Annual report **2007**

AKER

the Aker group

Innovation through generations

Aker ASA is an active industrial holding company. Long-standing traditions with shared values and an innovative spirit are hallmarks of the Aker companies.

People create Aker companies. Ever since Aker was established in 1841, innovation and commitment drive us. Several Aker companies have roots that date back to the 1700s – to the industrial revolution in Great Britain and the Nordic countries.

Aker has a long history of industrial innovation. In recent decades, Aker companies have strengthened their market position as preferred partners in global growth markets: energy resources, energy technologies, maritime technologies, seafood, and marine biotechnology.

Aker is an active industrial holding company. Aker companies are developed and strengthened through organic growth, acquisitions, restructuring and focusing of businesses.

People who are willing to take on challenges and have the ability to deliver innovative solutions constitute Aker's heritage. Aker's generations of dedication and know-how, combined with today's technologies and tools, yield tomorrow's products, services, and industrial solutions.

Aker companies, with a total of 27 100 employees on five continents, had 2007 operating revenues totalling NOK 62 billion.

Aker ASA

Active industrial owner – creates and develops companies

Aker Exploration

Innovative, technology-driven offshore exploration company

Aker Floating Production

Owns, operates, and charters FPSO vessels

Aker Drilling

Owns and operates of the world's two most advanced drilling rigs

Aker Oilfield Services

Subsea well maintenance and intervention specialists

Aker DOF Supply

Shipowner building a fleet of anchor handling vessels

Aker American Shipping

Premiere US shipowner for product and shuttle tankers

Aker Philadelphia Shipyard

The most modern and cost-effective US shipyard

Aker Seafoods

