Second quarter and half-year report 2023

AKER BIOMARINE

www.akerbiomarine.com

THIS IS AKER BIOMARINE

Aker BioMarine is a leading biotech innovator and Antarctic krill-harvesting company developing krill-derived products for consumer health and wellness as well as animal nutrition. The company has a strong position in its industry and is the world's leading supplier of krill, the natural, powerful and health promoting source of nutrients from the pristine waters of Antarctica.

Aker BioMarine consists currently of two business segments, Ingredients and Brands. The Ingredients segment is comprised of offshore harvesting and production, the logistical operation and the onshore manufacturing and sale of krill-derived products globally to the nutraceutical, pet food and aquaculture industries. The Brands segment is the human consumer goods business, which is comprised of Lang Pharma Nutrition (Lang) and Epion. Lang is a producer and distributor of private labels within the vitamin and supplement categories to the largest retailers in the US market. Epion is Aker BioMarine's consumer brand company. Its brand, Kori, was launched in the US mass market in 2020.

Aker BioMarine is committed to having a positive impact on human health, without compromising the health of the planet. We aim to deliver krill products that support nutritious and sustainable diets and have set a path towards 50% reduction of CO2-emissions intensity by 2030, with the long-term target being carbon neutrality by 2050. The company's bank loan is established as a sustainability linked facility with ESG KPIs that are reported on an annual basis.

SECOND QUARTER HIGHLIGHTS

- Revenue of USD 88.6 million in the quarter, up 21% from USD 73.4 million in the same quarter last year. Net sales in the Ingredients segment increased by 26% while the Brands segment were up 9% compared to same quarter last year.
- Adjusted EBITDA of USD 21.5 million, on par with the same quarter last year. The Adjusted EBITDA margin was 24% compared to 29% in the same quarter last year, due to higher unit cost caused by temporarily low Houston production, and higher regional fuel spread.
- Qrill Aqua sales increased by 30%, and Superba krill oil sales increased by 42% compared to same quarter last year. Superba sales increased 13% also compared to the previous quarter.
- Krill offshore production volume was 17,846 MT in the quarter compared to 16,534 MT in the same quarter last year. All vessels operated according to plan.
- The company received the approval of Superba krill oil as Health Functional Food by the Ministry of Food and Drug Safety (MFDS) in Korea. Market launch is expected during third quarter.
- The protein launch plant is completed and produced its first test batch in June.
- The company has decided on a financial and legal restructuring to improve the visibility and transparency for shareholders with segments aligned with market dynamics.
- Subsequent event: The company took delivery of the USV (Unmanned Surface Vehicle) from Maritime Robotics.

GROUP FINANCIAL SUMMARY

	Second Quarter		**YTD**		**Year**
USD million	2023	2022	2023	2022	2022
Net sales	88.6	73.4	157.8	130.3	277.2
Gross margin	34%	36%	32%	36%	41%
Operating profit	6.2	15.3	-3.2	9.8	22.1
Net profit (loss)	-2.4	15.0	-20.0	5.3	10.0
Adjusted EBITDA[1]	21.5	21.4	27.4	29.5	69.0
Cash flow from operations	-14.8	-6.8	-20.2	-9.9	15.1
CAPEX	-6.7	-8.3	-15.1	-15.8	-56.4
Equity	352.3	383.6	352.3	383.6	378.7
Total assets	819.7	789.7	819.7	789.7	824.5
Net interest-bearing debt	398.5	349.4	398.5	349.4	358.8

[1] See Note 3 and separate disclosure covering the Aker BioMarine Group's use of Alternative Performance Measures (APMs).

OPERATIONAL REVIEW

INGREDIENTS SEGMENT

Offshore production volume was 17,846 MT in the quarter compared to 16,534 MT same quarter last year. The harvesting has developed well, and YTD production was on par with last year. Competition is lower than last year with only two other vessels currently on the fishing grounds in addition to the company's own fleet. Early July, the company took delivery of its new USV from Maritime Robotics. The USV will be deployed in Antarctica from the next harvesting season to boost krill fishing.

The production plant in Houston produced limited volumes of Superba Boost in the quarter, mainly to prepare for the South Korea launch expected to happen during the third quarter. The facility also produced test samples of Lysoveta but launch of any commercial product requires US regulatory approval, which is expected during second half 2023.

Net sales in the Ingredients segment were USD 62.1 million for the quarter, up 26% from the same period last year. Both sales in the Qrill and Superba krill oil categories were up compared to same quarter last year. Sales in the Qrill category increased 21% compared to the same quarter last year, driven by higher volumes for Qrill Aqua, which increased revenue by 30% compared to the same period last year. Underlying price growth for Qrill Aqua was 9% up from second quarter last year, excluding the onboarding of a large account with a significant volume.

Sales of Superba krill oil increased by 42% compared to the same quarter last year. Growth is driven by healthy development in Asia, Europe and Australia. Superba sales were 13% higher than in the previous quarter.

The price of fish oil and fish meal has increased significantly over the last year and was further up in the quarter due to scarce supply. The development is expected to disrupt market dynamics and create opportunities for the company. Krill oil is an alternative for fish oil for human consumption, and increased price for fish oil would generally increase competitiveness for krill oil, both from the retailers and consumers perspectives. Moreover, higher fish oil prices also increase the value of the Omega 3 content in our Qrill Aqua product, which might positively impact demand and prices.

The protein factory in Ski, Norway was completed on time and budget, and produced its first protein test batch end of June. Current design capacity is 112 MT/year, but further debottlenecking could increase the output to 240 MT/year. Customer dialogues are ongoing, and the product is currently undergoing formulation studies to support final commercial product for customers. Expecting ramp up of the plant as customer contracts are landed.

BRANDS SEGMENT

Net sales in the Brands segment were USD 29.6 million for the quarter, up 9% from the same period last year. Sales in Lang Pharma Nutrition were up 11% compared to same quarter last year. Lang shipped the first order of their new Multivitamin Gummies in the quarter. Sales of Kori brand was 7% lower this quarter compared to last year, due to lower promotional activity at the retailers. Kori krill oil POS (Point-of- Sales) figures were up 29% this quarter compared to same period last year indicating continued growth with key retailers. A new innovation product, Stress & Body was launched at DTC (Kori's own e-commerce platform) and Amazon in the quarter.

	Unit	Q2-22	Q3-22	Q4-22	Q1-23	Q2-23	YTD 2023	2022
Offshore production	Tons	16,534	12,737	1,963	19,852	17,846	37,698	52,042
Revenue per product[1]:								
Krill Oil	USD mill.	14.5	13.8	16.9	18.3	20.7	39.1	57.7
Qrill Aqua	USD mill.	30.8	27.5	32.9	20.6	40.1	60.7	105.8
Brands	USD mill.	27.2	27.3	29.9	33.5	29.6	63.2	114.9
Other[2]	USD mill.	3.8	3.0	3.2	2.7	1.4	4.0	13.1

[1] Excluding eliminations between Ingredients and Brands

[2] "Other" includes Qrill Pet, QHP and Asta oil

FINANCIAL REVIEW

Revenue in the quarter was USD 88.6 million, up 21% from the same period last year. Gross revenue distribution in the quarter was 68% for Ingredients and 32% for Brands, compared to 64% and 36% respectively in second quarter last year.

