Lerøy Seafood Group

Creating the world's most **sustainable** value chain for seafood

NASF 2022

CEO HENNING BELTESTAD

NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES

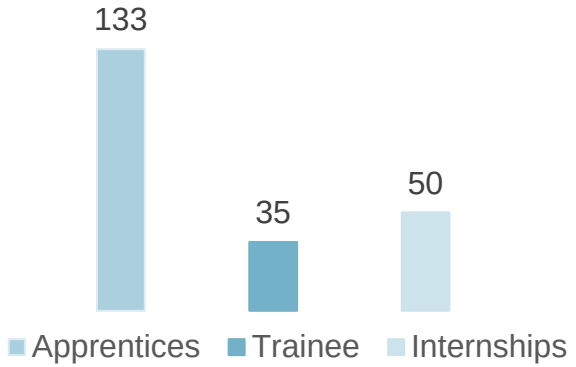
5475

TURNOVER (2021)

OMSETNING MNOK

23 100

THE INDUSTRY OF THE FUTURE



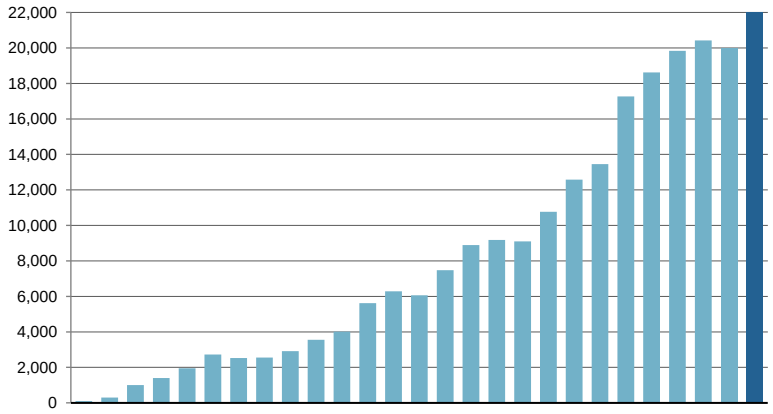
*The entire group (2021)

GLOBAL PERSPECTIVE

FIVE million meals every day

To over **80 countries** worldwide

GROWHT HISTORY



GEOGRAPHICAL PRESECE

Norway
Sweden
Denmark
Finland
The Netherlands
France
Spain
Portugal
Italy
Turkey
USA
Japan
China

- Head office in Bergen
- More than 60 companies
- 5500 employees
- Produce 205 000-210 00 tonnes of salmon and trout
- Catch 70 000 tonnes Whitefish
- Handles total of 350.000-400.000 tonnes of seafood

Lerøy Seafood Group ASA

Vision & values

VISION
We shall be the leading and most profitable global supplier of sustainable high-quality seafood.

ENVIRONMENTAL VISION
Take action today – for a difference tomorrow

HONEST
OPEN
RESPONSIBLE
Creativ
e

LERØY

"Our goal is to create the world's most efficient and sustainable value chain for seafood. The large, extensive investments we have made over a long period of time are now starting to yield results.

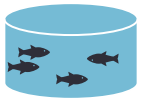
Farming:

Low influence | Medium influence | High influence | Positive influence | Potential influence

Farming


Smolt production


Feed production


Farming


Industry


VAP


Distribution


Customers and society

Environment

- Water consumption
- Emissions from transport of feed and liquid oxygen
- Fish welfare, incl. cleaner fish
- Emissions from electricity
- Material for packaging
- Transport of products to consumers
- Food wastage (packaging and shelf life)
- Emissions from electricity
- Biodiversity is affected by fish oil and fishmeal in feed
- Emissions of chemicals (detergents, antifouling, delousing agents, medicines, microplastics)
- Consumption of fossil fuels
- Transport of fish to processing plant
- Emissions from electricity (Wild Catch and Farming)
- Impact of packaging on environment after consumption
- Emissions from liquid oxygen
- Biodiversity is affected by soy and other materials in feed
- Nutrient salts, fish waste / mud incl. loss of phosphorus
- Waste from fish cuttings, fish on floor, by-products, wastage
- Waste from fish cuttings, fish on floor, by-products, wastage
- Transport of products – emissions from sea transport
- More climate-friendly alternative to red meat
- Fish density / mortality
- Greenhouse gas emissions from feed production
- Impact on wild salmon caused by fish lice
- Waste (plastic, cardboard and polystyrene)
- Combined transport
- Change road transport to sea transport (CO2, microplastics, space)
- Information for customers
- Area efficiency
- Feed wastage
- Area efficiency
- Waste (plastic, cardboard and polystyrene)
- Area efficiency
- Food wastage / food waste

Air transport | Road transport | Sea transport

The final Paris climate deal, 2016

- a legally binding international treaty on climate change, now ratified by 198 countries.