Seafood company that harvests, processes, and sells white fish

Aker BioMarine

Biotechnology company that develops high-value products from krill

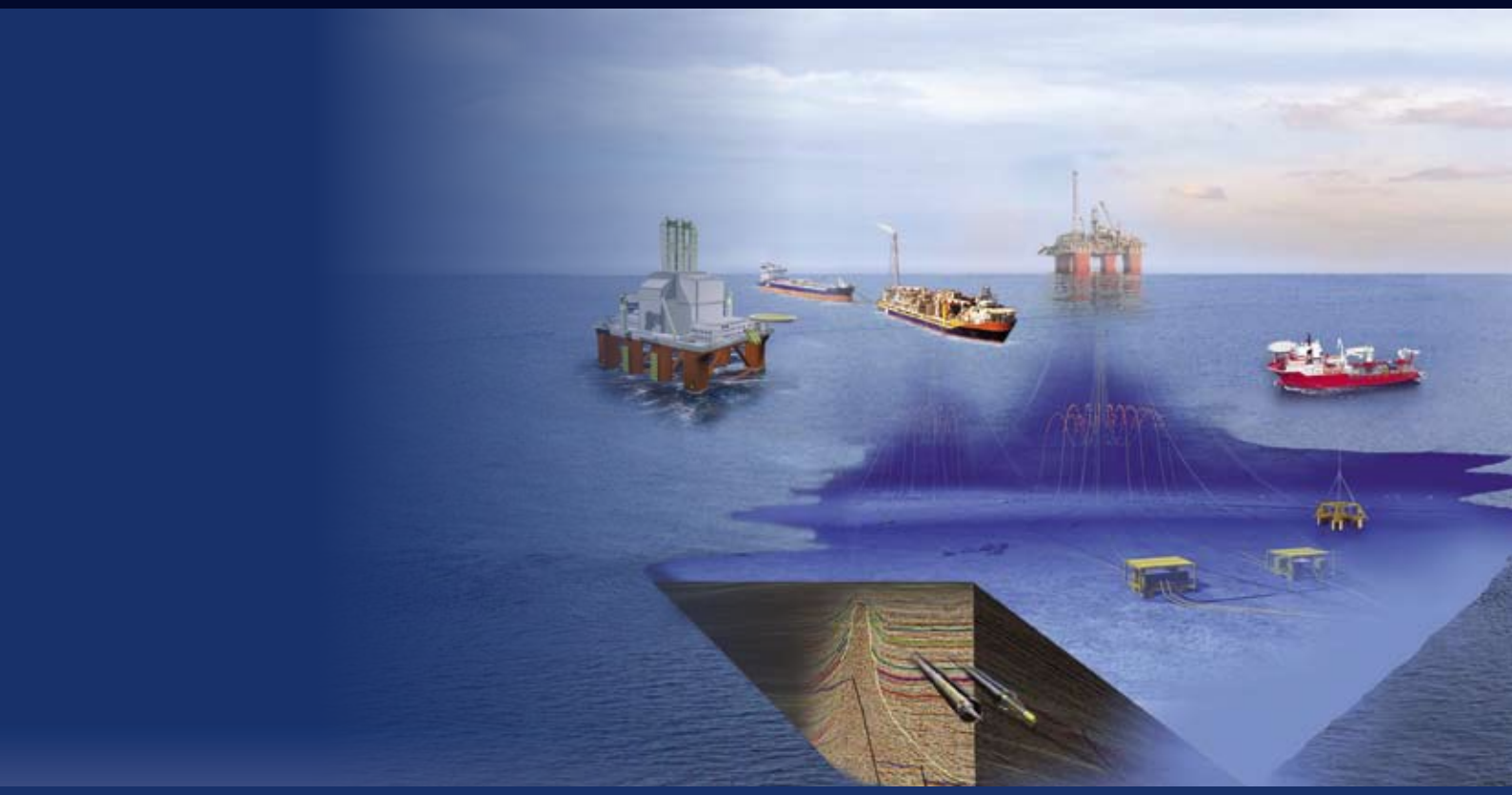
Aker Clean Carbon

Pioneering CO_2 capture technology with patented solution

Aker Solutions*

A leading supplier to the energy sector worldwide

* *The Board of Aker Kværner ASA has submitted a proposal to the 3 April 2008 annual general meeting that the company change its name to Aker Solutions ASA.*



This is Aker

Aker creates, develops, and builds world-class businesses.

Aker is an active, industrial ownership company. Aker's resources — a solid industrial platform, people with the willingness and ability to take on challenges, and financial clout — enable the company to work according to a long-term, goal-oriented perspective for industrial development.

Aker creates value by building and further developing world-class businesses in industrial sectors in which Aker companies possess know-how, state-of-the-art expertise, and strong execution capabilities.

Aker is an industrial incubator, launching new companies that have grown out of current business activities and developed from synergies between these activities. Aker companies develop through operational improvement, organic growth, and acquisitions. Although Aker develops companies as if they will be held indefinitely, its long-term perspective does not prevent Aker from divesting interests or selling companies when these businesses can be better advanced under other owners.

Size

Aker is the largest shareholder in ten stock-exchange listed companies. With a total of 27 100 employees in 35 countries and 2007 revenues of NOK 62 billion, Aker companies are significant industrial participants in many communities.

The value of Aker's listed companies totals NOK 79 billion. As of 31 December 2007, the market capitalization of the industrial ownership company Aker ASA, was NOK 24.5 billion.

