Summary published in connection to the admission to trading of shares in Marine Harvest ASA on NASDAQ OMX Stockholm

This summary is entirely based on information available in Marine Harvest ASA's (also referred to as the "Company" or "Marine Harvest") annual reports, interim reports, the Company's website, press releases from the Company or information given by the Company's primary exchange. If nothing else is stated "website" indicates the Company's corporate website and "annual report" indicates the Company's annual report. The Swedish FSA has not approved this summary.

General

Admission to trading of listed shares

OMX Treasury AB has applied for admission to trading of shares in Marine Harvest ASA on NASDAQ OMX Stockholm.

The Company is listed on the regulated market at Oslo Stock Exchange. The Company's latest published prospectus is dated 08.05.2006 and is available at Oslo Stock Exchange.

Information regarding this Summary

This summary is not part of a prospectus and is issued by OMX Treasury AB solely due to the fact that the Company's shares are being admitted to trading on NASDAQ OMX Stockholm's regulated market, in accordance with the Swedish Securities Market Act (2007:528) chapter 15, section 4, sub-section 1.

The Company has not been involved in preparing this summary. In accordance with the Swedish Financial Instruments Trading Act (1991:980) chapter 2, section 7, the Company will be notified by NASDAQ OMX Stockholm of the decision to admit the shares to trading on the regulated market.

All information in this summary is based on information published by the issuer.

The purpose of this summary is to provide the market with information on the Company in accordance with the Swedish Financial Instruments Trading Act (1991:980) chapter 2, section 7. The purpose is not to provide sufficient information for making investment decisions regarding the Company share. Investors shall not base investment decisions on the information in this summary. On the contrary, investment decisions shall be based on information issued by the Company as a whole.

The preparation of this summary shall not in any circumstances mean that the contents of the information on the Company would not have changed after the issuing date of the summary. This summary is not a guarantee, neither by the Company nor OMX Treasury AB, regarding future events and shall not be considered as such.

Note to the investors

The purpose of this summary is not to be an encouragement or advice to invest in the Company. The summary shall not be distributed outside Sweden, except as such circumstances where this information does not breach any local legislation. Neither the Company nor OMX Treasury AB nor their representatives have any kind of legal liability on any breaches referred to above, irrespective of whether such limitations are known or unknown by the investor.

Marine Harvest

Company Information [website/About-Marine-Harvest/Marine-Harvest-in-brief on February 22nd 2009]

Marine Harvest is the world's leading seafood company and largest producer of farmed salmon.

The objective of Marine Harvest's business is to produce, process, sell and distribute seafood. The Company may own other companies as well as produce, sell and distribute products that are used in the production of seafood. This is stated in article 3 of the Company's articles of association. [website/Investor1/Corporate-governance/Business on February 22nd 2009]

History

29 December 2006 Pan Fish ASA, Fjord Seafood ASA and Marine Harvest N.V merged into the new Marine Harvest Group. For more details regarding the history of the Company please refer to the Marine Harvest homepage: http://www.marineharvest.com/en/About-Marine-Harvest/History/

Operations

The Company has operations in all areas where salmon is produced. In addition to fillet production and further processing in Norway, Scotland, Ireland, Chile and Canada, Marine Harvest has extensive value added processing activities in the US, France, Belgium, Poland and Netherlands.

Product range

The product range is wide and includes coated seafood, ready-to-eat meals, delicious finger food and a variety of smoked seafood. In addition to salmon farming, the Company also produces halibut. For more details about Marine Harvest's product range please refer to the webpage: http://www.marineharvest.com/en/Products1

Listed on the Oslo Stock Exchange

Marine Harvest is present in 18 countries and has around 7 500 employees worldwide. The headquarters are in Oslo, Norway. Marine Harvest is listed on the Oslo Stock Exchange (MHG) and has approximately 18 000 shareholders.

Strategic guiding principles

- Planet – Sustainable and Environmentally responsible work
- People – Opportunity based on Merit; Motivating work environments
- Product – Tasty, Healthy & Safe Seafood for Now and the Future
- Profit – Competitive profits from ethical & healthy Products and Practices

These are embodied in the Company's mission: "Seafood for a better life".