Adjusted EBITDA in the quarter was USD 21.5 million, on par with same period last year at USD 21.4 million, but lower EBITDA margin at 24% compared to 29% same period last year. The reduced margin was driven by higher unit cost for krill oil due to limited production in Houston for the last quarters, and higher fuel prices leading to increased offshore cost and hence higher unit cost for Qrill meal. In addition, the company rebalanced its fuel hedge position in the second quarter last year and sold of excess contracts affecting the EBITDA in Q2 2022.

Although secured against the MGO fuel index price at Rotterdam with the current hedging program, the company is not protected against fluctuations in the regional spread between European and South American fuel prices. Due to global unrest and uncertainty, the regional spread has been record-high last 12 months leading to an increased fuel cost of approx. USD 10 million for 2023.

Cost focus is high, and the improvement program is yielding results through lower SG&A cost despite increased freight volumes and elevated inflation as well as cost related to the implementation of the initiatives from the improvement program. The program is tracking according to plan, and additional initiatives are continuously added. The company expects annualized recurring effects of above USD 20 million in addition to cash effects of above USD 10 million from working capital initiatives. Program cost is adjusted out from the reported EBITDA as non-recurring costs.

The EBITDA contribution from the Brands segment is only marginally positive due to continuous marketing investment into the Kori brand, eliminating most of the positive EBITDA contribution from Lang. For Lang, both the price increase implemented second half last year and increased volumes drove revenues up 11% compared to same period last year. For the Group, krill sales in the Brands segment to external customers led to profit realization of USD 0.6 million in the quarter.

In the Ingredients segment, gross margin was 36% in the quarter, down from 47% same period last year. The lower margin is a result of lower production in Houston in the previous quarters compared with the year before, leading to higher unit cost for Superba krill oil and hence lower gross margin. In addition, higher fuel prices drive offshore cost up and leads to higher unit cost for Qrill Aqua as well.

In the Brands segment, gross margin was 24% in the quarter, down from 30% same period last year. For Lang, gross margin was reduced due to large sales to a lower margin customer. Epion has negative EBITDA margin as the brand continues to make marketing investments. Second quarter marketing spend for Epion was USD 0.9 million.

For the company, gross margin was 34%, down from 42% same period last year, mainly driven by the above-mentioned unit cost development in the Ingredients segment as well as large shipments from Lang to a lower margin customer.

The company communicated on 29 June that a larger restructuring of the financial reporting segments and legal structure will take place during the second half of 2023. The aim is to improve visibility and transparency for the shareholders, and report on segments that are more aligned with market segmentation. The company will report on four new segments: 1) Feed Ingredients, 2) Human Health Ingredients, 3) Consumer health products, and 4) Emerging businesses. The company plans to report on the new segment structure first quarter 2024.

The EBITDA adjustments of USD 2.5 million in the quarter include costs linked to the improvement program and the restructuring project.

As of 30 June, total assets were USD 819.7 million, up from USD 789.8 million at same period last year. The increase relates to inventory build-up of krill oil as a result of high production in Houston until June 2022, and investments in the protein plant. The protein launch plant was finalized in the quarter at a total investment of USD 21 million.

Total interest-bearing debt was at USD 413.3 million, including leasing commitments of USD 12.1 million as of 30 June. Cash amounted to USD 14.8 million, implying net interest-bearing debt of USD 398.5 million, up from USD 349.7 million same period last year. The increase is driven by development of the protein and Lysoveta businesses, as well as annual shipyard.

As of 30 June, total available liquidity was USD 28.7 million, consisting of cash and available amounts under the debt facilities.

Cash flow from operations was negative by USD 14.8 million in the quarter, mainly driven by an increase in working capital as a result of higher sales in the quarter, and inventory buildup at Lang as a result of new product shipment planned for Q3 in addition to securing fish oil inventory in a scarce market. Inventory levels in the Ingredients segment are down in the quarter. Cash flow from investing activities was negative USD 6.7 million and included payments for growth projects like the protein launch plant and annual shipyard. Net cash flow was negative at USD 14.9 million in the quarter.

The banks have granted a leverage covenant waiver for Q2 2023 up to 6.0:1 (net interest-bearing debt / 12 month Adjusted EBITDA). The company is within this threshold for the quarter. In addition, the banks have also granted a temporarily increase under the RCF facility of USD 20 million to be repaid by the end of the third quarter 2023.

Net loss for the quarter was USD 2.4 million driven by higher interest expenses included in financial items.

In the quarter, the company's option contracts for future delivery of fuel in Rotterdam were in-the-money. Based on the volumes consumed in the quarter, the net gain on the contracts were USD 0.9 million recognized as fuel inventory. The unrealized loss for the quarter on the remaining option contracts were USD 2.2 million recognized in the Condensed consolidated statement of comprehensive income. The total fair value at the end of the quarter of the remaining options was USD 4.1 million, which is booked as derivative asset.

Total equity was USD 352.4 million, implying an equity ratio of 43%.

HEALTH, SAFETY, SECURITY AND THE ENVIRONMENT

Aker BioMarine has defined a set of ESG ambitions towards 2030 and 2050 and works closely with all stakeholders to ensure the well-being of people, environment, and communities in vicinity of our operations. The company works to improve the operations and to reach our ambition of 50% reduction in CO_2 emission intensity (CO_2/produced ton) by 2030 from 2020 levels. The company is currently working on process optimalization, more efficient offshore operations and energy efficiency measures to reduce the CO_2 intensity. The transport vessel Antarctic Provider, in operation in 2021, is an example of a future-minded sustainability measure which makes a substantial contribution towards our goal by being highly fuel efficient. Another example is the heat recovery project installed on Antarctic Sea last year, which is yielding significant fuel savings.

Sick leave rates are low onboard the vessels, at the factory in Houston, and in the office locations.

Aker BioMarine is committed to a goal of zero harm to people and the environment, and our targets are supported by a forward leaning HSSE roadmap designed for continuous performance improvement. Ultimately, HSSE is all about keeping our people safe at all times, in everything we do and, wherever we are in the world.

	Unit	**Q2-22**	**Q3-22**	**Q4-22**	**Q1-23**	**Q2-23**	**2022**
CO2 per ton krill meal produced[1]	Tons	2.4	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.2
Lost Time Injuries (LTI)[2]	Amount	-	2.0	2.0	-	-	4.0
Sick leave[3]	Percent	1.4 %	0.3 %	1.0 %	0.9 %	0.6 %	0.9 %

[1]CO2 emissions: Scope 1, 2 and 3. Twelve months rolling calculation

[2]LTI: any injury that causes the person to be off work the following day. For the vessels this is extended to two shifts.