Markets and customers

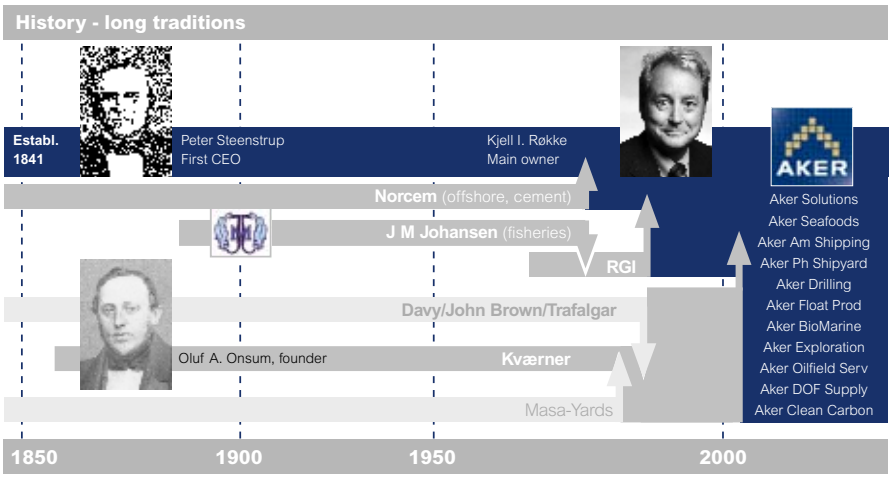
Aker organizes its business activities into four industrial sectors: Energy Resources, Energy Technologies, Maritime Technologies, and Seafoods & Marine Biotech. Aker's financial assets are under active management in a fifth sector.

Aker companies deliver technology-based products and services and advanced, integrated solutions to worldwide energy markets, and first-class seafood and marine-derived ingredients to customers around the globe. Aker's core businesses — leaders in their respective industries — work closely with customers, partners, research environments, and suppliers worldwide.

Ownership

Since Aker was listed on the Oslo Stock Exchange on 8 September 2004, the company has created significant value for shareholders. The company's value-adjusted equity increased from NOK 7.5 billion as of 1 October 2004 to NOK 33.3 billion at the close of 2007; per-share value-adjusted equity rose from NOK 98.00 to NOK 460.28.

As of year-end 2007, Aker had 14 743 shareholders. Kjell Inge Røkke is the company's main shareholder; he owns 67.8 percent of Aker ASA shares via his privately held company TRG.



2007 highlights

Contents

Financial calendar 2008

3 April	Annual General Meeting 2008
8 May	Interim report, Q1 2008
15 August	Interim report, Q2 2008
5 November	Interim report, Q3 2008

Stronger than ever

Aker has never been stronger. In 2007, Aker made significant balance-sheet reallocations, realized major asset value, and freed up significant financial capacity. Aker's main companies continue their favorable development.

Significant value creation

Aker had an after-tax profit of NOK 7.0 billion in 2007, compared with NOK 3.9 billion in 2006. The company's value-adjusted equity at year-end 2007 amounted to NOK 33.3 billion, compared to NOK 36.4 billion as of 31 December 2006.

Rebalanced portfolio

In 2007, Aker posted a NOK 11.7 billion gain on Aker Kværner share sales and the divestiture of Aker Yards. Freed-up capital will be applied to industrial development and innovation. Greater predictability as to future dividends has also been gained.

Innovative Aker Holding

Aker has transferred its 41 percent shareholding in Aker Kværner to Aker Holding, which is owned 60% by Aker; the Norwegian government, Saab, and Investor AB hold the remaining 40%. Aker Kværner will be renamed Aker Solutions in April 2008. Long-term control of Aker Solutions and stimulating innovative industrial development are objectives.

Long-term industrial development

Aker Solutions has achieved a secure ownership structure for at least the next ten years, via the Aker Holding agreement. Further, Kjell Inge Røkke has committed to retaining control of Aker for 10 or more years.

Targeting five sectors

Aker has revamped its organizational chart: Management and development of Aker's industrial engagements now take place in four sectors: Energy Resources, Energy Technologies, Maritime Technologies, and Seafoods & Marine Biotech. Active management of the company's financial assets constitutes a fifth sector.

Strengthened organization

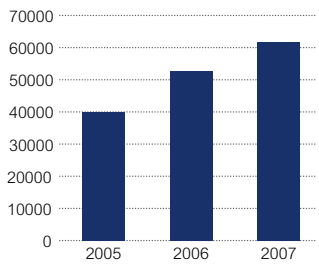
Aker reinforced its management and organization - a further stronger and more focused Aker. The head of each sector is teamed up and supported by specialists and analysts.