Marine Harvest was listed on the Oslo Stock Exchange in 1997. [website/About-Marine-Harvest/History/ on February 22nd 2009]

Business segments / units

Marine Harvest has operations worldwide. There are five major business units; Marine Harvest Norway, Marine Harvest Scotland, Marine Harvest Chile, Marine Harvest Canada and Marine Harvest VAP Europe.

In addition there are six other units; Marine Harvest Asia, Marine Harvest Faroes, Marine Harvest Ireland, Marine Harvest Ingredients, Marine Harvest Cod and Sterling White Halibut.

Marine Harvest engages in a variety of farming, processing, smoking, distribution and sales activities in its locations around the world. The Company has operations in all areas where salmon is produced.

For more details regarding business segments/units, please refer to the Company's webpage: http://www.marineharvest.com/en/About-Marine-Harvest/Business-units/

Outlook [Q4 2008 report]

Marine Harvest Norway [Q4 2008 report]

The expected harvest volume for Marine Harvest Norway in 2009 is increasing by 14 000 compared to 2008 to 185 000 tonnes, of which 38 000 tonnes in the first quarter.

Marine Harvest Chile [Q4 2008 report]

The challenges continue with regards to ISA, and the number of confirmed ISA sites for the industry increased by 44 in the fourth quarter bringing the accumulated number to 105 whereof 26 belongs to Marine Harvest (25%). Likewise, at the end of the fourth quarter the number of suspect sites was 44, whereof 5 (11%) belong to Marine Harvest. On the positive side, the authorities have introduced new industry laws and regulations which are in the process of being implemented, including new zone management plans. The controls and measures in the new zones will have an impact on stocking areas and stocking numbers for the entire industry. Marine Harvest will continue to apply all the contagion and risk management tools at the Company's disposal.

The expected sales volume for Marine Harvest Chile in 2009 is in the area of 30 000 tonnes gutted weight, a reduction of 10 000 tonnes compared to the previous guiding. Smolt stocking is under constant review. The new regulations and current ISA status will reduce the 2009 smolt stocking from the planned 15 million smolts communicated in previous reports. The supply of fish from the industry in Chile will fall sharply in the second quarter 2009 which should improve the market balance.

Marine Harvest Chile [Q4 2008 report]

The expected harvest volume for Marine Harvest Scotland in 2009 is 31 000 tonnes, with 6 000 tonnes expected to be harvested in the first quarter.

Marine Harvest Canada [Q4 2008 report]

The expected harvest volume for Marine Harvest Canada in 2009 is 38 000 tonnes with a harvest of approximately 11 000 tonnes in the first quarter.

Marine Harvest VAP Europé [Q4 2008 report]

Marine Harvest remains fairly optimistic with regards to the performance of the VAP business in 2009. It is believed that the seafood sector will be relatively recession resistant.

Two Marine Harvest value added products were launched in Norway in the beginning of February: A salmonburger naturelle and a salmonburger with dill and mustard flavour. The products will be sold under Nortura's new frozen range brandname "Fryst".

A strategy project has recently been launched aiming at increased operational efficiency and focus on the development of the European downstream salmon market.

Other Business

No specific outlook for business unit Other Business was presented in the Q4-08 report. [Q4 2008 page 11]

Outlook [Q4 report 2008, page 14]

The Board is pleased that Marine Harvest delivered a significantly improved result for the quarter.

This quarter has been challenging from a financial perspective. The strong movement in currency rates has impacted the financial result in a negative way and operational result in a positive way. After adjusting for the positive currency impact on EBIT, the figures show a steady improvement in underlying performance. Marine Harvest Norway delivers a strong performance as a result of high volumes, improved farming practice, less impact of disease and good prices. The negative impact of PD is reduced compared to the third quarter and this positive development is expected to continue in 2009. The business unit should be well positioned to take its share of the future growth in the global salmon market. Marine Harvest Scotland delivers a good quarterly result and the restructured business unit is positioned as one of the best Scottish producers with a strong market position.