Science Based Targets

What are ‘science-based targets’?

Science-based targets provide a clearly-defined pathway for companies to reduce greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, helping prevent the worst impacts of climate change and future-proof business growth.

Targets are considered ‘science-based’ if they are in line with what the latest climate science deems necessary to meet the goals of the Paris Agreement – limiting global warming to well-below 2°C above pre-industrial levels and pursuing efforts to limit warming to 1.5°C.

COMMIT

Submit a letter establishing your intent to set a science-based target

DEVELOP

Work on an emissions reduction target in line with the SBTi's criteria

SUBMIT

Present your target to the SBTi for official validation

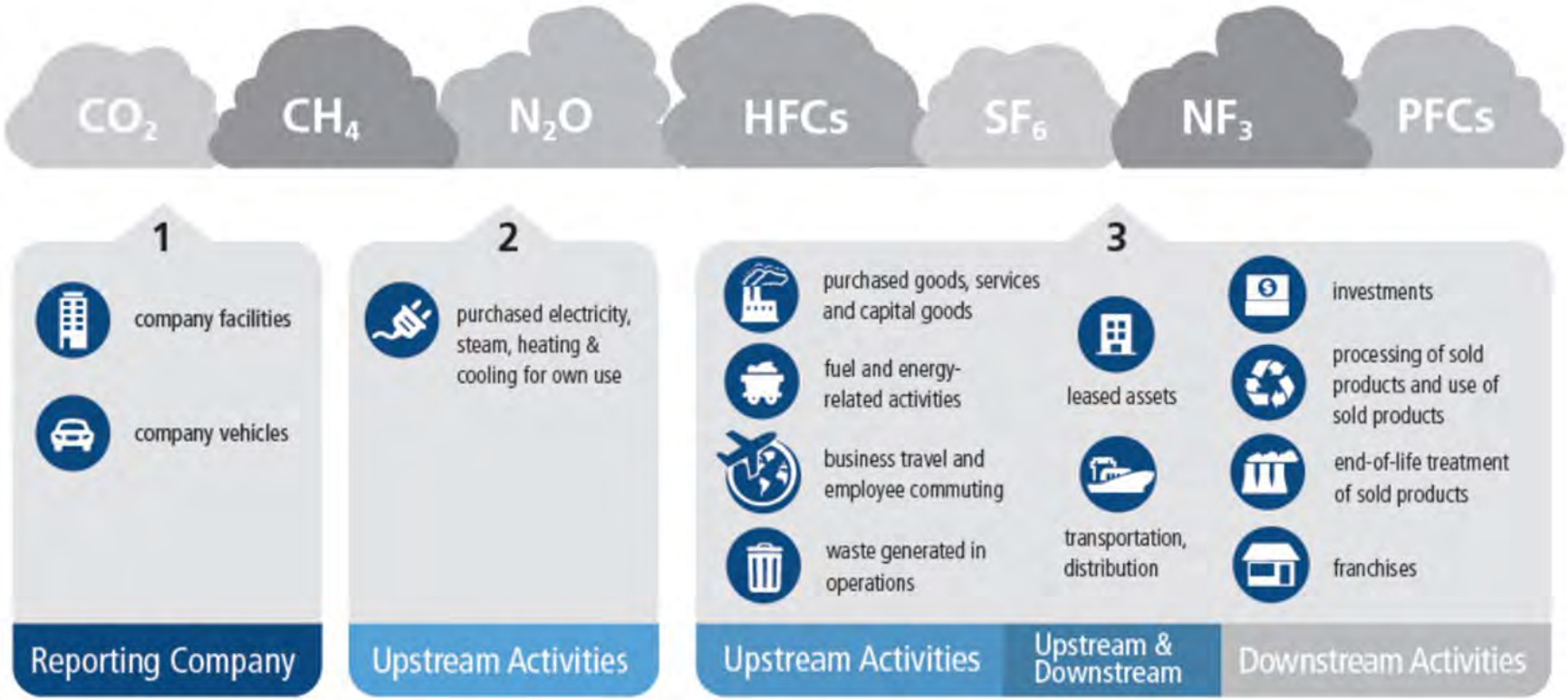
COMMUNICATE

Announce your target and inform your stakeholders

DISCLOSE

Report company-wide emissions and progress against targets on an annual

Greenhouse Gas Protocol



Scope 1: Direct
Greenhouse gas emissions from sources that are owned or controlled by a company.

