Welcome to our 8th Natural Resources Day

Zunfthaus zur Meisen, Zürich September 11th 2025



Our external speakers



Jon Sofus Lerche Managing Partner Arctic Offshore



Runar Sivertsen Chief Strategy Officer SalMar ASA



Håkon Husby Head of Investor SalMar ASA

Partners - Investment Experience





 Marcos Hernandez Aguado Managing Partner, CIO

Alex Rauchenstein Managing Partner (IC)



- Urs Marti, Partner (IC)
 Natural Resources
- Prof. Jose Carlos Jarillo Founding Partner (IC)

> 30 years experience

Invested in SIA Funds



Unconstrained decision making

Agenda

- 09.00 **Welcome** by Alex Rauchenstein, Managing Partner SIA
- 09.15 "Bubble bubble toil and trouble" by Urs Marti, Partner SIA
- 09.45 **Offshore vessel markets: the past, the present and the future** by Jon Sofus Lerche, Managing Partner Arctic Offshore
- 10.30 Coffee break
- 10.45 **The salmon market and SalMar: Solid fundamentals at very interesting prices** by Runar Sivertsen, Chief Strategy Officer and Håkon Husby, Head of IR SalMar
- 11.15 **Oil and copper: Undersupply in-sight. The NR Fund will strongly benefit** by Marcos Hernandez, Managing Partner & CIO SIA
- 12.00 Final remarks and Q&A by Alex Rauchenstein, followed by a buffet lunch

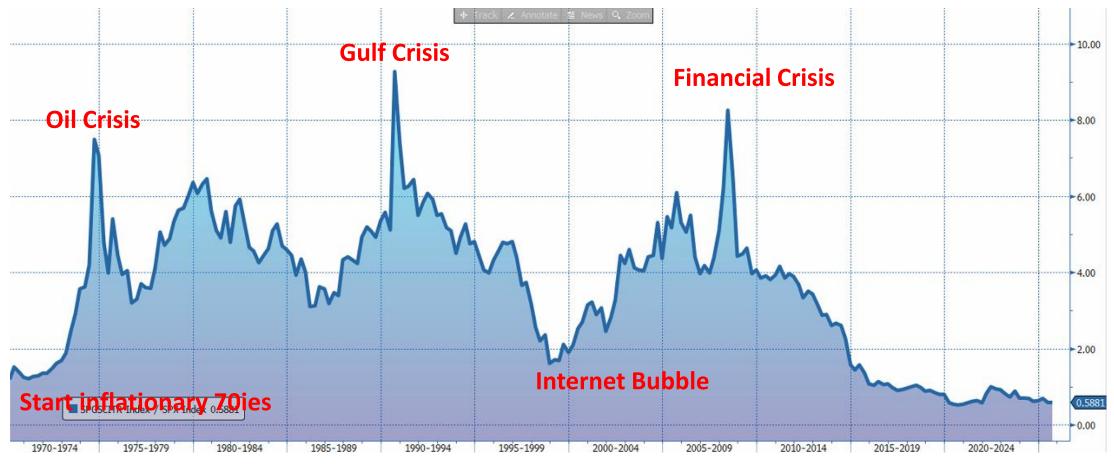


Value Investing and Selectivity is back!



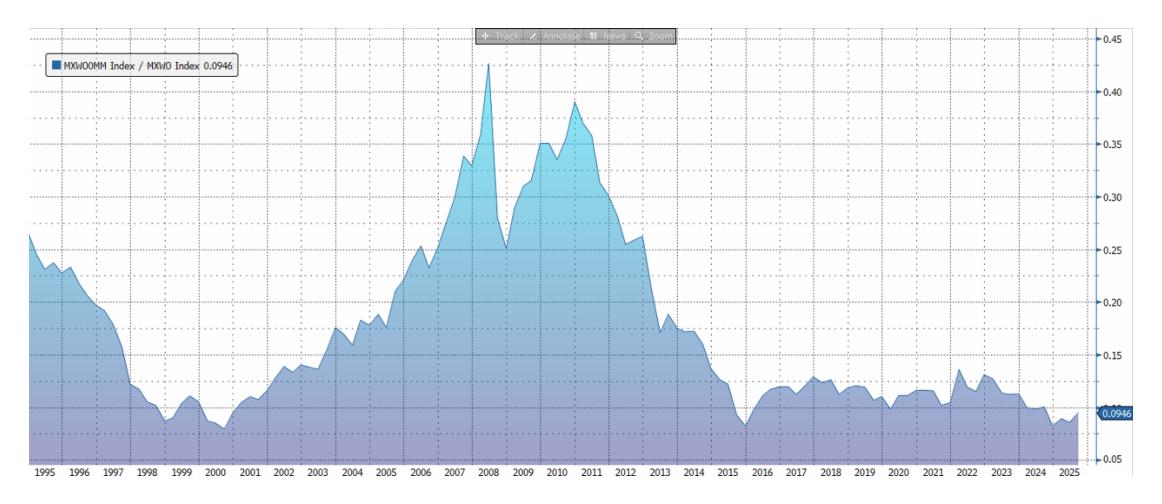


GSCI/S&P500 Ratio: As cheap as it can get, still!



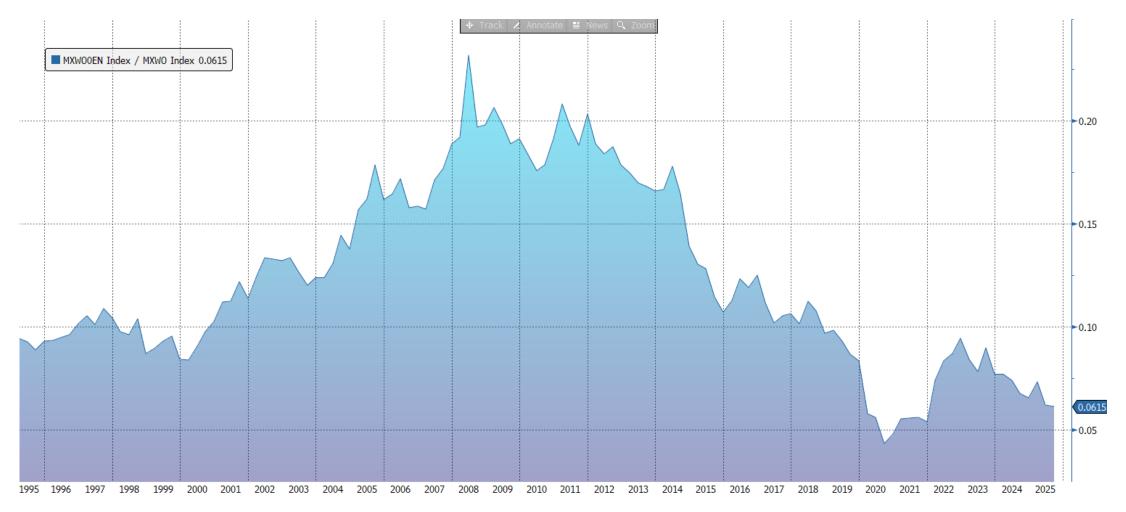


MSCI Mining and Metals/MSCI World: massive potential



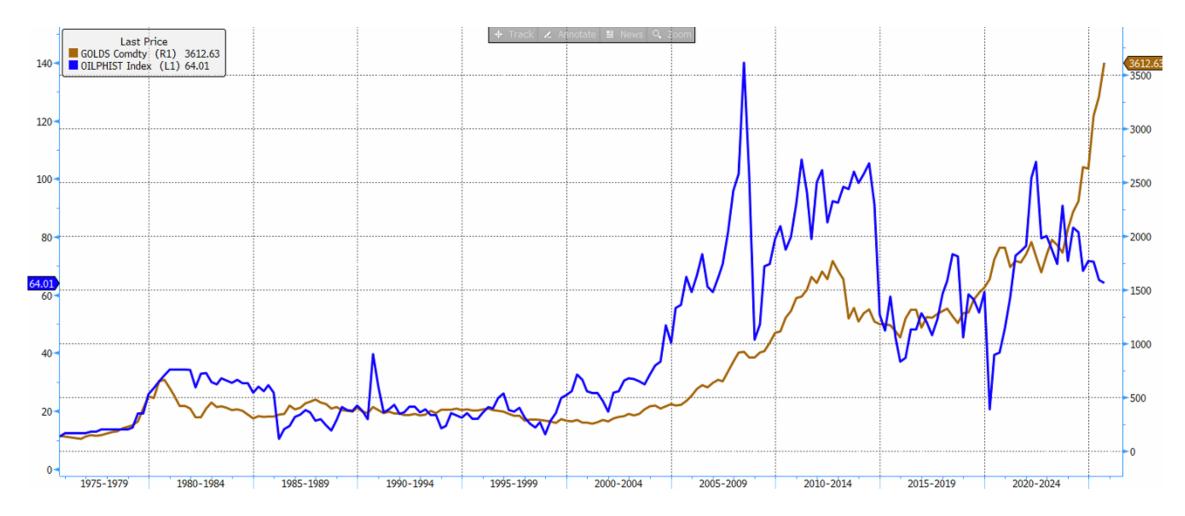


MSCI Energy/MSCI World: massive potential





Leads and lags



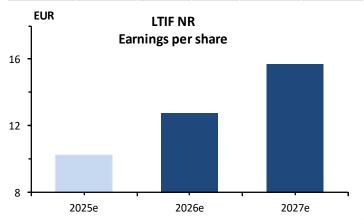


12.3x earnings & 1.3x book 2026 - below mid-cycle

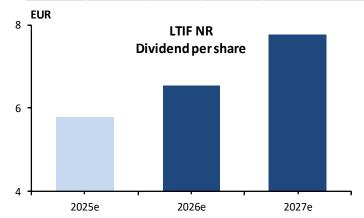
Date	NAV	%
31.12.2020	87.1	
31.12.2021	122.5	40.7%
31.12.2022	138.4	12.9%
31.12.2023	150.3	8.6%
31.12.2024	162.0	7.8%

Reporting LTIF NR as of 30.06.2025 (aggregated data in EUR)

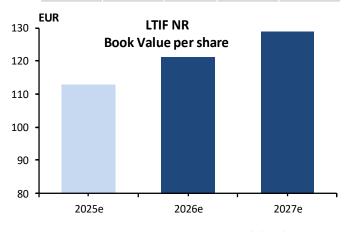
Year	EPS	%	P/E	EPS yield	S&P NR P/E	S&P NR EPS yield
2025e	10.2		15.3	6.5%	15.5	6.5%
2026e	12.7	25%	12.3	8.1%	13.7	7.3%
2027e	15.7	23%	10.0	10.0%	11.9	8.4%



Year	DPS	%	Div. Yield	S&P NR Div. Yield
2025e	5.8		3.7%	3.6%
2026e	6.5	13%	4.2%	3.7%
2027e	7.8	19%	4.9%	3.9%

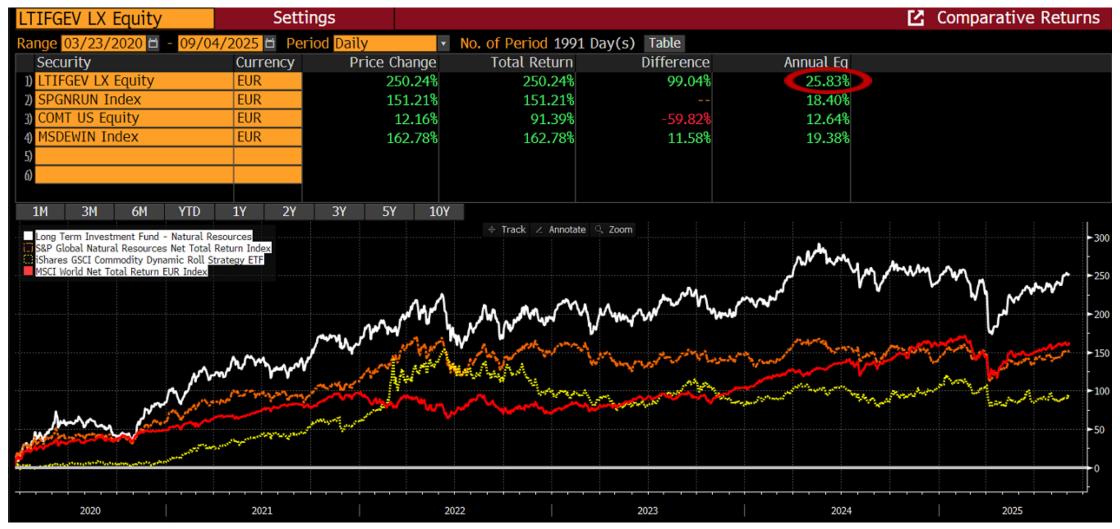


Year	BPS	%	P/B	S&P NR P/B
2025e	112.9		1.4	1.5
2026e	121.1	7%	1.3	1.4
2027e	128.7	6%	1.2	1.4



Source: SIA Group / Bloomberg

LTIF NR a good instrument in a bull market





"Bubble bubble toil and trouble"

Zunfthaus zur Meisen, Zürich

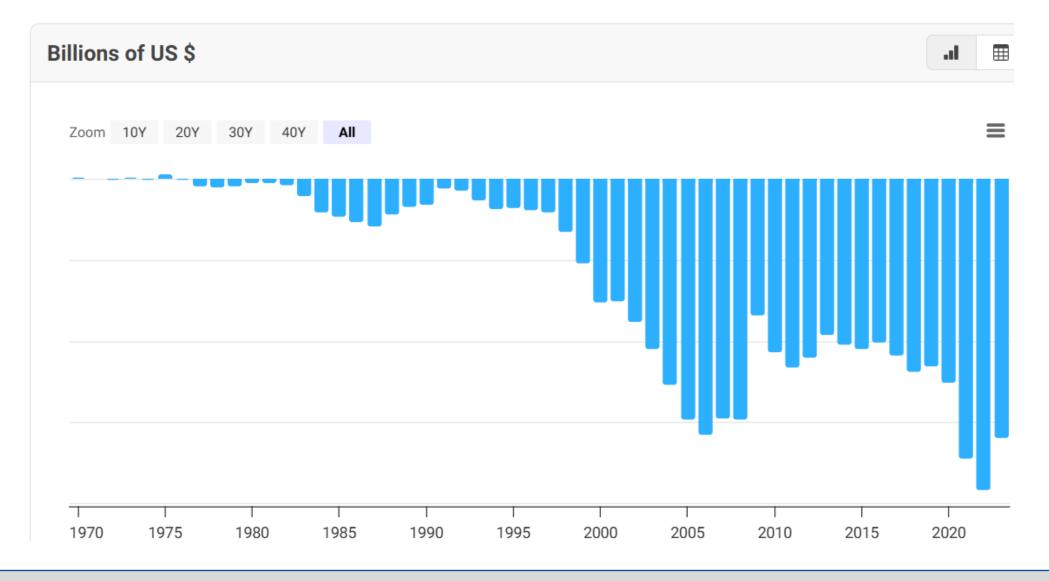
September 11th 2025



The real criminals are not in Bonanza

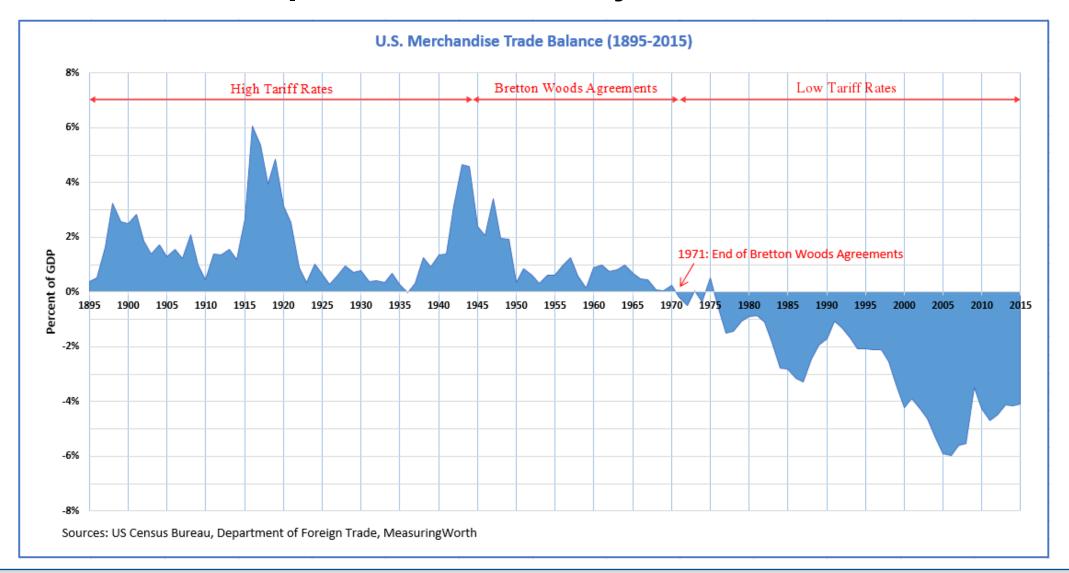
Nixon Ends Bretton Woods International Monetary System

Trade deficit is close to a trillion

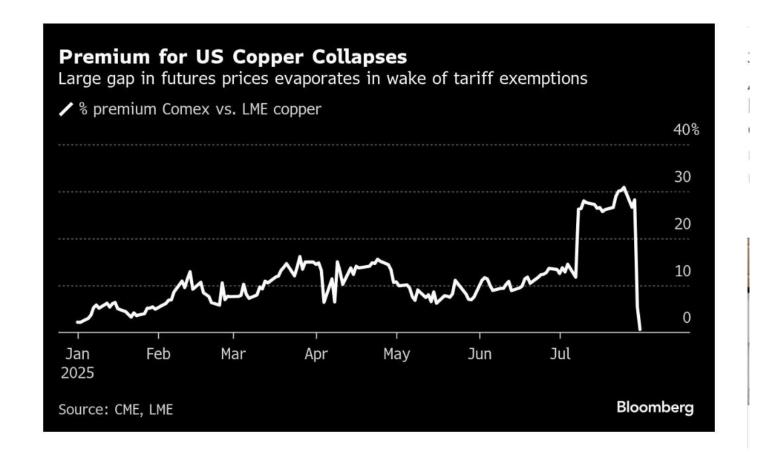


14

US back to pre 1913? Why 1913?