Marine Harvest VAP delivered a satisfactory result in the fourth quarter despite nervous markets ahead of the Christmas season in Europe. A strategy project has recently been launched aiming at increased operational efficiency and focus on the development of the European downstream salmon market. Marine Harvest Chile delivers a weak result and the situation for the industry in Chile has deteriorated duringthe fourth quarter. Many initiatives are already implemented to improve the operations but the escalation of the ISA situation in the industry in Chile has impacted Marine Harvest Chile negatively also in this quarter. The harvest has been accelerated. Due to large supply of small fish out of Chile the prices have been under pressure and Marine Harvest has decided to increase the inventory levels to meet future supply commitments. The plan is to sell 30 000 tones (HOG) in 2009. However, there is still substantial biological uncertainty related to that figure. The low harvest in 2009 will require further adjustments in the organization. Substantial write downs of goodwill were carried out in Chile in the third quarter. Impairment testing has been carried out in the fourth quarter with no indications of further need for write down in the Group.

Marine Harvest expects to harvest 296 000 tonnes in 2009, a reduction of 10 000 tonnes compared to the previous guiding, of which 67 000 tonnes will come in the first quarter. The reported EBIT is positively impacted by the strengthening of the EUR and USD in the fourth quarter. On the other hand adverse currency movements have increased the debt significantly. Loss on derivatives and other financial items have been the main drivers in the reduction of the equity ratio to 41.2%, down from 48.6% by the end of the third quarter. The strengthening of the NOK during January has to a large extent reversed this effect. The demand for salmon has been affected by the financial turmoil, but less than expected and the Christmas sales were encouraging. The supply out of Chile is expected to drop severely by the end of the first half of 2009.

That should be positive for the increased supply out of Norway. As the major global supplier, Marine Harvest is prepared to seize market opportunities in the US and ship salmon from Norway. The prices of raw materials for feed have dropped significantly over the last 6 months and it is expected that the feed costs will go gradually down during the year. Operationally it will be strong focus on improved performance going forward. Due to the uncertainty in the markets Marine Harvest will reduce the growth in smolt release in 2009 and hold back on growth driven investments. It is reason to believe that the food industry like the salmon industry is less hit by the financial unrest than other industries. Given that Marine Harvest’s financial exposure to Chile has reached a manageable level and continued improvement in operations, the Board expects an improved performance for the Company in 2009.

Board

All members of the board elected by shareholders are considered to be independent of the group's executive management. This also applies to material business partners. [website/ Investor1/Corporate-governance/The-corporate-assembly-and-its-board-composition-and-independence on February 22nd, 2009]

[Q4 report 2008]

The Board of Directors are:
Svein Aaser – Chairman of the board
Leif Frode Onarheim - Director
Solveig Strand – Director
Kathrine Mo – Director
Thorleif Enger – Director
Celina Midelfart – Director
Cecilie Fredriksen – Director
Frank Øren – Director
Geir Elling Nygård – Director
Turid Lande Solheim – Director

Group Management

Marine Harvest ASA's head office is located to Oslo, Norway and the group management consists of:

CEO	Åse Auline Michelet
CFO	Jørgen K. Andersen
Director Corporate Development	David Carnes
Business Unit Norway	Marit Solberg
Business Unit Chile	Alvaro Jimenez
Business Unit Canada, Scotland & Others	Thomas Farstad
Business Unit VAP Europe	Jo Dekeyzer

The Share

Per 16th of February the total number of shares in Marine Harvest was 3 478 898 329. [website/Investor1/Share-info/Shareholders/ on February 22nd, 2009]

Largest shareholders [website/Investor1/Share-info/Shareholders/ on February 22nd, 2009]

Below the largest shareholders in Marine Harvest are presented:

