Greenhouse gas accounts 2022

Eide

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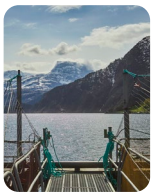


Introduction

About the report

Eide is a pioneer in aquaculture. Since 1970, we have produced high-quality fish. Today, the third generation of Eide are operating the business together with an excellent team. Each year we produce over 80 million salmon meals. For Eide, a synergy between ownership, responsibility and operations has always been important, and is why our business is able to maintain such a strong connection to its product and community.

As a food producer and a local family business, we acknowledge the importance of reducing our greenhouse gas emissions to take care of the environment and climate, locally as well as globally. We are working hard to reduce our direct emissions from e.g., use of diesel to boats and facilities, as well as the total carbon footprint of our salmon, from when the roe hatches all the way to the final product. Our goal is to reduce our own direct emissions by 60% within 2030 and the total emissions of our products throughout the value chain by 50% within the same time frame, in line with the 1,5 -degree target in the Paris agreement.

«Set the standard for the future of aquaculture»

Our vision

We would like to be transparent about our emissions and the actions we are taking, which is why we have prepared these CO2 accounts. The CO2 accounts and report are prepared according to the guidelines in the GHG protocol Corporate Standard and in reference with the GRI 305 Emissions.

By working together with independent experts on carbon neutrality and climate finance, Climate Impact Partners, we have taken a step further by compensating for our remaining and currently unavoidable emissions through supporting carbon finance projects that cut emissions, strengthen communities and preserve nature.

All the projects are subject to independent expert review to ensure that the projects meet the highest standards (ICROA approved) and result in verifiable and permanent emission reductions. As a result of this we already achieved a CarbonNeutral® Company certification. You can read more about these projects on our websites and in this report.

Our values and promises

Our vision

Set the standard for the future of aquaculture

Our promises

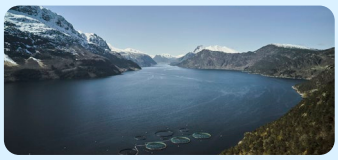
Folk

The most important is to have fun

Fish

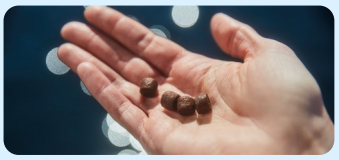
Quality and fish welfare at the core

Fjord



Responsible and eco-conscious production

Future



Develop new technology and feed ingredients

Our focus areas and sustainability goals

Employee well-being and HSE, healthy and safe food, thriving local communities

Focus on fish health and -welfare, responsible use of medicine and chemicals, sea lice management and control

Avoid escapes, minimize carbon footprint, eliminate waste and reduce emission and discharge

Develop new farming technology for the future, R&D on new feed ingredients, profitable business

Our values

Cooperative

We share knowledge and experiences, help and support each other across business units, regions and roles.

Bold

We have willpower, focus on what we can influence, and do not give up. We dare to make mistakes and follow our own path

Reliable

We are honest, loyal and trust each other. We stand by our words and our actions.

Creative

We value and seek new ideas and choose the best ones. We think outside the box and listen to those closes to the challenges

Tradition for quality

Our focus is on achieving good long-term results at all stages of business. We want to shape the future of aquaculture in the best possible way, so that future generations can harvest and eat high-quality salmon and trout from Eide with a low carbon footprint.

Salmon is both healthy and tasty food. Since its body temperature adapts to the outside temperature and it does not have to use energy to hold up its body weight in the water. This makes the salmon our most effective livestock animal with a carbon footprint per kilo produced well below that of other animal protein sources such as red meat.

Our salmon and trout is also fed with the best feed, with a high share of marine ingredients. This ensures that our salmon is full of the healthy omega 3 fatty acids that both us humans and the salmon need to stay healthy.

We have also chosen to only buy feed where the fish oil ingredients are cleaned for dioxins and dioxin-like PCB's. This is also to ensure that our salmon contains as much as possible of the healthy stuff, and as little as possible of everything else. We also eliminated the use of Brazilian soy from our feed. We do this to be 100% sure that we don't indirectly contribute to deforestation in the Amazon rainforest, as well as to reduce the carbon footprint of the salmon that we produce.

All the salmon we produce is also Global GAP certified, a standard which include strict requirements on traceability and food safety, so that you can trust that our salmon products is safe and healthy. We work every day to improve. It is all about having skilled, passionate and local employees who all have the same goal: To produce salmon of the highest quality.

Our measures

Electrification of farms and vessels

If we disregard CO2 emissions linked to production of feed, emission linked to use of diesel for operation of fish farms and vessels has been one of our largest emission sources. We have been trying to do something about this.

