

Policy for the procurement of farmed salmon

The purpose of this policy is to establish Royal Greenland's policy and requirements for farmed salmon that is used in our production or that is produced for Royal Greenland.

The topics in the policy set requirements concerning animal welfare, medicine and use of antibiotics, as well as feed and management.

Animal welfare

Animal welfare concerns processing the individual fish on an ethical basis but is also a precondition for high productivity. One of the most important parameters is that the fish do not become stressed and can grow naturally throughout the process. Salmon farming should be organised to ensure that the fish has as natural a life as possible.

The following must therefore be taken care of:

- Optimal feed composition with marine ingredients and the necessary nutrients to give the fish robust protection from sores and disease, and to achieve as low a conversion factor from feed to fish as possible
- Avoid stress by:
 - o Controlling the density of fish in the same cage
 - o Gentle handling when moving and during transport
 - o Using preventive methods to avoid lice and a minimal impact during delousing, including no use of chemicals
- Ensuring adequate oxygen content and disposal of waste materials through optimal water flow or introduction/removal thereof.
- Slaughtering must take place after a period without feeding of maximum 14 days.
- The fish is stunned with a blow or electricity before cutting.

It is important that fish mortality and other relevant indicators are monitored closely.

Use of medicine

Medicine should only be given if this is of significance to the welfare of the population and the individual fish. Medicine may thus not be given as a preventive measure and may only be used as directed by a veterinarian. Consumption must thus be kept as low as possible and medicine may not be present as trace elements in the slaughtered fish.

Use of vaccines and antibiotics

Vaccination of salmon is regarded as a positive prevention method to minimise the use of antibiotics. If animal welfare is at risk, antibiotics can be used, but in the smallest possible quantities. Antibiotics may not be given in feed or used on a preventive basis. The period of time after antibiotics have been used and until slaughtering is carried out must be in accordance with instructions from the veterinarian.

Feed

The feed composition is an important parameter to protect animal welfare and growth, and ensure the smallest possible climate footprint and optimal fish quality after slaughtering.

We therefore set the following requirements for the feed:

- The content of EPA/DHA must be adjusted, so that the slaughtered salmon has around the same level as natural live salmon in similar waters;
- The marine element of the feed, based on wild fish, is fished according to sustainable principles, cf. the FAO's Code of Conduct for responsible fisheries, or MSC-certified;
- There may be no use of GMO soya or other similar GMO ingredients;
- There may be no deforestation at the expense of soya production;
- Only approved colorants may be used in the feed;
- Ethoxyquine may not be used as an antioxidant;
- Heavy metals and pesticides must be controlled so that their presence in the slaughtered fish cannot be detected.

Traceability

Our customers increasingly require traceability, which makes it important that, on request, it is possible to trace the fish back to farming facilities, rings and feed.

Emissions

Since escaped farmed salmon can be mixed with genetically wild salmon, any escapes must be prevented as far as possible and in accordance with the best principles.

Certification

We require that the farms from which we purchase salmon are GLOBAL G.A.P and/or ASC-certified by 2022 at the latest.

Svenstrup, 9 July 2021



Thomas Meiner Jensen
Group Purchasing Director