Key figures Aker

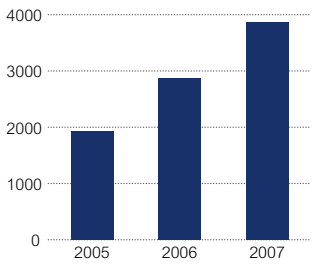
Key operational figures*		2007	2006	2005
Operating revenues	*NOK million*	**61 702**	52 791	40 020
EBITDA	*NOK million*	**3 867**	2 875	1 929
Number of employees		**27 096**	25 088	22 737
Sick leave	*Percent*	**2.8**	3.2	3.8
Cash flow				
Cash flow before financing activities	*NOK million*	**(642)**	3 396	4 843
Balance sheet Aker ASA and Holding				
Cash	*NOK million*	**12 281**	895	1 102
Total interest-bearing debt	*NOK million*	**2 172**	3 638	2 173
Total equity	*NOK million*	**23 442**	12 181	9 583
Equity ratio	*Per cent*	**85**	68	73
Adjusted shareholders equity before dividend	*NOK million*	**33 409**	36 419	20 822
The share				
Share price 31 Dec.	*NOK*	**339,00**	401,00	198,00
Value adjusted shareholders equity per share before paid dividend 31 Dec.	*NOK*	**460,28**	503.26	287.73
Paid dividend per share	*NOK*	**19,00**	6,50	14,00

** Including consolidated and associated companies within Aker*

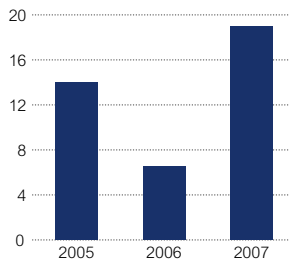
Operating revenues
NOK million



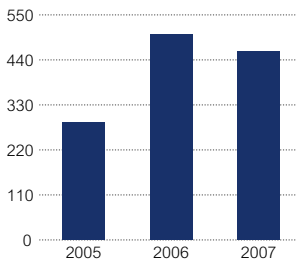
EBITDA
NOK million



Paid dividend per share
Amount in NOK



Adjusted shareholder equity
Per share, amount in NOK



Unity and commitment

Aker's business activities build on our six corporate values, which are shared by Aker companies worldwide.

Our employees' dedication and know-how allow Aker to deliver on its commitments to customers, employees, and the communities in which we work.

The values that we share have long traditions. They originated among Aker companies, and have steadily evolved over time, always reflecting the work of the generations at Aker.

Although the companies that comprise Aker generally engage in distinctly different businesses, they share many common cultural features. Aker's six core values are the nucleus of comprehensive, long-term efforts that ensure the companies' vitality under tomorrow's conditions. How the various Aker companies achieve their growth and profitability is no less important than the achievements themselves.

Akers' corporate values lend support and guidance in day-to-day priorities and decision-making. Acting in accordance with our corporate values promotes sound actions and reinforces Aker's long-term relations with its many and varied stakeholders.

An effective corporate culture must remain dynamic and responsive. Thus, it is with a combination of humility and pragmatism that Aker works to strengthen and cultivate its shared values.

Solid values are the foundation that enables Aker to achieve sustainable, long-term industrial development. People who "speak the same language" cooperate more easily.

Our values

HSE mindset
We take personal responsibility for HSE because we care

Delivering results
We deliver consistently and strive to beat our goals

Customer drive
Building customer trust is key to our business

People and teams
All our major achievements are team efforts

Hands-on management
We know our business and get things done

Open and direct dialogue
We encourage early and honest communication

Letter from the CEO

Well equipped for profitable growth

Aker has grown stronger. Our business is being streamlined to enable us to set a course more quickly and seize new opportunities. Aker pursues industrial development in a goal-oriented, long-term manner. In 2007, we established an excellent platform for continued profitable growth in the midst of change and turbulence on stock exchanges worldwide.