Since 2016 Eide Fjordbruk has had a goal of adopting electrical power at all our own facilities by using either electrical power or a hybrid solution. Out of eleven in total, we have now installed electricity on eight facilities and hybrid on two sites. The hybrid solutions are provided by the local company Fjord Maritime, and the latest electrification projects are done In cooperation with BKK. We are currently working on finding a solutions also for the last one. Installation of land-based power has a number of positive aspects. Besides the fact that CO2 emissions from electrical power are significantly lower than with use of diesel, it also creates less noise at the facilities and less transport and boat traffic since the boat carrying diesel to the farm is no longer needed.

In addition to electrifying our farms we are also working on reducing the use of fossil fuels on our vessels. Where the change from diesel generators to electricity from the grid was mainly an investment in infrastructure, changing the vessels will require innovation and a change in how we operate.

In 2022 we received our two first fully electric vessels. These are used to transport visitors to our visitor center Salmon Eye. The vessels are built by Hukkelberg from Aukra and comes with a battery pack and propulsion system from Evoy in Florø.

Electrification of fish farms has so far helped us reduce scope 1 emissions by approx. 679 tonnes CO2e per year compared to our base year 2018, or more than 2,000 tonnes CO2e per year compared to running all our farms on diesel generators.

In total we reduced our scope 1 emissions by 38% compared to our base year 2018, or 10% YoY.

Scope 1 emissions in tonnes CO2e

1,107

Scope 1 reduction from base year (%)

38

Local renewable energy

As we are transitioning from diesel generators to electricity on our farms, we are replacing scope 1 emissions from fossil fuels with an increased consumption of electricity which lead to increased scope 2 emissions. When we add our planned emission reductions from our vessels this will likely further increase our need for electricity in the years to come.

In addition to reducing our own emissions we would like to contribute the transition from fossil to renewable energy. We are therefor buying local hydroelectric power by purchasing electricity with guaranteed origin. With this measure we are able to reduce the carbon footprint of our salmon and at the same time help increase the demand for and transition towards renewable energy sources.

Our electricity is provided by the local hydroelectric powerplant Eitro in Øvre Hålandsdal in Bjørnafjorden municipality. The river Eitro plunges 510 meters down from the steep mountains on Tveita and covers a precipitation field of 3.2 square kilometers. This place is also the home of our quality manager, Olav Tveitnes.

The water running through the power plant continues down the river to lake Skogseidvatnet. Here lies the heart of our operations, namely our hatchery, smolt production and head office. This is also were the Eide-family first started fish farming back in 1971. In addition to using the electricity generated in the river we were also use the water once more, now as home for our smolts living in net pens on the lake.

In 2022 we bought 2,800 MWh of hydroelectric power from Eitro, a measure reducing our Scope 2 emissions by 989 tonnes CO2e per year compared to using electricity produced with an average European power mix.

Scope 2 emissions in tonnes CO2e

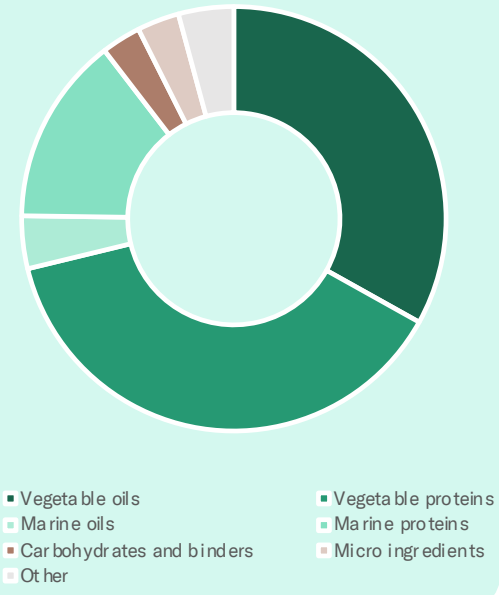
15

Scope 2 reduction from base year (%)

98

Supply chain measures

Share of footprint per raw material group



In salmon farming the indirect emissions from production of feed and feed ingredients account for most of the carbon footprint. Therefore, it is also important for us to reduce the indirect emissions from feed in our salmon.

To us this is about two things. First, to ensure we use the right feed. We do this by continuously developing and testing in close cooperation and dialogue with our feed suppliers. In 2020 we decided to eliminate Brazilian soy from our feed, a measure that alone reduce our emissions significantly. In 2022 we also started using crops grown using regenerative farming practices. In addition to reducing our carbon footprint, this also helps reduce the use of pesticides and fertilizers, as well as reducing the problems from soil erosion due to tilling. Our own R&D company NorForsk is also carrying out commercial scale feed trials with new feed ingredients such as fermented plant-based ingredients, kelp meal and insect meal.

