

Mowi ASA (Mowi)

TICKER
MOWI

MARKET CAPITALIZATION
US\$12.54 billion

HEADQUARTERS
Norway

DISCLOSURES

UK Modern Slavery Act: [Yes \(Disclosure of Subsidiary\)](#)

Australia Modern Slavery Act: Not determined

California Transparency in Supply Chains Act: Not applicable

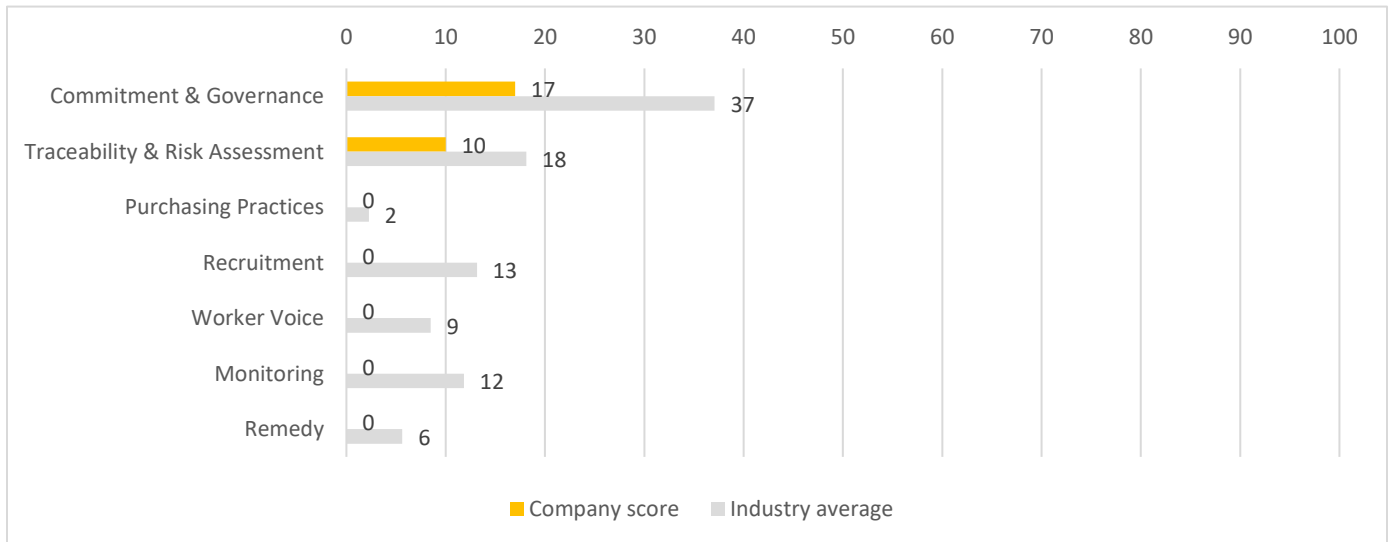
OVERALL RANKING

43 out of 60

OVERALL SCORE

5 out of 100

THEME-LEVEL SCORES



KEY DATA POINTS

FIRST-TIER SUPPLIER LIST

No

NO-FEE POLICY

No

RISK ASSESSMENT

Yes (Limited)

REMEDY FOR SUPPLY CHAIN WORKERS

No

ENGAGED WITH KNOWTHECHAIN¹

Yes

HIGH-RISK COMMODITIES²

Fish, corn, soy, and wheat

SUMMARY

Mowi ASA (Mowi), a Norwegian fishing and seafood company with over 30% share of the global salmon and trout markets,³ ranks 43 out of 60 companies. The company's score is based on its disclosure of a risk assessment process, relevant employee training, and some tracing information for high-risk commodities. Steps the company could take to address forced labor risks in its supply chains, include disclosing policies and practices/strengthening its disclosure and practices on themes such as Commitment & Governance, Worker Voice, and Monitoring.

LEADING PRACTICES

None.

OPPORTUNITIES FOR IMPROVEMENT

Commitment & Governance: The company is encouraged to establish and disclose a managerial structure with clear responsibilities and accountability for the implementation of its supply chain policies that address forced labour, and provide oversight of such policies at the board level.

Worker Voice: To prevent and address forced labour risks in its supply chains, the company may consider ensuring that a formal and effective mechanism to report grievances regarding labour conditions is available and communicated to its suppliers' workers and relevant stakeholders, such as worker organizations or labour NGOs. Further, the company is encouraged to take steps to ensure that workers in its supply chains are able to exercise their rights to freedom of association and collective bargaining.

Monitoring: The company may consider adopting and disclosing a supplier monitoring process to verify that its suppliers are compliant with its supply chain policies. Implementing specific practices, such as interviewing workers and in particular using worker-driven monitoring (i.e., monitoring undertaken by independent organisations that includes worker participation and is guided by workers' rights and priorities), may help the company detect forced labour risks in its supply chains. Disclosing information on the results of its monitoring efforts, such as the percentage of suppliers assessed annually and a summary of findings, assures stakeholders that the company has strong monitoring processes in place.

¹ Research conducted through January 2023 or through April 2023, where companies provided additional disclosure or links. For more information, see the full dataset [here](#). For information on a company's positive and negative human rights impact, see the Business & Human Rights Resource Centre [website](#).

² For further details on high-risk raw materials and sourcing countries, see KnowTheChain's 2023 [food & beverage benchmark findings report](#).

³ BizVibe, "Global Fishing Industry Factsheet 2022," <https://blog.bizvibe.com/blog/largest-fishing-companies-worldwide>. Accessed 19 June 2023.