Alf-Helge Aarskog
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4th June 2012

Dear Mr. Aarskog,

Disease Risks in British Columbia

Further to your press release (1 June) reporting that all Marine Harvest Canada farms in British Columbia "have tested negative for the presence of Infectious Haematopoietic Necrosis (IHN) virus", could you please disclose other disease risks?

Why, for example, do you not state publicly that Marine Harvest Canada does NOT have problems associated with Infectious Salmon Anaemia (ISA), Heart & Skeletal Muscle Inflammation (HSMI), Pancreas Disease (PD) and Infectious Pancreatic Necrosis (IPN)?

Will you be presenting information on disease risks in Canada at your Annual General Meeting in Bergen later today (4 June)?

Surely Marine Harvest should disclose to shareholders, investors and the general public what diseases and viruses are affecting farmed salmon on sale for human consumption?

NRK warned the public in 2010 that farmed salmon infected with Pancreas Disease (PD) was being sold by supermarkets in Norway.

In Canada, it was revealed in March this year that ISA was found in farmed salmon on sale in supermarkets in Vancouver. In April it was further revealed that a 'Norwegian' reovirus associated with HSMI was found in 44 out of 45 farmed salmon – sourced from farms in British Columbia (read more via 'Norwegian Disease Strikes at the Heart of British Columbia'). A petition signed by over 9,000 people is now calling for supermarkets in Canada to stop selling infected farmed salmon.

Since Marine Harvest accounts for over 50% of farmed salmon production in British Columbia, it is therefore likely that Marine Harvest will be significantly affected. What % of Marine Harvest farmed salmon sold for human consumption is disease-ridden? How many Marine Harvest farms are affected by infectious diseases? Is PD now a problem in Canada?

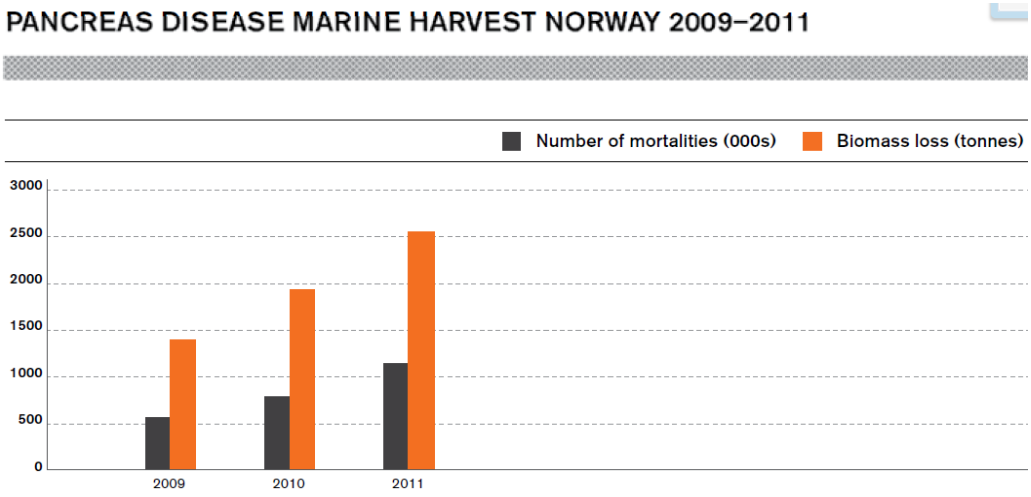
It is clear that there are escalating problems in British Columbia. "The BC coast is rife with rumours right now that one of the companies is having an enormous, exploding problem with disease," wrote Alexandra Morton only last week (30 May). What disease problems are Marine Harvest attempting to shield from the public eye?

Despite all the disease risks, Marine Harvest's latest annual report (2011) published in May 2012 summarized the problems in Canada as follows:

MARINE HARVEST CANADA

A challenging year for Marine Harvest Canada due to high costs and issues related to soft flesh (Kudoa). A restructuring plan has been initiated and measures are taken to improve the operations in 2012.