In addition, it is about getting the most out of the feed that we use. The most important to achieve this is to have a low mortality rate and feed conversion rate. We try to achieve this by active use of camera technology to avoid feed getting outside the pen, focus on training and procedures to prevent escapes and a continuous focus on good fish health and welfare to keep mortalities at a minimum. We work systematically to reduce mortality through every decision from choosing genetics, vaccines and feed, to improving de-lousing operations.

Very often measures to reduce carbon footprint will also be profitable to us. Feed is by far our biggest expense, so reducing the feed conversion fate and mortality will also have a positive impact on our financial results. So far, we have reduced scope 3 emissions by 14,355 tonnes CO2e per year, corresponding to 26% or 1.62 kg CO2e per kg of salmon produced. The reductions are achieved mainly through lower mortality rates and a lower biological feed conversion rate and from changing the composition of the feed

Scope 3 emissions in tonnes CO2e

40,975

Scope 3 reduction from base year (%)

26

Compensating measures

Through global renewable energy projects solar parks are being installed. Here from a solar park in Africa.

By working together with independent experts on carbon neutrality and climate finance, Climate Care Partners, Eide has taken a step further by offsetting our remaining and currently unavoidable emissions through supporting carbon finance projects that cut emissions, strengthen communities and preserve nature.

All the projects are subject to independent expert review to ensure that the projects meet the highest standards (ICROA approved) and result in verifiable and permanent emission reductions.

In 2022 Eide supported carbon finance projects that contributed with a reduction in emissions of 4,640 tonnes CO2e. We offset all our remaining unavoidable emissions in Scope 1 and 2 as well as those scope 3 emissions originating from our own business such as business travel and waste. The offsets are done and certified according to the requirements in The CarbonNeutral Protocol, the leading global framework for carbon neutrality. As a result, Eide achieves certification as a CarbonNeutral® company.

In addition, the offset includes all emissions in the life cycle from roe to finished product for the salmon we certified as a CarbonNeutral® Product (Salmon Zero).

In 2022 we supported two projects, Darkwood Forest conservation in Canada, and a global renewable energy project.

In recent years the offsets from Eide has also supported a range of other carbon finance projects, from supplying clean cookstoves in Malawi to providing households in India with solar water heaters and restoring wetlands in the US in the Seneca Meadows project.

CERTIFIED CARBON NEUTRAL® company
CarbonNeutral.com

13 CLIMATE ACTION

17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS

Total offset in tonnes CO2e

4,460

Share of own emissions offset (%)

100

Darkwoods is the largest private land conservation project in Canada, delivering approximately 415,000 tonnes of emissions reductions annually.

Carbon neutral salmon

Recent studies show that the food value chain account for as much as one third of the global greenhouse gas emissions. We therefore believe that we need to change how we produce our food in the future.

By increasing the food production in the ocean, we can reduce the pressure on our soil and the species living on land. We at Eide also believe that the food production of the future must be carbon neutral and that our customers will want to buy and eat healthy and tasty food without a carbon footprint.

That is why we created Mamasea. When you buy a Mamasea salmon, we have already offset not only our own, but every carbon emission in the production cycle of the salmon from roe to finished product according to the requirements in The CarbonNeutral Protocol.

At Mamasea, we believe in creating products that are not only good for you, but also good for the planet. Imagine a world where every bite of seafood you take not only nourishes your body but also supports a sustainable future – with Mamasea, that world becomes a reality.

The power to create a better tomorrow lies in what we eat today. More and more people worry about the future. It's time to take control and make a difference with what's on our plates. Discover the world's first carbon neutral salmon and join us on a journey towards a sustainable and delicious future!

Read more on www.Mamasea.com

« I believe that the food production of the future must be carbon neutral and that our customers will want to buy and eat healthy and tasty food without a carbon footprint»

Sitat

Sondre Eide, tredje generasjons lakseoppdrettar

Greenhouse gas accounts

Organisational scope

Company structure

Production of salmon and trout is the main business area of the Eide group. Ongrowing production occurs at sea through the companies Eide Fjordbruk AS and NorForsk AS, while production of juveniles and smolts for stocking occurs both in tanks on land and in the lake Skogseidvatnet through the companies Lialaks AS, KJ Eide Fiskeoppdrett AS and Eide Smolt AS.

Eide Fjordbruk also has the subsidiary Salmon Eye AS which operate the visitor center Salmon Eye opened in 2022.