[3]Sick leave: all sites and vessels.

RISKS AND UNCERTAINTIES

The Company is exposed to market, commercial, operational, regulatory, financial and liquidity risks that affect the assets, liabilities, available liquidity, and future cash flows. The company's largest risks are fluctuations in annual krill harvesting, product quality, ability to develop new products, and market risk for sale of products.

The company is also exposed to climate risk, and the exposure is assessed using the TCFD framework. Access to continuous harvesting in the Antarctic as well as climate changes affecting the krill biomass could significantly affect the offshore operations. In addition, climate changes creating a more challenging operational environment both offshore, but also for the onshore plant in Houston could significantly impact the company's ability to operate effectively.

Short to medium term the company is viewing a potential recession as a risk and is carefully monitoring the global economic situation.

Aker BioMarine employs vessel crew from both Russia and Ukraine through third-party companies. With regards to Russian's invasion of Ukraine, the company is continuously assessing how to provide support to the crew in these challenging times, while continuing krill harvesting operations. Aker BioMarine has taken measures to ensure that the krill harvesting can be operated as normal throughout this period, although the cost of crew travel has increased.

The company has adopted a risk management policy to identify, measure, and mitigate risks. For a more detailed discussion on risk, see the Annual Accounts 2022; Operational Risk and Opportunities chapter and Note 19 (Financial risk).

OUTLOOK

Harvesting YTD Q2 has been 37,698 MT, which is on track to deliver on a normalized harvesting year.

There will be limited production in Houston in 2023 to further adjust inventory levels, and the company expects to resume full production in 2024.

We expect long-term average annual sales growth for Aker BioMarine to be in line with earlier communicated ambitions at around 15%.

For third quarter 2023 we expect Qrill Aqua and Superba revenues, as well as Brands revenues to be above same quarter last year.

OVERVIEW OF NEWSFLOW DURING SECOND QUARTER AND KEY SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

A selection of the posts below can be found at www.akerbiomarine.com/news

DATE	NEW PUBLICATIONS AND SCIENCE
21 Jun	*Did you know that krill contains choline? The nutrient is especially important for two groups* For the first time, the essential nutrient choline has been included in the Nordic nutrition recommendations. Choline has many important functions in the body and many people do not get enough of this nutrient from the diet. The main dietary sources of choline in the Nordic countries are eggs, meat, dairy products, and grains. Since many people do not achieve the recommended amount from the diet, one could also consider taking choline supplements. Krill oil is a good alternative, because it naturally contains choline in phospholipid form, in combination with omega-3 fatty acids and antioxidants. This unique combination has made krill oil a popular dietary supplement in many parts of the world.

DATE	OTHER NEWS
02 May	*Aion enters into collaboration with Microsoft Norway to scale plastic circularity* Aion, an Aker BioMarine spinoff within plastic circularity and circular tech, has signed a memorandum of understanding (MoU) with Microsoft to pursue joint innovation and explore co-sell opportunities within digital traceability of circular plastic products. AION's digital platform, AION Loop, ensures value chain traceability and documented environmental effects. Aion and Microsoft Norway will work jointly to scale Aion Loop globally. They will also explore how Microsoft's cloud and AI services can accelerate innovation and the adoption of circular products.
04 May	*Receipt of approval of Superba krill Oil in the Korean market* Aker BioMarine and its long-term local partner have today received the final approval from the Korean Ministry of Food and Drug Safety for Superba krill oil as Health Functional Food in South Korea.
22 May	*How Aker BioMarine used Cognite Data Fusion to digitally transform its operations (Cognite article)* Aker BioMarine is the world's leading krill harvester and supplier. The company used Cognite Data Fusion® to digitally transform its offshore and manufacturing operations to optimize plant data management, improve a broad range of processes, and further advance the company's sustainability efforts. "The use of new data, insight, and analysis optimizes decision-making processes throughout our value chain. We have optimized and better managed harvesting patterns, production flow, and maintenance using live data and machine learning", Ole Thoresen says, Vice President of Digitalization and Improvements in Aker BioMarine..
29 June	*Intention to change Group financial reporting and legal entity structure* Today Aker BioMarine employees were informed of the Company's intention to make changes to Group financial reporting and legal entity structure. The "Ingredients" and "Brands" financial reporting segments will be deconsolidated into four new segments. The new financial reporting and legal entity structure is meant to result in better alignment between company strategy, operations, and financials, and to improve transparency of business segments' earnings development.

CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF PROFIT OR LOSS

USD million	Note	Second Quarter 2023	Second Quarter 2022	Year to date 2023	Year to date 2022	Year 2022
Net sales	2	88.6	73.4	157.8	130.3	277.2
Cost of goods sold	2	-58.7	-42.8	-106.9	-78.6	-162.4
Gross profit		29.9	30.7	50.9	51.7	114.8
Selling, general and administrative expense	2	-18.9	-21.0	-44.5	-43.6	-86.5
Depreciation, amortization and impairment	2, 4, 5	-4.9	-4.2	-9.6	-8.3	-16.4
Other operating income	2	-	9.9	-	10.0	10.2
Operating profit (loss)		6.2	15.3	-3.2	9.8	22.1
Net financial items		-10.2	0.5	-17.8	-4.2	-9.9
Tax expense		1.6	-0.8	1.0	-0.4	-2.2
Net profit (loss)		-2.4	15.0	-20.0	5.3	10.0
Earnings per share to equity holders of Aker BioMarine ASA						
Basic		-0.03	0.17	-0.23	0.06	0.11
Diluted		-0.03	0.17	-0.23	0.06	0.11

CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

USD million	Note	Second Quarter 2023	Second Quarter 2022	Year to date 2023	Year to date 2022	Year 2022
Net profit (loss)		-2.4	15.0	-20.0	5.3	10.0
Change in fair value cash flow hedges		-2.2	-3.7	-6.5	8.0	-1.9
Total items that will be reclassified to profit and loss		-2.2	-3.7	-6.5	8.0	-1.9
Total other comprehensive income (loss)		-2.2	-3.7	-6.5	8.0	-1.9
Total comprehensive income (loss)		-4.6	11.3	-26.5	13.3	8.1

CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

USD million	Note	As of 30.06.2023	As of 30.06.2022	As of 31.12.2022
ASSETS				
Property, plant and equipment	4	329.5	323.1	333.2
Right to use assets		11.7	9.1	9.9
Intangible assets and goodwill	5	159.1	164.6	162.7
Contract cost		4.2	6.2	5.2
Deferred tax asset		3.2	-	2.1
Other interest-bearing non-current receivables		2.4	-	2.5
Investments in equity-accounted investees		10.2	11.3	10.2
Total non-current assets		520.4	514.5	525.8
Inventories	6	188.2	165.9	182.7
Trade receivable and prepaid expenses		92.3	70.9	82.7
Derivative assets	7	4.1	21.4	11.0
Cash and cash equivalents		14.8	17.0	22.3
Total current assets		299.3	275.2	298.7
Total assets		819.7	789.7	824.5
LIABILITIES AND OWNERS' EQUITY				
Share capital		75.9	75.9	75.9
Other paid-in equity		493.8	493.7	493.7
Total paid-in equity		569.7	569.6	569.6
Translation differences and other reserves		-3.1	13.4	3.5
Retained earnings		-214.4	-199.4	-194.4
Total equity		352.3	383.6	378.7
Interest-bearing debt		370.3	317.8	333.6
Deferred tax liability		7.3	5.3	7.5
Other non-interest-bearing non-current liabilities		0.1	0.2	0.1
Total non-current liabilities		377.7	323.3	341.1
Interest-bearing current liabilities		43.0	48.9	47.6
Accounts payable and other payables		46.6	34.1	57.1
Total current liabilities		89.6	83.0	104.7
Total liabilities		467.3	406.1	445.8
Total equity and liabilities		819.7	789.7	824.5

CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOW

		Second Quarter		Year to date		Year
USD million	Note	2023	2022	2023	2022	2022
Net profit (loss) after tax		-2.4	15.0	-20.0	5.3	10.0
Tax expenses		-1.6	0.8	-1.0	0.4	2.2
Net interest and guarantee expenses		7.7	-2.1	14.9	1.6	19.7
Interest paid		-7.2	-3.8	-14.1	-7.2	-17.6
Interest received		0.3	0.1	0.6	0.1	0.3
Taxes paid		-0.2	-0.4	-	-1.9	-2.8
Other P&L items with no cash flow effect		-	-17.5	-	-17.5	-10.7
Depreciation and amortization		12.7	12.8	25.2	26.2	51.4
Foreign exchange loss (gain)		-	6.1	0.1	6.2	0.6
Change in accounts receivable, other current receivables, inventories, accounts payable and other		-24.2	-17.8	-25.9	-23.1	-38.0
Net cash flow from operating activities		-14.8	-6.8	-20.2	-9.9	15.1
Payments for property, plant and equipment		-6.1	-7.7	-14.3	-13.7	-40.5
Payments for intangibles		-0.6	-0.7	-0.8	-2.1	-5.6
New long-term receivable interest-bearing		-	-			-2.0
Installment short/long-term receivable, interest-bearing		-	-			2.8
Earn Out payment		-	-11.1		-11.1	-11.1
Net cash flow from investing activities		-6.7	-19.5	-15.1	-26.9	-56.4
Proceeds from issue of debt and change in overdraft facility		-19.8	-2.7	-5.0	18.8	16.5
Instalment interest-bearing debt		-3.8	-2.8	-7.3	-6.2	-14.2
Proceeds from issue of external interest-bearing debt		30.0	29.7	40.0	30.0	50.0
Net funds from issue of shares		0.1	-	0.1		0.2
Net cash flow from financing activities		6.6	24.3	27.7	42.7	52.5
Net change in cash and cash equivalents		-14.9	-2.0	-7.5	5.9	11.2
Cash and cash equivalents beginning of the period		29.7	19.1	22.3	11.1	11.1
Cash and cash equivalents end of period		14.8	17.0	14.8	17.0	22.3

CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

USD million	Share capital	Share premium	Other paid-in capital	Other reserves	Retained earnings	Total
Balance as of 1 January 2023	75.9	530.1	-36.3	3.5	-194.4	378.7
Net profit (loss)	-	-	-	-	-20.0	-20.0
Other comprehensive income (loss)	-	-	-	-6.5	-	-6.5
Capital Increase	-	0.1	-	-	-	0.1
Other items	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total comprehensive income (loss)	-	0.1	-	-6.5	-20.0	-26.4
Balance as of 30 June 2023	75.9	530.2	-36.3	-3.1	-214.4	352.3
Balance as of 1 January 2022	75.9	529.9	-36.3	5.4	-204.4	370.4
Net profit (loss)	-	-	-	-	5.3	5.3
Other comprehensive income (loss)	-	-	-	8.0	-	8.0
Total comprehensive income (loss)	-	-	-	8.0	5.3	13.3
Capital Increase	-	0.2	-	-	-	0.2
Total transactions with owners	-	0.2	-	-	-	0.2
Other items	-	-	-	-	-0.3	-0.3
Total other items	-	-	-	-	-0.3	-0.3
Balance as of 30 June 2022	75.9	530.1	-36.3	13.4	-199.4	383.6
Balance as of 1 January 2022	75.9	529.9	-36.3	5.4	-204.4	370.4
Net profit (loss)	-	-	-	-	10.0	10.0
Other comprehensive income (loss)	-	-	-	-1.9	-	-1.9
Total comprehensive income (loss)	-	-	-	-1.9	10.0	8.1
Capital Increase	-	0.2	-	-	-	0.2
Total transactions with owners	-	0.2	-	-	-	0.2
Balance as of 31 December 2022	75.9	530.1	-36.3	3.5	-194.4	378.7

NOTE 1 REPORTING ENTITY

Aker BioMarine ASA is a public limited company with the headquarters located in Norway. The condensed consolidated interim financial statements comprise Aker BioMarine ASA (the Company) and its subsidiaries (the Group). The Group is a global supplier of krill-derived products, with a fully owned supply chain. The operations span from harvesting krill in the Southern Ocean with vessels owned by the Group, distribution world-wide from Uruguay, and further processing into oil-products in the United States.

Basis of accounting

The Group's unaudited interim financial statements are prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) as endorsed by the European Union. The condensed interim statements are prepared in compliance with the International Accounting Standard (IAS) 34 Interim Financial Reporting and should be read in conjunction with the consolidated financial statements that are part of the Annual Report for 2022. They do not include all the information required for a complete set of IFRS financial statements. However, selected explanatory notes are included to explain events and transactions that are significant to an understanding of the changes in the Group's financial position and performance since the last annual financial statements.

The Group's latest Annual Report can be found at https://www.akerbiomarine.com/investor.

In this report amounts have been rounded to the nearest million USD, unless otherwise stated. As a result of rounding differences, amounts may not add up to the total.

Judgements, estimates and assumptions

The preparation of the condensed interim financial statements according to IFRS requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions each reporting period. The main judgements, estimates and assumptions are described in the annual consolidated financial statements for 2022 (Note 1).

The significant judgements made by management in the preparation of this interim financial report were made applying the same accounting policies and principles as those described within the 2022 annual consolidated financial statements.

NOTE 2 OPERATING SEGMENTS

The Group's operating segments are separately managed and segregated as they serve different markets. The identified segments are the Ingredients business, and the Brands business, see Note 3 in the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2022 for more information.

The Ingredients segment comprises of offshore harvesting and production, as well as the logistical operation, onshore manufacturing, and sale of krill oil products globally to distributors and feed producers. The products include Superba Krill oil, Qrill Aqua, Qrill Pet, Qrill High Protein and AstaOmega. Sales from the Ingredient segment to the Brands segment include Superba Krill oil. These sales are presented as 'Internal sales' below.