Scope 2: Indirect
Greenhouse gas emissions resulting from the generation of electricity, heat or steam purchased by a company.

Scope 3: Indirect
Greenhouse gas emissions from sources not owned or directly controlled by a company but related to the company's activities.

Science Based Targets:

Lerøy has sat ambitious targets:

46% reduction in Scope 1,2 and 3 within 2030

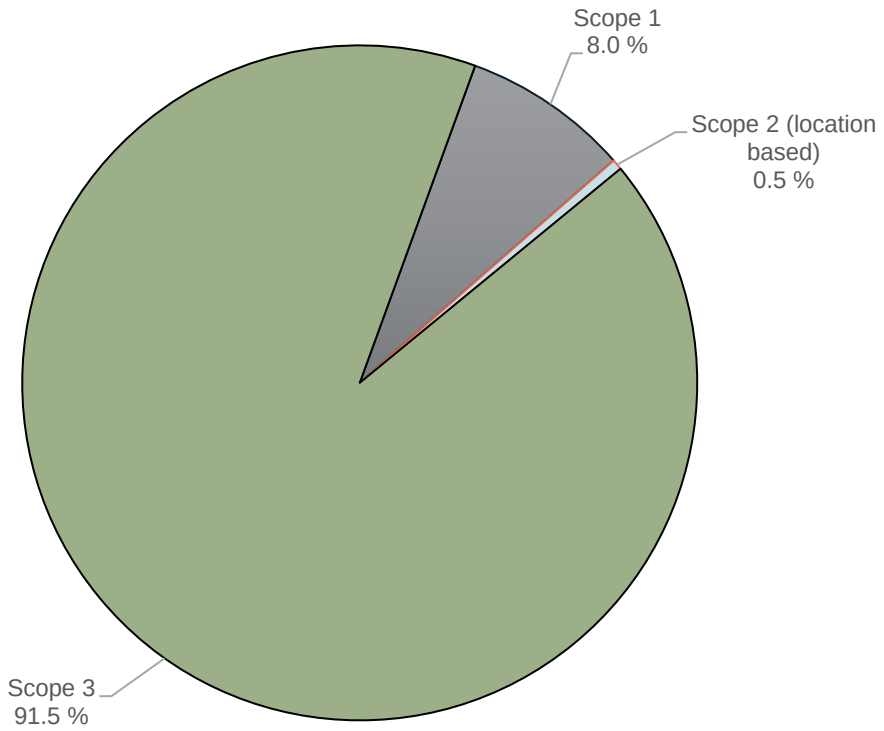
- Base year 2019
- Absolute emissions
- This is in accordance with 1,5 º C goal