#	Investor	Number of Shares	% of total	% of Top 20
1	GEVERAN TRADING CO LTD	1 079 632 775	31.03	42.81
2	STATE STREET BANK AND TRUST CO.	240 076 078	6.90	9.52
3	MORGAN STANLEY & CO INTL PLC	170 578 000	4.90	6.76
4	BANK OF NEW YORK, BRUSSELS BRANCH	165 526 683	4.76	6.56
5	CITIBANK N.A. NEW YORK BRANCH	90 359 213	2.60	3.58
6	FOLKETRYGDFONDET	82 933 125	2.38	3.29
7	STATE STREET BANK AND TRUST CO.	75 728 990	2.18	3.00
8	JPMORGAN CHASE BANK	69 284 219	1.99	2.75

9	BANK OF NEW YORK, BRUSSELS BRANCH	66 596 596	1.91	2.64
10	BANK OF NEW YORK MELLON	65 103 929	1.87	2.58
11	CITIBANK N.A. NEW YORK BRANCH	64 037 484	1.84	2.54
12	STATE STREET BANK AND TRUST CO.	54 908 554	1.58	2.18
13	CLEARSTREAM BANKING S.A.	52 173 516	1.50	2.07
14	SKAGEN KON-TIKI	46 136 000	1.33	1.83
15	BANK OF NEW YORK, BRUSSELS BRANCH	45 063 555	1.30	1.79
16	FIDELITY FUNDS	43 559 936	1.25	1.73
17	JPMORGAN CHASE BANK	32 486 400	0.93	1.29
18	INVESTORS BANK & TRUST COMPANY	30 877 266	0.89	1.22
19	MP PENSJON	23 778 000	0.68	0.94
20	UBS AG, LONDON BRANCH	23 337 564	0.67	0.93

Some information on the financial figures [annual report 2006, page 51-53 and Q4 2008 report.]

The revenue for Marine Harvest in 2008 was 13,487 MNOK. [Q4 report 2008, page 2]

Extract of Consolidated Income Statements and Balance Sheets for Marine Harvest for the year ended 31 December are presented below. All figures in million NOK.

Extract - Income Statement	2006*	2007	2008
Revenue	5,655	14,092	13,487
EBIT	835	192	-1,480
Profit to shareholders of Marine Harvest ASA	1,850	5	-2,852

Extract - Balance Sheet	2006*	2007	2008
Non-current Assets	14,616	13,798	13,037
Current Assets	12,098	9,385	9,497
Equity	13,589	12,484	9,286
Balance sheet Total	27,354	23,183	22,534

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* Given that Marine Harvest N.V. was acquired at the end of 2006, this company's financial results are not included in the Group's consolidated figures for 2006. The consolidated balance sheet includes Marine Harvest N.V. at the end of 2006. These financial statements are presented in NOK, and all figures are presented in millions. The companies in the group have their national currency as functional currency, except for the Chilean companies which have USD as their functional currency. The parent company has NOK as functional currency. Comparable figures for two years are presented for the income statement, one-year comparison is provided for the balance sheet and for the cash flow statement. The financial statements were authorized for issue by the directors on 29 March 2007. Fjord Seafood and Marine Harvest N.V. are not included in figures for previous fiscal years, unless otherwise stated in the notes. [annual report 2006, Note 1, page 56]

For more background information regarding accounting and financial results etc., please refer to the Company's own writing and comments.

Please note that the Q4 2008 figures are un-audited. For further information please refer to the Company's published financial reports.

Summary of significant accounting principles of the key figures [annual report 2007, note 2]

The principal accounting policies applied in the preparation of these consolidated financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all the periods presented.

Basis of Accounting

The annual report comprises the income statement, balance sheet, specification of changes in equity, cash flow statement, and note disclosures for the Group and for the parent company. The accounting year equals the calendar year. The accounts for the Group have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by the EU (EU-IFR S) and the interpretations adopted by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB). At the end of 2007, there are new standards, changes in existing standards and interpretations that are not yet effective, but are relevant for the Marine Harvest Group. The new standard IFR S 8 "Operational segments" will be implemented by the group in 2009. The standard may involve changes in the groups reporting of segments. There are several changes in IAS 1 "Presentation of financial statements". The requirement to present all changes in equity arising from transactions with owners in their capacity as owners (i.e. owner changes in equity) separately from non-owner changes in equity is already implemented.