The Brands segment is the human consumption distribution business which comprises of Lang Pharma Nutrition and Epion. Lang is a mass market private label and corporate brand manufacturer specialized within healthcare products. Epion was launched by Aker BioMarine to build a strong national brand in mass market retail. In 2020, Epion launched the Group's omega-3 consumer brand, Kori.

Internally generated intangible assets are recognized under each segment, whereas amortization on intangible assets arising from transactions are presented in the 'adjustments' column

Segment performance is evaluated based on net revenues, Adjusted EBITDA and net profit (loss).

Segment information provided to the Executive Management Team (EMT)

The tables below show the segment information provided to the EMT for the reportable segments for Q2 2023, Q2 2022, Q2 YTD 2023, Q2 YTD 2022, and the full year 2022. The table below also shows the basis on which revenue is recognized.

Segment performance Q2 2023

		Second Quarter 2023		
USD million	Ingredients	Brands	Adj	Total
Net sales	62.1	29.6	-3.1	88.6
Cost of goods sold	-39.8	-22.6	3.7	-58.7
Gross profit	22.3	7.1	0.6	29.9
SG&A	-12.1	-6.8	-	-18.9
Depreciation, amortization and impairment	-1.7	-0.5	-2.7	-4.9
Other operating income/(cost), net	0.1	-0.1	-	-
Operating profit (loss)	8.6	-0.3	-2.1	6.2
Net financial items	-8.9	-1.3	-	-10.2
Tax expense	2.3	-0.7	-	1.6
Net profit (loss)	1.9	-2.3	-2.1	-2.4

EBITDA reconciliation		**Second Quarter 2023**		
USD million	Ingredients	Brands	Adj	Total
Net profit (loss)	1.9	-2.3	-2.1	-2.4
Tax expense	-2.3	0.7	-	-1.6
Net financial items	8.9	1.3	-	10.2
Depreciation and amortization non-production assets	1.7	0.5	2.7	4.9
Depreciation and amortization production assets[1]	7.9	-	-	7.9
EBITDA	18.2	0.2	0.6	19.0
Special operating items	2.5	-	-	2.5
Adjusted EBITDA	20.7	0.2	0.6	21.5
Adj EBITDA margin %	*33%*	*1%*		*24%*
Gross margin %	36%	24%		34%

[1] Included in Cost of Goods Sold

		Second Quarter 2023		
USD million	Ingredients	Brands	Adj	Total
Internal sales	3.1	-	-3.1	-
External sales	59.0	29.6	-	88.6
Net sales	62.1	29.6	-3.1	88.6

Segment performance Q2 2022

USD million	Ingredients	Second Quarter 2022 Brands	Adj	Total
Net sales	49.2	27.2	-2.9	73.4
Cost of goods sold	-25.9	-19.1	2.2	-42.8
Gross profit	23.2	8.1	-0.7	30.7
SG&A	-13.1	-7.8	-0.1	-21.0
Depreciation, amortization and impairment	-1.3	-0.5	-2.5	-4.3
Other operating income/(cost), net	3.0	-	6.9	9.9
Operating profit (loss)	11.9	-0.2	3.6	15.3
Net financial items	0.9	-0.6	0.2	0.5
Tax expense	-0.2	-0.6	-	-0.8
Net profit (loss)	12.7	-1.4	3.8	15.0

EBITDA reconciliation

USD million	Ingredients	Second Quarter 2022 Brands	Adj	Total
Net profit (loss)	12.7	-1.4	3.8	15.0
Tax expense	0.2	0.6	-	0.8
Net financial items	-0.9	0.6	-0.2	-0.5
Depreciation and amortization non-production assets	1.3	0.5	2.5	4.2
Depreciation and amortization production assets[1]	8.8	-	-	8.8
EBITDA	21.9	0.3	6.0	28.3
Special operating items	-	-	-6.9	-6.9
Adjusted EBITDA	21.9	0.3	-0.9	21.4
Adj EBITDA margin %	*45%*	*1%*		*29%*
Gross margin %	47%	30%		42%

[1] Included in Cost of Goods Sold

USD million	Ingredients	Second Quarter 2022 Brands	Adj	Total
Internal sales	2.9	-	-2.9	-
External sales	46.2	27.2	-	73.4
Net sales	49.2	27.2	-2.9	73.4

Segment performance YTD 2023

USD million	Ingredients	Brands (YTD 30 June 2023)	Adj	Total
Net sales	103.8	63.2	-9.1	157.8
Cost of goods sold	-72.6	-46.4	12.1	-106.9
Gross profit	31.1	16.8	2.9	50.9
SG&A	-28.0	-16.5	-	-44.5
Depreciation, amortization and impairment	-3.4	-1.0	-5.1	-9.6
Other operating income/(cost), net	0.1	-0.1	-	-
Operating profit (loss)	-0.2	-0.8	-2.2	-3.2
Net financial items	-15.3	-2.5	-	-17.8
Tax expense	2.6	-1.6	-	1.0
Net profit (loss)	-12.9	-4.9	-2.2	-20.0

EBITDA reconciliation

USD million	Ingredients	Brands (YTD 30 June 2023)	Adj	Total
Net profit (loss)	-12.9	-4.9	-2.2	-20.0
Tax expense	-2.6	1.6	-	-1.0
Net financial items	15.3	2.5	-	17.8
Depreciation and amortization non-production assets	3.4	1.0	5.1	9.5
Depreciation and amortization production assets[1]	15.6	-	-	15.6
EBITDA	18.8	0.2	2.9	21.9
Special Operating Items	5.5	-	-	5.5
Adjusted EBITDA	24.3	0.2	2.9	27.4
Adj EBITDA margin %	*23%*	*0%*		*17%*
Gross margin %	30%	27%		32%

[1]Included in Cost of Goods Sold

USD million	Ingredients	Brands (YTD 30 June 2023)	Adj	Total
Internal sales	9.1	-	-9.1	-
External sales	94.6	63.2	-	157.8
Net sales	**103.7**	**63.2**	**-9.1**	**157.8**

Balance sheet items

USD million	Ingredients	Brands (As of 30 June 2023)	Adj	Total
Property, plant and equipment	329.2	0.3		329.5
Right to use asset (leasing)	11.5	0.2		11.7
Intangible assets	92.4	66.8		159.1
Cash and cash equivalents	7.0	7.8		14.8
Inventory	133.9	48.9	5.4	188.2
Interest-bearing debt	-343.9	-69.4		-413.3
Net interest free asset and liabilities	16.8	51.0	-5.4	62.3
Total equity	246.9	105.5	-	352.3

