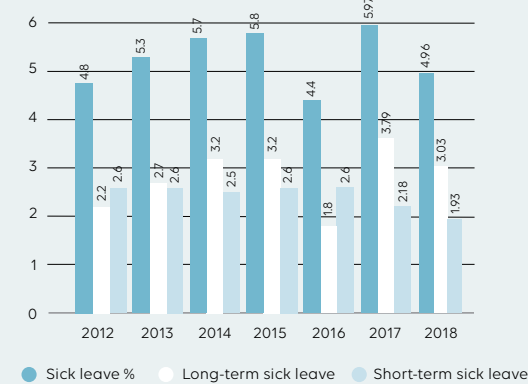


CO<sub>2</sub>e emissions for fish are in general low. When compared with other types of proteins we eat, salmon has the lowest eco-footprint.

The increase in CO<sub>2</sub>e 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



### No. employees