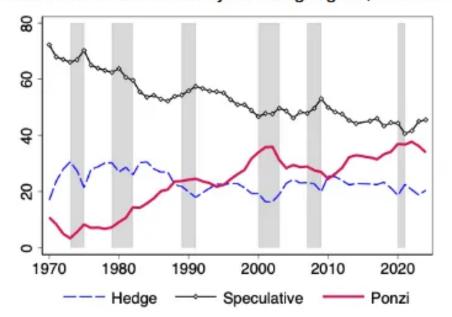
Investment does not like such stuff



Minsky

The growth of Ponzi finance

Percent of U.S. listed firms by financing regime, 1970-2024



Source: Based on Davis, de Souza, & Hernandez (2019)

A few comparisons

GDP

- 1. United States \$30.50 trillion
- 2. China \$19.23 trillion
- 3. Germany \$4.74 trillion
- 4. India \$4.19 trillion
- 5. Japan \$4.19 trillion
- 6. United Kingdom \$3.84 trillion
- 7. France \$3.21 trillion
- 8. Italy \$2.42 trillion
- 9. Canada \$2.23 trillion
- 10. Brazil \$2.13 trillion
- 11. Russia \$2.08 trillion
- 12. Spain \$1.8 trillion
- 13. South Korea \$1.79 trillion
- 14. Australia \$1.77 trillion
- 15. Mexico \$1.69 trillion

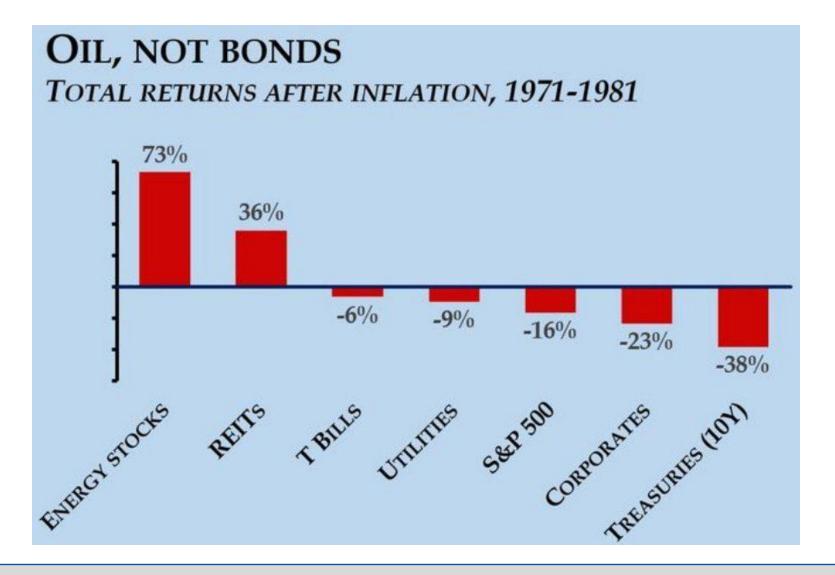
	Total mar	Number of	
Country / Territory +	millions of US\$ ^{[4][5]}	% of GDP ^{[6][7]} *	domestic + companies ^[3]
United States	62,185,685	213.1	4,010
China	11,870,548	62.7	11,231
Japan	6,358,159	156.7	3,971
■ India	5,320,626	127	5,707
★ Hong Kong	5,022,179	131.1	2,673
■ Canada	3,499,751	150.6	4,226
■ France	3,421,737	127.9	457
United Kingdom	3,182,091	83.8	1,606
Saudi Arabia	2,667,273	220.4	352
Taiwan	2,251,495	289.2	_
Germany	2,044,249	43.9	435
→ Switzerland	1,881,413	210.5	206

Market Summary > NVIDIA Corp

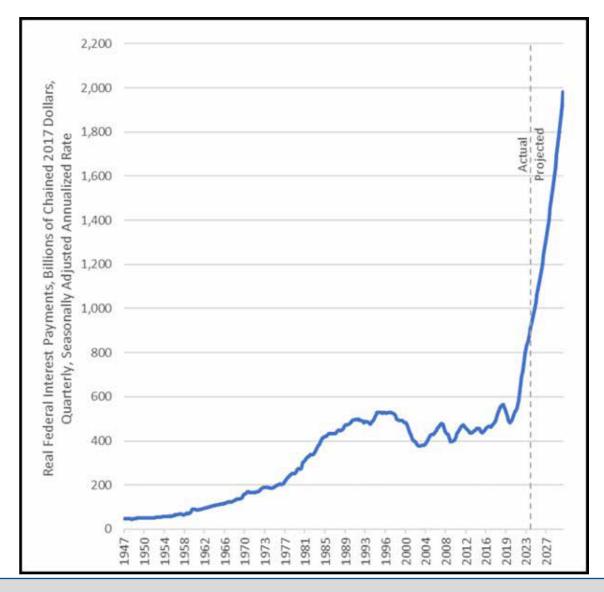
4.46 trillion USD

Market capitalization

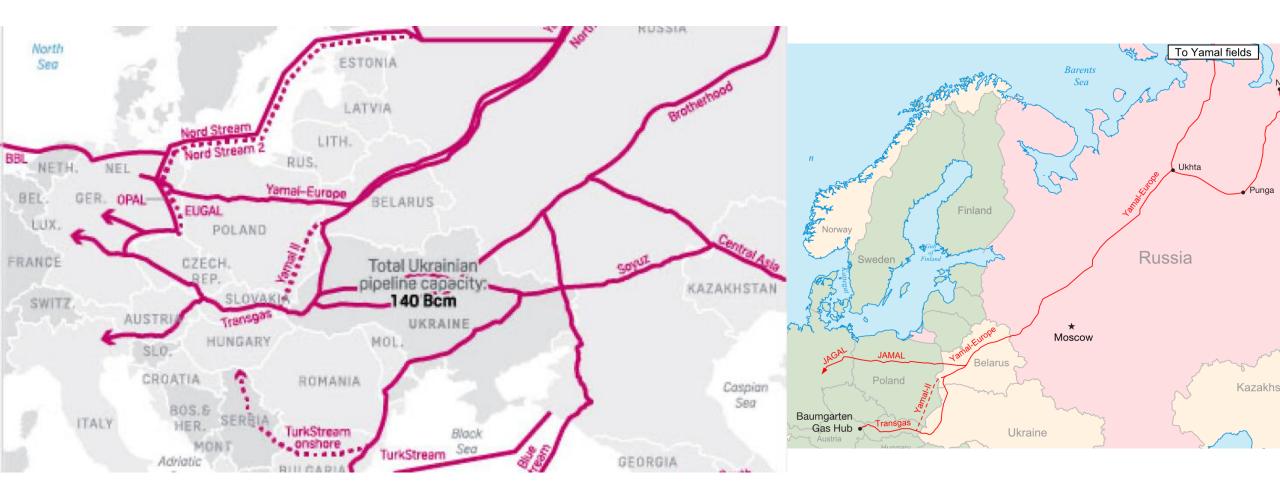
Investing in the 70s



US federal interest



Petro\$ the future?



Arctic Securities

Company Presentation

September 2025





Arctic Securities – a full-service investment bank with a Norwegian heritage and an expanding international footprint

Background

- Arctic was established in 2007 as an independent financial institution and is today wholly owned by its employees and Trond Mohn
- We work towards providing our clients with the best financial advice possible
- And aim to bring value to clients through superior competence and to be a preferred discussion partner for our clients
- We have an absolute commitment to integrity, quality and long-term relationships
- Our offices are in Oslo, Stockholm, Goteborg, New York, Rio de Janeiro, Hamburg and Zürich

Services and clients

Investment Banking

- Mergers and acquisitions
- IPOs and listings
- Equity, bond, convertible bonds issues
- Strategic advisory
- Restructuring
- Project finance



Fixed Income and Equity Sales

- Equity and bond sales and trading
- IPOs and listings
- Equity, bond, convertible bonds issues
- Block trades



Research

- Equity research
- Credit research
- Macro and strategy research



The Arctic Group is a leading, independent provider of financial services



Arctic Securities

Leading investment banking advisor with extensive experience International equity and debt broker with a full-scale research department Offices in Oslo, Stockholm, Goteborg, Hamburg, Zürich, New York and Rio de Janeiro **Employees**



Arctic Offshore International

Offshore broker providing transaction advisory services to the offshore oil & gas and renewables industries including project development, research and consultancy services Offices in Oslo and Rio de Janeiro

13 **Employees**



Arctic Offshore Rig

Rig broker covering sale & purchase, newbuilding and chartering of jack-ups, semisubmersibles and drillships as well as consultancy services Brokerage services for the offshore wind segment and the offshore fish farming segment **Employees**



Arctic Capital

Sales agent of direct investments in real assets Focus on real estate, shipping and offshore assets **Employees**



Arctic Real Estate Management

Authorized external accounting firm Corporate and property management, advisory and accounting services Offices in Oslo and Stockholm

Employees



Arctic Asset Management

An independent Norwegian investment manager of UCITS funds and bespoke solutions Assets under management NOK >40bn Offices in Oslo and Stockholm

Employees



Arctic Shipping

Shipbrokers covering newbuilding and second hand transactions of assets within the tanker, chemical, gas and dry bulk sectors Offices in Hamburg and Tokyo

Employees



Arctic Asia Shipping

Ship/rig brokers covering asset sale and purchase services, chartering services, asset valuation services, asset newbuild contracting services, consultancy and advisory services

Employees

Located in Singapore



Independent broker-dealer with core business within green certificates related to production and consumption of renewable energy Offices in Oslo, Sandefjord, Hamburg and Madrid

Employees



Market intelligence company with focus on the renewable energy market for certificates Offices in Oslo and Berlin

Employees

Over the last couple of years Arctic has completed more ECM transactions in the Norwegian market than any other banks...

Norwegian ECM league table since 2013^{1),2)}

Financial advisor	# of deals	Vol. (NOKbn)
DNB	318	310.1
ARCTIC	315	191.2
Pareto	297	234.9
ABG	241	229.1
SB1M	236	159.8
Carnegie	198	180.3
Fearnley	118	90.6
SEB	105	117.3



Private Placements



IDEX BIOMETRICS AS

M IDEX Sole Bookrunner

Private Placement

NOK 30m

NOK 75m









Jul 2025





IPOs



Other









Source: Arctic Securities, Oslo Stock Exchange as of 22 August 2025

1) Including publicly announced ECM transactions in excess of NOK 10m on Oslo Børs, OTC and Euronext Growth where funds are raised through a bookbuilding process

A trusted and highly experienced M&A advisor

Norwegian M&A league table since 2018

Financial advisor ¹⁾	# of deals	Vol. (EURm)
Competitor #1	144	46,149
ARCTIC	98	29,861
Competitor #2	168	29,011
Competitor #3	58	24,057
Competitor #4	90	19,398
Competitor #5	87	17,196
Competitor #6	37	17,154
Competitor #7	77	14,130

Selected M&A advisor roles since 2022



























Aker BioMarine ASA



Financial advisor Sale of rooftop solar PV portfolio

Undisclosed

USD 590m

Apr. 2024

Jul. 2024





Financial Advisor Sale to Statkraft

Undisclosed

Oct. 2023



Acquisition of Sbanken by DNB

NOK 11.2bn

Mar. 2022

Source: Mergermarket as of March 2025, Norwegian completed deals

1) Showing M&A advisors headquartered in the Nordics

Arctic has a leading position within Nordic debt capital markets

Leading HY manager

	2022-2025Q1		2025YTD
	NOK	All currencies	USD
ARCTIC	21%	11%	11%
Competitor #1	21%	15%	23%
Competitor #2	15%	26%	38%
Competitor #3	9%	8%	19%
Competitor #4	7%	6%	3%



Recent transactions



















OCEAN YIELD

OCEAN YIELD

Joint Bookrunner

Tap Issue

Mar 2025

NOK 300m



NOK 750m





ANDFJORD

Global Coordinator

Bond Issue

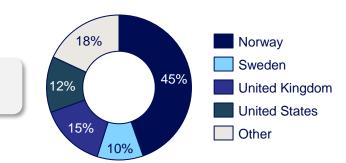
ANDFJORD™

Announced

Introduction to Arctic Securities Research











Podcast



CEO Dinner



Seminars



Analyst Speaking Partner¹⁾, Prospera 2024



Credit Research²⁾, Prospera 2024



Macro, Kapital 2023



Real Estate, Kapital 2022



Banks, Dagens Næringsliv 2024



IT, Kapital 2024



Aquaculture, Kapital 2024



Credit, Kapital 2023



~ 1.2m reads per year

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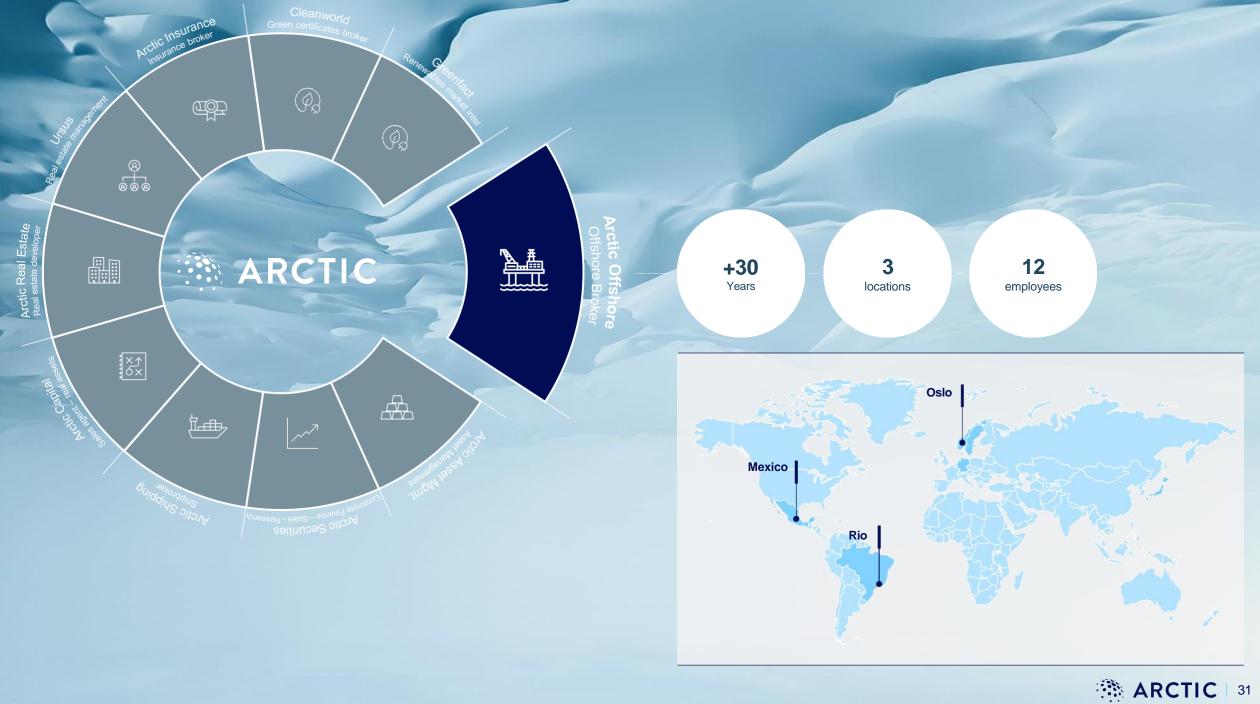
Tokyo

Arctic Shipping Japan KK 4/F East Tower, Otemachi First Square, 1-5-1, Otemachi, Chiyoda-ku, 100-0004 Japan

Tel +81 (0) 70 2150 3524







ARCTIC OFFSHORE

Specialized Offshore Asset Brokering and Consultancy Company







VALUATION SERVICES



CHARTERING



ADVISORY



NEWBUILDING'S



MARKET REPORTS

- · Founded as Nor-Ocean Offshore in 1996, later changed its name to Arctic Offshore in 2017.
- · Arctic Offshore offers ship brokerage and consultancy services.
- · Our dedicated team has been focusing on the offshore industry for more than 30 years.
- · Arctic Offshore advises on transactions in the following market segments, but is not limited to:
 - Offshore support vessels
 - ·Subsea construction vessels, diving support vessels, accommodation units, IMR vessels
 - •All types of vessels/units for the renewables industry
 - ·New building projects for O&G and renewable segments
 - FPSOs
 - Valuations



ARCTIC OFFSHORE & ARCTIC SECURITIES

A One-stop-shop To Facilitate Offshore Transactions



Ship brokerage and consultancy

Unique industry knowledge

Track record of >500 S&P and chartering transactions

Dedicated team focusing on offshore for more than 30 years

Extensive market intelligence



Full-service investment bank focusing on shipping & offshore

ECM / DCM

Financial advisory

In-depth research department

A strong and dedicated team with unique combined skillset form a one-stop-shop for offshore activities

OFFSHORE VESSEL SEGMENTS

Offshore Support Vessels | Subsea / Construction | Renewable Wind Support

PSV's



- Transports essential supplies such as drilling fluids, fuel, potable water, dry bulk, and general cargo between shore bases and offshore installations
- Equipped with dynamic positioning for precise station-keeping
- Operates year-round, with utilization closely tied to platform activity levels

AHTS



- · Tows and positions mobile offshore drilling units, barges, and floating production systems
- Handles the deployment, retrieval, and relocation of mooring anchors and chains
- Provides high bollard-pull towing and emergency towage services

SUBSEA



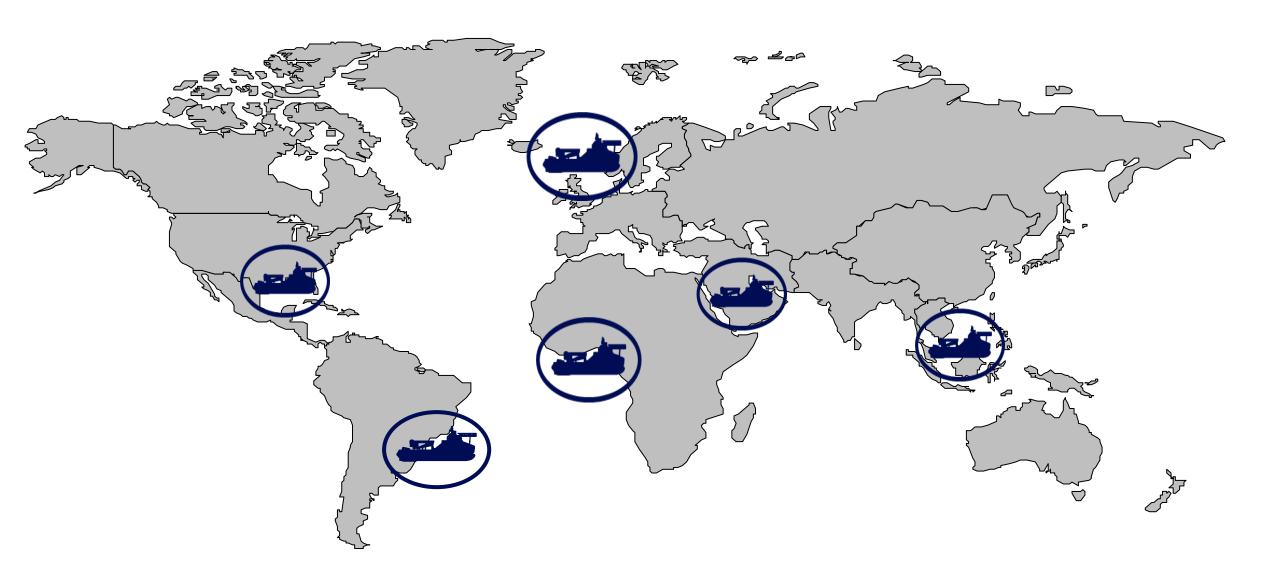
- · Provides inspection, maintenance, and repair (IMR) services for subsea infrastructure such as pipelines, cables, and wellheads
- · Subsea construction support, including cable laying, trenching, and installation of subsea structures
- Operate across O&G and offshore wind, with capabilities ranging from light survey tasks to heavy-lift deepwater construction