Other changes in the standard will be implemented when the standard becomes effective from 1 January 2009. The changes in IFR S 3R Business Combinations and IAS 27R Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements were enacted in January 2008 and become effective for financial years beginning on or after 1 July 2009. IFR S 3R introduces changes in the accounting for future business combinations and goodwill. IAS 27R requires that a change in ownership of a subsidiary is accounted for as an equity transaction and introduces other changes in the accounting for losses incurred by the subsidiary and the loss of control of a subsidiary. There are also several other enacted changes in standards and interpretations that are not yet effective at the end of 2007. These are not considered relevant for the group's reporting.

The accounts for the parent company have been prepared in accordance with the Norwegian Accounting Act of 1998 and good accounting practice in Norway and the accounting principles are presented in a separate note in the accounts for the parent company.

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis, except for where IFR S require recognition at fair value, mainly related to the revaluation of certain financial instruments, available for- sale investments and valuation of biomass. Preparation of the accounts involves the use of estimates and assumptions. Changes in estimates and assumptions are accounted for when they occur. Descriptions about the various estimates applied are given in the notes to the accounts where relevant, and in particular is addressed in note 3.

For more information about accounting policies, such as; *Consolidation principals, Foreign currencies, Financial instruments, Classification principals, Revenue recognition, Equity, Changes in accounting principles and corrections, Farming licenses, Goodwill, Property, plant and equipment, Impairment, Leasing, Inventory, Biological assets, Fixed-price contracts, Cash and cash equivalents, Taxes, Pension accounting, Provisions for liabilities, Restructuring costs, Share based payments and Cash flow statement,* please refer to Annual report 2007 note 2.

Risks [annual report 2007, note 31]

Financial market risk

The groups principal financial liabilities other than bank loans, comprise of derivatives and overdrafts, debentures and trade payables. The main purpose of these financial liabilities is to raise financing for the groups operations. The group has various financial assets such as trade receivables and cash and short term deposits, which arise directly from its operations. The group also enter into derivative transactions, primarily interest rate swaps and forward currency contracts. The purpose is to manage the interest rate and currency risks arising from the groups operations. It's the group's policy that no trading in derivatives shall be undertaken.

Currency Exposure

1. Currency exposure in the balance sheet

The group has currency exposure towards several currencies as the group has operations in worldwide. To reduce the currency exposure the group has established a policy under which it finances the operations in UK and Canada in their local currencies, while the remaining debt is hedged with a structure of 60 percent in EUR and 40 percent in USD. At year-end 2007 the group had net interest bearing debt with the following currency structure:

(MILLION)	NOK	USD	EUR	GBP	JPY	DKK	CAD	OTHER	TOTAL
Cash	12.3	76.4	149.8	53.1	14.0	0.0	26.4	30.6	362.6
Short term interest bearing debt	344.5	509.7	351.2	9.7	0.1	34.0	0.0	0.0	1 249.2
Long term interest bearing debt	309.7	1 922.3	2 490.7	428.9	0.0	33.9	671.4	0.0	5 856.9
Net interest bearing debt	641.9	2 355.6	2 692.0	385.6	-13.9	67.9	645.0	-30.6	6 743.5

Based on the currency structure in the table, a 2.5 percent appreciation of the NOK against the currencies in the above table will cause a currency gain of approximately NOK 108 million through the income statement. In addition a currency gain of NOK 125 million will be recorded directly against group equity.