The composition of Aker's balance sheet significantly changed in 2007. Over the past year, we freed up more than NOK 15 billion by selling shares and businesses. Cash and cash equivalents increased from NOK 900 million at year-end 2006 to NOK 12.3 billion at the close of 2007.

Nevertheless, our core activities remain unchanged: Energy resources extracted from beneath seabeds and food harvested from the ocean. Aker employees bring innovation and extensive know-how to these industries; they create, develop, and improve. Aker is synonymous with unique solutions, competitive advantages, and leadership in international markets.

More focused organization

In 2007, Aker regrouped and reinforced its management and organization. Management and development of Aker's industrial engagements — rich in traditions and competitive advantages — is organized into four sectors: Energy Resources, Energy Technologies, Maritime Technologies, and Seafood & Marine Biotech. The fifth sector, Financial Services, actively but conservatively manages Aker's financial assets. This organizational model is designed to deliver predictable returns, considerable dividend capacity, and leadership that builds successful businesses.

Energy Resources directs our efforts to discover new oil and gas resources. Energy Technologies encompasses Aker's products, technologies, and solutions for the oil and gas industry and other energy sectors. Maritime Technologies hones the capabilities of our emerging fleet of FPSO production and storage vessels, deepwater well intervention and maintenance operations, US-built product tankers, and niche shipowning businesses.

Seafood & Marine Biotech spans the entire value chain — from sustainable harvesting and careful processing, through product and market development, to sale of first-class seafood and health-promoting dietary supplements and food and animal nutrition ingredients made from krill. At Aker BioMarine, one of Aker's largest industrial engagements, we merge unique fisheries and biotechnology expertise. Seafood & Marine Biotech made significant advances in 2007.

Leif-Arne Langøy
Chairman and CEO

New era for Aker Solutions

Aker Kværner continues to be our largest industrial engagement, in terms of the value of our shareholding. A new era will be ushered in when Aker Kværner changes its name to Aker Solutions at the company's April 2008 annual shareholders' meeting.

Aker's 41 percent ownership interest in Aker Kværner has been transferred to Aker Holding, a company of which Aker owns 60 percent, the Norwegian government 30 percent, and two Wallenberg-related companies, Saab and Investor, together hold 10 percent.

The Aker Holding transaction freed up capital for innovative industrial targeting, while keeping Aker at the helm of Aker Solutions. We look forward to playing a key role in Aker Solutions' continued growth and value creation.

Through Aker Holding, we have established a new meeting ground for promoting cooperative industrial development across national borders. Hopefully, this arena will lead to preserving and developing industry in local communities.

We have committed ourselves to owning Aker Solutions for at least ten years. Kjell Inge Røkke has also committed to controlling Aker for a period that is at least as long.

Long-term, steady, active ownership will drive the next stages of Aker's industrial development work. Our point of departure is excellent. Industrially and financially, Aker has never been stronger.

Steady course ahead

Aker's long-term course is little affected by price peaks and troughs on the Oslo Stock Exchange. However, as an active industrial owner, stock-market lows facilitate purchasing businesses and operations we deem worthwhile. Financially, Aker is robust. This paves the way for acquisitions, and also provides predictability as to dividend payments to shareholders in the years ahead.

We will in the future have an even greater focus on the Aker companies that have recently been founded or listed on the stock exchange. These are companies with a lot of potential, and Aker ASA, as a parent company, wants to actively support these businesses with our resources and competence. We see many interesting business opportunities between Aker companies and want to contribute to the creation of new ventures across existing company structures.

Taking environmental responsibility

Aker companies work closely with the ocean's resources, and we demonstrate environmental responsibility. Companies that succeed in improving the environment and developing environmentally friendly solutions will be the winners in the future. I see no contradiction in assuming greater environmental responsibility and making money on carbon capture and sustainable harvesting of fisheries resources.