The report claimed that: "We are pleased to see that our efforts to control infectious Salmon Anaemia (ISA) have been successful, with no outbreaks in 2011." Strangely, no reference was made to recent reports of ISA at salmon farming operations in British Columbia. Increasing problems with Pancreas Disease (PD) in Norway were reported:



Marine Harvest also reported problems with sea lice in Norway costing NOK 151.7 million and "exceptional mortality" totalling NOK 62.1 million.

However, there were no reports of disease risks in Canada other than Kudoa. The Board of Directors report, for example, included:

Restructuring of operations in Canada

As the results from Marine Harvests Canadian operations have been disappointing for some time, a restructuring plan was completed in the fourth quarter with implementation commencing in the period. The restructuring plan will concentrate production at the best performing sites. The restructuring plan combined with the Kudoa mitigation plan and implementation of farming best practices is expected to reduce costs and improve the performance in Canada from the second half of 2012. The restructuring plan resulted in restructuring costs in the amount of NOK 23 million and asset write down of NOK 54 million, all recognised in the year.

Marine Harvest Canada (Farming and Sales)

Operational challenges continued in Marine Harvest Canada in 2011, and several initiatives were therefore initiated to improve operational improvement going forward. The measures taken include Kudoa avoidance, attempting to mitigate the negative impact of the parasite Kudoa thyrsites causing soft flesh in harvested salmon, a seawater growth improvement plan, and the restructuring plan. The growth improvement plan implies implementation of best practices in general and introduction of revised feeding regimes. The restructuring plan will concentrate production at the best performing sites.

The Board of Directors all signed off on the annual report 2011 in March 2012 yet failed to fully disclose all the disease risks in Canada. Surely the board is accountable to investors, shareholders, the Oslo Stock Exchange as well as the public and therefore obliged to be wholly transparent?

OSLO, 20 MARCH 2012

Why does the Marine Harvest Board of Directors not disclose the risks from ISA, for example?

Marine Harvest admitted in 2009 that ISA in British Columbia was inevitable. An article - "Are our fish safe from ISA?" – published in Marine Harvest Canada's newsletter (August 2009) claimed that: "The specific virus that causes ISA has never been detected in farmed Atlantic salmon on the West Coast of Canada". The article concluded: "Can we guarantee that MHC will never see ISA? Realistically no, but MHC will continue to do everything within its power to minimize its likelihood of occurring and mitigate its impact should it ever be found" (read more via 'ISA Diary of Disease Disaster').

Events since have served only to increase the concerns over ISA in British Columbia. The evidence for ISA in BC waters is now overwhelming despite attempts by the industry and

government to cover it up. In November 2011, 'Fishyleaks' published a secret report from 2003 detailing over 100 cases of ISA in BC (including in farmed Atlantic salmon). At the Cohen Commission's ISA hearing in December 2011, it was revealed that ISA had been in BC waters since 1986 and that government agencies had orchestrated a cover-up.

Friends of Clayoquot Sound reported (17 December): "Evidence surfaced December 15th at the Cohen Commission in Vancouver that Infectious Salmon Anemia (ISA) virus is present in Clayoquot Sound at Creative Salmon's chinook salmon feedlots. A newly emerging deadly virus called Heart and Skeletal Muscle Inflammation (HSMI) is also present in Creative's farmed salmon."

Read more via 'Kristi Miller Steals Show Again as Salmon Inquiry Rocked by New Virus Bombshells' and 'Clayoquot Under Virus Attack!'

Why has Marine Harvest not informed shareholders, investors and the Oslo Stock Exchange on the risks of ISA and HSMI in British Columbia? Marine Harvest was quick to report on the IHN outbreak last month. Why no public statements on ISA, HSMI, PD or IPN?

It is widely known that Marine Harvest Canada is experiencing parasite problems via Kudoa which causes soft-flesh in the farmed salmon (for more details read 'Fish Farmageddon: The Infectious Salmon Aquacalypse'). Marine Harvest's Q1 2012 report included:

"The effect of soft flesh (Kudoa) continues to influence the price performance through claims and reduced prices. Kudoa will also influence the price achievement in the second quarter when the last farms stocked prior to implementation of the Kudoa mitigation plan will be harvested out"

"Kudoa remains an issue for fish grown in certain areas, and exceptional costs, related to discards and claims, included in operational EBIT amounted to NOK 21 million in the first quarter (NOK 10 million)."

