



ÅRSREGNSKAPET FOR REGNSKAPSÅRET 2024 - GENERELL INFORMASJON

Enheten

Organisasjonsnummer: 919 384 603
Organisasjonsform: Aksjeselskap
Foretaksnavn: SALMON EVOLUTION NORWAY AS
Forretningsadresse: Torget 5
6440 ELNESVÅGEN

Regnskapsår

Årsregnskapets periode: 01.01.2024 - 31.12.2024

Konsern

Morselskap i konsern: Nei

Regnskapsregler

Regler for små foretak benyttet: Nei
Benyttet ved utarbeidelsen av årsregnskapet til selskapet: Forenklet IFRS

Årsregnskapet fastsatt av kompetent organ

Bekreftet av representant for selskapet: Trond Håkon Schaug-Pettersen
Dato for fastsettelse av årsregnskapet: 10.04.2025

Grunnlag for avgivelse

År 2024: Årsregnskapet er elektronisk innlevert
År 2023: Tall er hentet fra elektronisk innlevert årsregnskap fra 2024

Det er ikke krav til at årsregnskapet m.v. som sendes til Regnskapsregisteret er undertegnet. Kontrollen på at dette er utført ligger hos revisor/enhetens øverste organ. Sikkerheten ivaretas ved at innsender har rolle/rettighet for innsending av årsregnskapet via Altinn, og ved at det bekreftes at årsregnskapet er fastsatt av kompetent organ.

Brønnøysundregistrene, 18.05.2025



Resultatregnskap

Beløp i: NOK	Note	2024	2023
RESULTATREGNSKAP			
Inntekter			
Salgsinntekt	4,5,6	454 232 000	149 277 000
Annen driftsinntekt	4,5,6	3 043 000	4 492 000
Sum inntekter		457 275 000	153 769 000
Kostnader			
Endring i beholdning av varer under tilvirkning og ferdig tilvirkede varer	7	-22 665 000	-73 309 000
Varekostnad	7	211 128 000	138 998 000
Fair Value adjustment of biomass	7	10 498 000	-20 149 000
Lønnskostnad	8,9	38 598 000	32 021 000
Avskrivning på varige driftsmidler og immaterielle eiendeler	11,12	66 391 000	43 017 000
Annen driftskostnad	6,10	129 206 000	87 702 000
Sum kostnader		433 156 000	208 280 000
Driftsresultat		24 119 000	-54 511 000
Finansinntekter og finanskostnader			
Annen finansinntekt	12,13, 14	2 210 000	3 534 000
Sum finansinntekter		2 210 000	3 534 000
Annen finanskostnad	12,13, 14	138 041 000	80 047 000
Sum finanskostnader		138 041 000	80 047 000
Netto finans		-135 831 000	-76 513 000
Resultat før skattekostnad		-111 712 000	-131 024 000
Årsresultat		-111 712 000	-131 024 000
Overføringer og disponeringer			
Udekket tap		-111 712 000	-131 024 000
Sum overføringer og disponeringer		-111 712 000	-131 024 000



Resultatregnskap

Beløp i: NOK	Note	2024	2023
---------------------	-------------	-------------	-------------



Balanse

Beløp i: NOK	Note	2024	2023
BALANSE - EIENDELER			
Anleggsmidler			
Immaterielle eiendeler			
Konsesjoner, patenter, lisenser, varemerker og lignende rettigheter	11	14 618 000	5 681 000
Sum immaterielle eiendeler		14 618 000	5 681 000
Varige driftsmidler			
Assets under constructions	11	458 878 000	90 628 000
Tomter, bygninger og annen fast eiendom	11	1 840 006 000	1 887 407 000
Right-of-use assets	12	4 922 000	3 007 000
Sum varige driftsmidler		2 303 806 000	1 981 042 000
Sum anleggsmidler		2 318 424 000	1 986 723 000
Omløpsmidler			
Varer			
Inventory	7	11 898 000	5 953 000
Biological assets	7	147 573 000	137 772 000
Sum varer		159 471 000	143 725 000
Fordringer			
Kundefordringer	16	11 778 000	921 000
Andre fordringer	16,18	18 049 000	19 445 000
Prepaid expences	16	20 764 000	0
Konsernfordringer	6	56 149 000	20 292 000
Sum fordringer		106 740 000	40 658 000
Investeringer			
Andre finansielle instrumenter	14	13 643 000	12 666 000
Sum investeringer		13 643 000	12 666 000
Bankinnskudd, kontanter og lignende			
Bankinnskudd, kontanter og lignende	20	41 465 000	19 624 000
Sum bankinnskudd, kontanter og lignende		41 465 000	19 624 000



Balanse

Beløp i: NOK	Note	2024	2023
Sum omløpsmidler		321 319 000	216 673 000
SUM EIENDELER		2 639 743 000	2 203 396 000

BALANSE - EGENKAPITAL OG GJELD

Egenkapital

Innskutt egenkapital

Selskapskapital	21	5 405 000	5 405 000
Overkurs	21	107 875 000	305 678 000
Annen innskutt egenkapital	9	5 076 000	4 956 000
Sum innskutt egenkapital		118 356 000	316 039 000

Opptjent egenkapital

Annen egenkapital		487 138 000	-12 862 000
Udekket tap		111 712 000	197 803 000
Sum opptjent egenkapital		375 426 000	-210 665 000

Sum egenkapital

493 782 000 **105 374 000**

Gjeld

Langsiktig gjeld

Annen langsiktig gjeld

Gjeld til kredittinstitusjoner	3,17	525 000 000	525 000 000
Langsiktig konserngjeld	17,19	1 265 971 000	1 395 187 000
Øvrig langsiktig gjeld	12,17	3 285 000	1 689 000
Sum annen langsiktig gjeld		1 794 256 000	1 921 876 000

Sum langsiktig gjeld

1 794 256 000 **1 921 876 000**

Kortsiktig gjeld

Gjeld til kredittinstitusjoner	17	145 018 000	90 069 000
Leverandørgjeld	17,19, 22	191 024 000	66 882 000
Skyldige offentlige avgifter	17,22	2 852 000	8 658 000
Annen kortsiktig gjeld	22	11 042 000	9 048 000
Lease liabilities - short term	12,17,	1 769 000	1 488 000



Balanse

Beløp i: NOK	Note	2024	2023
	22		
Sum kortsiktig gjeld		351 705 000	176 145 000
Sum gjeld		2 145 961 000	2 098 021 000
SUM EGENKAPITAL OG GJELD		2 639 743 000	2 203 395 000



Skatteetaten

Vår dato
17.08.2020

Din/Deres dato
31.07.2020

Saksbehandler
Vibeke Horne

800 80 000
Skatteetaten.no

Din/Deres referanse

Telefon
32212250

Org.nr
974761076

Vår referanse
2020/5685882

Postadresse
Postboks 9200 Grønland
0134 OSLO

BDO AS AVD MOLDE
Postboks 2615
6405 MOLDE

Att. Roald Viken

Tillatelse til å utarbeide årsregnskap og årsberetning på engelsk

Vi viser til deres brev av 31. juli 2020 der det søkes om dispensasjon fra kravet til å utarbeide årsregnskap og årsberetning på norsk for følgende selskaper:

Salmon Evolution AS

org.nr. 919 384 603

Salmon Evolution Holding AS

org.nr. 925 344 877

Søknaden ble sendt til Skattedirektoratet. Skattedirektoratets myndighet til å treffe enkeltvedtak etter regnskapsloven § 3-4 tredje ledd ble delegert til skattekontoret med virkning fra 1. juni 2019.

Skattekontoret gir på bakgrunn av en konkret helhetsvurdering de overnevnte selskaper dispensasjon fra kravet til å utarbeide årsregnskap og årsberetning på norsk, jf. regnskapsloven § 3-4 tredje ledd. Dispensasjonen gjelder så lenge opplysningene som danner grunnlaget for vedtaket ikke endres vesentlig.

Kopi av dette brevet må sendes til Regnskapsregisteret i Brønnøysund sammen med årsregnskapet. Den regnskapspliktige må selv dokumentere ved dette brev at tillatelse er gitt.

Bakgrunn

Selskapene har profesjonelle eiere. Selskapene driver virksomhet knyttet internasjonal fiskeoppdrett og er i dialog med utenlandske investorer.

Skattekontorets vurdering

Etter regnskapsloven § 3-4 tredje ledd skal "årsregnskapet og årsberetningen [...] være på norsk. Departementet kan ved [...] enkeltvedtak bestemme at årsregnskapet og/eller årsberetningen kan være på et annet språk."

I Ot. prp. nr. 42 (1997-1998) Om lov om årsregnskap mv., er det uttalt følgende om regnskapslovens formål, jf. pkt. 1.1:

"Regjeringen har som siktemål at regnskapsloven skal bidra til informative regnskaper for ulike grupper av regnskapsbrukere. Regnskapsbrukerne er dels investorer og kreditorer som tilfører kapital til foretakene, og dels andre grupper som har interesse av å vite hvordan foretaket drives,



f.eks. de ansatte og lokalsamfunnet. Informasjonen til kapitalmarkedet skal gi grunnlag for riktig prising av finansielle objekter. Riktig prisdannelse på aksjer er en forutsetning for at ressursbruken i samfunnsøkonomien skal bli best mulig. Gode regnskaper vil også gjøre det vanskeligere for markedsdeltakere å ta ut spekulasjonsgevinster med basis i skjevt fordelt informasjon.”

Det fremgår således at et av hovedformålene med regnskapsloven er å bidra til “informative regnskaper for ulike grupper av regnskapsbrukere”. Regnskapsbrukere vil omfatte, jf. uttalelsen i proposisjonen, blant andre investorer, kreditorer, ansatte og lokalsamfunnet.

Det er etter skattekontorets vurdering derfor avgjørende ved vurdering av om dispensasjon fra kravet til å utarbeide årsregnskap og/eller årsberetning på norsk kan gis, at det ikke foreligger mulige brukere av regnskapsinformasjon som blir vesentlig berørt negativt ved en eventuell dispensasjon.

Det er særlig hensynet til brukerne av regnskapsinformasjon som skal vurderes ved en dispensasjonssøknad. I denne vurderingen har skattekontoret lagt vekt på at selskapene har profesjonelle eiere. Videre er det vektlagt at selskapet driver virksomhet i en bransje der alle sentrale aktører behersker og benytter engelsk.

Vennligst oppgi vår referanse ved henvendelse i saken.

Med hilsen

Vibeke Home
rådgiver
Brukerdialog, brukerkontakt
Skatteetaten

Dokumentet er elektronisk godkjent og har derfor ikke håndskrevne signaturer.



Statsautoriserte revisorer
Ernst & Young AS

Thormøhlens gate 53 D, 5006 Bergen
Postboks 6163, 5892 Bergen

Foretaksregisteret: NO 976 389 387 MVA
Tlf: +47 24 00 24 00

www.ey.no
Medlemmer av Den norske Revisorforening

To the General Meeting in Salmon Evolution Norway AS

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Salmon Evolution Norway AS (the Company), which comprise the statement of financial position as at 31 December 2024, statement of profit or loss, statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion

- the financial statements comply with applicable statutory requirements, and
- the financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company as at 31 December 2024 and its financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with simplified application of international accounting standards according to section 3-9 of the Norwegian Accounting Act.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements* section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the requirements of the relevant laws and regulations in Norway and the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' *International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including International Independence Standards)* (the IESBA Code), and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Other matters

The financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2023, were audited by another auditor who expressed an unmodified opinion on those statements on 15 April 2024.