Segment performance YTD 2022

	YTD 30 June 2022			
USD million	Ingredients	Brands	Adj	Total
Net sales	79.2	57.7	-6.6	130.3
Cost of goods sold	-46.4	-42.0	9.8	-78.6
Gross profit	32.8	15.7	3.2	51.7
SG&A	-25.4	-18.0	-0.2	-43.6
Depreciation, amortization and impairment	-2.6	-1.0	-4.7	-8.3
Other operating income/(cost), net	3.1	-	6.9	10.0
Operating profit (loss)	8.0	-3.2	5.0	9.8
Net financial items	-3.0	-1.3	-	-4.2
Tax expense	0.8	-1.1	-	-0.3
Net profit (loss)	5.8	-5.6	5.0	5.3

EBITDA reconciliation	YTD 30 June 2022			
USD million	Ingredients	Brands	Adj	Total
Net profit (loss)	5.8	-5.6	5.0	5.3
Tax expense	-0.8	1.1	-	0.3
Net financial items	3.0	1.3	-	4.2
Depreciation and amortization non-production assets	2.6	1.0	4.7	8.3
Depreciation and amortization production assets[1]	18.2	-	-	18.2
EBITDA	28.8	-2.2	9.8	36.4
Special Operating Items	-	-	-6.9	-6.9
Adjusted EBITDA	28.8	-2.2	2.9	29.5
Adj EBITDA margin %	*36%*	*-4%*		*23%*
Gross margin %	41%	27%		40%

[1]Included in Cost of Goods Sold

	YTD 30 June 2022			
USD million	Ingredients	Brands	Adj	Total
Internal sales	6.6	-	-6.6	-
External sales	72.6	57.7	-	130.3
Net sales	**79.2**	**57.7**	**-6.6**	**130.3**

Balance sheet items	As of 30 June 2022			
USD million	Ingredients	Brands	Adj	Total
Property, plant and equipment	322.8	0.3	-	323.1
Right to use asset (leasing)	8.7	0.4	-	9.1
Intangible assets	107.5	2.2	54.9	164.6
Cash and cash equivalents	6.3	10.7	-	17.0
Inventory	127.0	37.0	0.9	164.8
Interest-bearing debt	-293.2	-73.5	-	-366.7
Net interest free asset and liabilities	70.2	57.2	-55.8	71.6
Total equity	349.3	34.3	-	383.6

Segment performance Year 2022

USD million	Ingredients	Brands (Year 2022)	Adj	Total
Net sales	176.6	114.9	-14.3	277.2
Cost of goods sold	-101.2	-81.7	20.5	-162.4
Gross profit	75.4	33.2	6.2	114.8
SG&A	-55.7	-32.0	1.3	-86.5
Depreciation, amortization and impairment	-5.2	-2.0	-9.2	-16.4
Other operating income/(cost), net	10.1	0.2	-	10.2
Operating profit (loss)	24.6	-0.6	-1.7	22.1
Net financial items	-6.0	-3.9	-	-9.9
Tax expense	-0.5	-1.7	-	-2.2
Net profit (loss)	18.1	-6.2	-1.7	10.0

EBITDA reconciliation

USD million	Ingredients	Brands (Year 2022)	Adj	Total
Net profit (loss)	18.1	-6.2	-1.7	10.0
Tax expense	0.5	1.7	-	2.2
Net financial items	6.0	3.9	-	9.9
Depreciation and amortization non-production assets	5.2	2.0	9.2	16.4
Depreciation and amortization production assets[1]	35.0	-	-	35.0
EBITDA	64.8	1.4	7.5	73.5
Special operating items	-4.5	-	-	-4.5
Adjusted EBITDA	60.3	1.4	7.5	69.0
Adj EBITDA margin %	*34%*	*1%*		*25%*
Gross margin %	43%	29%		41%

[1] Included in Cost of Goods Sold

USD million	Ingredients	Brands (Year 2022)	Adj	Total
Internal sales	14.3	-	-14.3	-
External sales	162.3	114.9	-	277.2
Net sales	176.6	114.9	-14.3	277.2

Balance sheet items

USD million	Ingredients	Brands (As of 31 December 2022)	Adj	Total
Property, plant and equipment	332.9	0.3	-	333.2
Right to use asset (leasing)	9.7	0.2	-	9.9
Intangible assets	92.6	70.1	-	162.7
Cash and cash equivalents	9.9	12.4	-	22.3
Inventory	137.9	39.2	5.5	182.6
Interest-bearing debt	-311.7	-69.4	-	-381.1
Net interest-free asset and liabilities	53.6	1.0	-5.5	49.1
Total equity	324.9	53.8	-	378.7

NOTE 3 ADJUSTED EBITDA

The EMT evaluates the performance based on Adjusted EBITDA. This metric is defined as operating profit before depreciation, amortization, write-downs and impairments, and special operating items. Special operating items include gains or losses on sale of assets, if material, restructuring expenses and other material transactions of either non-recurring nature or special in nature compared to ordinary operational income or expenses. See reconciliation and description of the Alternative Performance Measures (APM) included in this report.

The EMT has provided the following information at 30 June 2023:

	Second Quarter		Year to date		Year
USD million	2023	2022	2023	2022	2022
Net profit (loss)	-2.4	15.0	-20.0	5.3	10.0
Tax expense	-1.6	0.8	-1.0	0.4	2.2
Net financial items	10.2	-0.5	17.8	4.2	9.9
Operating profit	6.2	15.3	-3.2	9.8	22.1
Depreciation, amortization and impairment non-production	4.9	4.2	9.6	8.3	16.4
Depreciation, amortization and impairment production	7.9	8.8	15.6	18.2	35.0
EBITDA	19.0	28.3	21.9	36.4	73.5
Special operating items	2.5	-6.9	5.5	-6.9	-4.5
Adjusted EBITDA	21.5	21.4	27.4	29.5	69.0

[1] Included in cost to inventory

NOTE 4 PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

USD million	Vessels, transportation, equipment, etc	Machinery	Asset under construction	Buildings and Land	Total
Acquisition cost as of 1 January 2023	283.7	149.0	46.5	19.6	498.8
Investments	1.4	1.0	11.0	0.8	14.2
Asset retirements	-1.7	-2.1	-	-	-3.8
Other reclassifications	-	18.6	-19.8	-	-1.2
Acquisition cost as of 30 June 2023	283.4	166.5	37.7	20.4	508.0
Acc. depreciation and impairment as of 1 January 2023	-96.1	-62.1	-2.7	-4.7	-165.6
Depreciation for the year	-9.0	-6.9	-	-0.4	-16.3
Asset retirements	1.7	2.0	-	-	3.8
Other reclassifications	-	-0.4	-	-	-0.4
Acc. depreciation and impairment as of 30 June 2023	-103.4	-67.4	-2.7	-5.1	-178.5
Book value as of 30 June 2023	180.0	99.2	35.0	15.3	329.5
Depreciation period	10-30 years	3-20 years		30-50 years	
Depreciation method	Straight-line	Straight-line		Straight-line	

Investments in 2023:

Investments in assets under construction are continued investment in the Protein Plant. Vessel and machinery investments are mainly from the yard installments and harvesting equipment for the vessels.

