

# Mowi ASA (Mowi)

**TICKER**  
MOWI

**MARKET CAPITALISATION**  
US\$6.9 billion

**HEADQUARTERS**  
Norway

## DISCLOSURES

UK Modern Slavery Act: [Yes](#) (Disclosure of Subsidiary)  
California Transparency in Supply Chains Act: Not applicable

Australia Modern Slavery Act: Applicability not determined

## OVERALL RANKING

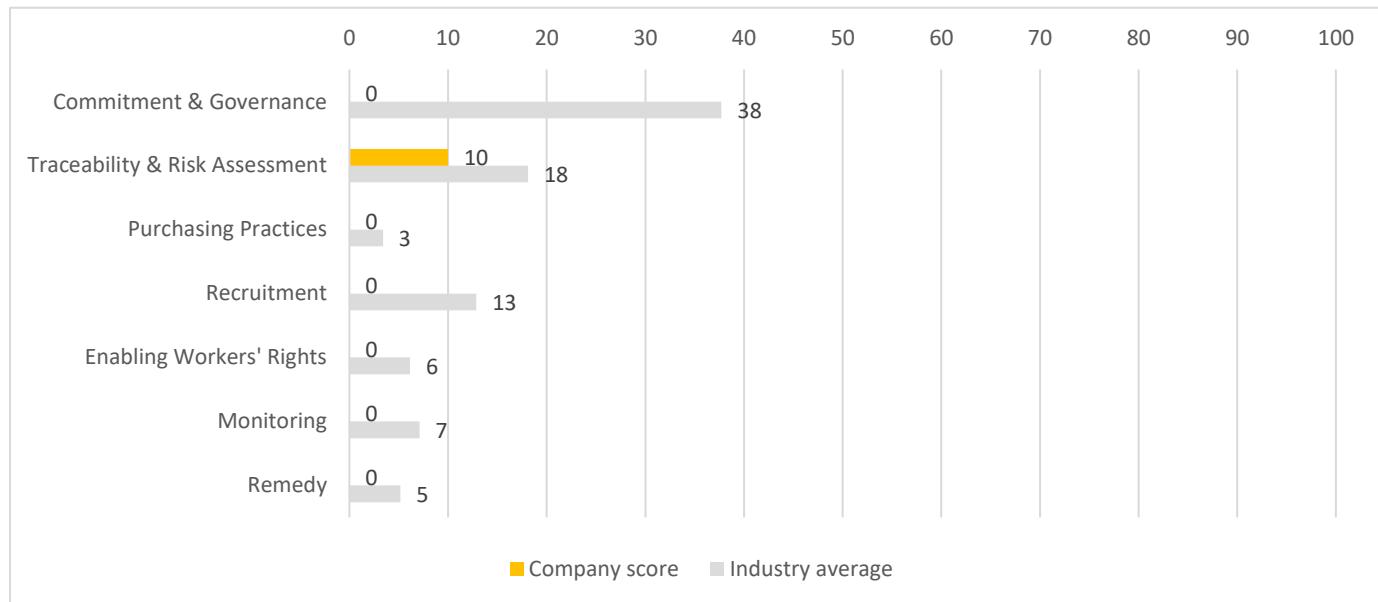
**39 out of 45**

2023 Rank: [43 out of 60](#)

## OVERALL SCORE

**2 out of 100**

## THEME-LEVEL SCORES



## KEY DATA POINTS

### FIRST-TIER SUPPLIER LIST

🚩 No

### RISK ASSESSMENT

Yes

### ENGAGED WITH KNOWTHECHAIN<sup>1</sup>

🚩 No

### NO-FEE POLICY

🚩 No

### REMEDY FOR SUPPLY CHAIN WORKERS

🚩 No

### HIGH-RISK COMMODITIES<sup>2</sup>

🚩 Beans, fish, wheat

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## SUMMARY

Mowi ASA (Mowi), a Norwegian fishing and seafood company with 25% to 30% share of the global salmon and trout markets, ranks 39 out of 45 companies.<sup>3</sup> Compared to 2023, the company does not seem to have taken steps to strengthen its performance and disclosure on forced labour issues within its supply chain. While previously it disclosed detail on training on forced labour and supply chain policies for staff in 2023, this was no longer available. The company's score in 2026 is therefore based solely on its disclosure under the theme of Traceability and Risk Assessment. The company discloses the sourcing countries for fish meal and fish oil, continental breakdown of its sourcing of fish, as well as details on how it conducts human rights supply chain risk assessments

The company is encouraged to improve its performance and disclosure on themes such as Purchasing Practices, Recruitment and Enabling Workers' Rights.

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## LEADING PRACTICES

None.

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## OPPORTUNITIES FOR IMPROVEMENT

**Commitment and Governance:** The company is encouraged to develop and disclose a supplier code of conduct that includes the ILO core labour standards, which includes the elimination of forced labour. It is further encouraged to establish responsibilities and accountability for the implementation of such a standard and train internal staff on this standard.

**Traceability and Risk Assessment:** To demonstrate a strong understanding of its supply chains, the company may consider disclosing the names and addresses of its first-tier suppliers, the countries in which its below-first-tier suppliers operate, the countries from which it sources raw materials at high risk of forced labour, and data on the demographics of the supply chain workforce (such as the percentage of women and migrant workers). The company is further encouraged to assess forced labour risks across its supply chains and disclose the risks identified.

**Remedy:** The company may consider establishing a process to ensure that remedy is provided to workers in its supply chains in cases of forced labour and disclosing details on this process, such as responsible parties, approval procedures, timeframes, and, crucially, engagement with affected stakeholders. To demonstrate to its stakeholders that it has an effective remedy process in place, the company is encouraged to disclose examples of remedy provided to its suppliers' workers, including with respect to specific allegations in its supply chains.

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<sup>1</sup> Research conducted through April - September 2025, 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 and Human Rights Centre [website](#).

<sup>2</sup> For further details on high-risk raw materials and sourcing countries, see [KnowTheChain's 2026 food and beverage benchmark findings report](#).

<sup>3</sup> The number of companies assessed in the ranking has decreased from 60 in 2022 to 45 in 2026.