2. Exposure related to sale in foreign currency (exposure of transactions)

The large part of the currency exposure is related to sale in foreign currency in the Norwegian operations, as the large part of sales are in foreign currency (mainly EUR and JPY) while the operating cost are in NOK, and in Chile where a large part of the costs are in Chilean pesos, while the sales mainly are in USD, and the Canadian operations where the large part of the costs are in Canadian dollars while the sale mainly is in USD. A policy has been established on hedging for currency exposure in transactions. This policy defines minimum and maximum share of hedging, as well as hedging periods for different currencies. The subsidiaries identify their separate transaction risk that originates from their sale in foreign currencies. Hedging of such risk shall be done with Marine Harvest ASA as counterpart (internal hedging). Currency risk that is not offset internally is hedged against and external third party by Marine Harvest ASA. At year-end 2007 the group had a portfolio of currency hedging instruments with a total contract value of NOK 3 619.6 million. Contracts constituting half of the total contract value mature in 2008, and no contract has a maturity beyond 31 December 2010. At year-end 2007 the portfolio had a net positive market value of NOK 113.3 million.

Market value of portfolio of currency hedging instruments 01.01.07	-10.1
Released against P/L as currency effects	26.4
Fair value changes against equity	97.0
Market value of portfolio of currency hedging instruments 31.12.07	113.3

Interest risks

Marine Harvest's exposure to the risk of changes in market interest rates relates primarily to the Groups long term debt obligations with floating interest rates. The floating part of the loan portfolio carries interest periods of up to six months. To manage the interest risk, a policy has been established under which between 50 percent and 75 percent of the interest bearing debt of the group shall be hedged through fixed interest borrowings or interest derivatives. The hedging portfolio should have an average maturity of three to four years. After taking into account the effect of interest rate swaps, approximately 67 percent of the group's borrowings are at fixed rates at year end 2007. At year-end 2007 the group had a portfolio of interest swaps with a net negative market value of NOK 19.9 million. The swaps entered into are:

CURRENCY	AMOUNT	THE GROUP PAYS		THE GROUP RECEIVES	MATURITY	MARKET VALUE
EUR	46.0	Fixed 4.1490%	p.a.	3M Euribor	24.03.2008	0.6
USD	39.0	Fixed 5.2830%	p.a.	3M Libor	25.03.2008	-0.2
EUR	44.0	Fixed 4.1520%	p.a.	3M Euribor	24.03.2009	1.7
USD	37.3	Fixed 5.1500%	p.a.	3M Libor	24.03.2009	-2.6
EUR	42.0	Fixed 4.1410%	p.a.	3M Euribor	24.03.2010	2.1
USD	35.5	Fixed 5.1025%	p.a.	3M Libor	24.03.2010	-5.2
EUR	40.0	Fixed 4.1350%	p.a.	3M Euribor	24.03.2011	3.1
USD	33.8	Fixed 5.1005%	p.a.	3M Libor	24.03.2011	-6.4
CAD	53.9	Fixed 4.3140%	p.a.	3M Libor	24.03.2011	0.5
GBP	5.5	Fixed 5.6515%	p.a.	3M Libor	24.03.2011	-0.9
EUR	165.5	Fixed 4.1390%	p.a.	3M Euribor	26.03.2012	17.3
USD	140.0	Fixed 5.1050%	p.a.	3M Libor	26.03.2012	-29.9
Total						-19.9

As a consequence of fixing the interest rate, an overall interest increase of 1 percent p.a will increase the net interest cost of the group by NOK 21 million. Of this a 1 percent change in LIBOR and EURIBOR will constitute an interest cost of NOK 16 million and NOK 2 million respectively.

Credit Risk

The group trades only with recognised, creditworthy third parties. It is the group's policy that all customers who wish to trade on credit terms are subject to credit verifications procedures. In addition, receivable balances are monitored on an ongoing basis and a large proportion of the group's accounts receivable are credit insured. The group is monitoring exposure towards individual customers closely and is not substantially exposed in relation to any individual customer or contractual partner as of 31 December 2007. The maximum exposure is disclosed in note 27.