Asset retirements in 2023:

Mainly machinery and harvesting equipment. All components are fully depreciated.

USD million	Vessels, transportation, equipment, etc	Machinery	Asset under construction	Buildings and Land	Total
Acquisition cost as of 1 January 2022	272.3	161.3	25.6	18.8	478.0
Investments	2.7	2.7	8.1	0.2	13.7
Asset retirements	-5.3	-0.3	-	-	-5.6
Other reclassifications	0.8	-0.2	-1.0	-	-0.4
Acquisition cost as of 30 June 2022	270.5	163.5	32.7	19.0	485.7
Acc. depreciation and impairment as of 1 January 2022	-76.6	-66.8	-2.7	-4.1	-150.1
Depreciation for the year	-10.1	-7.7	-	-0.3	-18.1
Impairment	-	-	-	-	-
Asset retirements	5.3	0.3	-	-	5.6
Other reclassifications	-	-	-	-	-
Acc. depreciation and impairment as of 30 June 2022	-81.4	-74.2	-2.7	-4.4	-162.6
Book value as of 30 June 2022	189.1	89.3	30.1	14.7	323.1
Depreciation period	10-30 years	3-20 years		30-50 years	
Depreciation method	Straight-line	Straight-line		Straight-line	

USD million	Vessels, transportation, equipment, etc	Machinery	Asset under construction	Buildings and Land	Total
Acquisition cost as of 1 January 2022	285.4	163.2	25.7	18.8	493.1
Investments	10.1	7.7	21.9	0.8	40.5
Asset retirements	-12.6	-21.3	-	-	-33.9
Deconsolidation	-	-0.4	-	-	-0.4
Other reclassifications	0.8	-0.2	-1.0	-	-0.4
Acquisition cost as of 31 December 2022	283.7	149.0	46.5	19.6	498.8
Acc. depreciation and impairment as of 1 January 2022	-89.8	-68.7	-2.7	-4.0	-165.2
Depreciation for the year	-18.9	-15.2	-	-0.7	-34.8
Asset retirements	12.6	21.4	-	-	34.0
Other reclassifications	-	0.4	-	-	0.4
Acc. depreciation and impairment as of 31 December 2022	-96.1	-62.1	-2.7	-4.7	-165.6
Book value as of 31 December 2022	187.6	86.9	43.8	14.9	333.2
Depreciation period	10-30 years	3-20 years		30-50 years	
Depreciation method	Straight-line	Straight-line		Straight-line	

Specification depreciation and amortization

USD million	As of 30 June 2023	As of 30 June 2022	As of 31 December 2022
Depreciation for the year for property, plant & equipment	-16.3	-18.1	-34.8
Amortization for the year, - Intangible assets	-5.5	-5.1	-10.2
Amortization for the year, - Contract cost	-1.0	-1.0	-2.0
Leasing (ROU) depreciation	-2.3	-2.1	-4.4
Total	-25.2	-26.2	-51.4
Depreciation, amortization and impairment non-production assets	-9.6	-8.3	-16.4
Depreciation, amortization and impairment production assets and included in cost to inventory	-15.6	-18.2	-35.0

NOTE 5 INTANGIBLE ASSETS

USD million	Goodwill	Development	License agreements	Fishing licenses	Customer relation	Trademark	Total
Acquisition cost as of 1 January 2023	94.6	9.4	2.4	10.5	91.9	5.7	214.5
Additions - external cost	-	0.7	-	-	-	-	0.7
Acquisition	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Asset retirements	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Reclassifications	-	1.7	-	-	-	-0.9	0.7
Acquisition cost as of 30 June 2023	94.6	11.9	2.4	10.5	91.9	4.7	215.9
Amortization and impairment losses as of 1 January 2023	-	-5.4	-2.2	-	-43.3	-0.9	-51.8
Amortization for the year	-	-0.6	-0.2	-	-4.8	-	-5.5
Impairment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Asset retirements	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Reclassifications	-	-	-	-	-	0.4	0.4
Amortization and impairment losses as of 30 June 2023	-	-6.0	-2.4	-	-48.1	-0.5	-56.8
Book value as of 30 June 2023	94.6	5.9	0.0	10.5	43.8	4.2	159.1
Depreciation period		5-10 years	10-12 years		7-10 years		
Depreciation method		Straight-line	Straight-line		Straight-line		

USD million	Goodwill	Development	License agreements	Fishing licenses	Customer relation	Trademark	Total
Acquisition cost as of 1 January 2022	94.6	8.2	2.4	10.5	91.7	5.7	213.1
Additions - external cost	-	1.9	-	-	0.2	-	2.1
Reclassifications	-	-3.8	-	-	-0.2	-	-4.0
Acquisition cost as of 30 June 2022	94.6	6.3	2.4	10.5	91.7	5.7	211.2
Amortization and impairment losses as of 1 January 2022	-	-5.3	-1.5	-	-33.9	-0.9	-41.5
Amortization for the year	-	-	-0.3	-	-4.8	-	-5.1
Reclassifications	-	0.1	-	-	-	-	0.1
Amortization and impairment losses as of 30 June 2022	-	-5.3	-1.8	-	-38.7	-0.9	-46.6
Book value as of 30 June 2022	94.6	1.1	0.6	10.5	53.1	4.9	164.6
Depreciation period		5-10 years	10-12 years		7-10 years		
Depreciation method		Straight-line	Straight-line		Straight-line		

USD million	Goodwill	Development	License agreements	Fishing licenses	Customer relation	Trademark	Total
Acquisition cost as of 1 January 2022	94.6	8.2	2.4	10.5	91.7	5.7	213.1
Additions - external cost	-	5.7	-	-	-	-	5.7
Deconsolidation	-	-4.0	-	-	-0.3	-	-4.3
Reclassifications	-	-0.5	-	-	0.5	-	-
Acquisition cost as of 31 December 2022	94.6	9.4	2.4	10.5	91.9	5.7	214.5
Amortization and impairment losses as of 1 January 2022	-	-5.3	-1.5	-	-33.9	-0.9	-41.6
Amortization/ impairment for the year	-	-0.2	-0.5	-	-9.5	-	-10.2
Reclassifications	-	0.1	-0.2	-	0.1	-	-
Amortization and impairment losses as of 31 December 2022	-	-5.4	-2.2	-	-43.3	-0.9	-51.8
Book value as of 31 December 2022	94.6	4.0	0.2	10.5	48.6	4.8	162.7
Depreciation period		5-10 years	10-12 years		7-10 years		
Depreciation method		Straight-line	Straight-line		Straight-line		

NOTE 6 INVENTORIES

Inventories are measured at the lower of actual production cost (including freight) and net realizable value. Acquisition cost is based on the actual cost of warehouse materials. The cost of finished goods and work in progress is comprised of the costs of raw materials, direct labor and other direct costs, and related production overheads. Indirect costs allocated to inventories, includes salaries, depreciation and certain other operating expenses. The company assigns cost of inventories using a weighted average cost formula.