Other information

The Board of Directors (management) is responsible for the information in the Board of Directors' report and the other information presented with the financial statements. The other information comprises the information included in the annual report other than the financial statements and our auditor's report. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the information in the Board of Directors' report and the other information presented with the financial statements.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the information in the Board of Directors' report and for the other information presented with the financial statements. The purpose is to consider if there is material inconsistency between the information in the Board of Directors' report and the other information presented with the financial statements and the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise the information in the Board of Directors' report and for the other information presented with the financial statements otherwise appears to be materially misstated. We are required to report if there is a material misstatement in the Board of Directors' report and the other information presented with the financial statements. We have nothing to report in this regard.

A member firm of Ernst & Young Global Limited

Pennco Dokumentnr: GBMCF-7YNFN-M0EB3-BRG6A-MFV4U-8ZA4U



**Shape the future
with confidence**

Based on our knowledge obtained in the audit, it is our opinion that the Board of Directors' report

- is consistent with the financial statements and
- contains the information required by applicable statutory requirements.

Responsibilities of management for the financial statements

Management is responsible for the preparation of the financial statements that give a true and fair view in accordance with simplified application of international accounting standards according to section 3-9 of the Norwegian Accounting Act, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists.

Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with ISAs, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

Independent auditor's report - Salmon Evolution Norway AS 2024

A member firm of Ernst & Young Global Limited

Per memo Dokumentnr: GBMCF-7YNFN-M0EB3-BRG6A-MFV4U-8ZA4U



**Shape the future
with confidence**

We communicate with the board of directors regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

Bergen, 10 April 2025
ERNST & YOUNG AS

The auditor's report is signed electronically

Jørn Knutsen
State Authorised Public Accountant (Norway)

Penneo Dokumentnøkkel: GBMCF-7YNFN-M0EB3-BRG6A-MFV4U-8ZA4U



PENNEO

Signaturene i dette dokumentet er juridisk bindende. Dokument signert med "Penneo™ - sikker digital signatur". De signerende parter sin identitet er registrert, og er listet nedenfor.

"Med min signatur bekrefter jeg alle datoer og innholdet i dette dokument."

Knutsen, Jørn

Statsautorisert revisor

På vegne av: Ernst & Young AS

Serienummer: no_bankid:9578-5992-4-3012515

IP: 147.161.xxx.xxx

2025-04-10 15:34:14 UTC



Penneo Dokumentnøkkel: GBMOF-7YNFN-M0EB3-BRG6A-MFV4U-8ZA4U

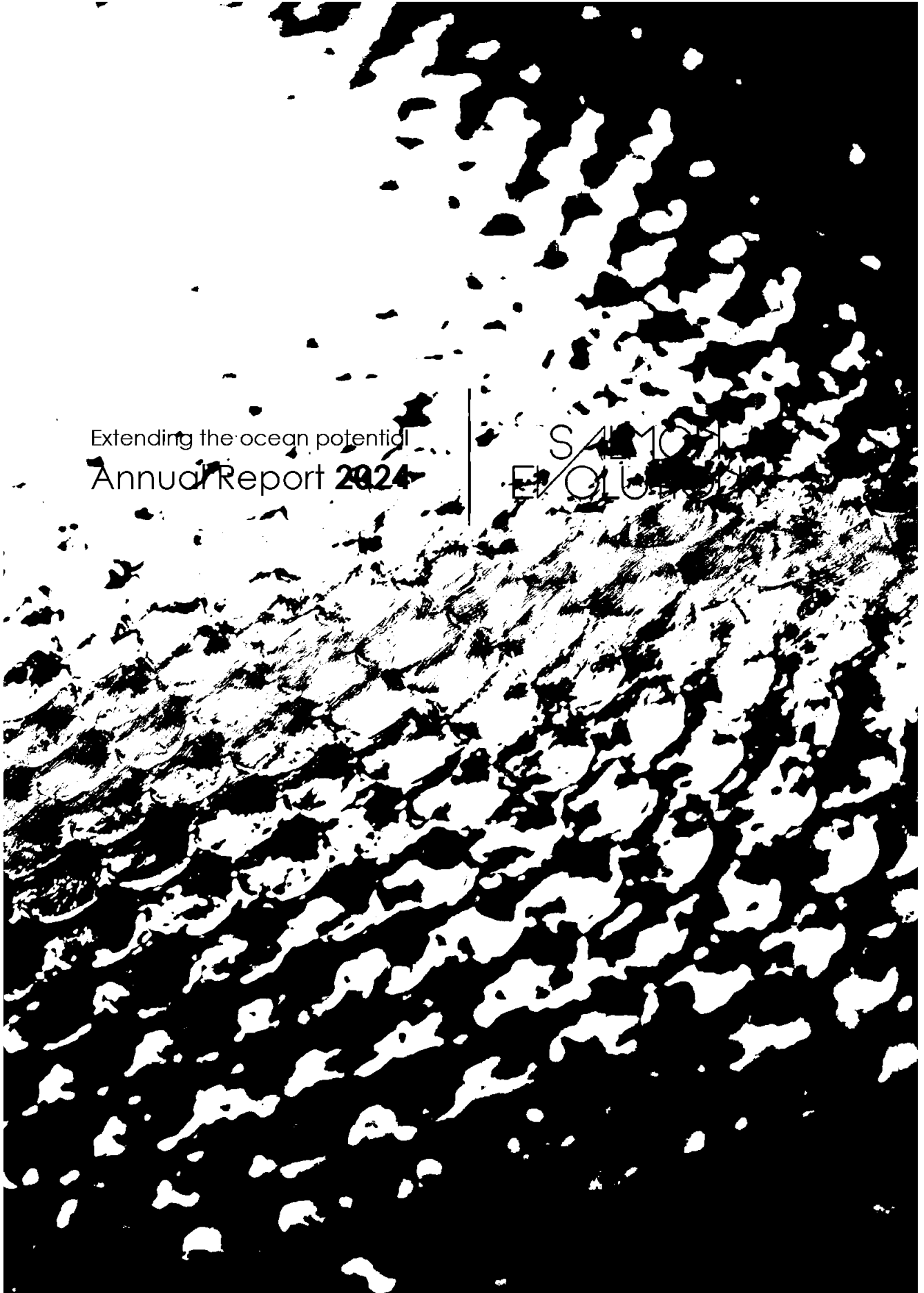
Dette dokumentet er signert digitalt via [Penneo.com](https://penneo.com). De signerte dataene er validert ved hjelp av den matematiske hashverdien av det originale dokumentet. All kryptografisk bevisføring er innebygd i denne PDF-en for fremtidig validering.

Dette dokumentet er forseglest med et kvalifisert elektronisk segl ved bruk av et sertifikat og et tidsstempel fra en kvalifisert tillitstjenesteleverandør.

Slik kan du bekrefte at dokumentet er originalt

Når du åpner dokumentet i Adobe Reader, kan du se at det er sertifisert av **Penneo A/S**. Dette beviser at innholdet i dokumentet ikke har blitt endret siden tidspunktet for signeringen. Bevis for de individuelle signatørens digitale signaturer er vedlagt dokumentet.

Du kan bekrefte de kryptografiske bevisene ved hjelp av Penneos validator, <https://penneo.com/validator>, eller andre valideringsverktøy for digitale signaturer.



Extending the ocean potential
Annual Report 2024

SAMM
EVOLUSJON



Board of Directors report

Salmon Evolution Norway AS is a Norwegian salmon farming company targeting a global leading position in sustainable production of high-quality salmon from land-based facilities. The Company is located in Hustadvika, Møre & Romsdal.

- Salmon Evolution Norway AS is the Global leader in land-based salmon farming
- Pioneering the hybrid flow-through system (HFS), reducing complexity and biological risk and securing optimal growth conditions at low cost
- 7,900 tonnes HOG Indre Harøy Phase 1 facility operating at full industrial scale – annual harvesting capacity of 31,500 tonnes HOG fully developed
- International expansion on back of proof of concept in Norway – clear roadmap for 100,000 tonnes

Corporate social responsibility

Salmon Evolution Norway AS is committed to responsible business practices with respect to human rights, labour standards, equality and non-discrimination, social matters, the external environment, and anti-corruption. The Company shall comply with the UN Global Compact principles and OECD guidelines for multinational companies.

The Group has developed a Code of Conduct including guidelines for ethical behaviour, anti-corruption, integrity and conflicts of interest, corporate responsibility, and whistleblowing. The Code of Conduct applies to all employees, contract workers, board members and other persons acting on behalf of the company. The

Code of Conduct is available from the company's website www.salmonevolution.no. For further information about our corporate social responsibility activities, please see the ESG section of this report.

Salmon Evolution Norway AS complies fully with the Norwegian Transparency act (Åpenhetsloven). This involves a detailed due diligence assessment which follows acknowledged methods and internal governing documentation. The risk assessment for 2024 has prioritized new suppliers as well as close follow up on main suppliers. The report is available on the company web page and will be updated by June 2025, according to law.

Environment

Salmon Evolution's ambition and aim are an inclusive and prosperous development of the aquaculture industry within a stable and resilient earth system. The Company's business strategy and objective are to be a leader in producing

and selling salmon with lower environmental footprint.

Salmon Evolution strives to reduce the environmental impact of its business. By having



a closed system, the Company eliminates the risk of escapes. Further, energy consumption relating to pumping and heating of water is reduced through reusage of water while at the same time not compromising on fish welfare. Also, the wastewater is filtered, sludge collected

and recycled and hence contributing to a circular economy.

The company's sustainability strategy is further described in separate section under Company description.

Working environment

Salmon Evolution aims to be a good, stimulating place to work, where employees are given the opportunity to use their skills and abilities to contribute both the company's and their own progress. Employees shall receive systematic training and Salmon Evolution can contribute to develop skills on individual basis.

continuously collaborate with suppliers to make improvements.

There were zero injury, and zero accidents reported or investigated amongst Salmon Evolution employees in 2024.

All employees in Salmon Evolution shall enjoy a high level of safety in their work. Salmon Evolution aim for all suppliers and partners to operate to responsible labour standards, and the company encourage contractors and other partners with operational activities to be certified according to the ISO standard for the working environment and safety. The company

Total sick leave for the company in 2024 was 2.4%, compared to 1.5% in 2023. During the year, the company recorded two Lost Time Injuries (LTIs), reflecting incidents that resulted in absence from work.

The company has taken out liability insurance for the members of the Board of Directors and the CEO, covering potential claims related to their roles and responsibilities

Diversity and equal opportunity

Salmon Evolution shall have an inclusive working environment. Discrimination or harassment based on ethnic background, nationality, language, gender, sexual identity or religious faith shall not occur.

At the end of 2024, Salmon Evolution Norway AS had 41 employees incl. apprentices, of whom 15 women.

The company shall promote equal opportunities and fair treatment of all employees.

Employees of Salmon Evolution may freely join any labour union of their choice. Salmon Evolution shall work to sustain a good relationship with employees and unions.

Anti-corruption and anti-bribery

Salmon Evolution's anti-corruption policy and anti-bribery policy are developed in compliance with the U.S. Foreign Corrupt Practices Act, the U.K Bribery Act and other applicable anti-corruption laws, and states that

Salmon Evolution will not engage in, or otherwise tolerate, any form of bribery or corruption in the business dealings of any member of the Salmon Evolution group. No corruption or bribery cases were reported or investigated in 2024.



Whistleblowing

Salmon Evolution wishes to sustain open communication about responsible and ethical conduct at Salmon Evolution. We have set out guidelines for giving notice of breaches of the law, rules, ethical guidelines, and other

unacceptable circumstances. Employees are encouraged to follow the procedures contained in the whistle-blowing guidelines.

In 2024, there were zero cases reported.

Product Certifications and Traceability

With stable growth conditions and high biological input from smolt to harvest-ready fish, we meet the highest quality standards- as well as the market's requirements for high and uniform harvest weight. We aim to always have full control of the biomass. Modern monitoring systems track the fish and their welfare indicators at individual level, which allows us to sort and register the fish effectively.