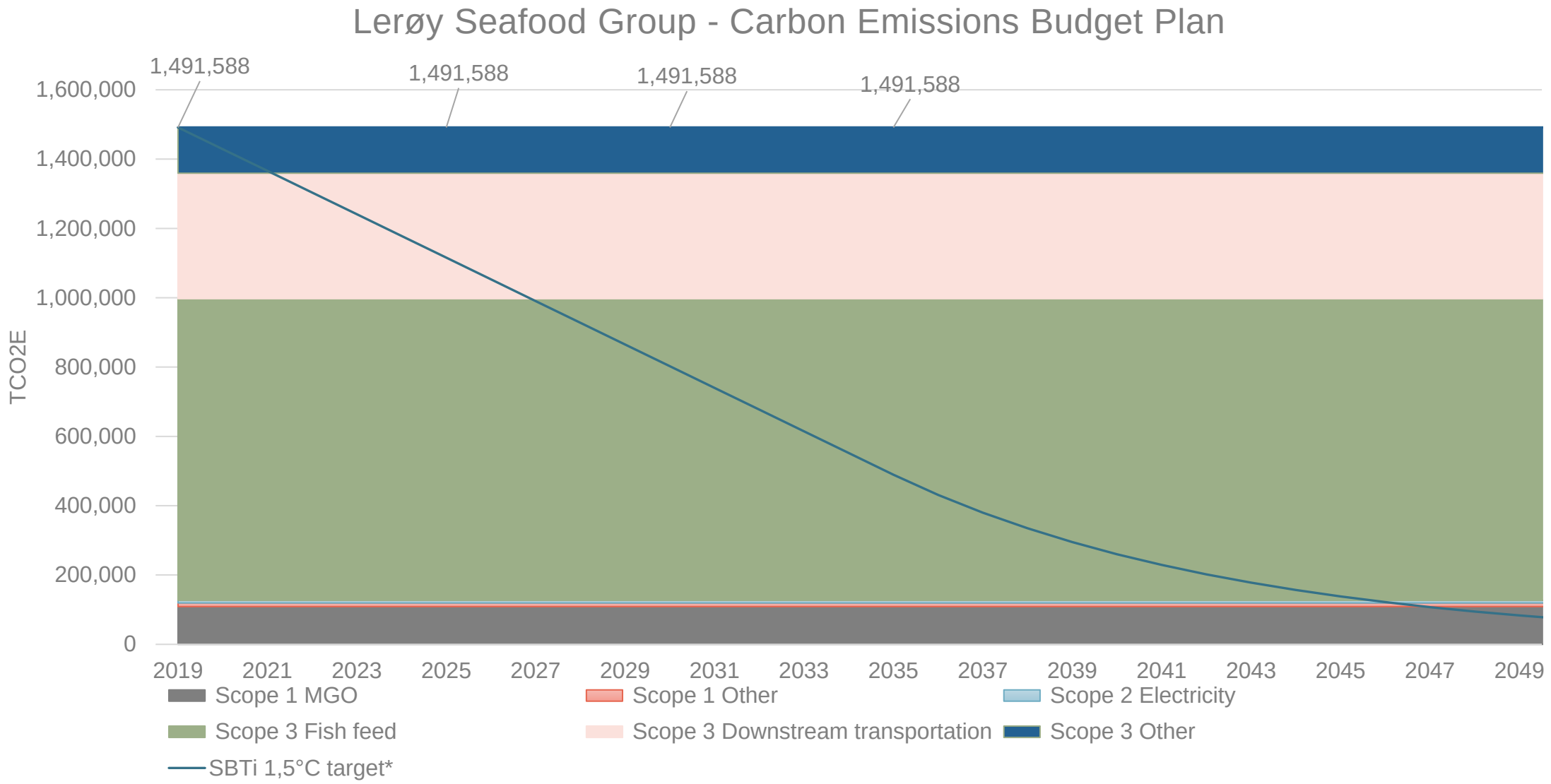
SCIENCE BASED TARGETS

DRIVING AMBITIOUS CORPORATE CLIMATE ACTION

LSG Total emissions (2019)

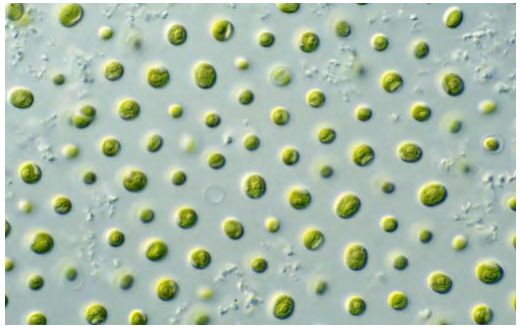
Scope	LSG GHG Emissons (tCO2e)
Scope 1	119 349
Scope 2 (market based*)	30 760
Scope 3	1 364 762
Total (location based)	1 491 587




Lerøy Seafood Group - Carbon Emissions Budget Plan
1,491,588
1,491,588
1,491,588
1,491,588
1,600,000
1,400,000
1,200,000
1,000,000
800,000
600,000
400,000
200,000
0
TCO2E
2019
2021
2023
2025
2027
2029
2031
2033
2035
2037
2039
2041
2043
2045
2047
2049
Scope 1 MGO
Scope 1 Other
Scope 2 Electricity
Scope 3 Fish feed
Scope 3 Downstream transportation
Scope 3 Other
SBTi 1,5°C target*

Lerøy has focused on new feed materials for many years…

- Microalgeas
- Insectsmeal
- Bluemussel meal
- Sugarkelp
- Camelina oil
- Trimmings






The worlds most efficient and **sustainable** value chain for salmon??

Reduce variation, reduce waste, create predictability, establish standards and work with continuously improvement. Our goal is to make value for our customers with the perfect flow and controle through the value chain.

Roe	Smolt	Farming	Industry	Seafood center	Retail
					

LERØY

The Norwegian Seafood Pioneer