Financial losses due to Kudoa were listed under 'Exceptional Items' along with sea lice mitigation and exceptional mortality in Norway and mortality discards in Chile:

Note 5 EXCEPTIONAL ITEMS

NOK million

Exceptional items	**Q1. 12**	**YTD Q1. 2012**
Sea lice mitigation in MH Norway	40.7	40.7
Exceptional mortality in MH Norway	17.2	17.2
Discards and claims from Kudoa in MH Canada	21.5	21.5
Mortality in MH Chile	2.9	2.9
Exceptional items in operational EBIT	**82.2**	**82.2**

What other 'exceptional items' are shareholders to expect in the future? For example, why has Marine Harvest not disclosed to shareholders, investors or the Oslo Stock Exchange the disease data released via the Canadian Government's inquiry into salmon (the 'Cohen Commission')?

Although the final report from Justice Cohen will not be published until the end of September, disease data was disclosed in August and September 2011. This information included damning data on Marine Harvest's disease-ridden operations including from 2010:

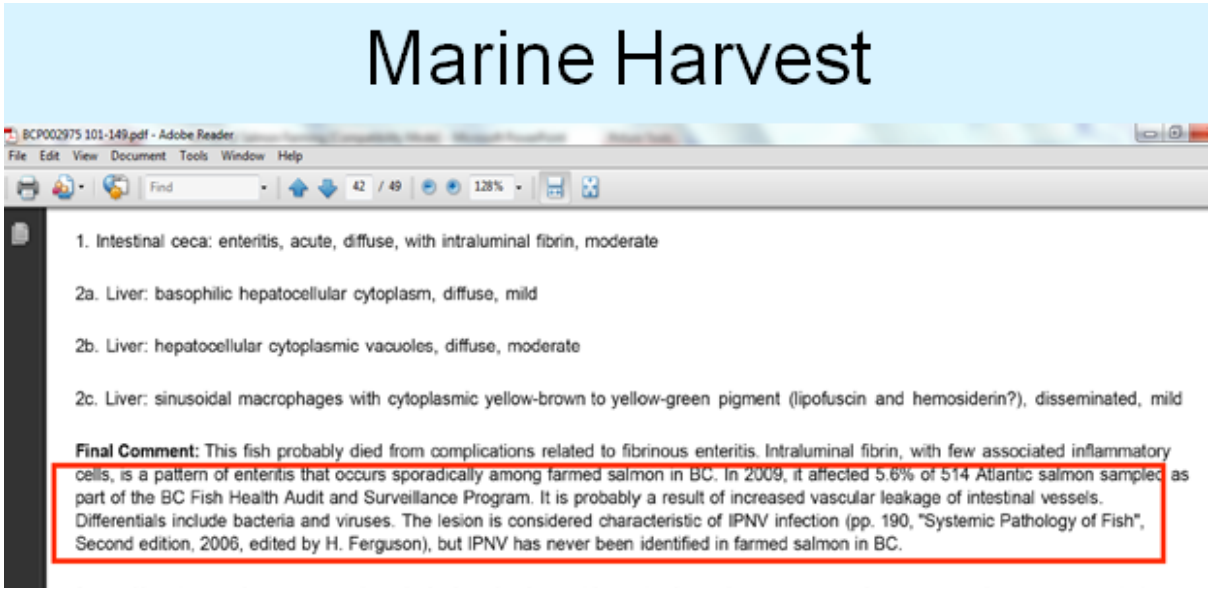
Marine Harvest Canada	Hardwick Island	HI2009S1	10-032	Lepeophtheirus Infection	24-Mar-10
Marine Harvest Canada	Humphrey Rocks	HR08S0	10-015	Renibacterium salmoninarum Infection	18-Feb-10
Marine Harvest Canada	Larsen	LI09S0	10-048	Myxobacterial Infection	14-May-10
Marine Harvest Canada	Midsummer	MS08S0	10-042	Lepeophtheirus Infection	3-May-10
Marine Harvest Canada	Port Elizabeth	PE09S0	10-127	Lepeophtheirus Infection	6-Dec-10
Marine Harvest Canada	Potts	PBBrood 2010	10-052	Myxobacterial Infection	27-May-10
Marine Harvest Canada	Sargeaunt Pass	SP08S0	10-004	Vibrio (Listonella) Infection	18-Feb-10
Marine Harvest Canada	Sargeaunt Pass	SP08S0	10-004	Vibrio (Listonella) Infection	12-Jan-10
Marine Harvest Canada	Sargeaunt Pass	SP08S0	10-004	Vibrio (Listonella) Infection	12-Jan-10
Marine Harvest Canada	Swanson	SW09S0	10-115	Lepeophtheirus Infection	15-Nov-10
Marine Harvest Canada	Wicklow	WP2010S1	10-053	Myxobacterial Infection	13-Jul-10
Marine Harvest Canada	Wicklow	WP2010S1	10-053	Myxobacterial Infection	1-Jun-10
Marine Harvest Canada	Wicklow	WP2010S1	10-083	Lepeophtheirus Infection	7-Sep-10