Eide Båt AS is a newly established company which will deliver boat related services to companies in the group. Eide Seafood AS is also newly established and will be the sales company of the group. The companies Watermoon AS and Eide Sustainable Marine Technology AS work with innovation and development of technology.

The parent company in the group is Eide Fjordbruk Holding AS.

The Eide Fjordbruk group also has several investments through associated companies. Ænes Inkubator AS is building and operating a land-based RAS-facility for production of large smolts at Ænes in Kvinnherad Municipality. Miljø & Havbruk AS deliver non-medical de-lousing services, and Bruravik Utvikling AS is a real-estate company. Kalnes Salmon AS is a development-company in the start-up phase working to commercialize new aquaculture species.

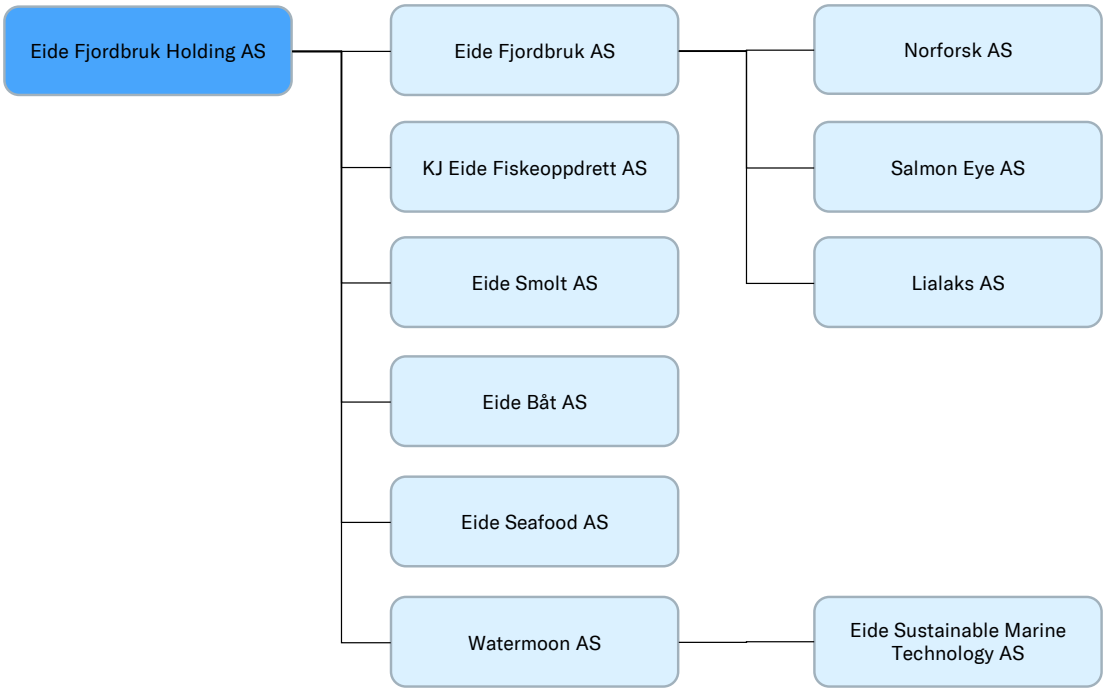
Business areas

All the key business areas of the group are included in our greenhouse gas accounts, including production of juveniles for stocking and production of seafood salmon and trout at sea.

Among other business areas, the parent company Eide Fjordbruk Holding AS also rents out its administrative building to Eide Fjordbruk AS and KJ Eide Fiskeoppdrett AS, as well as investing in shares and securities. Eide Fjordbruk AS also has miscellaneous rentals and other operating income. We have not identified any direct emission sources from these business areas. Any indirect emissions from these business areas are considered insignificant compared to the main business area, which is production of fish for stocking and seafood fish and are therefore not included.

Consolidation of greenhouse gas emissions

Consolidation of greenhouse gas emissions is done according to the operational control principle. This means that we include 100% of the emissions for the companies in which the parent company controls operations, either by controlling more than 50% of votes or through other agreements. This includes all the companies in the table below. Companies not controlled by Eide (less than 50%) are not included.



Operational scope

Activities and emission sources

Production of salmon and trout involve both direct and indirect emissions across several different activities.

Direct emissions (Scope 1) are mainly linked to diesel consumption from workboats and facilities, while indirect emissions (Scope 2) are mainly linked to purchase of electrical power for the hatcheries on land and for operation of sea facilities with land-based power.

The greenhouse gas accounts include all identified direct emissions (Scope 1) and indirect emissions from purchase of electrical power (Scope 2).