Aker intends to be part of the solution with respect to climate challenges and environmental problems. Our cooperation with organizations and researchers inspires new ways of thinking and acting and generates business opportunities.

Profits in 2007 again confirm that Aker companies' leaders and employees are willing to work hard and are able to create value for shareholders, customers, and the communities in which we live and work. Innovation and value creation are ongoing. As a fellow shareholder, CEO, and Board Chairman, I thank Aker's Board members, management, and employees for their dedication and achievements.

We have the resources to boost performance in areas in which we already perform well. Active industrial development remains at the top of Aker's agenda. Our key markets and main companies are enjoying favorable conditions and long-term trends.

Aker's future looks bright: Energy resources buried deep below ocean seabeds, and obtaining food and dietary supplements from the sea will stimulate powerful growth.

Leif-Arne Langøy
Chairman and CEO
Aker ASA

Aker companies

Aker's main companies

Aker

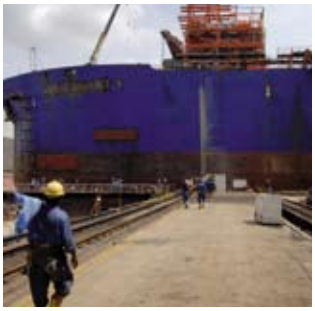
Active industrial ownership company. Aker builds world-class businesses in the fields of energy resources, energy technology, maritime technology, and seafood & marine biotechnology. The company applies a long-term perspective to industrial development.
Pages 12-13

Aker Solutions*

Preferred energy sector and process industry partner for projects, products, and services. Aker Kværner is changing its name to Aker Solutions. Aker has committed to remaining Aker Solutions' largest shareholder for at least ten years. **Pages 14-15**

Aker Drilling

Owns and operates the world's two largest, most advanced drilling rigs. Aker Drilling enters a new era: In 2008, *Aker Spitsbergen* and *Aker Barents* will be commissioned and ready for operation. Both rigs have been chartered under favorable long-term contracts.
Pages 16-17



Aker Floating Production

Owns, operates, and charters FPSO production and storage vessels for deployment at offshore oil and gas fields. Aker Floating Production offers oil companies operating in Equatorial waters a uniquely adaptable field development solution — the Aker Smart concept. **Pages 18-19**

Aker Exploration

Aker Exploration uses technology innovatively. Pre-qualified as an operator, it has a portfolio of ownership stakes in attractive licenses in northern areas of the Norwegian continental shelf.

Pages 20-21

Aker Oilfield Services

Specialist in intervention and maintenance for deepwater subsea production wells. Aker Oilfield Services uses advanced vessels and tools to get the job done faster, safer, and more efficiently. In 2007, the company achieved its market breakthrough in Brazil. **Pages 22-23**

Aker American Shipping

The leading US shipowner for product and shuttle tankers. Aker American Shipping aims to expand its fleet from 12 to 25 ultra-modern vessels. A focused shipowning business following the 2007 stock-exchange listing of Aker Philadelphia Shipyard. **Pages 24-25**

Aker Philadelphia Shipyard

The most modern and cost-effective US shipyard; strong order backlog. Aker Philadelphia Shipyard continues the proud traditions through two centuries of the Philadelphia Naval Shipyard.
Pages 26-27