Omega Salmon Group Ltd.	Shaw Point	SP2009S1	10-091	Lepeophtheirus Infection	30-Sep-10
Omega Salmon Group Ltd.	Shaw Point	SP2009S1	10-091	Lepeophtheirus Infection	30-Sep-10
Marine Harvest Canada	Bell Island	BI2010S1	10-047	Myxobacterial Infection	8-Jul-10
Marine Harvest Canada	Bell Island	BI2010S1	10-047	Myxobacterial Infection	1-Jun-10
Marine Harvest Canada	Bell Island	BI2010S1	10-047	Myxobacterial Infection	14-May-10
Marine Harvest Canada	Bell Island	BI2010S1	10-047	Myxobacterial Infection	25-May-10
Marine Harvest Canada	Bell Island	BI2010S1	10-094	Lepeophtheirus Infection	7-Oct-10
Marine Harvest Canada	Doyle	Doyle2009S1	10-011	Lepeophtheirus Infection	3-Feb-10
Marine Harvest Canada	Doyle	Doyle2009S1	10-067	Lepeophtheirus Infection	12-Jul-10
Marine Harvest Canada	Duncan	DUI2009S1	10-037	Lepeophtheirus Infection	15-Apr-10
Marine Harvest Canada	Duncan	DUI2009S1	10-093	Lepeophtheirus Infection	7-Oct-10
Marine Harvest Canada	Raynor	RI2010S1	10-057	Myxobacterial Infection	19-Jul-10
Marine Harvest Canada	Raynor	RI2010S1	10-057	Myxobacterial Infection	1-Jun-10
Marine Harvest Canada	Raynor	RI2010S1	10-057	Myxobacterial Infection	18-Jun-10
Marine Harvest Canada	Raynor	RI2010S1	10-057	Myxobacterial Infection	2-Sep-10
Marine Harvest Canada	Shelter Pass	SP2009S1	10-027	Lepeophtheirus Infection	15-Mar-10
Marine Harvest Canada	Goat Cove	GC07S1	10-079	Lepeophtheirus Infection	25-Aug-10
Marine Harvest Canada	Jackson Pass	JP09S0	10-031	Myxobacterial Infection	23-Mar-10
Marine Harvest Canada	Kid Bay	KB2008 S0	10-080	Lepeophtheirus Infection	25-Aug-10
Marine Harvest Canada	Lime Point	LP08S1	10-013	Lepeophtheirus Infection	9-Feb-10
Marine Harvest Canada	Lime Point	LP09S0	10-105	Lepeophtheirus Infection	18-Oct-10
Marine Harvest Canada	Sheep Pass	SP09S0	10-104	Lepeophtheirus Infection	18-Oct-10

Disease data made available to the Cohen Commission by the BC Salmon Farmers Association (Marine Harvest is a member) included veterinarian reports detailing specific disease issues at Marine Harvest-operated farms in British Columbia. Infectious disease issues reported included, for example:

Common abbreviations	
BCC	Brain capillary (vascular) congestion; distension of capillaries in the brain, including the meninges, is nonspecific evidence of circulating vasodilators or a mass-occupying intracranial lesion; hemorrhage sometimes occurs in severe cases. BCC is often associated with bacterial infections (e.g. mouthrot), but it also results when venous return is blocked (e.g, with thrombi, and massive intracranial hemorrhage or inflammation). BCC is not common with VHSV.
BHM	Brain hemorrhage (neuropil or meninges); massive hemorrhage is most likely a result of trauma, but mild hemorrhage might be secondary to vasculitis.
ECH	Endocardial cell hypertrophy (heart); ECH is evidence of systemic immune stimulation: probably resulting from inflammatory cell mediators released into the circulation (e.g., during a bacterial or viral infection).
EPH	Epicarditis, histiocytic (heart); epicarditis is evidence of chronic immune stimulation; differentials include a low grade bacterial infection and reaction to a vaccine.
GR	Granulomatous inflammation (no confirmed cause); differentials for granulomatous inflammation include a reaction to a vaccine and chronic bacterial disease (e.g., *Yersinia ruckeri* or *Renibacterium salmoninarum* infection).
ICN	Interstitial cell necrosis (kidney); large numbers of necrotic interstitial cells is the hallmark lesion of Infectious Hematopoietic Necrosis (caused by IHNV). Differentials include infection with bacteria (e.g., Yersinia ruckeri) or other viruses.
LFN	Liver focal/multifocal necrosis; hepatocellular necrosis can be caused by inadequate vascular perfusion (e.g., as occurs with harmful algal blooms or hypoxia) or direct cytotoxicity from viral or bacterial infections (e.g., viral hemorrhagic septicemia virus or *Piscirickettsia salmonis*).
LS	*Loma salmonae* infection.

IPR	Intestinal peritonitis or peritonitis of adjacent mesenteries; IPR is consistent with a reaction to foreign material; it is common in fish that have been vaccinated. Vacuoles (when present) probably represent lipophilic vaccine material that was removed during tissue processing (alcohol and xylene remove lipid from tissues before staining). Peritonitis can also result from a bacterial infection (e.g., *Yersinia ruckeri* or *Aeromonas salmonicida*).
ISH	Interstitial (hematopoietic) cell hyperplasia (kidney); ISH is evidence of increased demand for erythrocytes or white blood cells somewhere in the body. In Chinook salmon, this lesion is often associated with the clinical diagnosis of "Marine anemia".
LIP	Lipidosis (hepatocellular); LIP often occurs when fish are not feeding; it also occurs in cases of inadequate nutrition.
LKR	Leukocytic karyorrhexis (spleen); LKR is evidence of increased cell turnover, possibly as part on an active inflammatory response.
LSE	Lamellar subepithelial edema (gill); LSE is commonly associated with exposure to toxins, including formalin and hydrogen peroxide overdose. Lamellar edema is reversible if the inciting cause is removed.
MCC	Mesenteric capillary congestion (intestine); distension of capillaries in the mesenteric adipose tissue is nonspecific evidence of circulating vasodilators; hemorrhage sometimes occurs in severe cases. MCC is most commonly associated with VHSV and bacterial infections.
MEN	Meningitis and encephalitis (brain); MEN is evidence of immune stimulation; differentials include viruses, bacteria, and parasites (e.g., in Pacific salmon, *Loma salmonae* spores can cause a significant reaction, but they might not be detected on the H&E stain).

For example, the veterinary report for one Marine Harvest salmon farm reported lesions associated with Infectious Pancreatic Necrosis (IPN):



Is IPN a problem in Canada as it is in Norway and Scotland?

It is abundantly clear from submissions to the Cohen Commission and the Office of the Privacy Commissioner that the financial fallout from the release of disease data is significant. In fact, Marine Harvest's lawyers in Canada have been desperately trying to prevent the release of damning disease data for years.

In 2008, Marine Harvest claimed in a submission to the Office of the Information & Privacy Commissioner that release of disease data “would cause significant commercial harm”, “undue financial loss” and that “Marine Harvest Canada’s reputation could be tarnished and sales volume reduced”.