A land-based farm is protected from many of the challenges faced in the sea. This is combined with the best possible fish health, optimal water quality, and high-quality sustainable feed to give our customers first-class salmon. To make sure we deliver on our

promises, we focus on two programs to be certified within.

First, we are certified according to the Global G.A.P. Aquaculture standard. The standard covers the entire production chain from brood stock, seedlings and feed suppliers to farming, harvesting and processing. The program ensures Good Agricultural Practices.

Second, we are certified according to the Aquaculture Stewardship Council (ASC), an organisation that establishes strict protocols for labelling farmed seafood through sustainable aquaculture, to get the certifications.

Our aim is to have;

A sustainable food chain with traceability from roe to plate

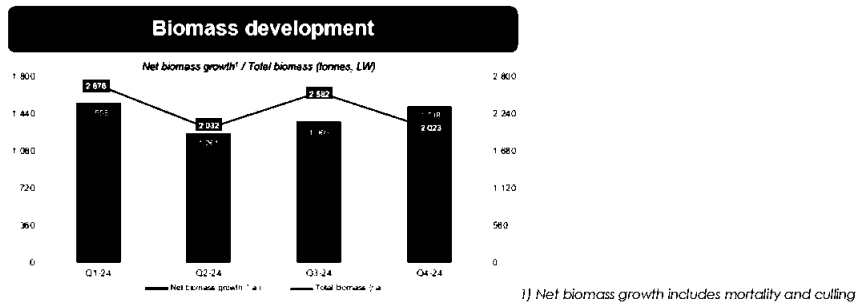
These programs set strict requirements for responsible farming, which encourage seafood producers to track and minimise the environmental and social impacts of their business. The standards addressed in these schemes cover the production process from roe stage to fish slaughter.

Through these two certifications, we commit ourselves to transparency in our operations and to safeguarding and documenting traceability and food safety.

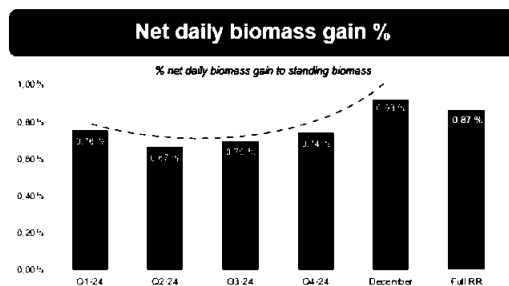


Operational development

Salmon Evolution is experiencing continued stable operations with strong biological KPIs at the grow-out facility on Indre Harøy.

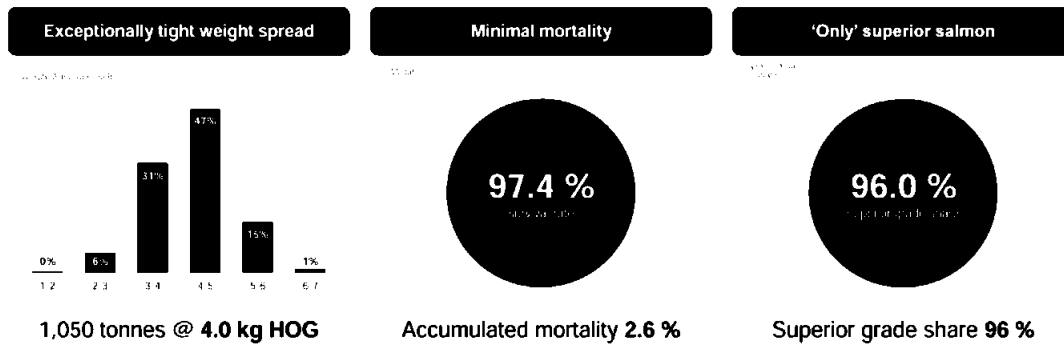


At Indre Harøy the positive growth trend continued in 2024, with good feeding and biomass gain, especially from the second half of November and through December. In Q4 2024† the biomass production was the second highest on record with 1,518 tonnes LW, a +11% growth quarter over quarter. At the end of 2024 the Company had a standing biomass of 1,873 tonnes LW.



Enabled by stable operations, the Company is fully focused on optimization and turning to take out the full growth potential in the farm. A wide range of optimization activities are ongoing, with different time frames and expected impact. The steady improvement in daily growth rates, with biomass production accelerating towards the end of the quarter, highlights the positive impact of these activities. The tuning and optimization are deeply rooted in data – everyday Salmon Evolution collect over 40 million datapoints at Indre Harøy, providing insights that is key in taking out the full potential and beyond.

Batch 9 a strong datapoint



Indre Harøy phase 2

Indre Harøy phase 1 and 2 represents a potent platform with strong expected cash flow generation, supporting a substantial organic investment capacity for Salmon Evolution.

Leading up to the investment decision taken in Q2-24, the Group had a thorough tender process together with the contractors on all major components to have visibility on cost and reduce the risk in the cost estimates. The Group also builds on its extensive experience, after close to three years in operation as well as having successfully completed a project of this scale and magnitude before.

The phase 2 project is planned to add 10,100 tonnes HOG of annual harvest. This will take Salmon Evolution from its current production capacity of 7,900 tonnes to 18,000 tonnes HOG in full run-rate. The additional 2,200 tonnes HOG released, on top of the original plan of 15,800 tonnes HOG, is achieved through adding additional tank capacity, by introducing pre-grow-out tanks. This represents a highly capital efficient way to increase output at the facility, leveraging infrastructure that is already in place.

Under the new program, by adding the pre-grow-out tanks, the Group will increase the

stocking weight in the grow-out department from current ~130 grams to ~400 grams. At the same time the targeted harvest weight is reduced to approximately 5.2 kg LW. In sum this will reduce the production cycle to ~8-9 months and enable an increase in the number of smolt stockings from 6 to 8 per year per phase (i.e. 16 smolt stockings a year from phase 1 and 2 combined). Generally, this is a more conservative production plan with lower average harvest weight and peak densities through the production cycle, which also lower the operational risk through increased robustness and added operational flexibility.

The phase 2 grow-out project is split in two parts, with Artec Aqua having responsibility for design, construction, and commissioning of the process facility and HENT for civil design and construction. Phase 2 is an improved copy of phase 1, incorporating key learnings after almost three years in operation. The project has a total estimated investment cost of up to 2.5 NOKbn including contingencies, buffers and the additional tank capacity. This figure also includes 200 NOKm in project contingencies and a project buffer of 100 NOKm.

Indre Harøy illustration

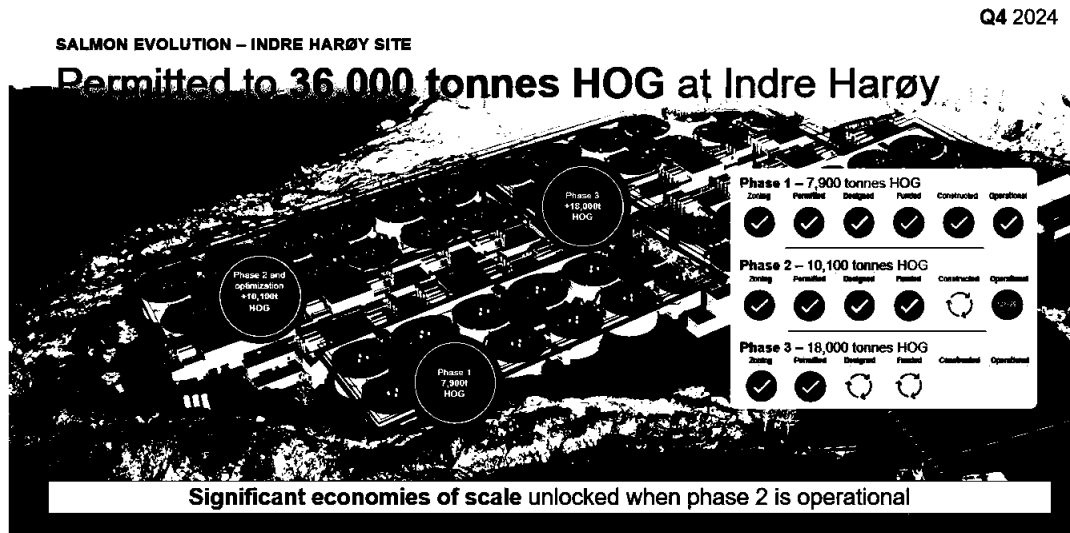


Illustration: Salmon Evolution

Project status – Indre Harøy phase 2

The project is developing according to plan, with targeted smolt release in Q1-26 and first harvest in Q4-26 as planned. In parallel Salmon Evolution is proceeding with the planning and engineering for the additional tank capacity with expected completion by 2026.

Tank installation for the first four tanks is well underway and there is continued good progress on other concrete works both in the grow-out section and for the intake station. At the end of Q4-24 the intake manifold was delivered, a major milestone for the project. Preparations for the intake pipe installation is well underway. Activity at the building site is expected to gradually increase towards the summer, currently there are approximately 90-100 workers working on site. At the end of Q4-24 the accumulated investment in the project amounted to 407 NOKm, of which 162 NOKm was invested during the quarter.



Tank installations well underway (February 2025)





Financial performance

Going concern

The financial statement is prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS). The Board confirms that it is appropriate to prepare the Annual Report based on a going concern assumption. The Group believes it is adequately funded and has access to additional capital if required.

Income statement

In 2024 the Company had operating revenues of 457.3 NOKm (153.8 NOKm), mostly related to harvest of 4,891 tonnes HOG salmon, including post smolt deliveries of 105 tonnes LW. The Company had some revenue from other sources, primarily government grants in relation to R&D projects. The 303 NOKm increase in revenues from 2023 reflects a 160 % increase in harvest volumes.

Operating expenses totalled 356.2 NOKm (185.4 NOKm). The increase from the same period last year is driven by the said higher activity at the Company's grow-out facility at Indre Harøy.

In 2024 Salmon Evolution Norway AS had a positive EBITDA of 101.0 NOKm compared to a negative EBITDA of 31.6 NOKm in 2023.

Cash flow

Cash flow from operating activities ended at 70.0 NOKm in 2024 (negative 68.3 NOKm), a significant improvement from the same period last year driven by the much higher harvest activity and strong financial result.

With the Indre Harøy phase 2 expansion project the investments are ramping up. Net cash flow from investing activities were negative at 336.4 NOKm (negative 325.3 NOKm).

For the year depreciations amounted to 66.4 NOKm (43.0). Depreciations for the Indre Harøy facility commenced in May 2023.

The fair value adjustment related to the biomass amounted to negative 10.5 NOKm, and the Company recorded an operating profit of positive 24.1 NOKm (loss of 54.5 NOKm) in 2024.

Net financials amounted to negative 135.8 NOKm (negative 76.5 NOKm), primarily due to interest rate expenses to both intragroup debt and bank debt, partly offset by interest income on bank deposits and gain on the interest rate hedge. The Company recorded no tax cost, and the loss ended at 111,7.4 NOKm (loss of 131.0 NOKm). The net loss for the year has been transferred to uncovered losses carried forward.

Cash flow from financing activities in 2024 was driven by a group contribution from Salmon Evolution ASA of 500 NOKm and ended at 288.2 NOKm (394.1 NOKm).

Net change in cash and cash equivalents for 2024 was 21.8 NOKm (0.5 NOKm), and as of 31 December 2024 cash and cash equivalents amounted to 41.5 NOKm.



Financial position

On 31 December 2024 the book value of the Company's assets was 2,639.7 NOKm (2,203.4 NOKm per 31.12.2023). The increase is mainly due to the ongoing Indre Harøy phase 2 expansion project.