Other indirect emissions (Scope 3) are not required to be reported according to GHG's Corporate Standard, but since this category has the highest emissions for aquaculture, we have chosen to include the identified activities that lead to indirect emissions. These are:

- Purchase of smolts
- Purchase of feed and feed ingredients
- Lice treatment with hired vessels
- Slaughtering of fish
- Packaging of fish
- Data transfer and storage
- Transmission and distribution losses
- Upstream emissions of purchased fuels
- Transport of smolt with hired vessels
- Transport of feed to farming site
- Transport for slaughter with hired vessels
- Waste
- Business travel

Base year for calculation of emissions

Eide Fjordbruk has chosen 2018 as the base year for reporting of greenhouse gas emissions. 2018 was chosen since this is the first year for which we have sufficient data to create complete CO2 accounts.

The company Norsk Marin Fisk AS with subsidiaries Nordfjord Torsk AS and Nordfjord Forsøksstasjon AS was acquired by Eide Fjordbruk in December 2020 and has been included from 2021. The base year emissions are recalculated in 2021 to account for the acquisition.

From 2022 indirect emissions from production of smolts are included in the GHG Accounts. The base year emissions are recalculated to account for the equivalent emissions from production of smolts in 2018.

Omitted activities

1) Activities that comprise an insignificant portion of the total emissions.

These activities are:

- Smaller vessels hired for instance for inspections, seine cleaning and mooring work.
- Transport of our own staff to and from work in their own cars
- Staff travel during working hours in their own cars

2) Downstream activities that take place after the fish is slaughtered and sold from the Eide group.

These are activities outside our control and our scope and include for instance:

- Transport of fish from slaughterhouse to market
- Any further processing of the fish
- Any repackaging
- Transport from market to end customer
- Any chilling or freezing of the fish

3) Activities that have not been identified.

These may include other activities in our business which involve emissions and which our detailing has not been able to identify up to now.

Greenhouse gas emissions

Total emissions in tonnes CO2e

42,097

Total reduction from base year (%)

27

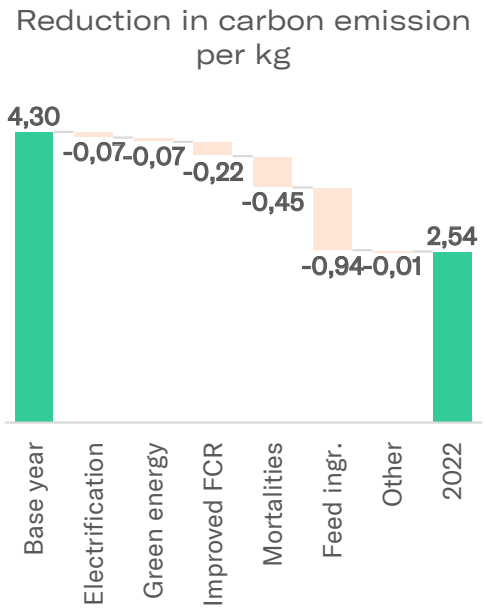
Greenhouse gas accounts according to the GHG protocol Corporate Standard includes the six greenhouse gases CO2, CH4, N2O, HFC, PFC and SF6. We have not identified sources of emission of the greenhouse gases HFC, PFC or SF6. The emissions per greenhouse gas are converted to emissions in CO2 equivalents (CO2e).

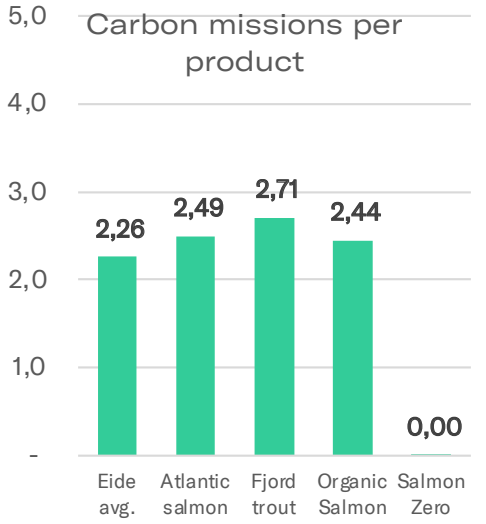
The emissions in Scope 1 consist of purchase of fossil fuel, mainly diesel (marine gas oil). The emissions in Scope 2 consist of purchase of electrical power linked to production of salmon and trout. All emissions except the production of feed components occur in Norway.