The letter stated further that disclosure of disease data would be so damaging that people would stop buying farmed salmon and that Marine Harvest’s share prices would be affected:

Marine Harvest is a publicly traded company on the Oslo Stock Exchange and as such, corporate reputation is very important in maintaining share price and shareholder loyalty. Buyers of Marine Harvest Canada salmon have been the targets of campaigns which attempt to taint the corporate reputation of Marine Harvest Canada and convince buyers and consumers to stop purchasing Marine Harvest Canada salmon. Release of the site specific fish health and sea lice information would result in more of these types of attacks. Information would be used out of context and misinterpreted, with the end result that Marine Harvest Canada's reputation could be tarnished and sale volumes reduced.

Similar statements were made by the BC Salmon Farmers Association (BCSFA) in submissions to the Cohen Inquiry in May 2011. The industry lobby group conceded that should disease data be disclosed publicly there would be a "likelihood of misuse and irrevocable damage to the economic interests and reputations of participants and individuals" (which included Marine Harvest). In another submission the BCSFA admitted that: "Irreparable damage will occur to the reputations and economic interests of the BCSFA's member companies and their shareholders."

Read more via 'Farmed Salmon Confidential: The Cover Up'

The confidential nature of disease information does not inspire confidence. In March 2010, Marine Harvest (represented by the BC Salmon Farmers Association) refused access to Government veterinary inspectors to test for infectious diseases. Hence, since April 2010 all disease inspections in British Columbia have been co-ordinated by the industry themselves. A disease report – detailing data for 2009 – was published in 2010 but there appear to have been no comprehensive reports made public since. The industry group Centre for Aquatic Health Sciences conducts 'Fish Health Audits' but no site or company information is disclosed.

No disease data since Q1 2011 has been reported publicly and even then the data is aggregated so that company names are kept confidential. For example, 2011 data for Q1 only relates to 15 audits and specific diseases are not broken down into regions (as is the case for

the 2003-2010 data set). Even so, fish health events reported in BC during Q1 2011 include: Bacterial Kidney Disease, Skin Ulcers (filamentous myxobacteriosis) and Parasitic meningitis.

Moreover, Marine Harvest employees are now calling on the Canadian Food Inspection Agency to "restrain" Alexandra Morton and keep disease information even more confidential. Marine Harvest site manager Brad Marsili; assistant site manager Jason Mortensen and employee John Macarenko have all signed a petition seeking to prevent the testing of farmed salmon (read more online via 'Restraining Alexandra Morton?!').

Does Marine Harvest management condone this secrecy? Why is Marine Harvest desperate to hide the extent of the disease problem in British Columbia?

Non-disclosure of disease problems is a serious issue with potentially significant financial implications. In Chile, for example, following the ISA outbreak there were threats of legal action against Marine Harvest.

In July 2011, the New York Times reported that the ISA outbreak was linked to Norwegian companies (read more via "Norwegians Concede a Role in Chilean Salmon Virus"). In fact, the Norwegian company Aqua Gen (a company part-owned by Marine Harvest) identified themselves as the company responsible. ISA has already been reported at a Marine Harvest salmon farm in Norway sourced by Aqua Gen. If an ISA outbreak in British Columbia was traced back to Marine Harvest, for example, the costs could be catastrophic (ISA in Chile cost an estimated $2 billion).

The Common Sense Canadian reported in August 2011 that: "The other big question is: "Is Infectious Salmon Anaemia in British Columbia – and, if so, how is it affecting/could it affect wild salmon?" And If ISA isn't lurking in B.C., what other deadly diseases could possibly precipitate such "irrevocable" and "irreparable" financial meltdown were they to be revealed publicly? In Chile, ISA precipitated a financial meltdown which caused an estimated $2 billion in losses as up to 80% of farms were shut down in just a few years."

The Marine Harvest board of directors has been painfully aware of disease problems in Canada for years with a number of protests outside Marine Harvest Canada's offices – including the return of escaped farmed salmon and the return of salmon farm waste.