The fixed assets in the Company mostly relate to the facility at Indre Harøy, comprising land, buildings, and production equipment.

The current assets in the Company are primarily biological assets, other current receivables, and cash & cash equivalents.

Total equity amounted to 493.7 NOKm which corresponds to an equity ratio of 19%.

Net interest-bearing liabilities totalled 1,941.0 NOKm at the end of 2024.

In relation to its long-term financing the Company have financial covenants. These are described in detail in note 17.



Risk exposure and risk management

Salmon Evolution's business activities entail exposure to various types of risks and uncertainty, that may prevent us from reaching our goals and deliver our strategy. Through our risk management process we identify, quantify, and define actions to manage the risks we face. We split our defined risks into relevant subcategories, and efforts to reduce risk are addressed by our most capable people within each business area.

Operational risk

The greatest operational risk relates to biological incidents within the Company's aquaculture operations. Although Salmon Evolution has been in operations for more than three years, land-based salmon farming is still a relatively young industry and is subject to inherent risk by being an industry in a development phase. The Company is vulnerable to errors in technology,

production equipment and maintenance routines as well as diseases which may have a material adverse effect.

Further, challenges or incidents in connection with the ongoing production ramp up could also have adverse effects for the Company's ability to realize its business plan.

Project risk

Successful project execution and construction are decisive for the Company's business and comes with numerous risks, including risk for delays or cost overruns.

adverse effects for the Company's ability to realize its business plan.

In the current contract structure for phase 2 there are moderate risk sharing elements to incentivise realization of the project at target price and on-time.

Due to the size of these construction projects, any material delay or cost overrun could have

Market risk

The Company is exposed to the fluctuations and overall development of the salmon prices. Through 2024 salmon prices remained strong, supported by strong demand. As of 31 December 2024, the Company has not entered any hedging programs to reduce its exposure to the salmon price.

Furthermore, the Company is exposed to changes in market prices for the input factors used in the production process, in particular feed prices and electricity prices. As to the latter, the Company has hedged about half of its expected electricity needs for 2025-2027, with a gradually declining hedging profile.

Interest Rate risk

The Company's interest rate risk relates primarily to borrowings from financial institutions with floating interest rates. Currently, the Company has entered into hedging programs to reduce this risk for parts of its planned borrowings. As of 31 December 2024, outstanding loans from credit institutions amounted to NOK 670.0 million (excluding financial leasing), and an intragroup debt of 1,266.0 from Salmon Evolution ASA.

The Company's loans have an interest rate of NIBOR 3M plus an agreed margin. To reduce exposure to fluctuations in the interest rate the Group has entered interest rate swap contracts for a total amount of NOK 200 million.

For further information see note 17.



Foreign Currency risk

The Company's foreign currency risk relates to the Company's operating, investing, and financing activities denominated in a foreign currency. This includes the Company's revenues, expenses, and capital expenditures. From time to time the group utilizes financial instruments to hedge its currency exposure.

The Group are hedging for fluctuations in currency by doing forward contracts on most of its currency sales contracts. The Group did not have any material exposure in foreign currency contracts at the end of the year.

The Company's presentation currency is Norwegian Kroner ("NOK").

Credit risk

With respect to credit risk arising from the financial assets of the Company, which comprise cash and cash equivalents, and other receivables, the Company's exposure to credit risk arises from default of the relevant counterparty, with a maximum exposure equal to the carrying amount of these instruments. The

Group has procedures in place to ensure that products are only sold to customers with satisfactory creditworthiness, and in all material respect use credit insurance. This risk is not considered to be material on 31 December 2024.

Liquidity risk

A lack of liquidity will entail a risk that the Company will not be able to pay its obligations on maturity. Management monitors rolling forecasts of the Company's liquidity reserve (comprising cash and cash equivalents) based on expected cash flows. The Company's

business plan and growth strategy is capital intensive, and the Company may be dependent upon future equity issues and/or debt financing to finance its current and long-term plans.



Statement from the Board of Directors

Today, the Board of Directors and the Chief Executive Officer reviewed and approved the Board of Director's report and the consolidated and separate financial statements for Salmon Evolution ASA for the year ended 31 December 2024 ("Annual report 2024").

The financial statements for Salmon Evolution Norway AS have been prepared in accordance with the Norwegian Accounting Act and Norwegian accounting standards as of December 31, 2024. The Board of Directors' report for the Company is in accordance with the requirements in the Norwegian Accounting Act and Norwegian accounting standard no 16, as of December 31, 2024.

To the best of our knowledge:

1. The annual financial statements for 2024 have been prepared in accordance with applicable financial reporting standards
2. The annual financial statements give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities, financial position and profit as a whole as of 31 December 2024 for the Company
3. The Board of Directors' report for the Company includes a fair review of:
 - a. the development and performance of the business and the position of the Company, and
 - b. the principal risks and uncertainties the Company's face

The Board of Directors of Salmon Evolution Norway AS

Elnesvågen/Ålesund 10 April 2025

Trond Håkon Schaug-Pettersen
Chair, CEO

Trond Vadset Veibust
Director

Klara Merethe Stave
Director



Statement of profit or loss

(NOK thousands)	Note	2024	2023
Sales revenue from farming	4,5,6	454 232	149 277
Other revenue	4,5,6	3 043	4 492
Total operating revenue		457 276	153 769
Change in inventory	7	22 665	73 309
Cost of materials	7	-211 128	-138 998
Personell expenses	8,9	-38 598	-32 021
Other operating expenses	6,10	-129 208	-87 703
Operational EBITDA		101 007	-31 643
Depreciations	11,12	-66 391	-43 017
Operational EBIT		34 617	-74 660
Fair value adjustment of biomass	7	-10 498	20 149
Operating Profit (EBIT)		24 119	-54 511
Financial income	12,13,14	2 210	3 534
Financial expense	12,13,14	-138 041	-80 047
Financial expense - net		-135 831	-76 513
Profit/(loss) before tax		-111 712	-131 025
Income tax expense	15	0	0
Change in deferred tax	15	0	0
Profit/(loss) for the period		-111 712	-131 025
Total comprehensive income		-111 712	-131 025



Statement of financial position

(NOK thousands)	Note	31 Dec 2024	31 Dec 2023
Assets			
Intangible assets	11	14 618	5 681
Assets under construction	11	458 878	90 628
Property, plant & equipment	11	1 840 006	1 887 407
Right-of-use assets	12	4 922	3 007
Total non-current assets		2 318 424	1 986 723
Inventory	7	11 898	5 953
Biological assets	7	147 573	137 772
Trade receivables	16	11 778	921
Trade receivables from Group Companies	6	56 149	20 292
Other current receivables	16,18	18 049	19 445
Prepaid expenses	16	20 764	0
Financial derivatives	14	13 643	12 666
Cash and cash equivalents	20	41 466	19 624
Total current assets		321 319	216 673
Total assets		2 639 743	2 203 396
Equity and liabilities			
Share capital	21	5 405	5 405
Share premium	21	107 875	305 678
Other reserves	9	5 076	4 956
Other equity		487 138	-12 862
Uncovered losses		-111 712	-197 803
Total equity		493 782	105 374
Long-term interest bearing debt	3,17	525 000	525 000
Lease liabilities - long term	12,17	3 285	1 689
Long term intragroup debt	17,19	1 265 971	1 395 187
Total non-current liabilities		1 794 256	1 921 876
Short-term interest bearing debt	17	145 018	90 069
Trade payables	17,19,22	191 024	66 882
Social security and other taxes	17,22	2 852	8 658
Lease liabilities - short term	12,17,22	1 769	1 488
Other current liabilities	22	11 042	9 048
Total current liabilities		351 705	176 146
Total liabilities		2 145 961	2 098 022
Total equity and liabilities		2 639 743	2 203 396



Elnesvågen/Ålesund, 10.04.2025

Trond Håkon Schaug-Pettersen
Chair, CEO

Trond Vadset Veibust
Director

Klara Merethe Stave
Director



Statement of cash flows

(NOK thousands)	Note	2024	2023
Cash flows from operating activities			
Profit before income taxes		-111 712	-129 213
Adjustments for:			
Depreciation	11	66 391	43 017
Net financials	13	136 808	63 558
Share based payment expenses	9	120	73
Change in value financial derivatives	14	-977	12 956
Changes in working capital:			
Change in trade receivables	16	-46 713	1 051
Change in other current receivables	16,17	-25 952	18 127
Change in inventory and biological assets	7	-26 244	-75 976
Change in fair value adjustment of biomass	7	10 498	-20 149
Change in trade payables	17,22	65 628	14 103
Change in social security and other taxes	17,22	417	22 315
Change in other current liabilities	17,22	1 761	-20 138
Change in current receivables from Group companies	19	0	1 973
Cash (outflow) from operating activities		70 024	-68 303
Cash flow from investment activities			
Payments for fixed assets and other capitalizations	11	-327 976	-321 339
Proceeds from government grants		542	
Payments for intangible assets	11	-8 968	-3 927
Net cash (outflow) from investment activities		-336 403	-325 266
Cash flow from financing activities			
Proceeds from new borrowings	17,22	-173 625	457 564
Repayment of borrowings	17	0	0
Proceeds from Group Contribution		500 000	0
Payments of principal portion of lease liabilities	12	-1 917	95
Interest paid lease liabilities	12	-220	0
Financial expenses paid	13	-37 250	-66 144
Financial income received	13	1 233	2 587
Net cash (outflow) from financing activities		288 220	394 101
Net change in cash and cash equivalents		21 842	533
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the period	20	19 624	19 091
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period	20	41 466	19 624



Statement of changes in equity

(NOK thousands)	Note	Share capital	Share premium	Other reserves	Other equity	Uncovered losses	Total equity
Balance at 31 December 2022	21	5 405	305 678	4 882	-12 862	-66 778	236 325
Profit/loss for the period		0	0	0	0	-131 025	-131 025
Other comprehensive income		0	0	0	0	0	0
Total comprehensive income		5 405	305 678	4 882	-12 862	-197 803	105 300
Capital increase, net of transaction costs		0	0	0	0	0	0
Share options issued	9	0	0	73	0	0	73
Share options exercised		0	0	0	0	0	0
Transactions with owners		0	0	73	0	0	73
Group contribution		0	0	0	0	0	0
Balance at 31 December 2023	21	5 405	305 678	4 955,7	-12 862,3	-197 803,21	105 374
Profit/loss for the period		0	0	0	0	-111 712	-111 712
Other comprehensive income		0	0	0	0	0	0
Total comprehensive income		5 405	305 678	4 956	-12 862	-309 516	-6 338
Reclassification uncovered losses		0	-197 803	0	0	197 803	0
Share options issued	9	0	0	120	0	0	120
Share options exercised		0	0	0	0	0	0
Transactions with owners		0	-197 803	120	0	197 803	120
Group contribution		0	0	0	500 000	0	500 000
Balance at 31 December 2024	21	5 405	107 875	5 076	487 138	-111 713	493 782

Note 1 - Summary of significant accounting policies

General information

Salmon Evolution Norway AS ("SE" or the "Company") is a Norwegian business headquartered in Hustadvika, Møre og Romsdal. The Company is a 100% owned subsidiary of Salmon Evolution ASA ("SE ASA").

The Company and SE ASA is jointly referred to as the "Group". Salmon Evolution ASA is a Norwegian business headquartered in Hustadvika, Møre og Romsdal, and is listed on Oslo Børs under the ticker "SALME".

The consolidated group financial statement can be obtained from the Group's website www.salmonevolution.no

SE is in the process of constructing a land-based salmon farming facility with a planned annual harvesting capacity of 31,500 tonnes HOG. The build-out is expected to be in three phases, with the first phase expected to consist of build out of land acquisition, building of foundation, water pumps supporting all three phases and build out of 12 grow out tanks and hatchery.