Compared to the base year 2018 we reduced our emissions with 15,967 tonnes CO2e per year (-27%) before offsets. This corresponds to a Year-over-year reduction of 7%

GHG Emissions, tonn CO2e	2018 base line	2020 reported	2021 reported	2022 reported
Scope 1	1,795	774	1,116	1,107
Scope 2	939	661	16	15
Scope 2 without guaranteed origin	*939*	*1,322*	*1,063*	*1,003*
Sum scope 1 + 2	**2,734**	**1,435**	**1,132**	**1,122**
Purchase of smolts	3,231			3,444
Production of feed and feed ingredients	49,256	37,914	33,377	33,678
Delicing operations	548	265	575	497
Slaugthering of fish	245	268	283	369
Packaging of fish in styrofoam boxes	856	1,818	1,061	1,078
Data transfer and storage	4		4	4
Scope 3 Purchased goods and services	54,140	40,266	35,301	39,071
Transmission & Distribution losses	56			1
Upstream emissions of purchased fuels (WTT)	38			23
Scope 3 Fuel and energy related activities	94	-	-	24
Transport of smolts	70	93	89	125
Inbound transport of feed to site	671	662	713	756
Transport of fish for harvest	296	668	592	958
Scope 3 Upstream transportation and distribution	1,036	1,424	1,394	1,838
Scope 3 Waste generated in operations	51	21	51	29
Scope 3 Business travel	9	3	5	13
Sum Scope 3	**55,330**	**41,713**	**36,751**	**40,975**
Total GHG Emissions	**58,064**	**43,148**	**37,883**	**42,097**
Carbon offset purchased			- 3,234	- 4,640
Net GHG emissions incl. offsets			**34,649**	**37,457**

Greenhouse gas intensity





We reduced our carbon footprint per kg salmon produced by 1.76 kg CO2e or 41% compared to our base year 2018. The relative reduction in emissions is larger measured per kg produced due to an increase in production volumes in the period. The reductions are due to electrification of our fish farms, purchase of local hydropower with guaranteed origin, reduced feed conversion rate, fish mortalities and by using feed with a lower footprint.

In 2022 Eide supported carbon finance projects that contributed with a reduction in emissions of 4,640 tonnes CO2e. We offset all our remaining unavoidable emissions in Scope 1 and 2 as well as those scope 3 emissions originating from our own business such as business travel and waste. The offsets are done and certified according to the requirements in The CarbonNeutral Protocol. In addition, the offset includes all emissions in the life cycle from roe to finished product for the salmon we certified as a CarbonNeutral® Product (Salmon Zero).

Our salmon is transported by well-boat and slaughtered at a nearby slaughterhouse before being packed in EPS-boxes. Following this, most of the fish is transported to the market, either by road, sea, rail or air. Some of the fish is also processed further or frozen before being transported to the market.

When comparing emissions in CO2e per kg of salmon, it is therefore important to be clear on what weight unit is being used and whether any transport, further processing and chilling downstream in the value chain has been included. Since our control of the fish ends when the fish leaves the slaughterhouse, we have not been able to include these emission sources. For us, it makes the most sense to calculate emissions per kg of salmon produced, measured in live weight. Our GHG Intensity data is therefore based on live weight. If you want to convert to gutted weight the normal conversion rate for salmon is 83% yield. When converting to gutted weight all emission of greenhouse gases is allocated to our main product, i.e. the slaughtered salmon. However, all the by-products including the guts are also used for other products such as animal feed, cosmetics or biogas.

GHG Intensity, kg CO2e per kg produced	2018 base line	2020 reported	2021 reported	2022 reported
Scope 1	0.13	0.05	0.08	0.07
Scope 2	0.07	0.05	0.00	0.00
Scope 2 without guaranteed origin	*0.07*	*0.09*	*0.06*	*0.06*
Scope 1 + 2	**0.20**	**0.10**	**0.08**	**0.07**
Scope 3	**4.10**	**2.86**	**2.48**	**2.47**
Total GHG Intensity per kg produced	**4.30**	**2.95**	**2.56**	**2.54**
Carbon offset purchased			- 0.40	- 0.28
Net GHG intensity incl offsets			**2.16**	**2.26**

Basis of calculations

Scope 1

Scope 1 includes direct emissions linked to consumption of fossil fuels. The bulk of all emissions are linked to consumption of diesel (marine gas oil) on workboats and sea facilities.

Emissions are calculated based on actual purchase of diesel, petrol and lubrication oils during the period. Consumed quantity is multiplied by the corresponding emission factor

Scope 2

Scope 2 comprises purchase of electrical power. Calculation is based on actual consumption of electrical power from the meter readings multiplied by the corresponding emission factor per kWh. All electrical power is purchased and used in Norway.