Marine Harvest's track record in Canada (and globally) is appalling (more background is available via 'Diminishing Returns: an investigation into the five multinational corporations that control British Columbia's salmon farming industry'). Earlier this year, Marine Harvest Canada was fined $5,000 for illegal possession of wild fish.

Last year, Marine Harvest Canada was fined $75,000 following the death of worker at one of its farms near Klemtu. The stench coming from Marine Harvest's operations in British Columbia is so nauseating that it is not surprising that many people want the company to leave Canada.

In 2009, for example, board member Cecilie Fredriksen was informed of the risks by Alexandra Morton and Chief Bob Chamberlin.


Nyhet Dagbladet ONSDAG 10. FEBRUAR 2010

SULTESTREIKER
mot norske laksegiganter

Kanadiske indianerhøvdinger protesterer mot norske oppdrettskjendiser under OL.

LAKSEMILJØ

Tekst: Aane Marte Blindheim

Villaksforkjempere varsler aksjoner mot norsk oppdrett under de olympiske lekene i Vancouver.

15. februar vil åtte indianerhøvdinger i British Columbia sulkestreike i 29 timer – en time for hvert av de 29 norskeide oppdrettsanleggene som befinner seg innenfor deres territorier.

– Dette er en fredelig, respektfull, ikkevoldelig protest for å skape oppmerksomhet om dette viktige temaet, skriver høvding Bob Chamberlin på sin Facebook-side.

Norge får skylda

Den kanadiske motstanden mot norsk oppdrett føres an av organisasjonen Pure Salmon Campaign. Med seg på laget har de urfolk, forskere og miljøvernere. De mener lakseoppdrettsanleggene er årsak til at villaksen er i ferd med å dø ut, og at det setter ørn, grizzlybjørn og indianernes levesett i fare.

De tre norske selskapene Grieg Seafood, Cermaq og Marine Harvest kontrollerer 92 prosent av alle oppdrettsanlegg i British Columbia.

Selskapene knyttes til kjente norske næringslivsfigurer. Finansminister Sigbjørn Johnsen var styreleder i Cermaq inntil Statkraft-sjef Bård Mikkelsen tok over i fjor. John Fredriksen er største eier i Marine Harvest, og i styret sitter datteren Cecilie Fredriksen, Tor Olav Trøim og Celina Midelfart.

– Vi ønsker å informere nordmenn om hva som skjer i British Columbia, sier Don Staniford, talsmann for Pure Salmon Campaign.

Under hele OL oppfordrer de til boikott av norsk laks.

– Ikke seriøse

– Påstandene er ikke nye, og er godt tilbakevist av kanadiske myndigheter. Det betyr ikke at vi mener vår virksomhet ikke påvirker miljøet. Næringen har et klart forbedringspotensial, sier kommunikasjonsdirektør Lise Bergan i Cermaq.

FAKTA

Norsk laks i Canada

- British Columbia er den vestligste kanadiske provinsen.
- Laksoppdrett sysselsetter cirka 2800 personer.
- 92 prosent av anleggene kontrolleres av norske Cermaq, Marine Harvest og Grieg Seafood.

HØVDING: Bob Chamberlin deltok i seminar i Oslo i regi av Norsk Naturvernforbund i mai i fjor. Nå leverte han også over informasjon til Slottet. Foto: Don Staniford

I STYRET: Cecilie Fredriksen sitter i styret i Marine Harvest. Hennes far er største eier. Foto: Scanpix

I STYRET: Celina Midelfart sitt Marine Harvest. Sammen med Tor Olav Trøim. Foto: John T

Watch the video online here and via the film 'Farmed Salmon Exposed'

A shareholder resolution filed at the 2009 Marine Harvest AGM by the Pure Salmon Campaign urged that the board "examine the company's management of operations as they