Liquidity Risk

The group monitors its risk to a shortage of funds using a recurring liquidity planning tool. The largest single factor in connection with liquidity risks is fluctuation in salmon prices. Some fixed price contracts have been entered into that limit this risk, but the bulk of the volumes is subject to the market price. Other key liquidity risks are primarily connected to fluctuations in production and harvest volumes and changes in the feed price, which is the most important individual factor on the cost side. The Company is exposed to the development in the feed costs. These costs have increased on a unit basis through 2007. The Company is considering mechanisms to reduce the feed cost exposure. The Groups objective is to maintain a balance between continuity of funding and flexibility through the use of bank overdrafts, new loans and debentures. The Group is in continuously dialog with the bank to ensure reasonable credit facilities going forward. In note 25 the Groups repayment schedule for long term debt is disclosed.

Capital Management

The primary objective of the Groups capital management is to ensure access to capital that contributes to satisfactorily operations and maximum creation of shareholder values. The Group manage its capital structure and makes adjustments in light of changes in the underlying economic conditions. Access to borrowed capital is continuously monitored and the group has a continuous dialog with the lenders. It is a goal for the group to maintain the covenants in the syndicated loan facility. The syndicated loan agreement sets forth covenants on the financial ratio of net interest bearing debt to EBITDA together with equity ratio. Marine Harvest intends to maintain equity suitable for the demands on operations, taking into consideration that fish farming is a cyclical business. Equity not deemed necessary for further growth will be returned to shareholders as dividends, redemption of shares or in other ways. For a business cycle, where the Company is in normal operations, the Company aims to pay approximately half of the annual surplus after taxes as dividends. The board is authorised to raise the share capital by up to NOK 652.3 million by issuing 869 724 557 new shares at NOK 0.75 each.

Liquidity

It is not sure whether there at all times will be a liquidity for The Company on NASDAQ OMX Stockholm's regulated market. The market price of the Company may fluctuate significantly depending on different factors. The market price of the Company's shares may fluctuate significantly which does not necessarily depend on the Company success of its business operations or future forecasts. Lack of liquidity may partly depend on the fact that the market prices of securities may fluctuate more on NASDAQ OMX Stockholm in this case than on those exchanges where these securities are traded more actively. NASDAQ OMX Stockholm has the ambition to have several Liquidity Providers to mitigate this risk.

Exchange rate

The Company share's exchange rate on Oslo Stock Exchange is NOK. The trading on NASDAQ OMX Stockholm will take place in NOK.

The Company's information obligation

The Company has no information obligation regarding the admission to trading of the shares at NASDAQ OMX Stockholm, neither based on the Swedish Securities Markets Act nor on NASDAQ OMX Stockholm's rules. However, by being listed on Oslo Stock Exchange's regulated market, the Company complies with the Norwegian legislation on information obligation and its home exchange's disclosure rules. The Company has no obligation to disclose price sensitive information in Swedish language and the Company normally uses Norwegian and English language with regard to its disclosure practices. The Company's press releases and financial reports are generally available in Norwegian and English language. By having Norway as home member state, the Company is under obligation to meet Norwegian requirements on publication and storage of information in Norway's national information database for issuers (OAM) which is handled by Oslo Stock Exchange www.newsweb.no.

The availability of information on the Company

The Company's website in English and Norwegian: www.marineharvest.com

Norwegian national storage regarding all price sensitive information published by companies whose shares are admitted to trading on a regulated market in Norway: www.newsweb.no

The availability of this summary

This summary is supplied by NASDAQ OMX on www.nasdaqomxtrader.com.

Information obtained from the External information sources and declaration on this summary

The information on The Company originates from financial reports, press releases on financial accounts published by The Company as well as from The Company's investor web page.

OMX Treasury AB has issued this summary which is based on information published by The Company. In accordance with the Swedish Financial Instruments Trading Act, chapter 2, section 15, OMX Treasury AB declares that it has accurately ensured, to such extend as appropriate, that the information in this summary is repeated appropriately and that no facts are omitted from the information in the summary that could result in that the repeated information in this summary would be misleading or inaccurate.

According to the Swedish Financial Instruments Trading Act, chapter 2, section 14, sub-section 3, please note that any investor who commences judicial proceedings as a result of information in this summary may be compelled to pay for a translation of the document.