SE operates a hybrid flow-through system ("HFS"), replacing the water every four hours with clear and fresh water from the Norwegian coast.



Construction start of phase I was in Q1 2020 with completion in Q2 2023. Production started in the end of Q1 2022 when the first smolt is entered the first tank with first harvest late Q4 2022. Phase II consists of build out of an additional 12 grow out tanks with first smolt expected entered in H2 2024. The last construction phase, phase III, consists of build-out of an additional 24 grow out tanks.

Basis of preparation

The financial statements of the Company have been prepared in accordance with the Norwegian Accounting Act § 3-9 and Finance Ministry's prescribed regulations from 21 January 2008 on simplified IFRS.

Principally this means that recognition and measurement comply with IFRS® International Accounting Standards and presentation and note disclosures are in accordance with the Norwegian Accounting Act and generally accepted accounting principles. Any exceptions from measurement and recognition according to IFRS is disclosed below.

Going concern

The financial statement is prepared on a going concern basis. When assessing this assumption, management has assessed all available information about the future. After making such assessments, management has a reasonable expectation that the Company has adequate resources to continue its operational existence for the foreseeable future.

Accounting policies

Adoption of new and revised standards

The following standards and amendments was mandatory application for the first time for the reporting period commencing 01.01.2023:

- Disclosure of Accounting Policies (Amendment to IAS 1 and IFRS Practice Statement 2)
- Deferred Tax related to Assets and Liabilities arising from a Single Transaction (Amendments to IAS 12)
- IFRS 17 Insurance Contracts
- Definition of Accounting Estimates (Amendment to IAS 8)

None of the amendments listed above have any material impact on financial statements so far.

IFRS 18 Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements is effective for reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2027. The Group is currently working to identify all impacts the new requirements for presentation will have on the primary financial statements and notes to the financial statements.

None of the amendments listed above is expected to have any material any impact on financial statements.

Basis of measurement

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost basis, except for the following items:

- Financial derivatives - measured at fair value through profit or loss.
- Biological assets, measured at fair value through profit or loss.

Use of estimates

Critical accounting judgments and estimates are disclosed in note 2.

Revenue

Revenue from contracts with customers as defined in IFRS 15 is recognised when control of the goods are transferred to the customer at an amount that reflects the consideration to which the group expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods.



Revenue for the Company derives from the sale of farmed salmon to Salmon Evolution Sales AS, as well as revenue related to the sale of goods and services to other group companies.

Government grants

Government grants are recognized when there is reasonable assurance that the grant will be received and when the Company is compliant with all conditions attached. When the grant relates to an expense item, it is recognized as income over the period that the costs it is intended to compensate are expensed. When the grant relates to an asset, it is deducted from the carrying amount of the asset - the grant is then recognized in profit or loss over the useful life of a depreciable asset by way of a reduced depreciation charge. Government grants are presented in the accompanying statements of profit and loss as other income.

Employee benefits

Liabilities for wages and salaries, including non-monetary benefits, annual leave and accumulating sick leave that are expected to be settled wholly within 12 months after the end of the period in which the employees render the related service are recognized in respect of employees' services up to the end of the reporting period and are measured at the amounts expected to be paid when the liabilities are settled. The liabilities are presented as current employee benefit obligations in the balance sheet.

Share based payments

Information relating to the Company's employee option scheme is set out in note 9. The fair value of options granted under the scheme is recognized as an employee benefits expense with a corresponding increase in equity. The total amount to be expensed is determined by reference to the fair value of the options granted:

- including any market performance conditions (eg the entity's share price)
- excluding the impact of any service and non-market performance vesting conditions (eg profitability, sales growth targets and remaining an employee of the entity over a specified time period), and
- including the impact of any non-vesting conditions (eg the requirement for employees to save or holdings shares for a specific period of time).

The total expense is recognized over the vesting period, which is the period over which all of the specified vesting conditions are to be satisfied. At the end of each period, the entity revises its estimates of the number of options that are expected to vest based on the non-market vesting and service conditions. It recognizes the impact of the revision to original estimates, if any, in profit or loss, with a corresponding adjustment to equity.

Current and change in deferred tax for the year

Income Tax

The tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable and change in deferred tax.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is the tax expected to be payable or recoverable on differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the financial statements and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit and is accounted for using the balance sheet liability method. Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognized for all taxable temporary differences and deferred tax assets are recognized to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which deductible temporary differences can be utilized.

Current tax and deferred tax for the year

Current and deferred tax are recognized in profit or loss, except when they relate to items that are recognized in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, in which case, the



current and deferred tax are also recognized in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

Deferred tax benefit has not been recognized in the balance sheet as the Company is in its start-up phase and does not have any historical results to refer to when assessing whether future taxable profits will be sufficient to utilize the tax benefit

Leases

All leasing agreements with a duration exceeding 12 months are capitalized as financial leases. The Company assesses whether a legally enforceable contract is or contains a lease at the inception date of the contract. The assessment includes several criteria to be determined based on judgment that includes whether there is an identifiable asset in connection to the lease, whether the Company has the right to control the use of the identifiable asset, and whether the Company can obtain substantially all economic benefits from the identifiable asset.

The Company recognizes a right-of-use ("ROU") asset and a lease liability at the lease commencement date. The lease liability is calculated based on the present value of the contractual minimum lease payments using the implicit interest rate of the lease. The Company uses the incremental borrowing rate in the case the implicit rate cannot be readily determined from the lease contract. The contractual minimum lease payments consist of fixed or variable payments, including those resulting from options in which management is reasonably certain it will exercise during the lease term. The lease liability is subsequently measured at amortized cost under the effective interest rate during the lease term and may also be adjusted to management's reassessment of future lease payments based on options exercised, renegotiations, or changes of an index rate.

The ROU asset is calculated based on the lease liability, plus initial direct costs towards the lease, and less any incentives granted by the lessor. The ROU asset is subsequently amortized under the straight-line method under the shorter of the lease term or the useful life of the underlying asset and is included as part of depreciation and amortization in the accompanying statements of other comprehensive income.

Leases that fall under the IFRS 16 short-term exception are recognized on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Financial instruments

A financial instrument is any contract that gives rise to a financial asset for one entity and a financial liability or equity instrument for another entity.

Interest rate swap

The Company has entered into interest rate swap to hedge its risk exposure to interest-bearing debt. Changes in fair value of those derivatives is recognized as unrealized profit/loss under financial income/loss and allocated to, an unrealized profit/loss as other current receivables in the balance sheet.

Cash and cash equivalents

For the purpose of presentation in the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents includes cash on hand, deposits held at call with financial institutions.

Trade receivables, loans and other receivables

Trade receivables, loans and other receivables are recognized initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method, less provision for impairment. See note 13 and 16 for further information about the Company's accounting for trade receivables, loans, other receivables and credit risk.



Property, plant & equipment

Property, plant, and equipment is measured at cost, which includes capitalized borrowing costs, less accumulated depreciation and costs include expenditures that are directly attributable to the acquisition and placement of fixed assets in service ready for intended use. This includes capitalized costs such as personnel expenses, rent of premises and equipment and other project related costs to be part of the production facility expenditures. Costs of major replacements and renewals that substantially extend the economic life and functionality of fixed asset are capitalized. Costs associated with normal maintenance and repairs are expensed as incurred.

Assets are normally considered property, plant, and equipment if the useful economic life exceeds one year. Straight-line depreciation is applied over the useful life of property, plant, and equipment based on the asset's historical cost and estimated residual value at disposal. If a substantial part of an asset has an individual and different useful life, that portion is depreciated separately. The asset's residual value and useful life are evaluated annually. Gains or losses arising from the disposal or retirement of an asset are determined as the difference between the sales proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and recognized as part of other income in the accompanying statements of other comprehensive income.

Depreciation is charged to expense when the property, plant or equipment is ready for intended use. In April 2023 the Company completed takeover of phase 1 at Indre Harøy, and the relevant assets have therefore commenced depreciation from that time. For the second phase build out, which expected to be ready for intended use during 2026, assets under construction is not depreciated.

Biological assets

Biological assets are, in accordance with IAS 41, measured at fair value unless the fair value cannot be measured reliably. For salmon in the grow-out facility, a present value model is applied to estimate the fair value. For roe, fry and smolt, historical cost is deemed to provide the best estimate of fair value, and hence applied. For further information, please refer to note 7.

Intangible assets

Expenses related to research activities are expensed as incurred. Expenses related to development activities are capitalized if the product or process is technically and commercially feasible, and the Company has adequate resources to complete the development.

Patents are capitalized and measured at cost less accumulated amortization and any accumulated impairment losses, if any.

Impairment

Management reviews long-lived assets for impairment annually, or more frequently, whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying value may not be recoverable. The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs of disposal and value in use. When such assets are identified, with certain indicators, an impairment test will be carried out.

If an evaluation is required, the estimated future undiscounted cash flows associated with the asset are compared to the asset's carrying value to determine if an adjustment for impairment to such asset is necessary. The effect of any impairment would be to expense the difference between the fair value of such asset and its carrying value. Non-financial assets that suffered an impairment are reviewed for possible reversal of the impairment at the end of each reporting period.



Classification of current and non-current items

Assets are classified as current when it is expected to be realized or sold, or to be used in the Company's normal operating cycle or falls due or is expected to be realized within 12 months after the end of the reporting date. Assets that do not fall under this definition is classified as non-current. Liabilities are classified as current when they are expected to be settled in the normal operating cycle of the Company or are expected to be settled within 12 months after the reporting date, or if the Company does not have an unconditional right to postpone settlement for at least 12 months after the reporting date. Liabilities that do not fall under this definition are classified as non-current.

Trade and Other Receivables

Trade receivables are initially recognized at fair value, less provision for expected credit losses. Credit loss provisions are based on individual customer assessments over each reporting period and not on a 12-month period.

The Group has procedures to ensure that products are only sold to customers with satisfactory creditworthiness, where credit insurance is used when deemed necessary. This risk is, per 31.12.2024, not considered to be material.

Borrowings

Borrowings are initially recognized at fair value, net of transaction costs incurred. Borrowings are subsequently measured at amortized cost. Any difference between the proceeds (net of transaction costs) and the redemption amount is recognized in profit or loss over the period of the borrowings using the effective interest method.

Borrowings derecognized when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged, cancelled or expired. The difference between the carrying amount of a financial liability that has been extinguished or transferred to another party and the consideration paid, including any non-cash assets transferred or liabilities assumed, is recognized in the statement of profit or loss within the line other financial items, net.

Borrowings are classified as current liabilities unless the Company has an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least 12 months after the reporting period.

Borrowings cost

The Company has entered into loan agreements of which the following principles related to borrowing costs have been applied, in accordance with IAS 23:

General and specific borrowing costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of a qualifying asset are capitalized during the period of time that is required to complete and prepare the asset for its intended use or sale. Qualifying assets are assets that necessarily take a substantial period of time to get ready for their intended use or sale.

Other borrowing costs are expensed in the period in which they are incurred.

Trade and Other Payables

Trade and other payables represent unpaid liabilities for goods and services provided to the Company prior to the end of the financial year and are presented as current liabilities unless payment is not due within 12 months after the reporting period. Trade and other payables are recognized initially at their fair value and are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method.

Pensions

The Company offers a defined contribution plan to its employees and pays contributions to privately administered pension insurance plans on a contractual. The Company has no further payment obligations once the contributions have been paid. Contributions are recognized as employee benefit expense when they are due and are included as part of salary and personnel costs in the statement of profit and loss. Prepaid contributions are recognized as an asset to the extent in which a cash refund or a reduction in the future payments is available.



Statement of cash flows

The accompanying statements of cash flows are prepared in accordance with the indirect method.