USD million	Ingredients	Brands	Adj.	Total
Raw materials and goods under production	3.1	27.0	-	30.2
Finished goods	130.8	21.8	5.4	158.0
Inventory at 30 June 2023	133.9	48.9	5.4	188.2

USD million	Ingredients	Brands	Adj,	Total
Raw materials and goods under production	3.4	18.2	-	21.6
Finished goods	123.5	18.8	2.0	144.3
Inventory at 30 June, 2022	127.0	37.0	2.0	165.9

USD million	Ingredients	Brands	Adj,	Total
Raw materials and goods under production	3.1	20.5	-	23.6
Finished goods	134.8	18.7	5.5	159.0
Inventory at 31 December 2022	137.9	39.2	5.5	182.7

NOTE 7 DERIVATIVES

One of the Group's significant operating costs are the fuel costs. As such, the Group is exposed to fuel prices fluctuations since the vessels use fuel while steaming and in production. The profitability and cash flow of the Group will therefore depend upon the market prices of fuel. In 2021 the operating subsidiary Aker BioMarine Antarctic AS entered into option contracts for future delivery of fuel in Rotterdam; that is, the contracts will be settled without physical delivery.

The following table shows remaining contracts with mark-to-market value (fair value hierarchy level 1).

Year	Contracts	Value
2023	10.1	1.1
2024	22.3	3.0
Total	32.4	4.1

NOTE 8 RELATED PARTIES

The Group has not entered into any new contracts with related parties during the quarter.

In the ordinary course of business, the Group has certain transactions with related parties covering office rent, digital development services and other. As of 30 June 2023 the Group had USD 1.7 million towards related parties recognized as 'Accounts payable and other payables' in the 'Consolidated statement of financial position'. In the 'Condensed consolidated statements of profit or loss' under 'Selling, general and administrative expense' the Group has recognized USD 0.4 million in the quarter as related party costs.

NOTE 9 SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

No subsequent events after the quarter.

ALTERNATIVE PERFORMANCE MEASURES (APMs)

Alternative performance measures, meaning financial performance measures not included within the applicable financial reporting framework, are used by the Group to provide supplemental information by excluding items that in management's view, do not give indications of the periodic operating results. Financial APMs are used to enhance comparability of the results from one period to the next, and management uses these measures internally when driving performance in terms of long- and short-term forecasts. The measures are adjusted IFRS measures, and are defined, calculated, and consistently applied in the Group's financial reporting. The Group focuses on EBITDA and Adjusted EBITDA when presenting the period's financial result internally and externally. Adjusted EBITDA is adjusted for Special operating items.

Financial APMs should not be considered as substitute for measures of performance in accordance with applicable financial reporting framework.

The Group uses the following APMs in the reporting:

- EBITDA: Operating profit before depreciation, amortization, write-downs and impairments
- Adjusted EBITDA: Operating profit before depreciation, amortization, write-downs and impairments, and Special operating items
- EBITDA margin %: EBITDA as a percentage of Net sales
- Adjusted EBITDA margin %: Adjusted EBITDA as a percentage of Net sales
- Gross margin %: Gross profit as a percentage of Net sales
- CAPEX: The sum of Payments for property, plant and equipment and Payments for intangibles (included in the Condensed consolidated statement of cash flow)

"EBITDA" and "Adjusted EBITDA" are used as APMs to facilitate operating performance comparisons from period to period, and the others are relevant key figures mainly in connection with the mentioned performance measures. The significant items of income and expenditure represent the difference between EBITDA and Adjusted EBITDA and are labeled "Special operating items" (which is also the wording used in the Group's financing agreements).

Total special operating items in Q2-23 was USD 2.5 million, of which USD 1.9 million relates to the improvement program in the Ingredients segment. The additional USD 0.6 million relates to the ongoing restructuring project including tax planning in the US. APMs recognized in 2022 are cost related to the improvement program as well as Aion adjustment to reflect fair value. For further details on APMs in 2022, see the group financial statements for 2022.

	Second Quarter		Year to date		Year
USD million	2023	2022	2023	2022	2022
Net profit (loss)	-2.4	15.0	-20.0	5.3	10.0
Tax expense	-1.6	0.8	-1.0	0.4	2.2
Net financial items	10.2	-0.5	17.8	4.2	9.9
Operating profit (loss)	6.2	15.3	-3.2	9.8	22.1
Depreciation, amortization and impairment non-production	4.9	4.2	9.5	8.3	16.4
Depreciation, amortization and impairment production assets[1]	7.9	8.8	15.6	18.2	35.0
EBITDA	19.0	28.3	21.9	36.4	73.5
Special operating items	2.5	-6.9	5.5	-6.9	-4.5
Adjusted EBITDA	21.5	21.4	27.4	29.5	69.0

[1] Included in cost to inventory

The following table reconciles special operating items in the above table.

	Second Quarter		Year to date		Year
USD million	2023	2022	2023	2022	2022
Restructuring costs	1.9	-	4.4	-	1.2
Other	0.6	-	1.0	-	-
Aion transaction	-	-6.9	-	-6.9	-5.8
Total special operating items	2.5	-6.9	5.5	-6.9	-4.5

Based on the Group's policy on APMs, the restructuring costs and tax/structure analysis are material transactions that are non-recurring in nature, and special compared to the ordinary operational income or expenses. The gain in 2022 from the Aion transaction (fair value adjustment of the investment) is also a material transaction which is non-recurring in nature and special compared to ordinary operational income or expenses. These transactions are therefore adjusted from the Adjusted EBITDA in the respective periods.

DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITY STATEMENT

Today, the Board of Directors and the company's chief executive officer reviewed and approved the unaudited condensed interim consolidated financial statements and interim financial report as of 30 June 2023 and the year of 2023.

The interim consolidated financial statement has been prepared and presented in accordance with IAS 34 Interim Financial Reporting as endorsed by the EU, and the additional requirements found in the Norwegian Securities Trading Act.

To the best of our knowledge:

- The interim consolidated financial statement for the year of 2023 has been prepared in accordance with applicable accounting standards.
- The information disclosed in the accounts provides a true and fair portrayal of the Group's assets, liabilities, financial position, and profit as of 30 June 2023. The interim management report for the year 2023 also includes a fair overview of key events during the reporting period and their effect on the financial statement as of Second Quarter 2023. It also provides a true and fair description of the most important risks and uncertainties facing the business in the upcoming reporting period.

Fornebu, 13 July 2023
The Board of Directors and CEO of Aker BioMarine ASA

Ola Snøve Board Chairman	Frank Reite Director	Kimberly Mathisen Director
Sindre Skjong Director, elected by the employees	Lise Wiger Director, elected by the employees	Anne Harris Director
Cilia Holmes Indahl Director	Matts Johansen CEO	