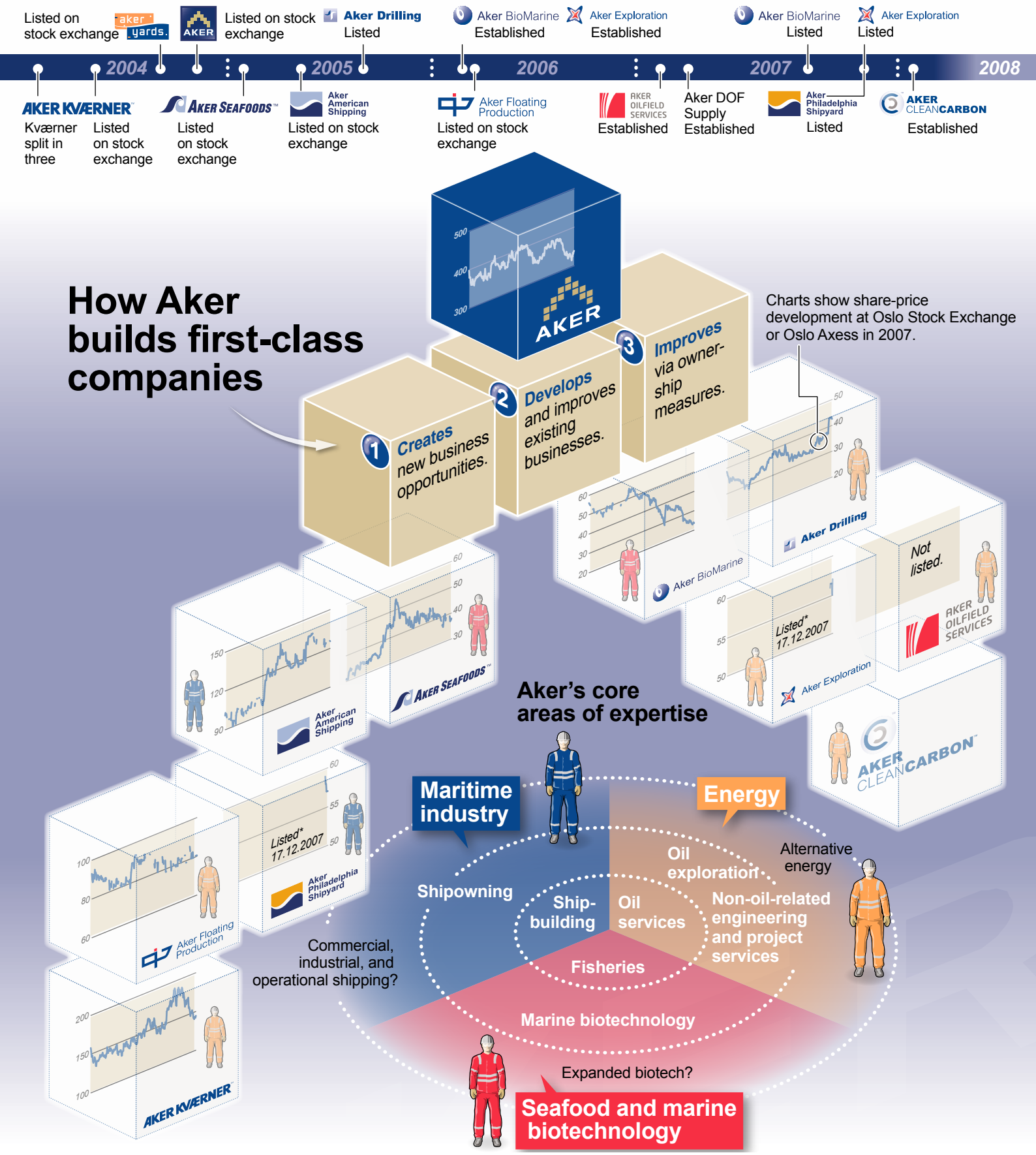
Aker BioMarine

Biotechnology company that develops high-value products from krill. Aker BioMarine combines deep-water fishing and harvesting know-how with marine biotechnology. The company is on its way to becoming an important supplier to dietary supplement, food, aquaculture, and pharmaceutical markets worldwide.
Pages 28-29

Aker Seafoods

Integrated seafood company that conducts harvesting, processing, and sale of white fish to European customers 364 days a year. In 2007, Aker Seafoods acquired companies in France and Spain, and purchased additional fishing quotas in Norway.
Pages 30-31

* The Board of Aker Kværner ASA has submitted a proposal to the 3 April 2008 annual general meeting that the company change its name to Aker Solutions ASA. The name Aker Solutions has been used extensively in Aker ASA's 2007 annual report. Since the report will be read and cited for many years, the name Aker Solutions is used in the discussion of company operations.