C/SOV's



- · Transfer technicians and crew between shore bases and offshore installations
- Provides accommodation, workshops, spare parts storage, and walk-to-work gangways for multi-day offshore campaigns
- Support both the construction phase and long-term operations & maintenance of offshore wind farms

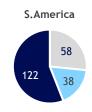
KEY OSV REGIONS

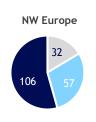


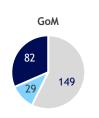
PSV CATEGORIES

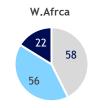


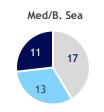
Types of PSV in key regions

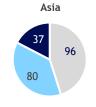


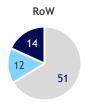


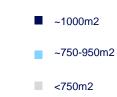












AHTS CATEGORIES

The AHTS fleet can be split into 5 categories	Current Value 10 yr old vsl (USDm)	Bollard Pull	BHP	Main activities	Key Markets
AHTS w Subsea capabilities 18 vessels worldwide	+100	250t+	> 28,000	Pre-lay + testingFPSO installation	+ +
Pre-lay testing vessel 12 vessels worldwide	45-55	> 300t+	> 28,000	 Pre-lay + testing FPSO installation Ploughing 	+ 1
Modern workhorse 64 vessels worldwide	35-40	240-300t	22,500 < BHP < 28,000	 Pre-lay Harsh environment workhorse FPSO installation Ploughing 	+ 1100
Last generation workhorses & mid-sized AHTS 161 vessels worldwide	20-25	180-220t	16,000 < BHP < 22,500	 Rig moves Hook up Heading control Standby 	
Small AHTS 1,524 vessels worldwide	10-15	< 180t	< 16,000	 Rig moves of jack-up Towage Heading control Standby 	+

SUBSEA VESSEL CATEGORIES

Subsea market is moving into a state with historic high demand, and historic low supply of vessels

Subsea Vessel Categories











	The second secon				
Туре	Survey vessel	Small IMR	IMR	Light constr. vessel	Heavy constr. vessel
Key services	- Survey - Seabed mapping - UXO - Node Seismic - Geotech - W2W	- IMR - Node Seismic - Geotech - W2W - Survey - Seabed mapping - UXO - Cable	- IMR - Node Seismic - Geotech - W2W - Cable - Construction support	- IMR - Node Seismic - Geotech - W2W - Cable - Construction support - Trenching	- Construction work
Key markets O&G Wind	35% 65%	40% 60%	30%	15%	100%
Charter rate 2027e	USD 50-60,000	USD 70-80,000	USD 85-90,000	USD 95-100,000	n/a
Charter Rates (2024)	USD 40-45,000	USD 50-55,000	USD 65-70,000	USD 80-85,000	n/a
Current value (USDm) ~10y old	35-40	40-50	60-75	120-125	~150

Demand is Booming in both O&G and Offshore Wind

Subsea services	Demand drivers	Demand growth ('25-'28)		
Survey, seabed mapping and Geotech	New offshore wind projects O&G fields			
Construction Work	New offshore wind projectsNew O&G activity			
Maintenance work	Maintenance of existing and maturing oil and gas infrastructure			
Walk to work (W2W)	Offshore wind Maintenance of FPSOs and O&G platforms			
Ocean Bottom Nodes (OBN / Node Seismic)	Field monitoring activity			
Decommission work	Mature fields, and old O&G infrastructure	1 (

^{*} We have not included Diving vessels, Well Intervention, or rigid cable layers. These assets are very complex and typically owned by EPCI players



KEY CHARACTERISTIC OF C/SOV'S

C/SOV's & Key Characteristics



Key Characteristics



Gangway and crane

- · Motion compensated gangway for transferring service technicians
- · Elevator for transferring parts and tools from storage to gangway
- · Motion compensated crane for transfer of heavier items to WTG service platforms



Deck and under deck space

- Storage for containers, parts and tooling
- Under deck container handling
- Logistical efficiency (pallet handling)

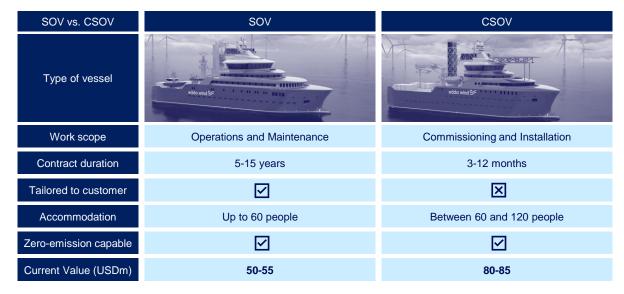


Accommodation

- SOVs usually carry 60 people while CSOVs can hold up to 120
- High focus on logistics flow and efficiency (cabin -> meeting -> change room -> gangway
- SPS code



- Hull design to minimize motion sickness
- Typically rounded off stern to allow flexibility in heading alongside WTG and inter field transit
- · Fuel efficiency and green field solutions



SELECTED CLIENTS AND CORE BUSINESS



DEEPOCEAN













DEWATER





































OSV MARKET CYCLE

A decade of volatility followed by structural recovery

Executive Summary

The Boom (Pre-2014)

- Sustained high oil prices, with **Brent consistently above USD 100/bbl**, encouraged operators to push into technically challenging deepwater and ultra-deepwater projects
- Robust E&P investments from both oil majors and independents expanded offshore drilling activity, driving strong demand for the offshore support fleet
- With vessel supply already tight, utilization rates often exceeded 90%
- In a favorable financing environment, **owners placed aggressive newbuild orders**, creating one of the largest OSV orderbooks in the history

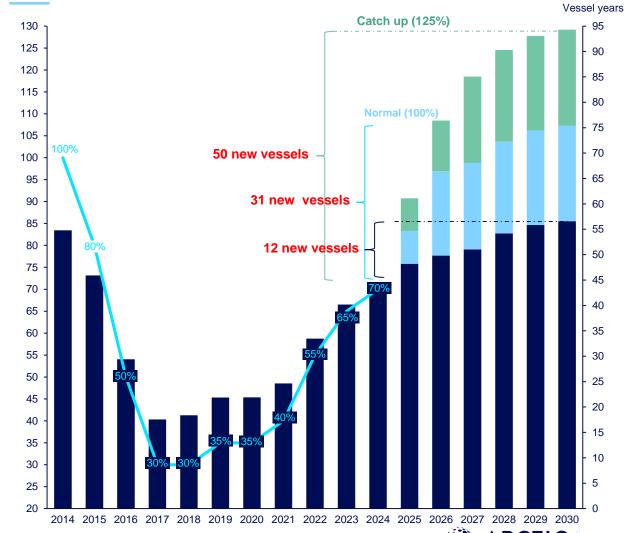
The Bust (2015-2020)

- The downturn began with the 2014 oil price collapse, as Brent fell from around USD 110/bbl to below USD 30/bbl in months
- Oil companies responded with rig layoffs, cancelled exploration programs, and deep cuts of capital expenditures
- An **oversupply of vessels** ordered during the boom years flooded the market, driving utilization sharply lower
- Day rates fell to operating-expense levels or below, eliminating profitability and incentives for new investments

The Recovery (2021-Present)

- The market began to turn with the post-COVID oil price rebound, as Brent climbed back above USD 80/bbl
- Tight financing conditions and industry caution kept **newbuilding activity limited**, preventing a repeat of past oversupply
- **Utilization and day rates have risen sharply**, underpinned by stronger fundamentals and a more disciplined supply side
- With fleet growth constrained and demand drivers strengthening, the **outlook points to a sustained upcycle** in the coming years

Oil & Gas: Maintenance Activity



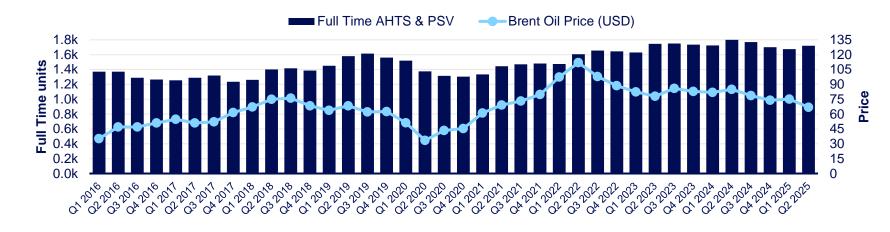
Source: Rystad Energy

OIL PRICE AND E&P SPENDING

Our Comments

- While oil price serves as an indicator for OSV utilization, activity levels do not mirror its fluctuations exactly, but price upcycles generally translates into more full-time OSV demand. We observe that market momentum has remained strong in recent years despite the pullback in oil prices, driven by long-cycle projects sanctioned in the upcycle.
- An elevated oil spike in 2022 coupled with improved market fundamentals initiated higher capital expenditures, represented by an 18% increase in offshore E&P spending in 2022 and 2023, while 2024 saw an increase of 8%.
- The national oil companies are the prominent drivers of offshore E&P spending, with Petrobras and Saudi Aramco leading the way. Rystad Energy estimates that these NOCs will increase offshore spending by 12%.

AHTS & PSV Full-Time Units and Oil Price



Sustained E&P Spending Despite Somewhat Softer Oil Prices

Offshore E&P spending (USDbn), Oil price in boxes



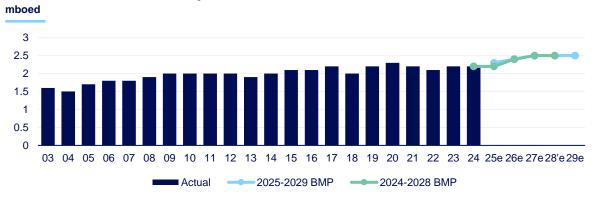
BRAZIL – WORLDS LARGEST OSV MARKET

Solid demand visibility supported by Petrobras' five-year spending plan

Executive Summary

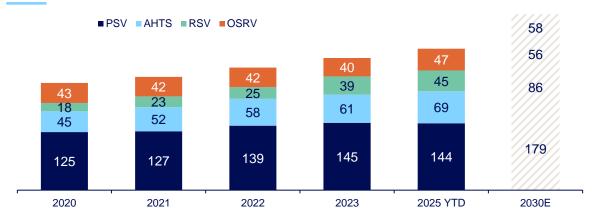
- The OSV market in Brazil is one of the largest globally, similar to the North Sea market in size and type of vessels, and where high-end vessels have a large presence (>50% of supply).
- Increased vessel spending is anticipated in the coming years, supported by extensive tendering activity from Petrobras and the IOCs, with Petrobras' latest 5-year plan (2025-2029) outlining USD 111bn in investments – a 9% increase compared to the prior plan (2024-2028).
- Brazilian law gives preference for Brazilian and REB-flagged vessels, with 85% of the active fleet operating Brazilian or REB flags.
- Unlike the previous cycle, international oil companies (IOCs) are now capturing a significant market share in the OSV sector, with around 80 vessels operating independently of Petrobras.
- Decommissioning has become a reality, with several production facilities and subsea infrastructures being decommissioned, with need for large PSVs and subsea vessels.

Petrobras forecasted production

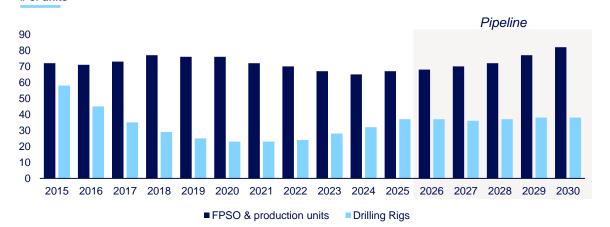


Number of Active Selected OSVs





Stable increase in production and drilling units in Brazil # of units

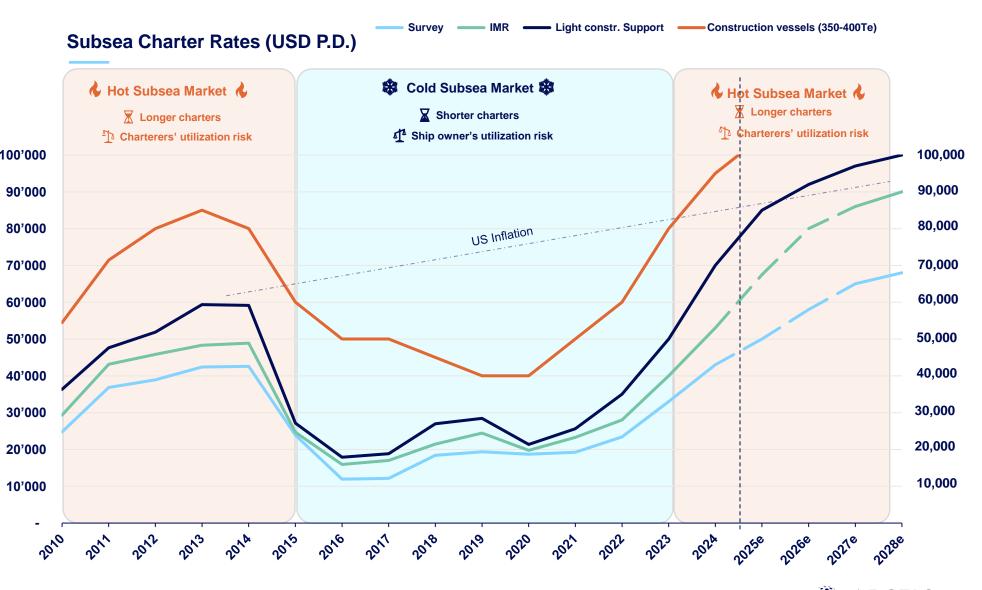


SUBSEA OUTLOOK EXTREMELY STRONG

In 2024 the subsea charter rates surpassed 2014 levels

- In the strong market preceding the downturn in 2014, charter durations were 2-5yrs, resulting in subsea companies struggling with high rates well into the downturn (2014 – 2022)
- Now the market for the Subsea Vessel Category is more or less sold out and there is currently few vessels available for the rest of the 2025 season with rates steadily increasing
- This cycle is characterized by limited yard capacity, coupled with sharp cost inflation for key equipment and extended lead times, which together constrain newbuilding activity
- The challenge for charterers now is not only related to securing vessels at "reasonable" commercial levels, but also to secure vessels at all for their project executions.

We predict that subsea vessel market will be extremely tight for the next 4-7 years, with both very high rates but also challenging to find vessels that are technically suitable

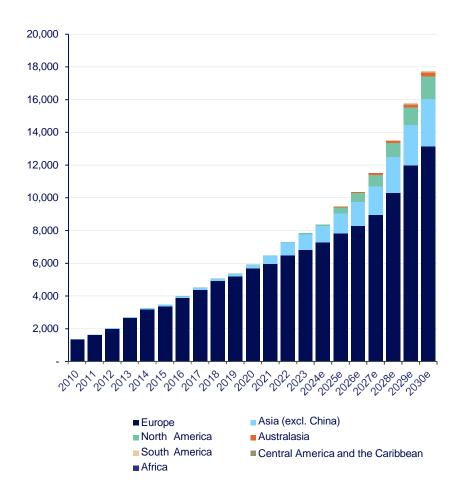


WE ESTIMATE AN UNDERSUPPLIED OFFSHORE WIND MARKET

An escalation in the number of installed turbines will be a key driver of C/SOV demand

- Due to the massive increase in Offshore Wind Turbines to be installed, the demand for support vessels are following suit
- Technological enhancements and lower capex/opex on projects make it more attractive to invest more in each project than develop new ones, from which we estimate that the wind farms will grow larger, increasing the number of operating turbines globally (excl. China).
- Offshore wind service companies will benefit from the increase in farm size and the number of turbines as more vessels are required to commission and service the turbines.
- Of the total O&G fleet capable of trading in offshore wind, an increasing amount are returning to their "home market", potentially leaving the offshore wind market undersupplied
- We estimate a surge in C/SOV demand, expected to increase from ~68 vessel years in 2023 to ~166 years in 2030.

Expansion of installed turbines in the next years # of operating turbines per region



With more offshore wind projects sanctioned...

SOV demand in vessel years



... demand for C/SOVs are expected to escalate CSOV demand in vessel years



HOW CAN INVESTORS GET IN ON THE ACTION?

Multitude of opportunities to enter the market

Listed Shares

- Access to invest in most of the largest offshore players (e.g., DOF, SOFF, TDW) with scale and liquidity
- Share price performance offers transparent pricing and reflects both sector sentiment and company fundamentals
- Opportunity to gain diversified exposure to the offshore markets through established companies
- Capital appreciation and dividend potential through re-pricing and earnings distribution

Share Price Performance YTD - Three Main Players



Other Markets

Bonds / Credit Markets



- OSV companies are frequent issuers in the Nordic high-yield market, making this the most established and accessible debt financing channel for the sector
- Listed bonds with fixed coupons provide asset-backed exposure and attractive risk-adjusted yields compared to other high-yield corporates
- Upcoming refinancing needs and maturity walls from 2025 and onward will generate a steady flow of new issuance, creating continuous entry points

The

Private Deals / Private Equity

- Direct equity stakes in offshore companies or assets
- Potential for higher returns but illiquid and higher risk



Sale-leaseback

- Acquire vessel(s) and charter back to operator on long-term contracts
 - · Structured deals: plug & play for investors
- · Stable cash flows secured by asset and charterer credit



Private Lending

- Provide senior or mezzanine debt to companies or projects
- Attractive yields, often with collateral and covenant protection



Joint Ventures / Strategic Partnerships

- Partner with operators to co-own or operate vessels
- Shared risk/return structure with operational upside



SUMMARY AND KEY TAKEAWAYS

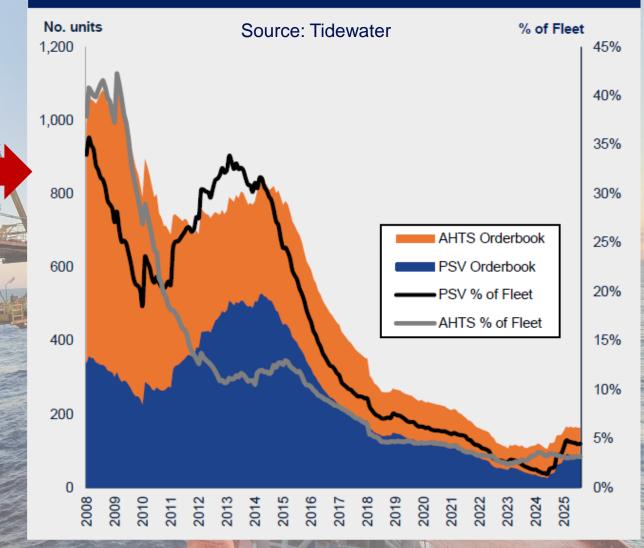
Years of under-investments – activity spike has kicked off!

