

# Animal Welfare Policy for Oluf Lorentzen AS

Approved by the management group on 10.12.2025

## Background

As an importer of products of animal origin, Oluf Lorentzen aims to ensure that animal welfare is respected throughout the value chain in line with national regulations, international standards and the OECD Guidelines for Responsible Business. Our selection includes products made from animal sources such as beef, lamb, pork, fish, and duck. In addition, we have products that contain poultry, eggs, shellfish and mollusks as ingredients. The goal of ensuring responsible animal welfare through clear requirements and follow-up in the supply chain is anchored in Oluf Lorentzen's sustainability strategy 2026–2030.

Our work with animal welfare in the supply chain is based on the following 6 principles:

1. **Surveying.** We survey products of animal origin, both Norwegian and imported, to ensure that animal welfare is assessed.
2. **Risk assessment.** We assess the risk of potential negative consequences related to animal welfare.
3. **Relevance.** Our animal welfare policy must be relevant to the products we offer, feasible for our suppliers, verifiable for us and positive for the welfare of the animals.
4. **Documentation.** We engage in dialogue with suppliers about sufficient documentation and relevant certifications.
5. **Collaboration and advice.** We collaborate with customers and suppliers to promote good animal welfare through clear expectations, dialogue and guidance. To strengthen the work with animal welfare in our supply chain, we use the Animal Welfare Alliance for professional advice.
6. **Transparency.** We communicate openly about our work with animal welfare through sustainability reports and other external communications, in line with the requirements of the Transparency Act and the OECD Guidelines for Responsible Business.

## Who this applies to

Suppliers of Norwegian and imported products with animal raw materials as the main ingredient.

Follow-ups are carried out annually via questionnaire. Suppliers must also be able to provide relevant documentation, such as audit reports, certifications and photographic material, that substantiates compliance with animal welfare requirements.

Our animal welfare policy is based on the **five animal freedoms** - an internationally recognized framework for animal welfare developed by the British Farm Animal Welfare Council in 1965.

1. Freedom from hunger, thirst and malnutrition
2. Freedom from physical discomfort
3. Freedom from pain, injury and disease
4. Freedom to engage in normal behavior
5. Freedom from fear and stress

#### **General requirements:**

For Norwegian products, the Animal Welfare Act and related regulations must be followed.

For imported products, foreign suppliers must comply with applicable national legislation as well as relevant international animal welfare standards.

General requirements for food and water, shelter, social behavior, transport must be met:

- Animals must be protected from unnecessary pain, stress and suffering throughout their entire life cycle, including transport and slaughter.
- Animals should have access to adequate food, water, shelter and an environment that promotes natural behavior.
- Transport shall be carried out in a manner that minimizes stress and the risk of injury.
- Killing shall be carried out using anesthesia and by certified personnel.
- Suppliers shall be able to document compliance with animal welfare requirements.
- Suppliers shall work towards continuous improvement of animal welfare, including training of staff and implementation of best practices.

#### **Specific requirements:**

Specific animal welfare requirements related to different animal species.

## Cattle

- Cattle must have access to pasture for a significant part of the year with a minimum of 8 weeks of grazing in the summer months. Suppliers should document the number of weeks of grazing.
- Calves kept in individual pens shall have the opportunity for both visual and physical contact with other calves or cattle.
- Bulls shall have sufficient space and opportunity to move. Long-term confinement in cramped pens shall be avoided.
- Double-muscled breeds, e.g. Belgian Blue, should not be used.

## Small ruminants

- Sheep must have access to outdoor areas during the grazing season.
- The housing environment should be dry, clean and well ventilated.
- Procedures such as tail docking or dehorning should be performed with anesthesia and pain relief.
- Animals should be able to interact socially. Isolation should be avoided except where medically necessary.

## Pigs

- Castration should only be performed with anesthesia and pain relief.
- Tail docking should not be performed routinely. Preventive measures against tail biting should be documented.
- Animals need a comfortable, clean, dry area at an appropriate temperature where they can lie down, rest, and get up easily. Pigs should have a separate lying area and manure area.

## Ducks and geese

- Force feeding to promote fatty liver is incompatible with good animal welfare and is not accepted.

## Farmed fish

- Mortality shall be kept below 10% per production cycle and causes of mortality shall be identified and prevented.
- The number of delousings shall be limited to 2–3 per production cycle, and preventive measures shall be prioritized.
- The proportion of production fish shall be strived to be below 1% of the harvest volume. Injuries and wounds shall be prevented through good operating procedures and continuous monitoring.
- It is expected that fish welfare will be monitored systematically using more indicators than mortality, such as injuries, behavior and stress levels, and that documentation can be provided when necessary.

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