Note 2 - Critical estimates and judgments

The preparation of financial statements requires the use of accounting estimates which, by definition, will seldom equal the actual results. Management also needs to exercise judgement in applying the Company's accounting policies. In the process of applying the Company's accounting policies, management has made the following judgements, which have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the Company's financial statements:

1) Biological assets

Biological assets comprise of eggs, smolt and live fish in each tank at the grow-out facility at Indre Harøy. These assets are accounted for in accordance with IAS 41, and are measured at fair value unless the fair value cannot be measured reliably. The estimation of the fair value relies on a series of uncertain assumptions, e.g., biomass volume, quality, size, market prices, expected future costs, remaining time to harvest and total time to harvest.

All deviations in biomass volume compared to estimates, is measured when a tank is harvested out. The deviations are normally relatively minor. Similarly, the quality of the fish can normally be estimated with a relatively high degree of certainty, based on historic data and regular controls, given that the fish is kept in a controlled environment in each tank.

Categorization of quality is set at facility level. Given that Salmon Evolution split and grade each batch two times in each production cycle, the size distribution in each batch harvested out is normally minor.

The accumulated production cost of is based on an allocation of cost to each batch at tank level. The accumulated production cost per kg will normally only deviate from the estimate if the biomass volume is different from the estimate. For estimation of future production costs, there is uncertainty with regards to feed prices, other input costs and biological development. Salmon Evolution tracks and measures cost development vs. expectation for all batches as part of the normal monthly financial closing process. The estimation of future production costs influences the biomass value through the fair value adjustment.

A key estimate in the estimation of fair value is the assumed market price, which is the price that Salmon Evolution expect to receive at a future date when the live fish is harvested. Given that Salmon Evolution harvest salmon in Norway, Sisalmoni is used with relevant adjustments (see note 7 for more information).

Because of the volatility in the price of Atlantic salmon or changes in factor relating to production or harvesting schedules the estimated fair value varies. The Group considers sales price, volume and applied discount rate as the key parameters for valuation. To have a better view of the risk in the event of changes in these parameters a sensitivity analysis is done in the following table (showing the change in fair value, and hence the Group profit before tax);



Sensitivity analysis of biomass

(NOK thousands)	2024	2023
Change in sales price +1 NOK/kg	3 645	4 400
Change in sales price -1 NOK/kg	-3 645	-4 400
Changes in biomass volume -1% kg	-2 295	-3 500
Changes in biomass volume +1% kg	2 295	3 500
Change in discount rate +1%	-400	-300
Change in discount rate -1%	400	300

2) Capitalised costs as assets under construction

As part of the construction of the Company's production facilities, the Company has capitalised certain costs (such as personnel expenses, rent of premises and equipment and other project related costs), as "assets under construction" in accordance with IAS 16 based on an allocation key. The allocation key is employee-based and has been calculated based on the employees that are directly involved in the assets under construction's share of the total salary in the Company. Reference is made to note 11 for details of additions to "assets under construction".

3) Financial derivatives

The purpose of the Group's risk management activities is to establish an overview of financial risks that exists at any given time. As of this date the Group has chosen to employ both interest rate swap agreements to create interest rate stability and power hedging contracts to create stable power supply prices.

The derivative financial assets relate to hedging contracts for the Company's interest rate exposure and consist of an interest rate swap contract of NOK 50 million in Sparebanken Vest and a similar contract of NOK 150 million in Nordea. Both contracts are due January 2028, and has to a swap fixed interest of 1.79 %. Changes in Market Value is registered as unrealized profit/loss under financial income and allocated to, an unrealized profit/loss as other current receivables in the balance sheet.

See note for 14 for more information on classes of financial instruments measured at fair value.

Note 3 - Financial risk and capital management

The Company's financial assets and liabilities include trade and other receivables, trade and other payables, cash, and borrowings necessary for its operations. The Company's risk management is carried out by the Company's finance department. The Company is exposed to market risk, credit risk, and liquidity risk.

Market risk

Market risk is linked to both Interest Rate- and Currency fluctuations.

Interest Rate

The Company's interest rate risk relates primarily to borrowings from financial institutions with variable interest rates. Currently, the Company does not have any fixed-interest loans nor hedge programs to reduce this risk, thus the Company is exposed to changes in the interest rate. As of 31 December 2024, outstanding long term loans from credit institutions amounted to NOK 525.0 million and is subject to an interest rate of NIBOR 3M plus an agreed margin. The company also have drawn NOK 145.0 million of the overdraft facility. This loan is part of of a financing package consisting of the following:



- NOK 525 million non-amortizing Term Loan Facility which will refinance the Company's existing NOK 525 million construction loan relating to phase 1 (the "Term Loan")

- NOK 250 million RCF Capex Facility available for general corporate purposes including Indre Harøy phase 2 capex (the "RCF Facility")

- NOK 1,450 million Construction Facility available for financing of capex relating to phase 2 at Indre Harøy (the "Construction Facility")

Additionally, the Company has a NOK 150 million Overdraft Facility with Nordea. The loans are floating interest rate loans denominated in NOK with an interest charge based on NIBOR 3M plus an agreed margin. Incurred interest expenses and establishing fees during construction period are capitalized as part of assets under construction in accordance with IAS 23.

Interest rate sensitivity

(NOK thousands)	2024	2023
Interest expense effect of a 1% increase on floating interest rate	19 360	20 134

Foreign Currency

The Company's foreign currency risk relates to the Group's operating, investing and financing activities denominated in a foreign currency. This includes the Group's revenues, expenses and capital expenditures. From time to time the group utilizes financial instruments to hedge its currency exposure.

The Company's presentation currency is Norwegian Kroner ("NOK").

Credit risk

With respect to credit risk arising from the financial assets of the Company, which comprise cash and cash equivalents, and other receivables, the Company's exposure to credit risk arises from default of the counterparty, with a maximum exposure equal to the carrying amount of these instruments. This risk is not considered to be material.

Liquidity risk

Management monitors rolling forecasts of the Company's liquidity reserve (comprising cash and cash equivalents) on the basis of expected cash flows. The Company's business plan and growth strategy is capital intensive and the Company may be dependant upon future equity issues and/or debt financing in order to finance its current long-term plans.

The table below presents the maturities on the Company's financial liabilities. The amounts disclosed in the table are the contractual undiscounted cash flows.



31 December 2024

(NOK thousands)	Less than 3 months	3-12 months	1-5 years
Long term intragroup debt	0	0	1 265 971
Other borrowings	0	145 018	525 000
Lease liabilities	442	1 327	3 285
Trade payables	191 024	0	0
Total financial liabilities	191 466	146 345	1 794 256

31 December 2023

(NOK thousands)	Less than 3 months	3-12 months	1-5 years
Long term intragroup debt	0	0	1 395 187
Other borrowings	0	90 069	525 000
Lease liabilities	379	1 109	1 689
Trade payables	66 882	0	0
Total financial liabilities	67 261	91 178	1 921 876

Note 4 - Revenue

NOK thousands	2024	2023
Sales revenue from farming	454 232	149 277
Other revenue	3 043	4 492
Total operating revenue	457 276	153 769

The company has revenues from the sale of farmed salmon for a total of NOK 442 234 295 to Salmon Evolution Sales AS, Ålesund, and from sale of smolt to extern customer of NOK 11 304 505.

Other income was partly intercompany sale of man-hours to Salmon Evolution ASA, and in addition the company received public support for the RFF project and from Fiskeri- og Havbruksnæringens forskningsfinansiering AS.

Note 5 Segment

Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with internal reporting to the chief operating decision-maker, which is responsible for allocating resources and assessing performance. The chief operating decision-maker has been identified as the Group management. The Group has segment reporting which consists of production of farmed salmon in Norway (Farming Norway), other activities, and Eliminations. The segment performance is monitored in order to assess performance and profitability at a strategic level. The same accounting principles as described in Note 1 have been applied for the segment reporting, where internal transactions are entered into under normal commercial terms and conditions.



(In thousand NOK)

2024	Farming Norway	Other	Total
Operating revenue	454 232	3 043	457 276
Operational EBITDA	101 007	0	101 007
Operational EBIT	34 617	0	34 617
Harvested volum (tonnes, HOG)	4 891		4 891
Operational EBITDA/kg (NOK)	20,7		21
Operational EBIT/kg (NOK)	7,1		7

(In thousand NOK)

2023	Farming Norway	Other	Total
Operating revenue	149 277	4 492	153 769
Operational EBITDA	-31 643	0	-31 643
Operational EBIT	-74 660	0	-74 660
Harvested volum (tonnes, HOG)	1 878		1 878
Operational EBITDA/kg (NOK)	N/A		N/A
Operational EBIT/kg (NOK)	N/A		N/A

Note 6 - Related party transactions

Income from related parties:

(NOK thousands)	2024	2023
Salmon Evolution Sales AS	442 735	149 277
Salmon Evolution ASA	2 050	171
Total income from related parties (excl.VAT)	444 785	149 448

Expenses to related parties:

(NOK thousands)	2024	2023
Rofisk AS (100% owner of Rostein AS)	8 718	4 291
Salmon Evolution Dale AS	42 730	29 334
Salmon Evolution ASA	30 662	19 286
Total expenses to related parties (excl. VAT)	82 110	52 911



Current liabilities to related parties

(NOK thousands)	2024	2023
Rofisk AS (100% owner of Rostein AS)	868	890
Salmon Evolution Dale AS	0	0
Salmon Evolution ASA	154 336	5 403
Salmon Evolution Sales AS	65	9
Total current liabilities to related parties	155 269	6 302

Current receivables from related parties

(NOK thousands)	2024	2023
Salmon Evolution Sales AS	55 178	16 982
Salmon Evolution ASA	919	3 310
Salmon Evolution Dale AS	67	2 362
Total current liabilities to related parties	56 164	22 654

Non-current liabilities to related parties

(NOK thousands)	2024	2023
Salmon Evolution ASA	1 265 971	1 395 187
Total non-current liabilities to related parties	1 265 971	1 395 187

Ronja Capital II (100% owner of Sølvtrens AS) 0 3 545

Note 7 - Biological assets and inventory

Biological assets are, in accordance with IAS 41, measured at fair value unless the fair value can not be measured reliably. For salmon in the grow-out facility, a present value model is applied to estimate the fair value.

The fair value of fish in the grow-out facility is calculated by multiplying the estimated biomass at the time of harvest with the estimated sales price at the same time and deducted for estimated costs to sell. For fish not ready for harvest, remaining production costs to grow the fish to harvest weight are deducted. The cash flow is further discounted by a discount rate considering both risk adjustment and time value.

The Company considers that fish greater than 4.6 kg is ready for harvest (about 3.8 kg gutted weight), and such fish is thus classified as harvestable fish. Fish that have not achieved this weight are classified as non-harvestable.

In the event of incident-based mortality, all costs allocated to fish affected by incident-based mortality will be deducted from the book value of the inventory.



Book value of inventory (NOK thousands)	31.12.2024	31.12.2023
Equipment	6 245	2 667
Raw materials	5 653	3 286
Biological assets	147 573	137 772
Finished goods	0	0
Total	159 471	143 725

Biological assets (Tonnes)	31.12.2024	31.12.2023
Biological assets beginning of period	2 092	637
Biological assets end of period	1 873	2 092

Biological assets (NOK thousands)	31.12.2024	31.12.2023
Biological assets beginning of period	137 772	46 246
Increase due to production	364 498	215 158
Reduction due to harvest/sale	-334 727	-130 880
Reduction due to incident-based mortality	-9 473	-12 901
Fair value adjustment beginning of period	-31 889	-11 740
Fair value adjustment end of period	21 391	31 889
Biological assets end of period	147 573	137 772

The estimated biomass volume is based on the actual number of individuals in the grow-out departments on the balance sheet date, adjusted for projected mortality up to harvest time and multiplied with the estimated harvest weight per individual at harvest time.