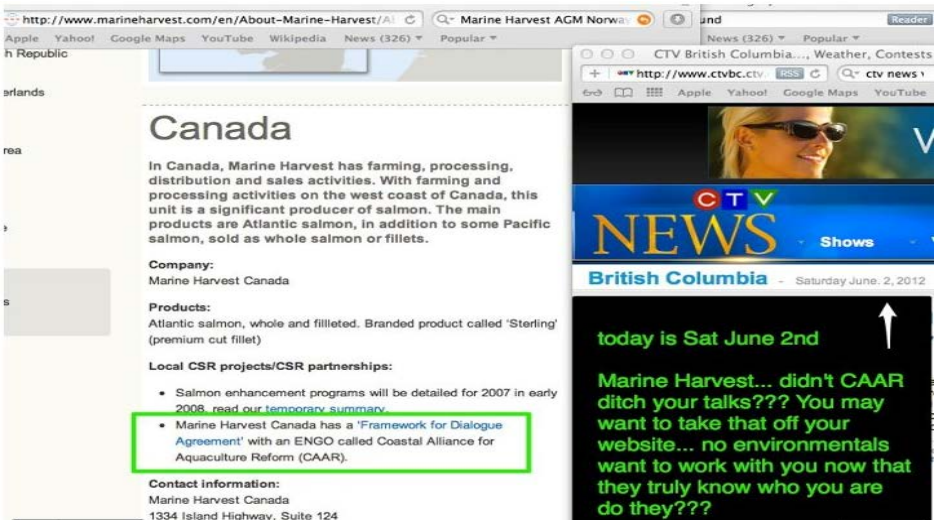
relate to disease management." "We believe the special issue of disease obliges our board to pay urgent attention and that a special committee can serve as reasonable vehicle," argued the resolution. Sadly, Marine Harvest rejected this reasonable resolution.

In 2008, a film – "Dear Marine Harvest" – raised the issue of disease risks in Canada and implored Marine Harvest's owner and the board of directors to stop killing wild salmon.

Marine Harvest's owner John Fredriksen was asked, following comments he made in Norway, to relocate salmon farms away from wild salmon due to the threat posed by infectious diseases (including sea lice).

Since Mr. Fredriksen is reportedly worth $11.3 billion surely it is not too much to ask that Marine Harvest is honest and transparent in terms of disease reporting? The lesson from the ISA crisis in Chile surely suggests that it pays in the long term to disclose disease data? Indeed, investors, shareholders and the Oslo Stock Exchange demand it.

Finally, on the issue of Marine Harvest Canada's 'Framework for Dialogue' with the Coastal Alliance for Aquaculture Reform you should be aware that this was dissolved last week. Hence your web-site needs to be updated – it still reads: "Marine Harvest Canada has a 'Framework for Dialogue Agreement' with an ENGO called Coastal Alliance for Aquaculture Reform (CAAR)." This was posted on Facebook yesterday:



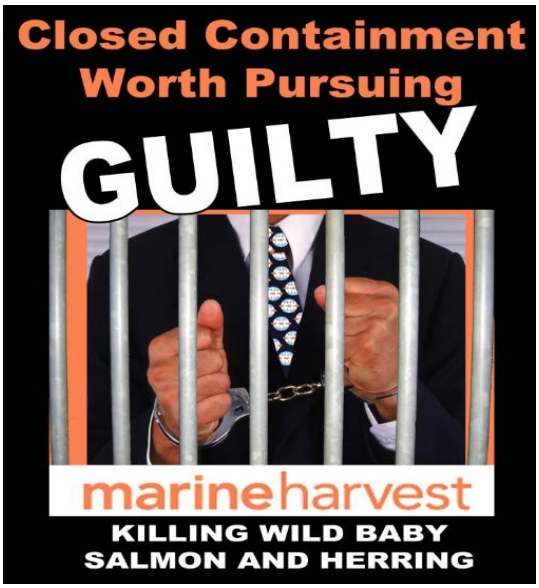
As Alexandra Morton [told](#) Marine Harvest shareholders and the Board of Directors at the AGM in 2009: “You need to just leave British Columbia or move into closed containment.”

Sadly, Marine Harvest’s chairman (Sven Aaser) [refused](#) to leave (watch video report [online here](#)):

Why does Marine Harvest continue to ignore the warnings from British Columbia?

Protecting wild salmon is not difficult.

For more details please read "Marine Harmfest".



Yours sincerely,

Don Staniford
Global Alliance Against Industrial Aquaculture

Cc:

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Leif Frode Onarheim (Vice Chairman)
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