We report Scope 2 emissions according to both the market principle and what the emissions would have been without the origin guarantees. Emissions without origin guarantees will show what the emissions would have been had we not purchased local electrical power with origin guarantees.

Since 2020 we purchased local hydropower and we therefore use an emission factor for Norwegian hydropower. To calculate emissions without the guaranteed origin we use the avg.EU mix since the Norwegian power market is closely tied to the European market. The Norwegian Water Resources and Energy Directorate's product declaration for 2021 is used as the emission factor. This uses data from the Association of Issuing Bodies "European Residual Mixes 2021".

Scope 3

For emissions linked to transport and production of feed and feed components, we have obtained CO2 accounts per feed type used during the year from our main feed suppliers. Our CO2 accounts show GWP measured in CO2e/kg for feed, including emissions linked to land use change (LUC). The footprint per feed type is then multiplied by the actual consumption per feed type to calculate the actual footprint from transport and production of feed and feed ingredients.

For emissions linked to treatment of salmon lice, diesel consumption from hired vessels is estimated based on transport route, estimated time spent on treatment and obtained information about consumption from each vessel.

For emissions linked to slaughtering of fish, the calculations are based on the actual number of kg of slaughtered fish in the period multiplied by an emission factor per kg of slaughtered fish. This emission factor is based on a research report from SINTEF (2011) and uses emissions from a normal modern slaughter as its starting point.

For packaging of fish, we use the number of Styrofoam boxes as basis of calculations. Number of boxes are multiplied with emissions per box LCA according to SINTEF (2020).

Emissions from waste are based on actual waste delivered multiplied with an emission factor per waste type and waste treatment type.

Emissions from business travel are based on actual travel data from our accounting system converted to passenger kilometers travelled. Passenger km are then multiplied with an emission factor.

Emissions from production of smolts is based on estimated average consumption of fuel, electricity and feed in smolt production (SINTEF 2017) and actual convertion factors for 2022.

Uncertainty

Since emissions linked to feed are by far the largest emission source, our assessment is that this is also where the uncertainty of absolute figures is the highest.

At the same time, we believe the method used to obtain actual numbers per feed type used reduces this uncertainty as much as possible with the currently available knowledge and data.

Transport of smolt and slaughter-ready fish, as well as boat use linked to treatment of fish are the areas of the accounts that build on estimates to the greatest extent. These figures therefore have a high degree of uncertainty, and in relative figures, the uncertainty from these activities will probably be the highest.

The emissions from waste are based on actual waste delivered, but we have had to estimate what happens to the waste after delivery. In relative terms these numbers are therefore uncertain, however we have applied the scenario with the highest emissions and in absolute terms emissions from waste are small.

In our assessment, the uncertainty from Scope 1 and 2 is low, as these build entirely on actual purchase of fossil fuels and electrical power.

Emission factors used

Scope 1 Fossile fuels	kg CO2e/ liter	kg CO2/ liter	kg CH4/ liter	kg N2O/ liter
Marin gasoil (diesel)	2.78	2.74	0.00	0.04
Petrol (100% mineral)	2.34	2.33	0.01	0.01
Diesel (100% mineral)	2.71	2.67	0.00	0.04
Lubricants	2.75	2.74	0.00	0.01

Scope 2 Electricity	kg CO2e/ kWh	kg CO2/ kWh	kg CH4/ kWh	kg N2O/ kWh
EU-mix (without guarenteed origin)	0.405	n.q.	n.q.	n.q.
Norwegian hydropower (with guaranteed origin)	0.006	n.q.	n.q.	n.q.
Average mix Eide group	0.006	n.q.	n.q.	n.q.

Scope 3 - Business travel	kg CO2e/ passengerkm	kg CO2/ passengerkm	kg CH4/ passengerkm	kg N2O/ passengerkm
Flights	0.151	0.150	0.000	0.001
Taxi	0.208	0.206	0.000	0.002
Car	0.207	0.205	0.000	0.002
Bus	0.102	0.101	0.000	0.001
Rail	0.035	0.035	0.000	0.000
Passengerferry	0.019	0.018	0.000	0.000

Scope 3 - Waste	kg CO2e/ enhet	Enhet
Landfill waste	467.046	Tonn waste delivered
Recycled waste	21.294	Tonn waste delivered
Anaerobic digestion	8.951	Tonn waste delivered
Incinerated waste	21.294	Tonn waste delivered

Scope 3 - Other	kg CO2e/ enhet	Unit
Packaging	1.381	Number of boxes
Production and transport of feed and feed ingredients	1.740	Kg feed used
Slagthering of fish	0.021	Kg harvested in gutted weight
Transport of smolts for stocking	2.775	Liter marine gasoil
Transport of fish for harvesting	2.775	Liter marine gasoil
Delicing operations	2.775	Liter marine gasoil
Purchase of smolts externally	0.804	Number of smolt