- Strong vessel demand across multiple segments within the OSV space, keeping utilization at multi-year highs
- Newbuild orderbook slightly up from historic lows, but limited yard capacity, explosive cost increases and long lead time is capping the influx of additional tonnage, ensuring tight supply for the foreseeable future
- Day rates and secondhand values have rebounded sharply, reflecting stronger fundamentals and modern tonnage premiums
- Significant capital required for refinancing upcoming maturities, replacing aging fleets, and supporting offshore wind growth

A broad set of attractive investment opportunities







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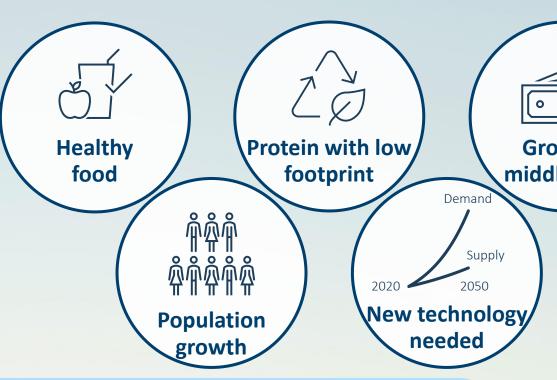
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UN/FAO: A Global Roadmap to 2040

At least 75% growth in global sustainable aquaculture production compared to 2020 level

"Fish stands out as an accessible and affordable proteinsource, especially where other options are scarce, aiding food security in resource limited areas



Our story is about utilizing the potential in the ocean

Produce healthy,
nutritious &
sustainable food
for the world's
growing population

always on the

terms of the

Salmon with

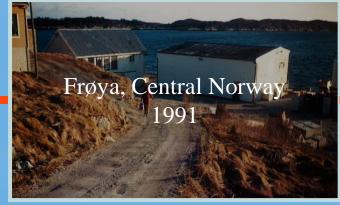
minimal footprint

while we maximize

value creation



Our story A history of growth



From a small processing plant on Frøya, to the world's 2nd largest salmon producer

Norway Offshore Offshore 2017 Northern Norway Iceland 2000 2015 Iceland UK 2001 UK **CAGR +9%** 298 252 212 198

Harvest volume

SALMAR

Our story Is built on a passion for salmon

Fish welfare throughout the value chain crucial for production of healthy, nutritious and sustainable food

Our growth will always be on the terms of the salmon and we have a robust value chain equipped for further sustainable growth

Strong access

to customers

worldwide



SalMar strategically located in the best regions to produce salmon



Operating in the best regions in Norway



Pioneering and leading the development



Largest producer in the West Fjords



UK's second largest salmon producer

Significant untapped growth potential



Culture is vital for us to succeed



WHAT WE DO TODAY WE DO BETTER THAN YESTERDAY



THE JOB IS NOT DONE UNTIL THE PERSON YOU ARE DOING IT FOR IS SATISFIED



FOCUS ON THE SOLUTION



THE JOB WE DO TODAY IS VITAL TO THE SUCCESS OF US ALL



SUSTAINABILITY IN EVERYTHING WE DO

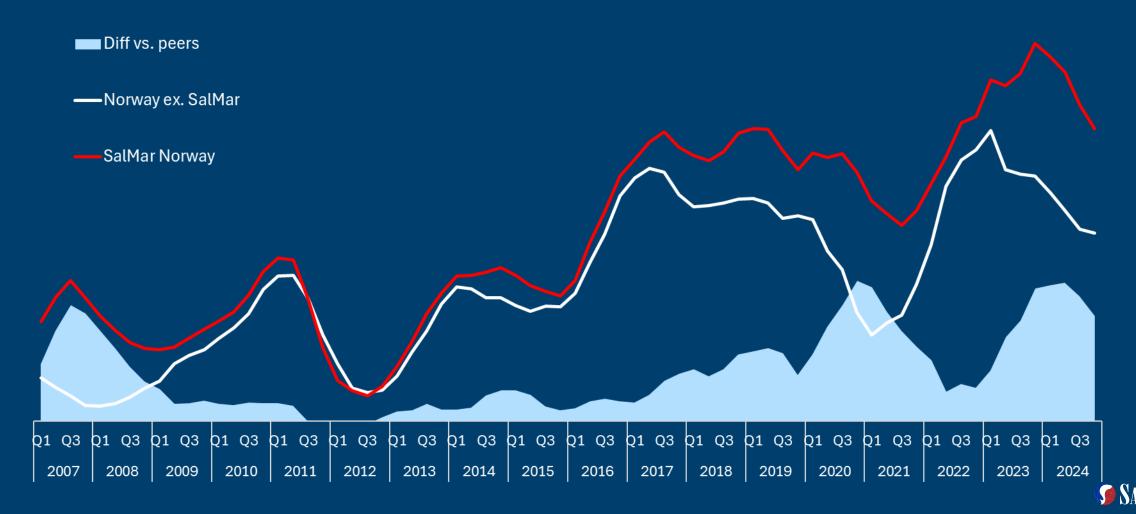


WE CARE!



SalMar consistently delivering strong margins

EBIT-margin (NOK/kg) – 12 month rolling



Further growth potential in all regions







¹⁾ Norway = Farming Central Norway + Farming Northern Norway. Includes volume from Wilsgård from August 2025. Harvest volumes fully consolidated



+27%

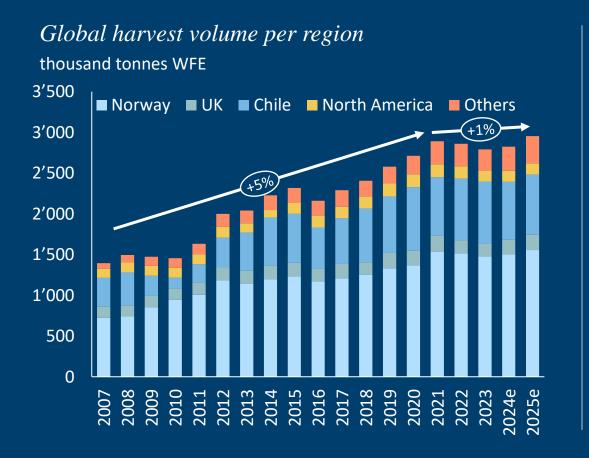
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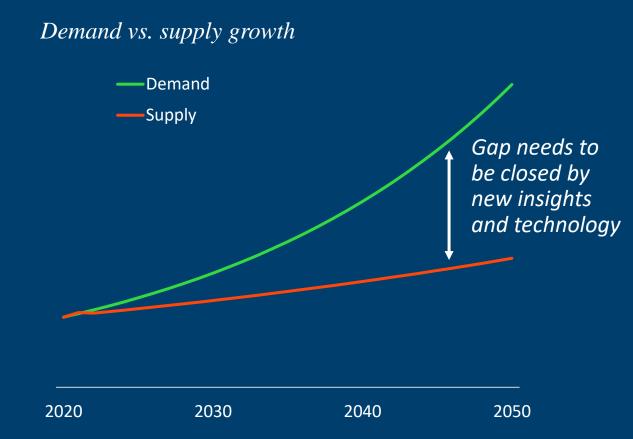
²⁾ Ocean = SalMar Ocean, ownership 100% from March 2025. Harvest volumes fully consolidated

³⁾ Iceland = Icelandic Salmon, ownership 52%. Harvest volumes fully consolidated from 2019 4) UK = Scottish Sea Farms, joint venture through Norskott Havbruk, ownership 50%. Harvest volume in graph depicts SalMar share.
5) Existing organic and strategic growth potential

Supply growth is lagging the demand

A fundamental need for more sustainable proteins







Strengthening value chain to ensure farming on the terms of the salmon



Different sites have different characteristics

Water depth



Wave heights up/downwelling

Temperature



Salinity

Benthic impact



We need to deploy the right tool to the right site

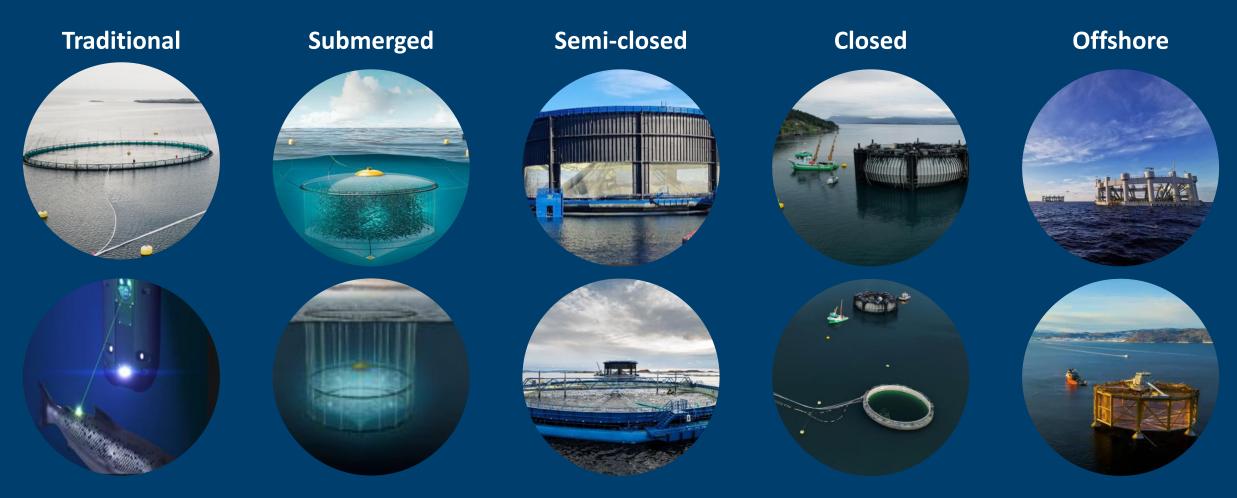


Northern Norway
Production area 10-13
53 farming sites

Central Norway
Production area 5-7
83 farming sites



SalMar has all of the production technologies in operation today

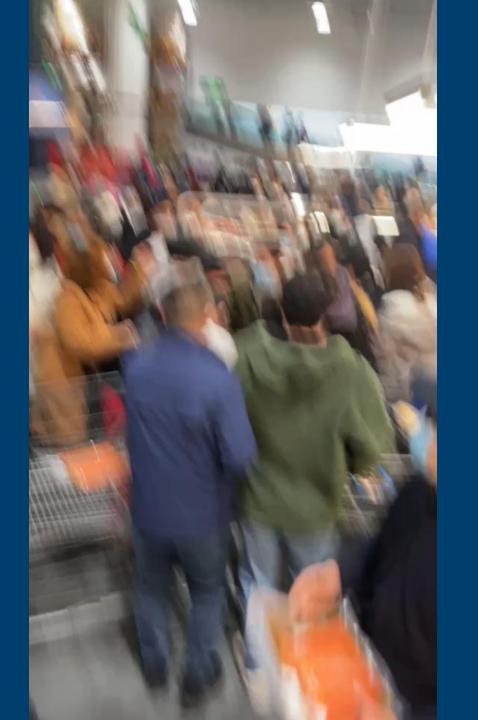






Experience strong demand in all markets

Underpins our social responsibility and fuels our motivation





The Norwegian salmon is the world's most popular fish

Findings from survey conducted in 20 of the most important seafood markets, with 25-30.000 respondents.

- When asked about "which fish do you prefer" in weekdays, on weekends and in restaurants, salmon is top 3 for every occasion in almost every country
- On a global scale, 50% prefers the salmon to be Norwegian. Second best is USA/Alaska, with 24%.



Continued strong demand for sustainable proteins

- Salmon is not considered expensive compared to other proteins
- Positive signals from customers in all markets despite global uncertainty – ongoing promotions in all key markets
- Very good interest for new contracts
 - All new contracts made on price levels above current forward

Salmon-to-Meat Price Ratio





Sweden





SALMAR*

South Africa

China

SalMar well equipped for further sustainable growth

With dedicated, passionate and competent employees with a Passion for Salmon



We produce
healthy,
nutritious &
sustainable food
for the world's
growing population

always on the
terms of the
Salmon with
minimal footprint
while we maximize
value creation





THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION

"SalMar is the best company in the global food and beverage sector for sustainable growth in 2025"

- TIME Magazine and Statista











Oil Outlook

Zunfthaus zur Meisen, Zürich September 11th 2025



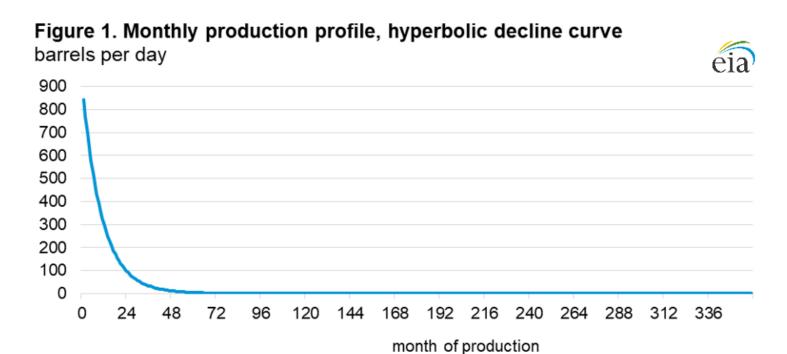
I. Oil Supply. Fundamental Challenges



- Declines
- Underinvestment
- Investment barriers: ESG Resource Geopolitics -Fiscal
- Fear of Peak Demand

Declines are getting worse



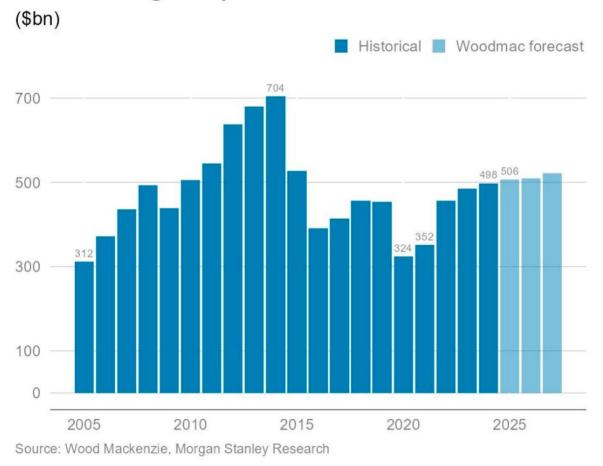


- > Estimated declines. OPEC+ (38%): 2%. Non-OPEC non-shale (52%): 5%. Shale (10%): 20%
- > Average: 5%
- We need to replace 5m b/d per year to keep production flat
- Declines are getting worse on 1) shale
 2) Giant fields ageing 3) Smaller discoveries

Chronic underinvestment



Global oil & gas capex



- Underinvestment since 2013.
- Well-supplied due to shale oil, which produced nothing in 2013 and accounted for 10% of the supply in 2024.
- After 10 years of growth, shale oil is mature.
 We need to find a new resource and \$ 300bn.
- We are unable to identify such new oil resource, and little is invested in exploration and development.

Q1? oil prices if US shale oil had not been found? Q2? What if we do not find another shale oil? Prices > 150\$bbl on inelasticity



Environment and social

- Higher ESG standards
- Responsible operations delays permitting and raises capex
- Permitting involves more institution

Fiscal Regime

- Geopolitics: resource nationalism
- Higher risk and volatility against FIDs
- Higher taxes and royalties

Regulatory Implications on New Supply



Fear of Peak Demand



Narrative

- 1. Climate change is real. We must act
- 2. Need to get rid of fossil fuels and oil
- 3. Electrification is the solution
- 4. Media, politicians, public, banks... becoming green and "opposing" oil
- 5. Thanks to electrification, we are reaching peak demand. No need to invest

Reality

- 1. Electrification will take decades, and energy demand grows
- 2. Oil demand keeps growing, mainly due to global population and EM
- 3. We will need oil and other fossil fuels for decades to come
- 4. We must invest in oil projects or supply will fade
- 5. Difficult to invest in oil: even some oil companies abandoned oil business. Now back (BP, Shell)

LTIF NATURAL RESOURCES

II. Oil Supply. Near-Term Challenges



Oil supply: cyclical challenges

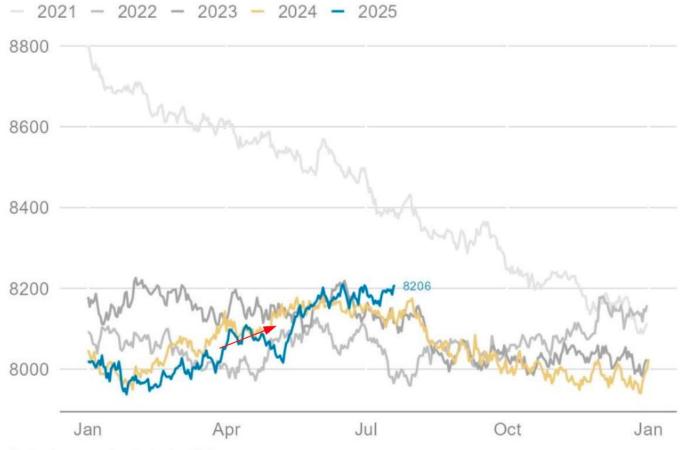
- Low inventories
- Shale maturing
- Spare capacity is being brought back
- Non-OPEC growth slowing

Higher inventories... but at low levels



Observable crude oil and oil products inventories

On land, at sea and in-transit (mln bbl)



Note: Inventories include SPR

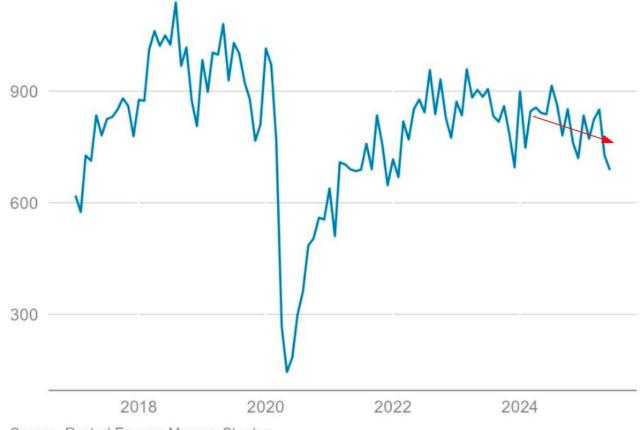
Source: IEA, EIA/DOE, PJK, IE, Genscape, PAJ, Platts, Vortexa, Morgan Stanley Research

Shale: rig count & frac fleet down



Started frac operations

In Permian, Bakken, Eagle Ford and Niobrara (to Jun 2025)