Sales price for the fish in the grow-out facility is based on forward prices from Sisalmoni with relevant adjustments. The net sales value is adjusted for expected quality differences and harvesting, logistics and sales expenses.

The Company is still in a ramp-up phase for the grow-out facility at Indre Harøy, and hence the facility's production capacity is not fully utilized. Cost of production is therefore adjusted for unutilized production capacity. Year-to-date 2024 this adjustment amounted to NOK 28.6 million (compared to NOK 41.3 million in 2023) which has been expensed directly in the profit and loss statement.



Note 8 - Personnel expenses and auditor's fee

(NOK thousands)	2024	2023
Salaries	31 265	27 800
Social security	4 883	4 077
Pensions	1 964	1 322
Other benefits	1 973	232
Share-based payments	120	73
Gross personnel expenses	40 205	33 504
- Capitalized costs	-1 607	-1 483
Total personnel expenses recognized in P&L	38 598	32 021

Number of full-time employment equivalents	41	32
---	-----------	-----------

During the ordinary course of business, the Company capitalizes portions of total salary and personnel costs towards assets under construction.

Norwegian entities are obligated to establish a mandatory company pension. This obligation is fulfilled under the current pension plan. No loans or guarantees have been given to the members of the board of directors or executive management.

Auditor's remuneration

(NOK thousands)	2024	2023
Statutory audit	305	350
Other services	33	58
Total	339	408

Note 9 - Share based payments

In 2023 the Board of directors granted another tranche of stock options. Each option gives the holder the right to subscribe or purchase shares in Salmon Evolution at an average agreed exercise price of NOK 8.30. The options were granted on 1 June for executive management and 7 July for key employees. 50% of the options can be exercised at earliest, 12 months after the grant date. The remaining 50% of the options can be exercised at earliest, 24 months after the grant date. To account for this, an adjusted Black & Scholes option-pricing model is used by applying a weighted expected average life of 18 months.

Furthermore, in 2024 the Board of directors granted another tranche of stock options. Each option gives the holder the right to subscribe or purchase shares in Salmon Evolution at an average agreed exercise price of NOK 7.50. The options were granted on 18 September for both executive management and key employees. 1/3 of the options can be exercised at earliest 12 months, 1/3 of the options can be exercised after 24 months, and 1/3 of the options can be exercised after 36 months, after the grant date. To account for this, an adjusted Black & Scholes option-pricing model is used by applying a weighted expected average life of 18 months.

The fair value of the options is set on the grant date and is expensed over its lifetime. The fair value of the options has been calculated using the adjusted Black & Scholes option-pricing model, which takes into account the exercise price, the term of the option, the share price at the grant date, expected price volatility of the underlying share, expected dividend and risk-free rates. Given the recent listing and lack of historical price and volatility data, the expected volatility is based on historical volatility for a selection of comparable companies listed on Oslo Stock Exchange ("Oslo Børs"). The risk-free interest rate is set to equal the interest



on Norwegian government bonds with the same maturity as the option. Average key assumptions are listed below.

Outstanding options (in thousands)	2024	2023
Outstanding options 1 January	1 740	1 450
Options granted	300	290
Options exercised	0	0
Options forfeited	0	0
Outstanding options at end of period	2 040	1 740

(NOK thousands)	2024	2023
Key employees	120	73
Total cost*	120	73
Charges to income statement	115	73
Capitalized as part of asset under construction	5	0

Key assumptions	2024	2023
Average fair value (NOK)	1,17	0,75
Average exercise price (NOK)	7,50	8,30
Weighted expected average life (in years)	5,00	3,17
Estimated dividend per share (NOK)	0,00	0,00
Expected average volatility	26,9 %	19,6 %
Risk-free rate	3,62 %	3,31 %

Note 10 - Other operating expenses

(NOK thousands)	2024	2023
Cost of premises (not defined as RoU)	4 863	2 400
Rented equipment	6 149	4 948
Direct operating expenses	54 805	33 239
Electricity	46 914	28 068
Administrative expenses	4 900	4 494
Insurance	4 193	4 354
Consultancy fees	7 384	10 201
Total other operating expenses	129 208	87 703



Note 11 - Property, plant and equipment and intangible assets

(NOK thousands)	Intangible assets	Assets under construction	Buildings and property	Fixtures and fittings	Right of use assets	Total
Cost 1 January 2024	5 683	90 628	1 639 821	290 383	8 510	2 035 025
Additions	8 968	368 250	7 403	9 676	3 794	398 091
Disposals	0	0	0	0	0	0
Completed constructions	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cost 31 December 2024	14 652	458 878	1 647 224	300 059	12 304	2 433 117
Accumulated depreciation 1 January 2024	-3	0	-27 126	-15 671	-5 503	-48 303
Depreciation for the period	-32	0	-41 629	-22 852	-1 878	-66 391
Net book value 31 December 2024	14 617	458 878	1 578 469	261 537	4 922	2 318 424
Estimated lifetime	0-3 years	n/a	10-75 years	3-50 years	3-5 years	
Depreciation method	Linear	n/a	Linear	Linear	Linear	
Intangible Assets	01.01.2024	Additions	Grants	Disposals	Depreciations	31.12.2024
R&D-projects*	3 836	6 107	-1 160	0	0	8 782
Other development projects	1 752	4 022	0	0	0	5 774
Trademark	93	0	0	0	-32	61
Total	5 681	10 128	-1 160	0	-32	14 617

*See note 17 for more information

(NOK thousands)	Intangible assets	Assets under construction	Buildings and property	Fixtures and fittings	Right of use assets	Total
Cost 1 January 2023	1 754	1 759 968	0	9 356	6 994	1 778 072
Additions	5 684	187 923	0	63 585	1 516	258 708
Disposals	-1 754	0	0	0	0	-1 754
Completed constructions	0	-1 857 263	1 639 821	217 442	0	0
Cost 31 December 2023	5 683	90 628	1 639 821	290 383	8 510	2 035 026
Accumulated depreciation 1 January 2023	0	0	0	-1 452	-3 834	-5 286
Depreciation for the period	-3	0	-27 126	-14 219	-1 669	-43 017
Net book value 31 December 2023	5 681	90 628	1 612 695	274 712	3 007	1 986 723
Estimated lifetime	0-3 years	n/a	10-75 years	3-50 years	3-5 years	
Depreciation method	Linear	n/a	Linear	Linear	Linear	
Intangible Assets	01.01.2023	Additions	Grants	Disposals	Depreciations	31.12.2023
R&D-projects*	0	4 378	-542	0	0	3 836
Other development projects	0	1 752	0	0	0	1 752
Trademark	1 754	95	0	-1 754	-3	93
Total	1 754	6 226	-542	-1 754	-3	5 681

Straight-line depreciation is applied over the useful life of property, plant, and equipment based on the asset's historical cost and estimated residual value at disposal. Depreciation is charged to expense when the property, plant or equipment is ready for use or placed in service. From April 2023 the Company considered the main test- and verification phase for its Indre Harøy facility over and started depreciation of the first facility. There are some projects going on improving the facility, but most of the cost in 2024 relate to phase 2. These are not deemed ready for intended use. As such, assets under construction are not depreciated.

Most intangible asset is ongoing development cost related to a FOU and Skattefunn and is not amortized.

Capitalization of costs as asset under construction:

Costs incurred recognised as part of "Personel expenses" in the "Statement of Profit or Loss" during 2024 has been capitalized as of 31 December 2024 as these costs are deemed to be part of the ongoing assets under construction and qualify for capitalisation in accordance



with IAS 16. As a result, the reported "Personel expenses" in 2024 reflects the incurred costs during this period, net of such capitalized costs related to the entire 12 months period ending 31 December 2024 which amounted to approximately NOK 11,6 million.

Capitalized internal cost	01.01.2024	Additions	Completed constructions	31.12.2024
Salary BTB	2 920	10 509	-	13 429
Salary BTA	0	1 100	-	1 100
Interest	8 281	25 087	-	33 368
Group interest	60 727	-	-	60 727
Total	135 710	36 696	-	108 624

Capitalized internal cost	01.01.2023	Additions	Completed constructions	31.12.2023
Salary	51 127	9 232	-57 439	2 920
Rental/equipment	7 618	-	-7 618	0
Interest	30 561	25 219	-47 499	8 281
Group interest	46 404	14 323	-	60 727
Total	135 710	48 775	-112 556	71 928

Contractual and financial commitments

Construction of phase 1 was completed medio April 2023 and remaining capital expenditures for phase 1 as per 31 December 2023 was moderate, consisting of improvements and adaptations. During 2024 the Group each an agreement on the final settlement for the construction of phase 1 at Indre Harøy.

As to phase 2 at Indre Harøy, the Company has started the construction, with the first smolt expected entered late Q1 2026.

Note 12 – Leases

Amounts recognised in the balance sheet

(NOK thousands)	31 Dec 2024	31 Dec 2023
Right-of-use assets		
Rent of premises	0	0
Car	774	933
Office and other operational supply	4 148	2 074
Total right-of-use assets	4 922	3 007
Lease liabilities		
Current	1 769	1 488
Non-current	3 285	1 689
Total lease liabilities	5 054	3 177



Amounts recognised in the statement of profit or loss

(NOK thousands)	2024	2023
Depreciation right-of-use assets		
Rent of premises	0	110
Car	158	482
Office and other operational supply	1 720	1 077
Gross depreciation	1 878	1 669
Leasing period	3-5 years	3-5 years
Interest expense lease liability	220	177
The total cash outflow for leases	2 079	1 910

Assets and liabilities arising from a lease are initially measured on a present value basis. The lease payments are discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease. If that rate cannot be readily determined, which is generally the case for leases in the Company, the lessee's incremental borrowing rate is used, being the rate that the individual lessee would have to pay to borrow the funds necessary to obtain an asset of similar value to the right-of-use asset in a similar economic environment with similar terms, security and conditions.

To determine the incremental borrowing rate, the Company:

- where possible, uses recent third-party financing received by the individual lessee as a starting point, adjusted to reflect changes in financing conditions since third party financing was received
- uses a build-up approach that starts with a risk-free interest rate adjusted for credit risk for leases held by the Company, which does not have recent third-party financing, and
- makes adjustments specific to the lease, eg term, country, currency and security.

The Company is exposed to potential future increases in variable lease payments based on an index or rate, which are not included in the lease liability until they take effect. When adjustments to lease payments based on an index or rate take effect, the lease liability is reassessed and adjusted against the right-of-use asset. Lease payments are allocated between principal and finance cost. The finance cost is charged to profit or loss over the lease period in order to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability for each period.

Right-of-use assets are measured at cost comprising the following:

- the amount of the initial measurement of lease liability
- any lease payments made at or before the commencement date less any lease incentive received
- any initial direct costs, and - restoration costs.

Right-of-use assets are generally depreciated over the shorter of the asset's useful life and the lease term on a straight-line basis. If the Company is reasonably certain to exercise a purchase option, the right-of-use asset is depreciated over the underlying asset's useful life.

The Company has entered into several lease agreements that are considered to qualify as short-term and/or low-value in accordance with IFRS 16. Payments associated with such short-term and low-value leases are recognised on a straight-line basis as an expense in profit or loss. Short-term leases are leases with a lease term of 12 months or less. Low-value assets comprise IT-equipment and small items of office furniture.