Auditors statement

To the board of Eide Fjordbruk AS

Independent statement regarding Eide Fjordbruk AS's climate accounts for 2022

We have undertaken a limited assurance engagement of Eide Fjordbruk AS's climate accounts for the year ended 31 December 2022. The climate accounts are presented on page 16 in the report «Greenhous Gas Accounts 2022» and shows total emissions for 2022 of 42 097 tCO2e, corresponding to a GHG intensity of 2.54 CO2 per kg produced. The method for preparing the climate accounts is included in the report on pages 14-19.

Management's responsibility

Management is responsible for the preparation of the climate accounts in accordance with The Greenhouse Gas Protocol Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard (https://ghgprotocol.org/corporate-standard). This responsibility includes the design, implementation and maintenance of the internal controls relevant to the preparation of climate accounts that does not contain material misstatement, either due to fraud or error.

As discussed in "Basis of calculations" about "Uncertainty", quantification of greenhouse gases is subject to inherent uncertainty because of incomplete scientific knowledge used to determine emissions factors and the values needed to combine emissions of different gases.

Our independence and quality control

We are independent of the company in accordance with the law and regulations and the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including International Independence Standards) (IESBA Code), and we have fulfilled our ethical obligations in accordance with these requirements. We use ISQM 1 - Quality management for firms that perform audits or reviews of financial statements, or other assurance or related services engagements and maintain a comprehensive system of quality control including documented guidelines and procedures regarding compliance with ethical requirements, professional standards and applicable legal and regulatory claim.

Our responsibilities

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the greenhouse gas emissions as presented in the climate accounts based on the evidence we have obtained. We conducted our limited assurance engagement in accordance with International Standard on Assurance Engagements 3410, *Assurance Engagements on Greenhouse Gas Statements* ("ISAE 3410"), issued by the International Auditing and Assurance Standards Board. That standard requires that we plan and perform this engagement to obtain limited assurance about whether the climate accounts is free from material misstatement.

A limited assurance engagement in accordance with ISAE 3410 involves assessing whether Eide Fjordbruk AS 'use of the The Greenhouse Gas Protocol Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard as a basis for the preparation of the climate accounts is appropriate based on the circumstances, assessing the risks of material misstatement due to fraud or error, manage the estimated risks as necessary based on the circumstances and evaluate the general presentation in the climate accounts.

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Auditors statement cont.

A limited assurance engagement is substantially less in scope than a reasonable assurance engagement in relation to both the risk assessment procedures, including an understanding of internal control, and the procedures performed in response to the assessed risks.

The procedures performed are based on our professional judgment and inquiries, observation of processes performed, inspection of documents, analytical procedures, evaluating the appropriateness of quantification methods and reporting policies, and agreeing or reconciling with underlying records.

Given the circumstances of the engagement, in performing the procedures listed above we:

- through inquiries, we gained an understanding of Eide Fjordbruk AS 'control environment and information systems that are relevant for quantification and reporting of emissions, but have not evaluated the design of specific control activities, obtained evidence for their implementation or tested whether they work effectively.

- evaluated whether Eide Fjordbruk AS 'methods for calculating estimates are appropriate and whether they have been applied in a consistent manner, including assessed the sources for conversion factors and whether these have been applied correctly.

- conducted analytical procedures and inquiries to assess the completeness of the emission sources, the methods for collecting data, the source data and relevant assumptions.

The procedures performed in a limited assurance engagement vary in nature and timing from, and are less in extent than for, a reasonable assurance engagement. Consequently, the level of assurance obtained in a limited assurance engagement is substantially lower than the assurance that would have been obtained had we performed a reasonable assurance engagement. Accordingly, we do not express a reasonable assurance opinion about whether Eide Fjordbruk AS's climate accounts have been prepared, in all material respects, in accordance with The Greenhouse Gas Protocol Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard, used as explained in the climate accounts.

We believe that the evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our conclusion.

Limited Assurance Conclusion

Based on the procedures we have performed and the evidence we have obtained, nothing has come to our attention that causes us to believe that Eide Fjordbruk AS 'climate accounts for the year ended 31 December 2022 is not prepared, in all material respects, in accordance with the GHG Protocol's Corporate Standard, used asexplained in the climate accounts.

Bergen, 19.04.2023
PricewaterhouseCoopers AS

Hanne Sælemyr Johansen
State Authorized Public Accountant

Note: This translation from Norwegian has been prepared for information purposes only.

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