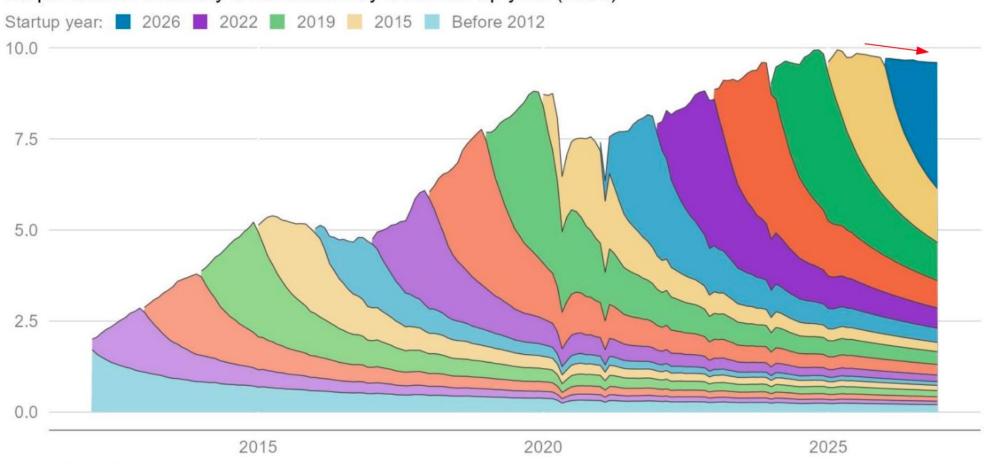
Source: Rystad Energy, Morgan Stanley

Shale production mature & falling



US shale

Oil production from key shale basins by well start-up year (mb/d)



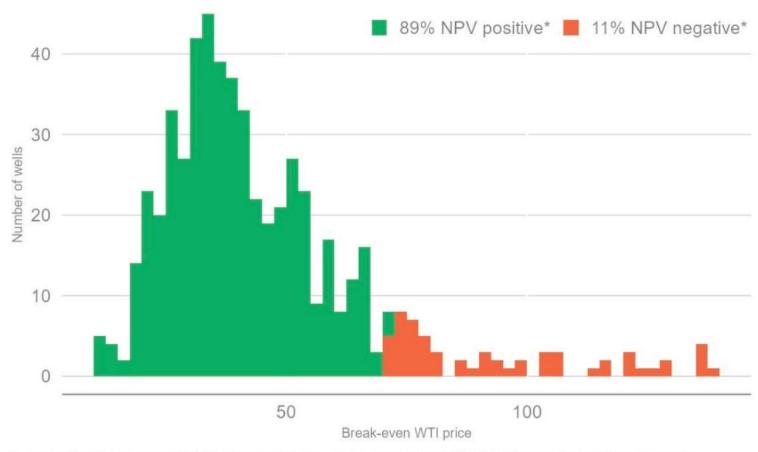
Source: Rystad Energy, Baker Hughes, Morgan Stanley Research

Shale needs WTI 75\$ to keep investing



Distribution of full-cycle break-even oil price

WTI eq. for horizontal wells in oil-focussed basins, start-up in Feb 2025

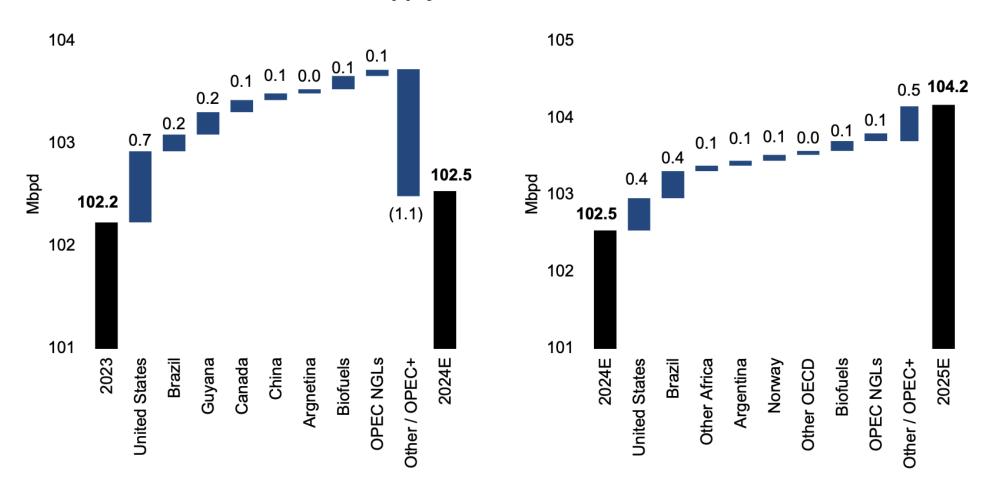


^{*} assuming the average WTI price during the start-up month of \$71.2/bbl were to last from then on Source: Rystad, Morgan Stanley Research

Non-OPEC Supply Growth Fading



Supply 2024 - 2025E



Source: IEA, Rystad, Bernstein analysis and estimates

Source: IEA, Rystad, Bernstein analysis and estimates

Non-OPEC Supply? Lower growth



Non-OPEC production growth forecasts

Growth/(decline) in 2026 (kb/d)

Country	Woodmac	Platts	Rystad	Average
Brazil	375	186	458	340
Guyana	200	198	126	175
United States	564	-269	193	163
Russia	9	159	275	148
Canada	3	255	71	110
Other	159	151	83	131
United Kingdom	-23	-27	-16	-22
Egypt	-32	-20	-32	-28
Malaysia	-21	-37	-39	-32
Norway	-106	-35	38	-34
China	-88	-55	30	-38
Mexico	-191	-14	-91	-99
Crude/condensate	847	491	1,097	812
NGL	405	266	182	285
Other	NA	142	18	80
Total liquids	1,253	899	1,297	1,150

Source: Wood Mackenzie, S&P Global Platts, Rystad, Morgan Stanley Research

Non-OPEC production growth forecasts

Growth/(decline) in 2027 (kb/d)

Country	Woodmac	Platts	Rystad	Average
Brazil	332	144	130	202
United States	101	573	-85	196
Guyana	189	56	163	136
Qatar	63	203	57	108
Argentina	120	29	108	86
Other	434	-597	205	14
Malaysia	-56	32	-52	-25
Egypt	-23	-19	-42	-28
United Kingdom	-41	1	-49	-30
China	-195	-39	4	-76
Norway	-165	97	-165	-78
Mexico	-210	94	-184	-100
Crude/condensate	549	574	91	405
NGL	264	50	185	167
Other	NA	-80	11	-35
Total liquids	813	544	287	548

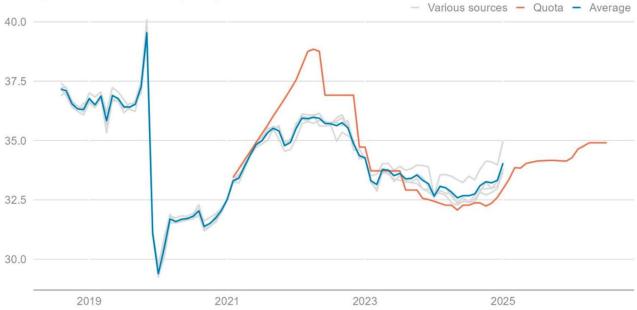
Source: Wood Mackenzie, S&P Global Platts, Rystad, Morgan Stanley Research

OPEC+: 5m b/d spare capacity



OPEC 9+3 crude oil production

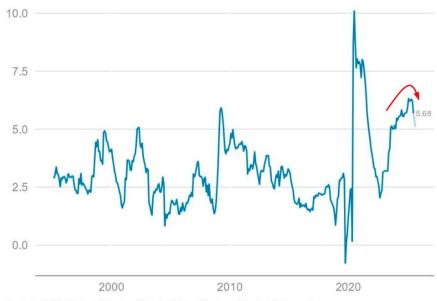
Average of several sources (mb/d)



Note: OPEC 9+3 consists of the 9 formal members of OPEC and the 3 non-OPEC countries that have agreed to additional voluntary cuts (i.e. Russia, Kazakhstan and Oman) Source: S&P Global Platts, Argus, IEA, Energy Aspects, EIA/DOE, Morgan Stanley Research

OPEC+ spare capacity

Data to Jun 2025 (mb/d)



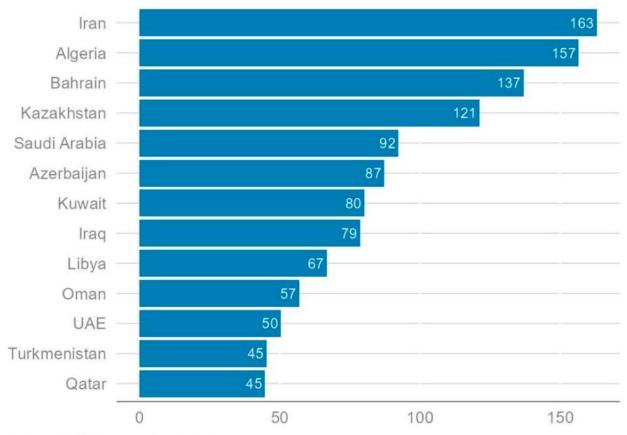
Source: S&P Global Commodities Insights, Morgan Stanley Research

OPEC+ needs 80\$+ on fiscal



Fiscal break-even oil price

As estimated by IMF for 2025 (\$/bbl)



Source: IMF, Morgan Stanley Research

- Saudi Arabia needs 92\$ for fiscal breakeven
- Kuwait, Iraq around 80\$
- Russia cannot keep its war effort with low oil prices

III. Oil Demand. Still Growing

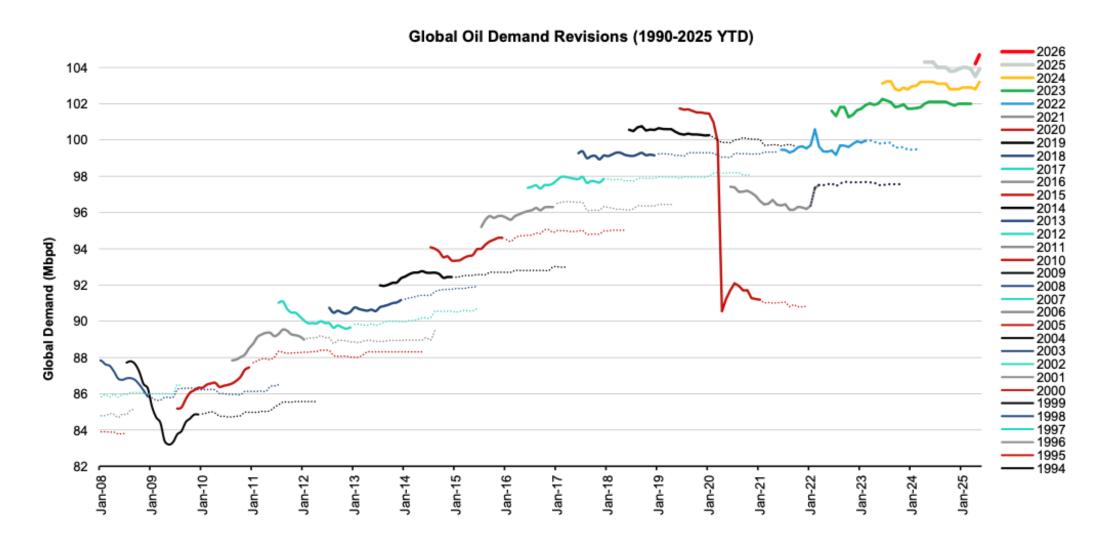


Oil demand: many years of growth ahead

- Demand will continue to grow on population growth and GDP per capita
- Demand past 15 years
- Demand 2025-2026-2027

2010-25:demand UP 18m b/d in 15y (avg 1.2)





Demand growth in 2025



'Consensus' sees oil demand growing 0.9 kb/d this year, well below the historical trend of ~1.2 mb/d per year, but a slight increase from 0.7 mb/d forecast at the lowpoint earlier this year

Consensus oil demand growth

2025 vs 2024, average across selected forecasters (kb/d)

Region	LPG/ ethane	Naphtha	Gasoline	Jet/ kerosene	Gasoil/ diesel	Fuel oil	Other oil	Total liquids
North America	125	0	20	10	-10	-10	-35	95
China	65	120	-35	20	-50	-70	90	140
India	20	-15	65	10	60	-20	5	125
Other Asia	15	10	15	80	25	-30	-20	95
Europe	85	0	50	35	-10	-100	0	65
Middle East	60	0	45	20	35	25	-10	175
FSU	0	15	15	10	-20	0	-25	-5
Latin America	30	0	10	15	35	5	-10	80
Africa	15	0	50	10	45	10	5	135
World	415	125	235	210	105	-185	-5	905

Source: Argus, Energy Aspects, S&P Global Platts, Morgan Stanley Research

Petchem feedstock (LPG/ethane) and jet fuel drive majority of demand growth Asia continues to be a crucial driver of growth, alongside the Middle East and Latin America.

Demand growth in 2026



For 2026, consensus sees similar demand growth at ~0.86 mb/d; the lack of growth in gasoil/diesel stands out

Consensus oil demand growth

2026 vs 2025, average across selected forecasters (kb/d)

Region	LPG/ ethane	Naphtha	Gasoline	Jet/ kerosene	Gasoil/ diesel	Fuel oil	Other oil	Total liquids
North America	5	0	-30	-5	-25	-20	-15	-85
China	140	115	-70	50	-75	-25	-15	120
India	40	30	70	10	80	0	45	270
Other Asia	30	50	35	55	45	-10	-5	200
Europe	30	-25	0	25	-65	-35	-5	-75
Middle East	65	0	40	35	25	25	30	225
FSU	15	-5	5	5	-10	0	-5	5
Latin America	5	0	50	15	35	0	5	110
Africa	5	0	45	10	40	0	0	100
World	340	165	155	200	40	-65	35	865

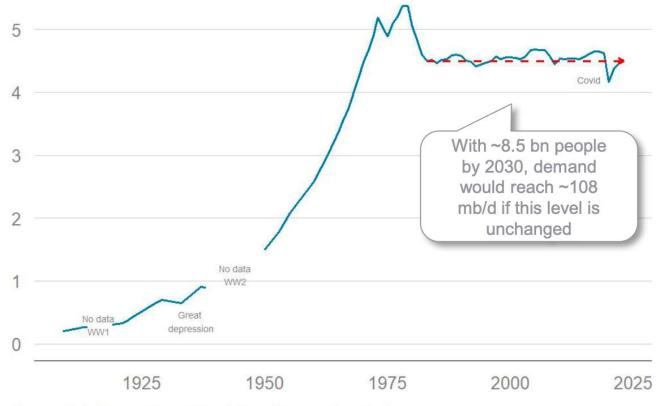
Source: Argus, Energy Aspects, S&P Global Platts, Morgan Stanley Research

108m b/d demand 2030



Global oil consumption per capita

(barrels per person per year)

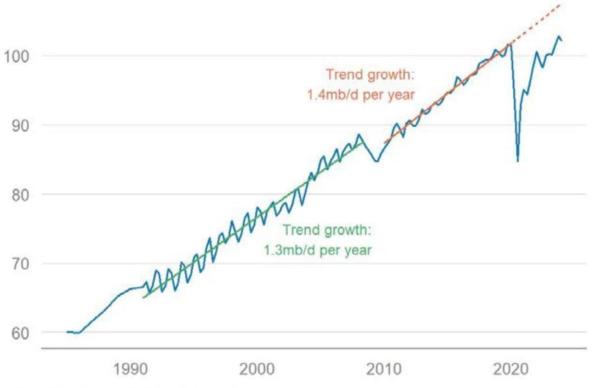


Source: IEA, 'Energy in the World' (Joel Darmstadter et al.), 'The Age of Energy' (Harold F. Willamson et al.), Morgan Stanley Research

Fear of Peak Demand: baseless for 15 years



Global oil demand - long-term trend (mb/d)



Source: IEA, Morgan Stanley Research

Demand will continue to grow by 1m b/d in the mid term:

- Of the 5 parts of the world with around 1.5 billion people, 4 will continue to grow (SE Asia, China, India, Latam/Africa)
- Of the 4 end-demand sectors, 3 will continue to grow: Jet Fuel, Chemicals & Diesel.
- Our EV penetration model: peak demand for gasoline will not occur until 2035.

EXXON: more than 100m/d by 2050

IV. Oil Outlook. Much higher prices before 2030

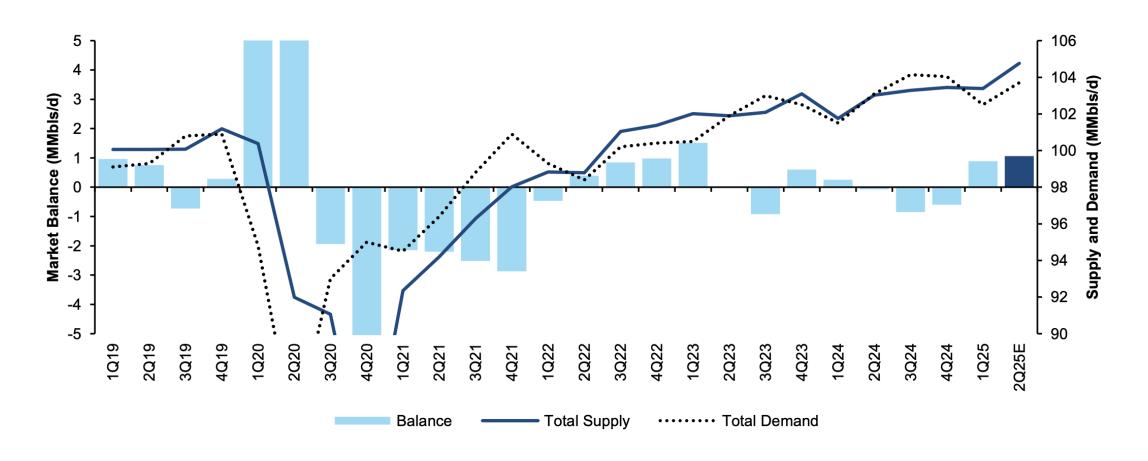


- Well supplied but inventories low
- Enough supply in 2025 and 2026 but challenges thereafter
- Incentive prices needed
- Prices will move much higher
- Sector is super-cheap
- Peak shale and technology improvements (EORs)

H125: oil market is well supplied



Current situation: small surplus in H125



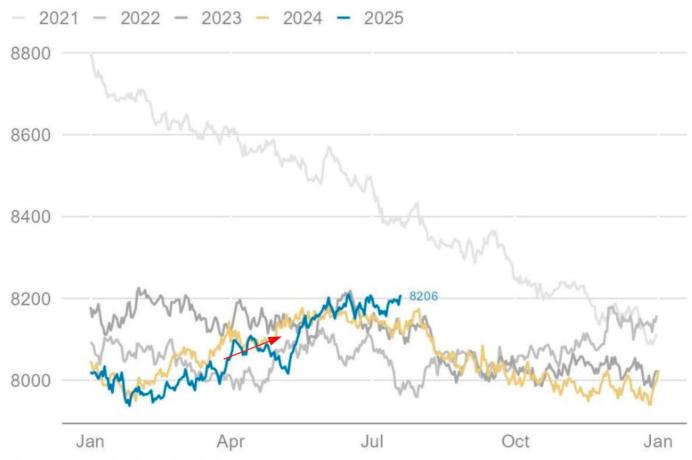
Source: IEA, Bernstein estimates and analysis

Higher inventories... but at low levels



Observable crude oil and oil products inventories

On land, at sea and in-transit (mln bbl)