Note 13 - Financial income and expenses

(NOK thousands)	2024	2023
Interest income	618	412
Net change in value of financial derivatives	977	947
Other financial income	615	2 175
Financial income	2 210	3 534
Interest expense	142 195	67 257
Realized loss/-gain on interest derivative	-5 966	-3 027
Interest expense lease liability	220	177
Other financial expenses	1 593	1 738
Net change in value hedging contract	0	13 903
Financial expense	138 041	80 047
Net financial income (expense)	135 831	76 513

Interest income is mainly related to interest on cash deposits held with Norwegian financial institutions.

The company have paid NOK 62 million in interest for loan facilities from financial institutions, of which 25,1 million is capitalized as asset under construction related to build out phase 2.

Note 14 - Derivative financial instruments

(NOK thousands)	31 Dec 2024	31 Dec 2023
Derivative financial assets		
Derivatives not designated as hedging instruments		
Interest rate swaps	13 643	12 666
Total derivative financial assets	13 643	12 666

The derivative financial assets relate to hedging contracts for the Company's interest rate exposure and consist of an interest rate swap contract of NOK 50 million in Sparebanken Vest and a similar contract of NOK 150 million in Nordea. Both contracts are due January 2028 and has to a swap fixed interest of 1.79 %. Changes in Market Value is registered as unrealized profit under financial income and allocated to, an unrealized profit as other current receivables in the balance sheet.



Note 15 – Taxes

Calculation of deferred tax/deferred tax benefit (NOK thousands)	2024	2023
Fixed assets	288 357	202 503
Right-of-use assets	4 922	3 007
Inventory	147 573	137 772
Lease liabilities	-5 054	-3 177
Other current liabilities	0	0
Net temporary differences	435 798	340 105
Tax losses carried forward	-784 930	-575 249
Financial instruments	13 643	12 666
Basis for deferred tax	-335 489	-222 479
Deferred tax (22%)	-73 808	-48 945
Deferred tax benefit not recognized in the balance sheet*	73 808	48 945
Deferred tax in the balance sheet	0	0

*Deferred tax benefit has not been recognised in the balance sheet as the Company is in its start-up phase and does not have any historical results to refer to when assessing whether future taxable profits will be sufficient to utilize the tax benefit.

Basis for income tax expense, changes in deferred tax and tax payable (NOK thousands)	2024	2023
Result before taxes	-111 712	-131 025
Permanent differences	-2 309	11 714
Basis for the tax expense in the current year	-114 021	-119 311
Change in temporary differences	-95 694	-230 295
Basis for payable taxes in the income statement	-209 715	-349 606

Components of the tax expense (NOK thousands)	2024	2023
Payable tax on this year's result		0
Total payable tax		0
Change in deferred tax	-24 862	-29 098
Change in deferred tax not shown in the balance sheet	24 862	29 098
Tax expense	0	0

Reconciliation of the tax expense with the nominal tax rate (NOK thousands)	2024	2023
Result before taxes	-111 712	-131 025
Calculated tax (22%)	-24 577	-28 826
Tax expense	0	0
Difference	24 577	28 826



The difference consists of:

Tax on permanent differences	-508	2 577
Change in tax rate	0	0
Change in deferred tax	0	0
Change in deferred tax due to change in tax rate	0	0
Change in deferred tax not shown in the balance sheet	24 862	29 098
Change due to unrealized financial instruments	223	-2 850
Sum explained differences	24 577	28 826

Note 16 - Other current receivables and prepaid expenses

(NOK thousands)	31 Dec 2024	31 Dec 2023
Prepaid expenses	20 764	18 081
VAT receivable	16 719	0
Tax incentive scheme ("Skattefunn")	1 160	0
Other receivables	170	1 364
Total other current receivables	38 813	19 445

As of 31 December 2024, and 2023, the Company's other current receivables were due within one year and considered fully collectible. Accordingly, the fair value of the Company's other current receivables was equal to nominal value, no bad debt was recognized for the years then ended, and management did not consider a provision for uncollectible accounts necessary.

Receivables denominated in foreign currencies are valued at the daily rate. Due to the short-term nature of current receivables, their carrying amount is considered equal to their fair value. As of 31 December 2024, and 2023, the Company's other current receivables, specified by currencies, consisted of the following:

(NOK thousands)	31 Dec 2024	31 Dec 2023
NOK	38 813	19 445
Other	0	0
Total other current receivables	38 813	19 445

Note 17 - Financial assets and financial liabilities

(NOK thousands)	31 Dec 2024	31 Dec 2023
Financial assets at amortised cost:		
Trade receivables	11 778	921
Trade receivables from Group companies	56 149	20 292
Prepaid expenses	20 764	0
Other current receivables	18 049	19 445
Financial derivatives	13 643	12 666
Non-current receivables from Group companies	0	0
Cash and cash equivalents	41 466	19 624
Total financial assets	161 848	72 948



(NOK thousands)	31 Dec 2024	31 Dec 2023
Financial liabilities at amortised cost:		
Long-term interest bearing debt	525 000	525 000
Long term intragroup debt	1 265 971	1 395 187
Short-term interest bearing debt	145 018	90 069
Lease liabilities	4 805	3 177
Trade payables	181 656	62 029
Trade payables to Group companies	9 368	4 853
Social security and other taxes	2 853	8 658
Other current liabilities	11 290	9 048
Total financial liabilities	2 145 961	2 098 022

(NOK thousands)	31 Dec 2023	31 Dec 2023
Interest bearing debt		
Borrowings	525 000	525 000
Long term intragroup debt	1 265 971	1 395 187
Short-term interest bearing debt	145 018	90 069
Lease liabilities	5 054	3 177
Total interest bearing debt	1 941 043	2 013 433
Current portion	146 787	91 557
Non-current portion	1 794 256	1 921 876
Total interest bearing debt	1 941 043	2 013 434

In Q1 2023 the Company signed a NOK 1,550 million green debt financing package with DNB and Nordea relating to phase 1 and 2 at Indre Harøy, thus refinancing the existing senior secured debt financing package. The new package consisted of a NOK 525 million non-amortizing term loan facility to the existing NOK 525 million construction loan relating to phase 1, a NOK 250 million revolving credit facility available for general corporate purposes including Indre Harøy phase 2 capex and a NOK 775 million construction facility available for financing of capex relating to phase 2 at Indre Harøy.

In June 2024 the Company expanded its existing senior secured debt financing package related to Indre Harøy Phase 1 and 2, from 1,550 NOKm to 2,225 NOKm. Additionally, the Company has a NOK 150 million Overdraft Facility with Nordea.

As per 31 December 2024, NOK 525 million was drawn of the secured green debt financing package. In addition, the Company has drawn NOK 145 million of the NOK 150 million available, of the Overdraft Facility.

The loans are floating interest rate loans denominated in NOK with an interest charge based on NIBOR 3M plus an agreed margin.

Financial covenants

The most important financial covenants for the long-term financing of the Company are, respectively, a solvency requirement that the Company's book equity ratio (including intra-group loans) shall be minimum 45%.

Further, there is a profitability requirement linked to the borrower's EBITDA which shall be greater than NOK 250 million on a last 12-month basis from Q2 2027. Quarterly EBITDA figures shall be measured from Q2 2024 with set minimum EBITDA levels reflecting the company's gradual ramp up of production volumes and profitability. In anticipation of not being able to



meet its minimum EBITDA requirement for Q4 2024, Q1 2025 and Q2 2025 the loan agreement was amended from lender dated 4 December 2024.

Finally, there is a minimum cash requirement that stipulates that the obligors (Salmon Evolution Norway AS, Salmon Evolution Sales AS and Salmon Evolution ASA) cash balance shall be greater than NOK 100 million at any time.

Any undrawn and available amounts under the revolving facility and the overdraft is included in the calculation of the cash balance.

As per 31 December 2024 the Company is in compliance with all financial covenants.

Security

The Company's bank debt facilities are fully guaranteed by Salmon Evolution ASA. The respective lenders also have a pledge over 100% of the shares in the borrower. Furthermore, the respective lenders have a pledge over all material operating assets of the Company, hereunder inter alia, land, plant and machinery, operating licenses, inventory and receivables.

Note 18 - Government grants

The Company has received a commitment from the The Norwegian Resarch Council (Norsk Forskningsråd) for a project started in 2023. The grant is given for one period of three years and is related to the tax incentive scheme "SkatteFUNN" which is a government program designed to stimulate research and development (R&D) in Norwegian trade and industry. The receivable is accounted for as a short-term receivable from the tax authorities. In the financial accounts, the receivable related to the grant is netted against the related asset's acquisition cost. Grants for 2024 amounted to NOK 1,319,794.

(NOK thousands)	P&L	Balance sheet	2024
Systems for data input, handling and analytics	839	6 107	6 946
Grants	-159	-1 160	-1 320
Total "SkatteFUNN" project costs	680	4 947	5 626

Further, the Company has received a commitment from Regional Research Councils (RFF) for the project "Analysis and strategy for management of microbiological environment in land-based farming", and from Fisheries and Aquaculture Industry Research Funding (FHF) for the project " Realization of the potential sensor data for improved efficiency and fish welfare. In the financial accounts, these grants are recognised as income in the P&L. Grants for 2024 amounted to NOK 1,673,191

(NOK thousands)	2024	2023
RFF (Regional Research Funds)	-	500
FHF (Fishery and Aquaculture Industry Research Funding AS)	1 673	1 755
Total grants	1 673	2 255



Note 19 – Intercompany balances and intercompany transactions

(NOK thousands)	Non-current receivables	Current receivables	Non-current liabilities	Current liabilities
Salmon Evolution ASA	0	919	1 265 971	154 336
Salmon Evolution Sales AS	0	55 178	0	65
Salmon Evolution Dale AS	0	67	0	0
Total intercompany balances	0	56 164	1 265 971	154 401

(NOK thousands)	Revenue	Cost
Salmon Evolution ASA (Administration)	628	32 565
Salmon Evolution Sales AS	442 735	0
Salmon Evolution Dale AS	0	42 531
Total intercompany transactions	443 362	75 096

Intercompany and related party transactions:

There were no other transactions with group companies in 2024.

Note 20 - Cash and restricted cash

(NOK thousands)	31 Dec 2024	31 Dec 2023
Cash in bank	39 983	18 390
Restricted bank deposits	1 482	1 234
Total cash and cash equivalents	41 466	19 624

Restricted cash are related to tax withholdings for employees (NOK 1.48 million).

Note 21 - Share capital

(NOK thousands)	Outstanding	Nominal value
Ordinary shares	108 103 182	0,05

(NOK thousands)	31 Dec 2024	31 Dec 2023
Share capital	5 405	5 405
Share premium	107 875	305 678
Total	113 281	311 084

The number of shares issued in the Company on 31 December 2024 was 108,103,182 with a nominal value of NOK 0.05 each. All shares carry equal voting rights.

Shareholders of 31.12.24	No of shares	Percentage share
Salmon Evolution ASA	108 103 182	100,0 %

As of 31 December 2024, 0,6 % shares were indirectly held by members of the Board of Directors or executive management through their investments in Salmon Evolution ASA.



Note 22 - Trade and other current liabilities

(NOK thousands)	31 Dec 2024	31 Dec 2023
Trade payables	101 746	26 750
Trade payable investments	89 278	40 132
Total trade payables	191 024	66 882

(NOK thousands)	31 Dec 2024	31 Dec 2023
Payroll withholding tax	1 476	1 228
VAT	0	6 223
Employer's national insurance contributions	910	797
Accrued employer's social security contribution	466	410
Total social security and other taxes	2 853	8 658

(NOK thousands)	31 Dec 2024	31 Dec 2023
Accrued salaries, holiday pay and bonus provisions	3 308	2 909
Severance pay accrual	1	0
Accrued interest expense	4 135	3 903
Lease liabilities	1 769	1 488
Other current liabilities	3 598	2 237
Total other current liabilities	12 811	10 537

Note 23- Events after the reporting date

No material subsequent events.