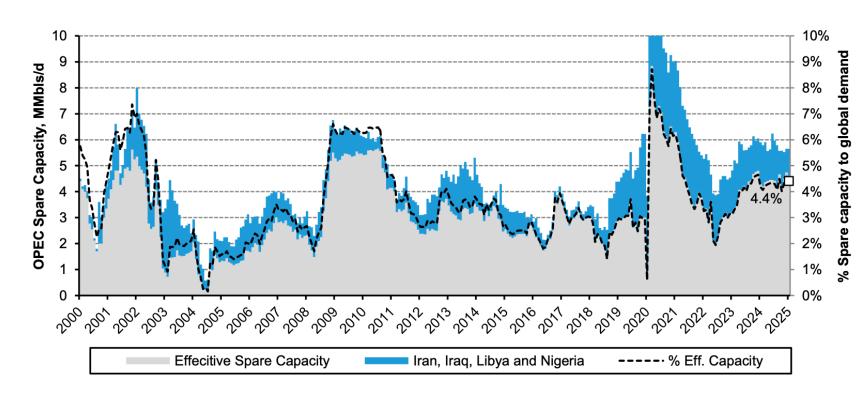


Note: Inventories include SPR

Source: IEA, EIA/DOE, PJK, IE, Genscape, PAJ, Platts, Vortexa, Morgan Stanley Research



OPEC effective spare capacity: 4.3%



- Demand +3m b/d 25/26/27
- > Supply + 3m b/d 25/26/27
 - +1.5m b/d 25/26//27
 - Use of spare: 1.5m b/d

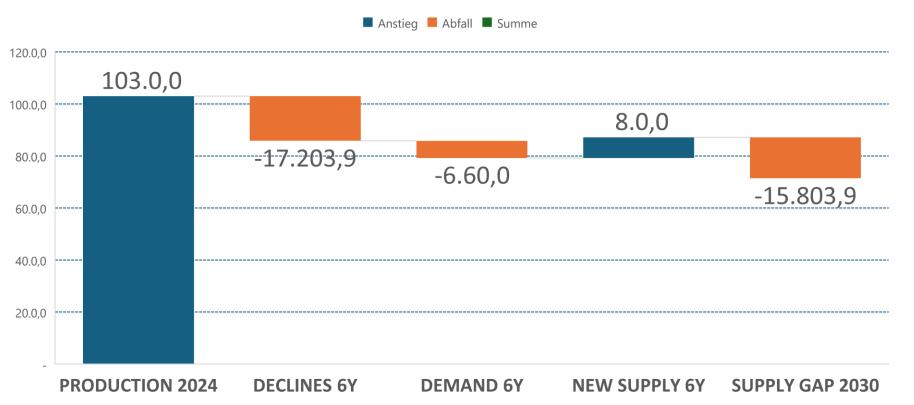
Spare left: 3m b/d (2.8%) We need to incentivize supply

Source: IEA, Bernstein analysis

A large supply gap emerging. >15m b/d



Oil Supply Estimates 2024-2030



All goes well

3% p.a. decline

1m b/d demand growth p.a.

8m b/d new supply (really?)

Incentive: 90\$

ESG and FoPD as constraints

Incentive Price vs. reality



Distribution of inflation-adjusted oil prices

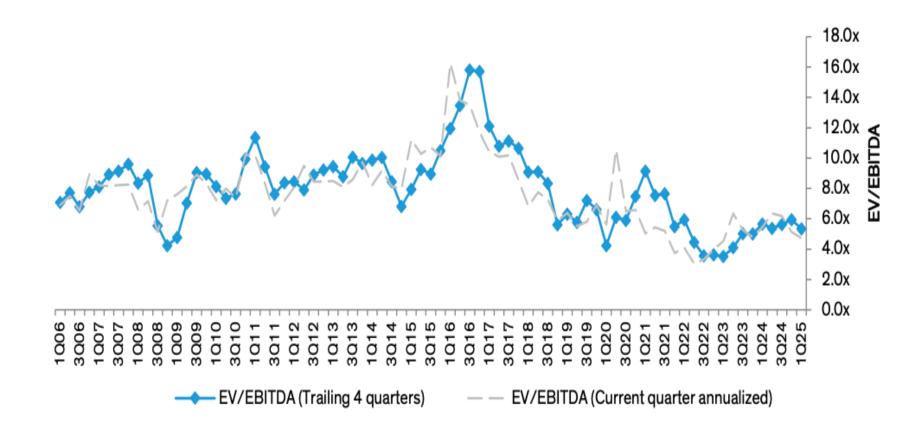
Based on Brent crude oil since 2007 (in 2024 US\$/bbl)



Source: Platts, Bloomberg, Morgan Stanley Research

Sector is extremely cheap





- Historical EV/EBITD A around 8-10x
- > Trading at 5x
- Our average IRR is 15-16% with 50-60% upside to IVs
- Using 80\$ oil and3.5\$ Mcf gas

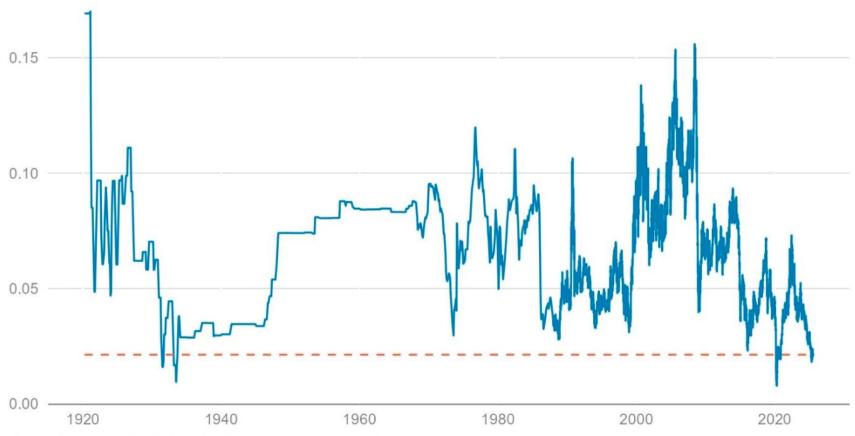
Source: Company reports, Bernstein analysis, Bloomberg

Oil to Gold Ratio. All time low



Oil/Gold ratio

Since 1920 (troy ounce/barrel)



- Oil vs Gold is alltime low
- Gold is well above in centive price
- Oil trades well below incentive
- > Fair level 0.05-0.06

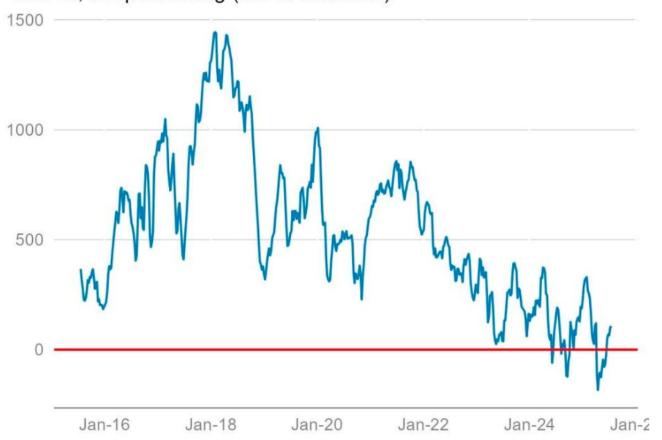
Source: Bloomberg, Platts, Rapidan Energy, Morgan Stanley Research

Oil: extreme bearishness



Commitment of Traders

Total oil, net positioning (no. of contracts)



Note: based on Managed Money and Other Reportables in CO, CL, XB, QS and HO contracts Source: CFTC Commitment of Traders Data, Morgan Stanley Research



- Structural bearishness on the sector due to the energy transition to electricity. Bearish
- Enough spare capacity for 2025 and 2026. Bearish
- Macro is a headwind (deceleration for 2 years). Bearish
- New projects needed for 2027+
- Incentive price needed... around \$90 Brent
- Oil prices will move higher as projects take time
- The world has relied on shale growth. This is now mature
- We have done massive EOR to offset underinvestment

Oil Outlook. Conclusion II: Why investing now?



- Shares of oil and gas companies are extremely cheap and our average IRR to investment is
 >16% using \$80 Brent and \$3.5 MMcf as incentive prices.
- The FCF yield of our oil companies is 10-12% at current spot prices which we will be earning through dividends and buybacks. Important: ongoing regime change in the sector (discipline)
- We invest in companies for the long term with an eye on the next 5 years. If our scenario is correct, in the next 5 years we will see oil prices well above \$100 Brent and our returns will be even higher than the 16% that our mid-cycle models suggest.
- There are many options for the upward cycle to occur earlier than expected, options linked to the structural lack of investment and a difficult geo-political balance: instability in the Middle East; problems in major producing countries such as Venezuela, Russia, Iran, Nigeria or Mexico; high decline in shale oil in a less benign geological context; impact of ESG, Co2, regulation or taxes; M&A...

Copper Outlook

Zunfthaus zur Meisen, Zürich

September 11th 2025



I. Supply clearly challenged

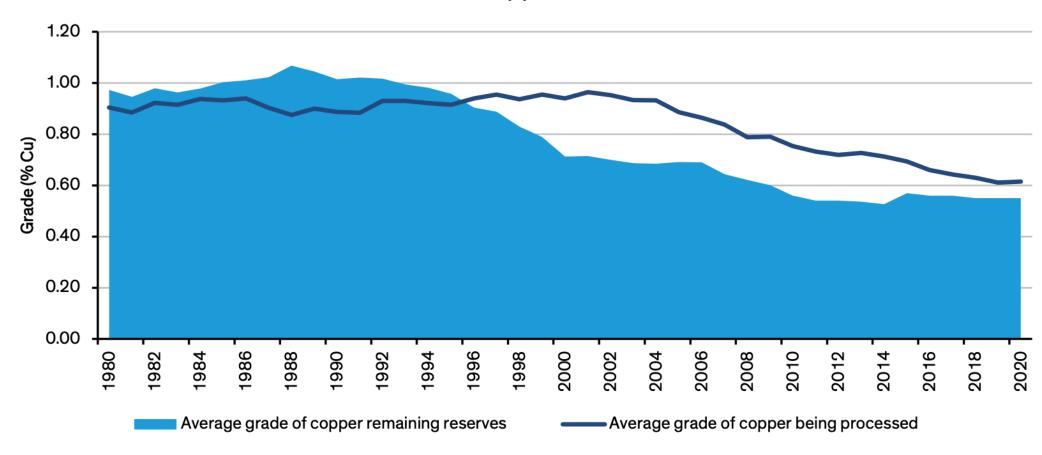


- Grades have halved in 30 years. Trend worsening
- Underspending since 2013
- Discoveries are smaller, more complex
- Resources are in risky jurisdictions
- ESG, fiscal, geopolitics becoming big investment hurdles
- Sector is more disciplined
- Brownfields to 2030: 2m tons
- Greenfields to 2030: 1.5-2m tons
- Projects List is a wish list

Copper grades halved in 30 years and down



Global Copper Grades

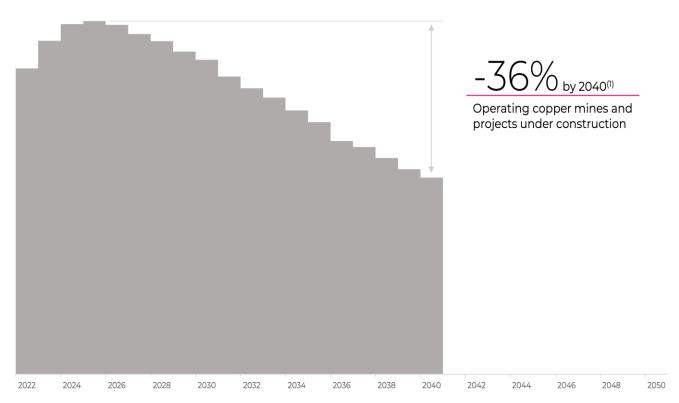


Source: WoodMac, Bernstein analysis and estimates

Underinvestment since 2013

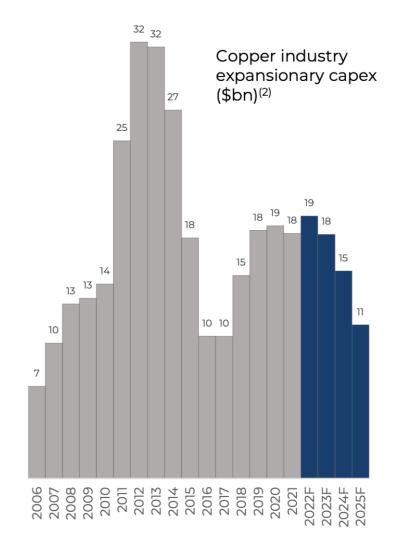


Copper supply will shrink without investment in new production



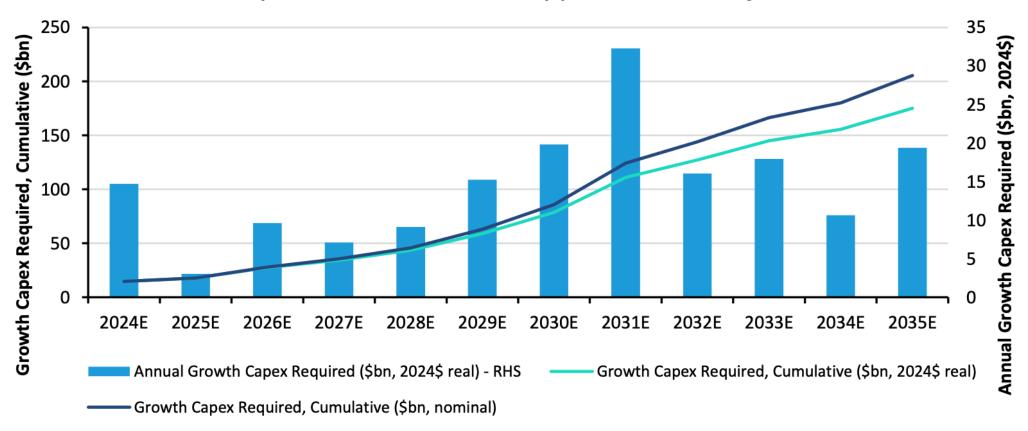
Notes: (1) From 2025 peak, base case represents supply from operating mines and projects under construction. Data: Wood Mackenzie, Global Copper Investment Horizon Outlook, Q4 2022

and the industry remains wary of multi-billion dollar investment decisions



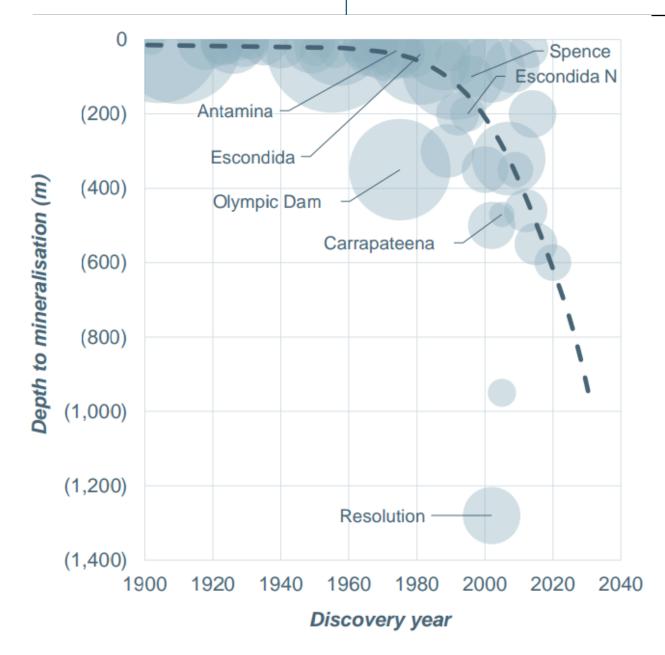


Required Investment in Copper Growth Projects

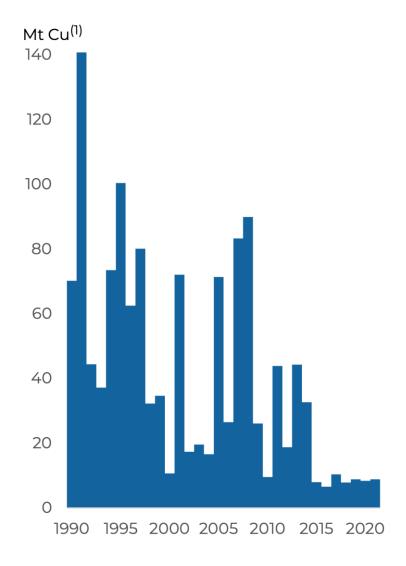


Smaller and more complex discoveries





Recent additions to the global copper resource base are minor ...



25%

Riskier jurisdictions, ESG, geopolitics...



Future copper supply is difficult jurisdictions ...

increasingly located in more

Country share of forecast 20% growth to 2030 Mine project supply (1) 15% 10% Argentina Russian USA Canada PNG Brazil Mongolia Australia Philippines

Compounded by country and operational risks ...

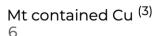
Financial Taxes and regulation Capital controls Tariffs Fiscal stability

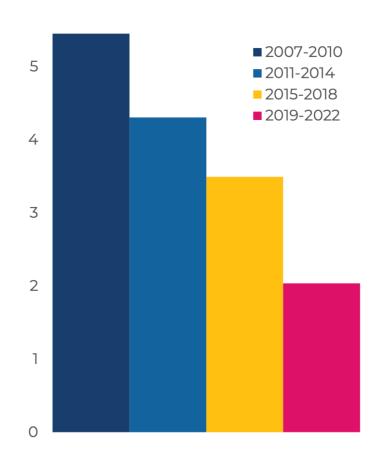
Disruption Infrastructure constraints Strikes Civil unrest Skills shortages

ESG and reputation **Environmental** concerns Labour relations



Mine project approvals continue to decline

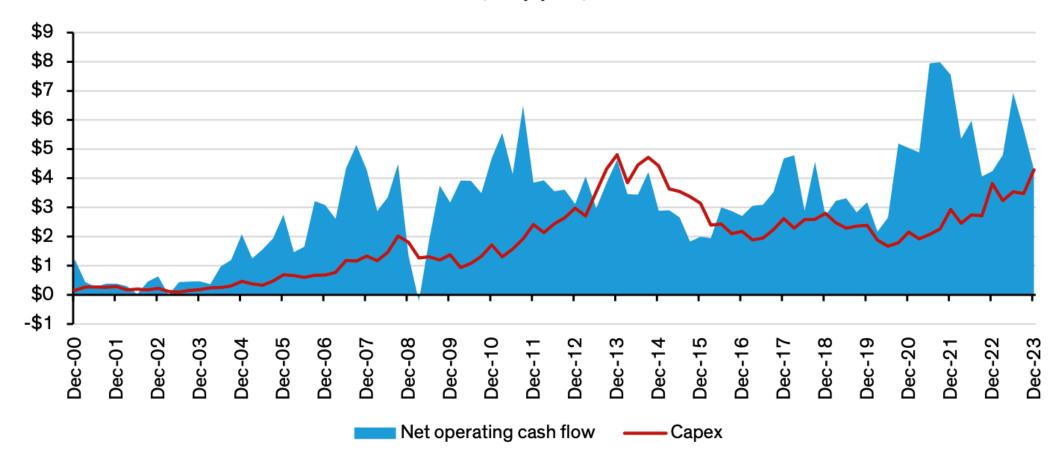




Discipline: higher returns needed



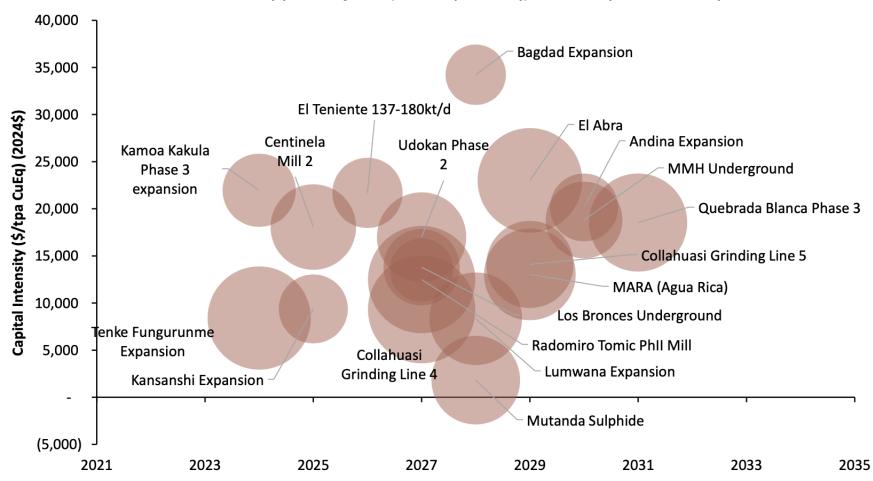
Cash Flow vs Capex (\$bln) (Copper)



Brownfield projects



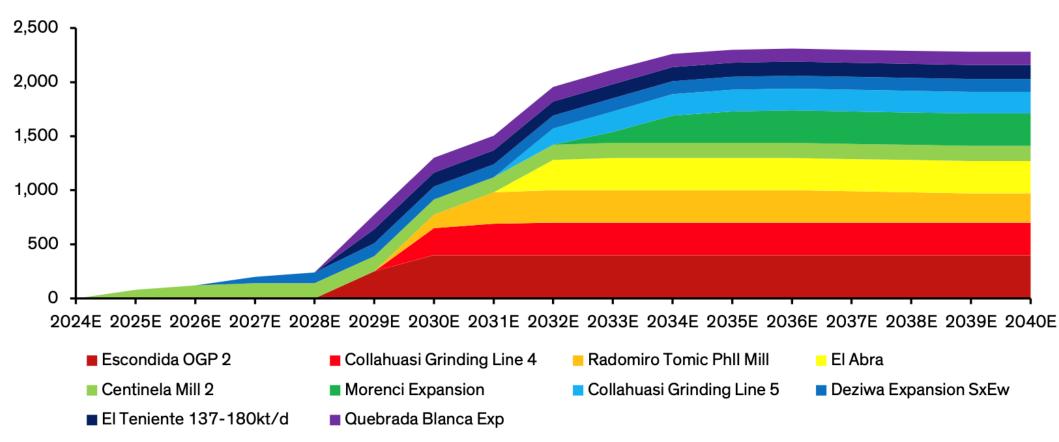
Brownfield Copper Projects (>100ktpa CuEq) Initial Capital Intensity



Brownfields to add around 1.3mn tons 2030



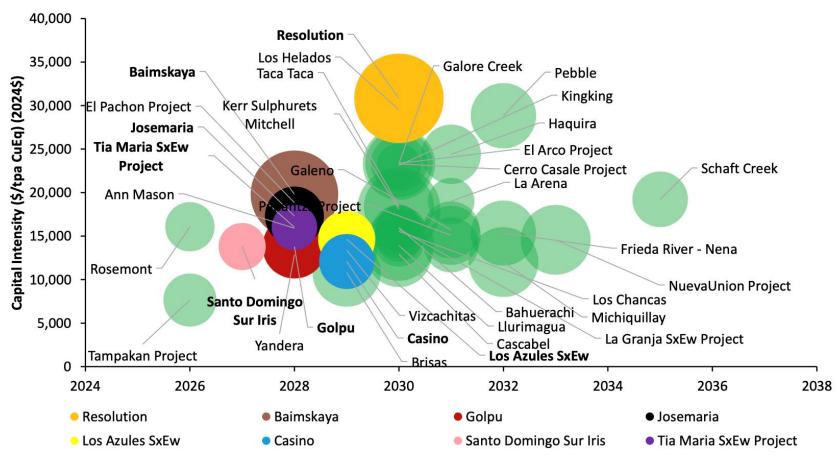




Greenfield projects

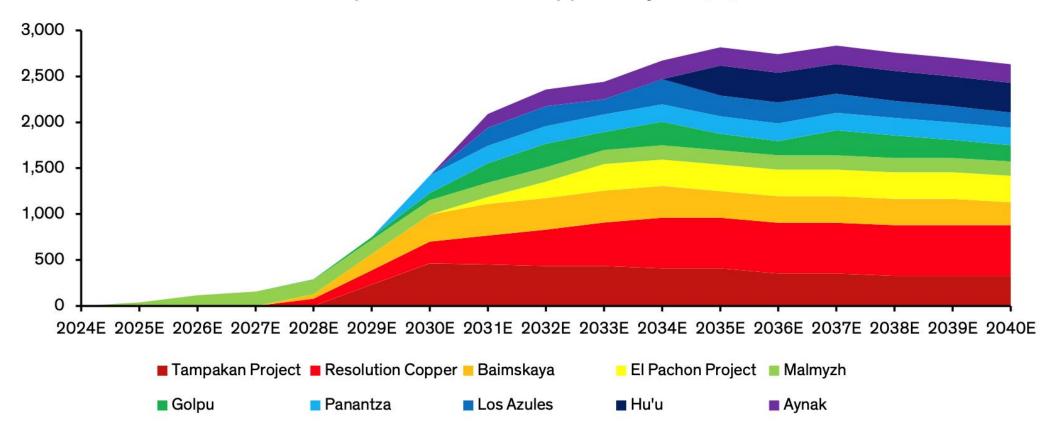


Greenfield Copper Projects (>100ktpa CuEq) Initial Capital Intensity





Top 10 Greenfield Copper Projects (kt)



Project List or wish list



Accet	Our and in		T(3.50)	Grade (%)		Cont. Metal (Mt)	
Asset	Ownership	Location	Tonnage (Mt)	Cu	CuEq	Cu	CuEq
Pebble	Northern Dynasty	Alaska	10,910	0.34%	0.62%	36.9	67.8
KSM	Seabridge	British Columbia	11,042	0.22%	0.53%	24.8	59.0
Resolution	Rio Tinto (55%) / BHP (45%)	Arizona	1,859	1.52%	1.66%	28.3	30.9
Twin wetals	Antofagasta (83%) / Beaver Bay (17%)	Minnesota	2,509	0.52%	1.15%	13.0	28.7
Reko Diq	Barrick (50%) / Government of Pakistan (50%)	Pakistan	4,980	0.41%	0.56%	20.5	27.9
Mesaba	Teck (50%) / PolyMet (50%)	Minnesota	2,947	0.41%	0.80%	12.2	23.6
Onto	Vale (80%) / PT Aneka Tambang (20%)	Indonesia	2,057	0.83%	1.15%	17.2	23.6
El Arco	Southern Copper	Mexico	4,542	0.39%	0.50%	17.8	22.6
NuevaUnion	Newmont (50%) / Teck (50%)	Chile	4,469	0.37%	0.50%	16.6	22.5
La Granja	Rio Tinto	Peru	4,320	0.51%	0.51%	22.0	22.0
Cascabel	SolGold	Ecuador	3,841	0.33%	0.48%	12.7	18.4
El Pachon	Glencore	Argentina	3,380	0.47%	0.52%	15.9	17.6
Norte Abierto	Barrick (50%) / Newmont (50%)	Chile	6,380	0.10%	0.27%	6.3	17.3
(lurimagua	Enami EP (51%) / Corporación Nacional del Cobre (49%)	Ecuador	3,846	0.44%	0.44%	16.9	16.9
Frieda River	Guangdong Rising	Papua New Guinea	2,640	0.44%	0.59%	11.6	15.6
es Azules	McEwen Copper	Argentina	3,628	0.37%	0.41%	13.4	15.0
B aimskay a	Nova Resources	Russia	2,510	0.39%	0.57%	9.8	14.3
Taca Taca	First Quantum	Argentina	2,920	0.40%	0.49%	11.7	14.3
Vizcachitas	Los Andes Copper	Chile	3,364	0.36%	0.42%	12.1	14.0
Los Helados	NGEx (69.1%) / JX Nippon (30.9%)	Chile	2,926	0.36%	0.46%	10.6	13.5
MARA	Pan American (56.25%) / Glencore (43.75%)	Argentina	2,134	0.38%	0.61%	8.2	12.9
Casino	Western Copper & Gold	Yukon	3,903	0.12%	0.28%	4.9	11.1
West Wall	Glencore (50%) / Anglo American (50%)	Chile	1,961	0.46%	0.52%	9.0	10.3
Michiquillay	Southern Copper	Peru	2,288	0.43%	0.43%	9.8	9.8
Los Volcanes	Antofagasta (51%) / Luksic Group (49%)	Chile	1,911	0.50%	0.50%	9.6	9.6
Namosi	Newcrest (72.88%) / Mitsubishi Materials (25.12%) / Nittetsu (2%)	Fiji	2,260	0.35%	0.41%	8.0	9.3
Galore Creek	Newmont (50%) / Teck (50%)	British Columbia	1,435	0.43%	0.61%	6.1	8.8
Ann Mason	Hudbay	Nevada	2,456	0.29%	0.33%	7.0	8.2
Warintza	Solaris	Ecuador	1,466	0.42%	0.51%	6.2	7.5
anariaco Norte	Candente	Peru	1,889	0.34%	0.40%	6.4	7.5



Regulatory Implications on New Supply

Time to Production⁽³⁾

	 Increasing ESG standards add to project complexity 	16.2 years		
Environmental	 Responsible input sourcing 	2.4 years 1.4 years		
& Social	impacts permitting and capex (i.e. water / desalination)	i. Tycurs		
	 Permitting process involves more stakeholders 			
	 Return of resource nationalism 	12.4 years		
Fiscal Regime	 Reduced stability, which is required for large investment decisions 			
	 Higher taxes and royalties 	■ Construction to startup ■ Construction decision		
	impact project economics	■ Discovery, exploration, studies		

II. Demand will jump on electrification



Demand Growth: from 500,000 tons per year to 1m tons per year

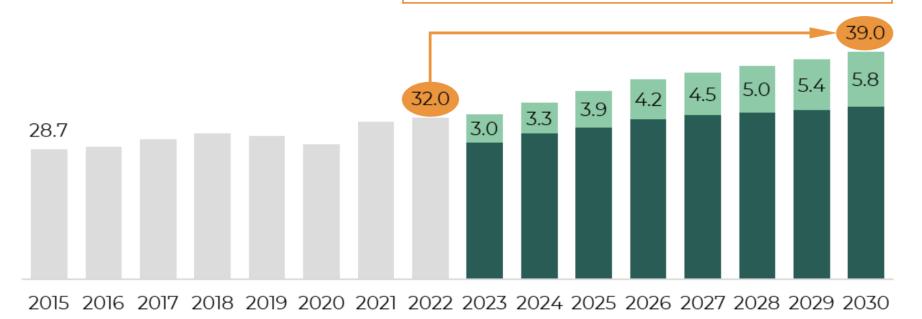
- Electrification gaining traction
- Demand increase to 2030: 7 million tons
- Demand increase to 2040: 30 million tons



Growing Global Copper Consumption (Mt)(1)



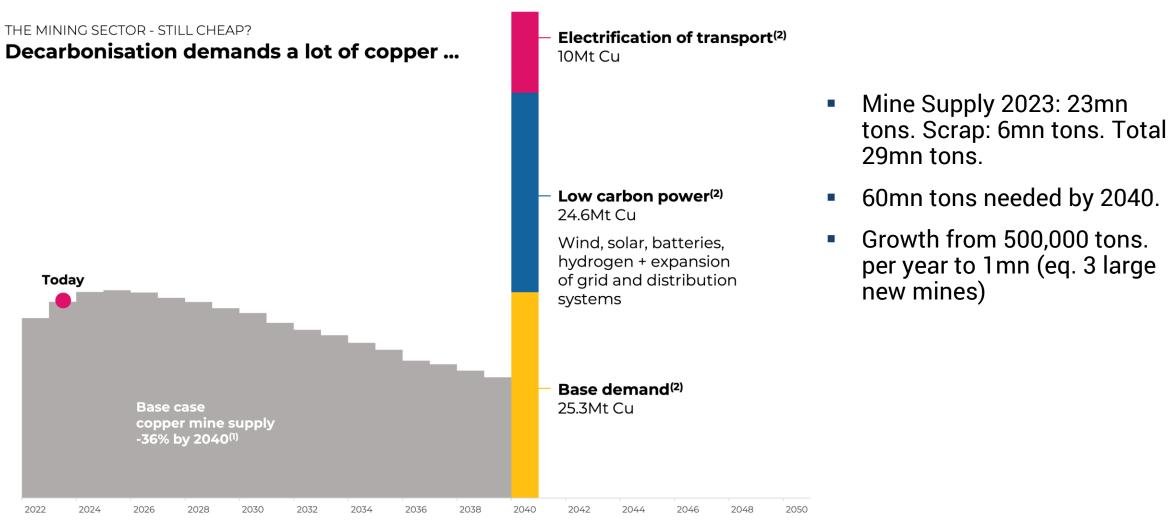
- 5x CODELCO's
- 6.5x Escondida mines
- 19x Cobre Panama mines
- 23x Quellaveco mines



Energy transition copper demand

Electrification is driving demand. 2040 outlook





III. Deficit before 2030

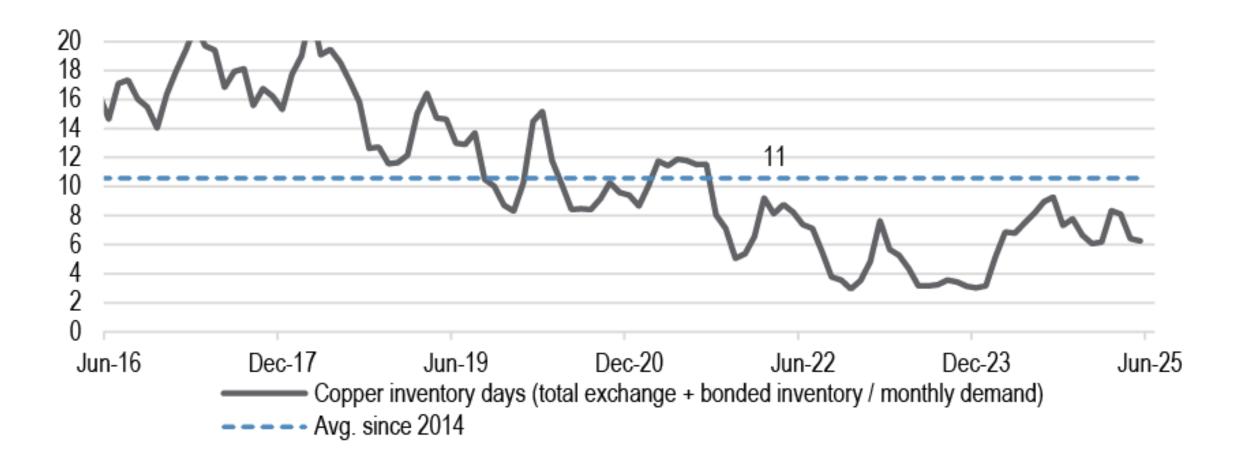


Undersupply is in sight

- Inventories are low. Alarmingly low
- Limited downside: C1 Cost curve
- Price needed to keep production flat
- Deficit coming. Need higher prices
- Incentive price required to drive new projects supply
- But... new mines are more expensive and take years to come

Low inventories. Challenges ahead

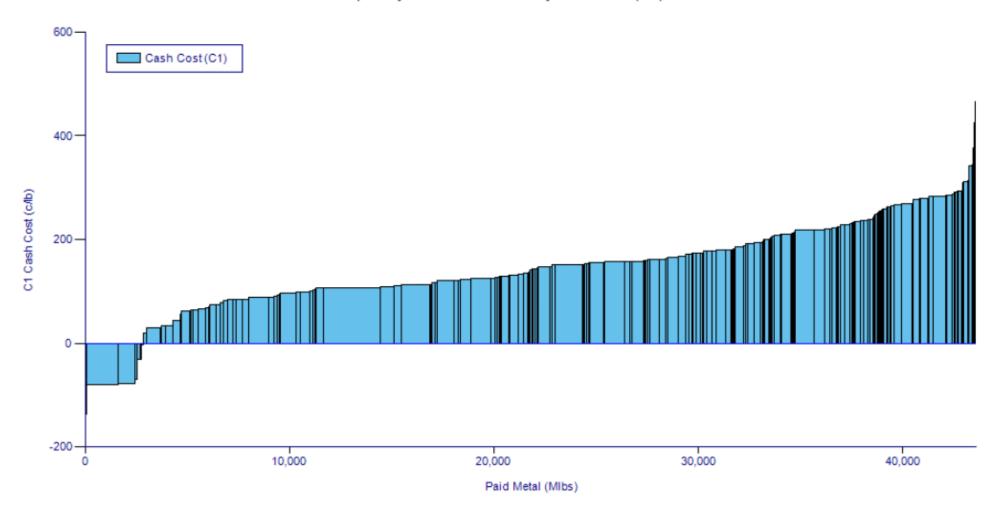




Limited downside: Marginal cash cost at >2.5\$ Lb

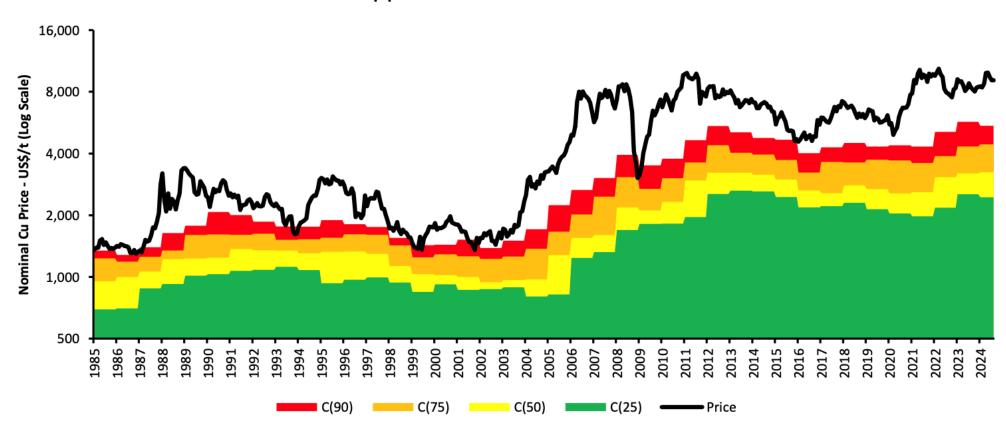


2025 Copper Mine, Composite, C1 Cash Cost Grouped By Mine and Ranked By Cash Cost (C1)





Copper Price vs. C1 Cash Costs

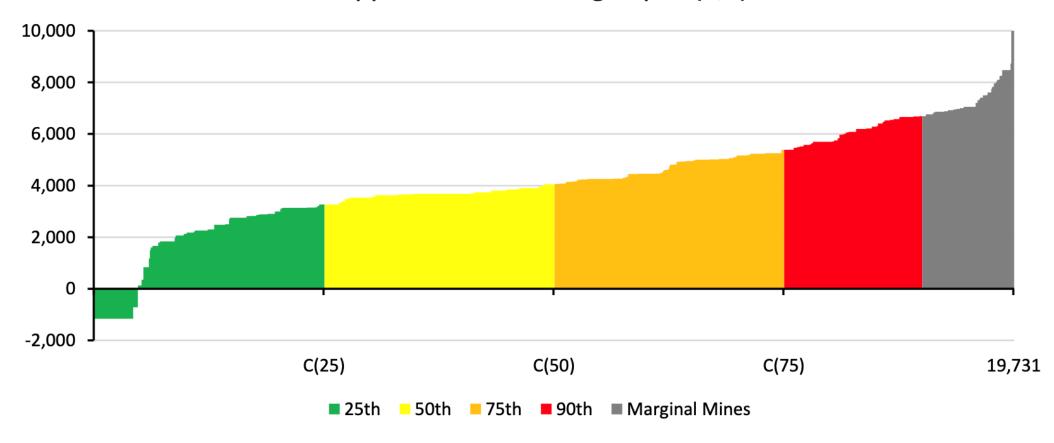


Source: Bloomberg, WoodMac, Bernstein analysis and estimates

Price needed to sustain production >3.5\$ Lb



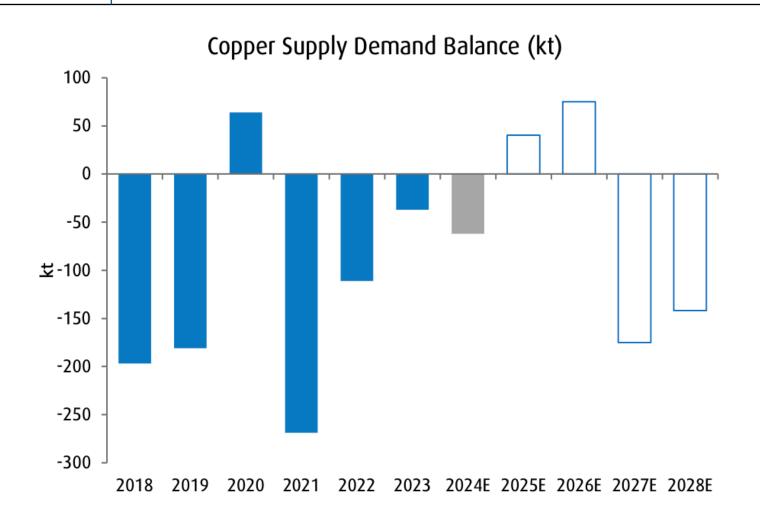
Copper C1 + Sustaining Capex (\$/t)



Source: WoodMac, Bernstein analysis

Deficit as from 2027

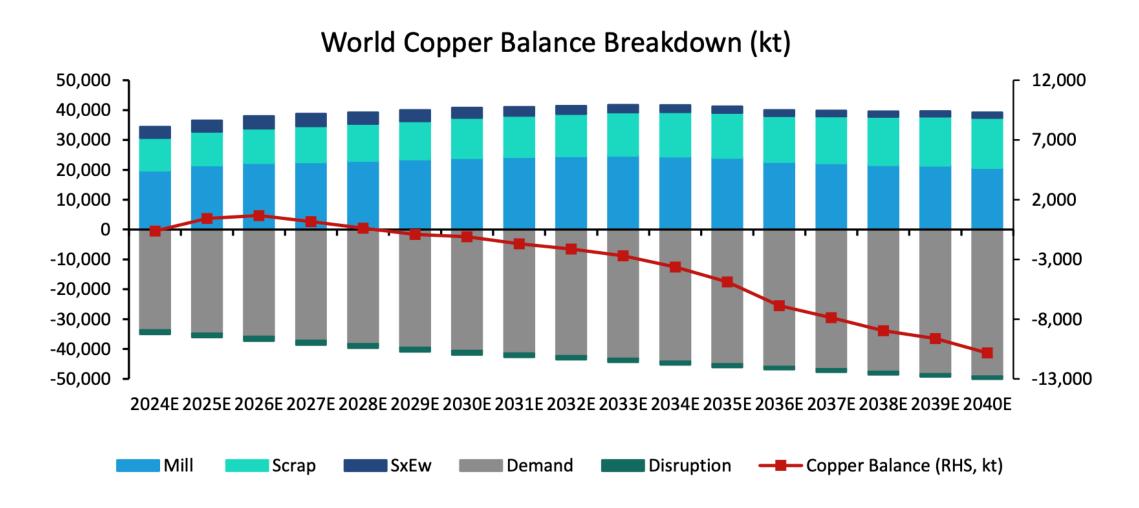




Source: ICSG, BMO Capital Markets

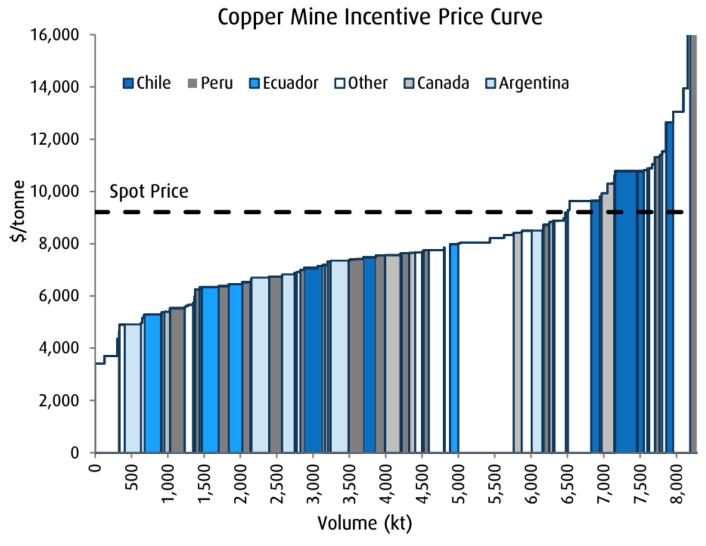
Big Deficit before the end of the decade





Incentive Price @ 5\$. End of curve @ 7\$

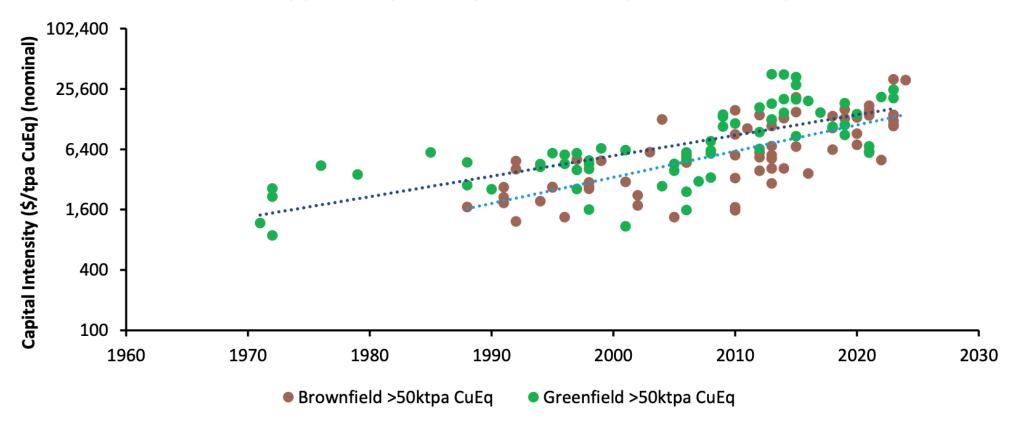




Source: Wood Mackenzie, BMO Capital Markets



Historic Copper Project Capital Intensity (nominal) by Year



Source: WoodMac, Bernstein analysis

Capex intensity increasing



Nominal (\$/tpa CuEq)	Initial Capex Intensity	Life-of-Mine Capex Intensity
Global (B+G)	18,244	25,875
Brownfield	15,366	22,786
Greenfield	19,656	26,234

We assume 2.50% p.a. inflation rate

Source: WoodMac, Bernstein analysis and estimates

- Capex: \$ 26,000 per ton or \$ 12 per pound
- 15% return = \$1.75 pound
- + taxes (50%): \$ 1.75 pound
- + cash costs: \$ 2.5 pound
- + depreciation: \$ 0.5 pound

Incentive = \$ 6,5 pound



Regulatory Implications on New Supply

Time to Production⁽³⁾

	 Increasing ESG standards add to project complexity 	16.2 years		
Environmental	 Responsible input sourcing 	2.4 years		
&	impacts permitting and capex	1.4 years		
Social	(i.e. water / desalination)			
	 Permitting process involves more stakeholders 			
	 Return of resource nationalism 	12.4 years		
Fiscal Regime	 Reduced stability, which is required for large investment decisions 			
	 Higher taxes and royalties 	■ Construction to startup ■ Construction decision		
	impact project economics	■ Discovery, exploration, studies		
		j,p, seasons		

Conclusion: Cu outlook looks bright



- Constrained supply. Difficult to bring new mines
- Massive demand acceleration on electrification
- Pipeline of projects (visible) will not meet demand
- Incentive prices needed
- But higher than incentive until projects come on stream
- A long up-cycle ahead

LTIF Natural Resources

Unique Assets, Great Prospects

Zunfthaus zur Meisen, Zürich

September 11th 2025





LTIF Natural Resources. Investment process

The 4 Gs'

Good assets
Good managers
Good balance sheet
Good price

NR specifics

Long(er)-Term approach
Safe(r) Geographies
No Start-ups
Avoid majors
Investing in co's
Volatility as a friend

Our investment process

Focus on scarce commodities, unique Where we are in the cycle (3 cycles)
Obsessed by valuation: convergence
Careful with experts



LTIF Natural Resources: updated exposure

Top 10 Holdings

First Quantum. Copper miner

Leroy Seafood. Salmon Farmer

TGS. Seismic tech. for E&Ps

Teck Resources. Copper & Zinc miner

Nexans, Electric Cables

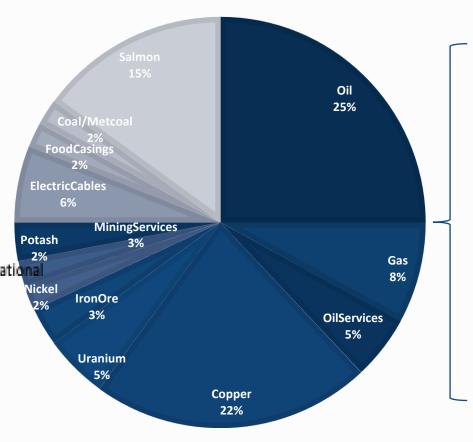
EOG Resources, US Shale Oil

Harbour Energy. North Sea Oil and Gas

Occidental Petroleum, US Shale Oil, International

Kazatomprom. Uranium

Mowi. Salmon farmer



- Energy
 - Metals
- Infrastructures
- Agrifood

CORRELATION RISK: Commodities & Macro & China

Oils: 25%

Copper: 22%

Salmon: 15%

Cables: 6%

C&D:

Concentration & diversification



LTIF Natural Resources 24/25. Fighting the macro slowdown

- In a context of global economic slowdown, commodities underperform. 2024 was a rough year but the LTIF NR rose 8%. Ytd we are up +3/4%, outperforming our benchmark by 6pp in the past 2 years. M&A helps
- Our investors know about our philosophy of investing for the long term and that low price
 s are a great opportunity to create value. We are being greedy ...
- The moment Mr. Market will anticipate the economic recovery (late 2025 or early 2026) supported by accommodative monetary and fiscal policies, and an investment cycle in infrastructure and defence) NR will resume its long-term bullish trend
- The commodities cycle will be in place for many years to come, possibly a decade+, given that investments in the sector must make up for the *lost decade* since 2013.



LTIF Natural Resources. 18% per year since 2020





LTIF Natural Resources. 10% per year since 2015





Commodities. Sector Valuation:

MXWO Index	MATERIALS	ENERGY
Price	389,2	261,3
PER 26	13,8x	12,5x
Historical Mean PER	20x	16x
P/Book 26	1,7x	1,6x
Historical Mean P/B	2,0x	2,0x

"IS THE CYCLE OVER? IT'S TIME TO SELL?"

- BPS26 LTIF NR 121€ per share
- 121€ x 2= 242€ and 121€ x 3= 363€

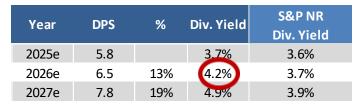


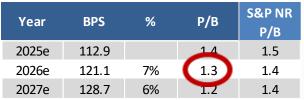
See trough Profitability of the LTIF NR (SIA)

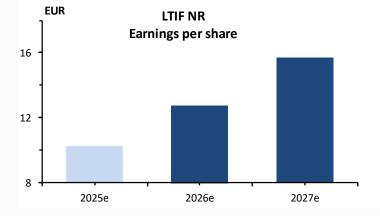
Date	NAV	%
31.12.2020	87.1	
31.12.2021	122.5	40.7%
31.12.2022	138.4	12.9%
31.12.2023	150.3	8.6%
31.12.2024	162.0	7.8%

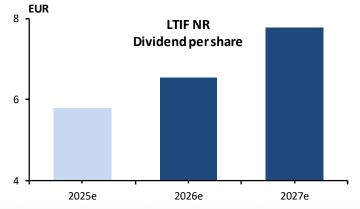
Reporting LTIF NR as of 30.06.2025 (aggregated data in EUR)

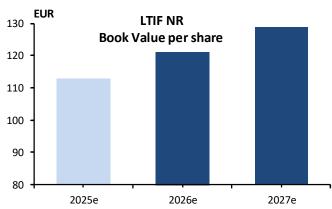
Year	EPS	%	P/E	EPS yield	S&P NR P/E	S&P NR EPS yield
2025e	10.2		15.3	6.5%	15.5	6.5%
2026e	12.7	25%	12.3	8.1%	13.7	7.3%
2027e	15.7	23%	10.0	10.0%	11.9	8.4%











Source: SIA Group / Bloomberg



LTIF Natural Resources (€160). IRR 15%. €250 converged IV

- The fund's IRR is now 15% with an intrinsic value of €250 per share, and a three-year appreciation potential of over 50%.
- YTD the fund is up 4% with a NAV of €160 per share, with most commodity prices at low levels, except copper and gold.
- Our DCFs are converged models using commodity prices in equilibrium (incentive) and margins and returns in the average cycle. We do not attempt to value the bullish part of the cycle
- We keep buying on weakness

Why SIA Funds? Looking for LT partners



Investment philosophy

Strategic Value



Looking for partners

Independent Boutique

Non-institutional



Experienced Team



Risk management

Quality Value/ Portfolio Structure



Good track record: 10-11%

p.a. for 15Y



Long term view:
Holdings and
investors



Transparent,
Responsible, Honest.

Final Remarks and Q & A

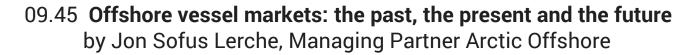
Zunfthaus zur Meisen, Zürich September 11th 2025



Agenda

09.00 Welcome by Alex Rauchenstein, Managing Partner SIA





10.30 Coffee break

- 10.45 **The salmon market and Salmar: Solid fundamentals at very interesting prices** by Runar Sivertsen, Chief Strategy Officer and Håkon Husby, Head of IR Salmar
- 11.15 **Oil and copper: Undersupply in-sight. The NR Fund will strongly benefit** by Marcos Hernandez, Managing Partner & CIO SIA
- 12.00 Final remarks and Q&A by by Alex Rauchenstein, followed by a buffet lunch



LTIF NR a good instrument in a bull market



Source: SIA Group / Bloomberg



Value Investing and Selectivity is back!



Source: SIA Group / Bloomberg



Long Term Investment Fund (SIA) structure

Compartments	LTIF Classic Series				
Investment style	Long-only				
Management fee	1.5% pa				
Performance fee		15% (HWM and Hurdle Rate)			
Currency	EUR CHF		USD	EUR	
ISIN number	LU0244071956	LU0301246772	LU0301247077	LU1449969846	
Telekurs valor 2'432'569		3'101'817	3'101'820	33'180'015	
Bloomberg ticker	oomberg ticker LTIFCLA LX		LTIFCLU LX	LTIFCLD LX	
Distribution	reinvested	reinvested	reinvested	distributed	

Compartments	LTIF Natural Resources				
Investment style					
Management fee	1.5% pa				
Performance fee	15% (HWM)				
Currency	EUR	CHF	USD		
ISIN number	LU0244072335	LU0301246939	LU0301247234		
Telekurs valor	2'432'575	3'101'836	3'101'839		
Bloomberg ticker	LTIFGEV LX	LTIFGEC LX	LTIFGEU LX		
Distribution	reinvested	reinvested	reinvested		

- Daily liquidity, cut-off time previous day at 4:00 pm CET
- Performance fees are assessed and paid yearly



SIA Funds AG is an authorized Asset Manager of collective investment schemes, regulated by the Swiss Financial Market Supervisory Authority FINMA.



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Website www.s-i-a.ch



Office
Alpenblickstrasse 25
CH-8853 Lachen
Switzerland

Ideally, 25 years from now



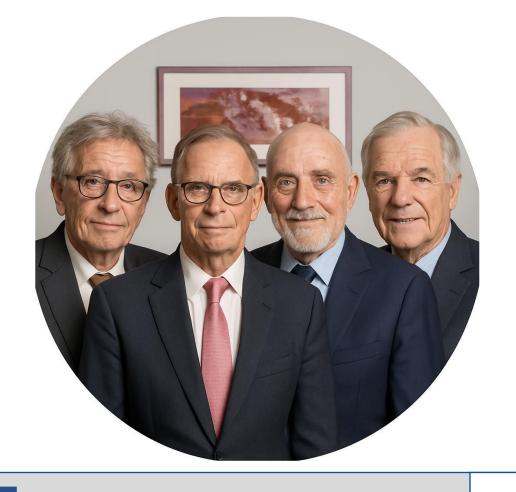






Highly qualified team:

Over **220 years of combined experience** in financial markets, sector cycles, and company analysis.



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