Listed on stock exchange
Listed on stock exchange
Aker Drilling Listed
Aker BioMarine Established
Aker Exploration Established
Aker BioMarine Listed
Aker Exploration Listed
2004
2005
2006
2007
2008
AKER KVÆRNER
Kværner split in three
Listed on stock exchange
AKER SEAFOODS
Listed on stock exchange
Aker American Shipping
Listed on stock exchange
Aker Floating Production
Listed on stock exchange
AKER OILFIELD SERVICES
Established
Aker DOF Supply Established
Aker Philadelphia Shipyard
Listed
AKER CLEANCARBON
Established
How Aker builds first-class companies
1 Creates new business opportunities.
2 Develops and improves existing businesses.
3 Improves via owner-ship measures.
AKER
Charts show share-price development at Oslo Stock Exchange or Oslo Axess in 2007.
Aker BioMarine
Aker Drilling
Not listed.
AKER OILFIELD SERVICES
Listed* 17.12.2007
Aker Exploration
AKER CLEANCARBON
AKER SEAFOODS
Aker American Shipping
Listed* 17.12.2007
Aker Philadelphia Shipyard
Aker Floating Production
AKER KVÆRNER
Aker's core areas of expertise
Maritime industry
Energy
Shipowning
Ship-building
Oil services
Oil exploration
Alternative energy
Non-oil-related engineering and project services
Fisheries
Marine biotechnology
Commercial, industrial, and operational shipping?
Expanded biotech?
Seafood and marine biotechnology

Building world-class companies

Aker builds world-class companies. In 2007, Aker strengthened its industrial and financial position, in order to further target the areas in which it possesses considerable know-how.

Chairman and CEO Leif-Arne Langøy

Aker, an active, industrial ownership company, combines a solid industrial platform, people who are willing and able to take on challenges, and financial clout, allowing it to develop businesses with a long-term, goal-oriented perspective.

Long-term ownership by Aker creates value for shareholders; hallmarks are energy, creativity, and decision-making speed. Ownership is exercised via the boardroom while business development takes place in Aker companies across national borders.

The Aker name

The Aker name stands for commitment. Each company in which Aker is a dominant owner and that has an Aker representative as board chairman is called *an Aker company – or part of Aker.* Aker plays a key role in formulating these companies' strategic guidelines. Aker companies build on shared values and a lengthy industrial history of resolving challenges through innovation. In short: Aker companies are problem solvers.

Aker generates shareholder value growth that is many times greater than the cost of operating the parent company, Aker ASA. In the period 2005-2007, Aker realized gains of more than NOK 17 billion. The company's operating expenses for the three-year period totalled some NOK 380 million. The value-adjusted equity of Aker ASA increased from NOK 20.8 billion to NOK 33.3 billion from 1 January 2005 through 31 December 2007; in other words, per-share value grew from NOK 287.73 to NOK 460.28.

Create, develop, improve

Several new Aker companies were established in 2007, among them Aker DOF Supply, Aker Oilfield Services, and Aker Clean Carbon. The young and promising companies Aker BioMarine, Aker Drilling, Aker Exploration, Aker Floating Production, Aker American Shipping, Aker Philadelphia Shipyard, and Aker Seafoods have been further developed and strengthened. In 2007, Aker realized NOK 11.7 billion in gains on share sales of companies it helped build: Aker Kværner and Aker Yards.

In 2007, Aker made significant balance-sheet reallocations, realized major asset values, and freed up considerable financial capacity. The goal is continued growth through targeting of energy resources, energy technologies, maritime technologies, seafood, marine biotechnology, and active management of financial assets. The market outlook for Aker's main companies is favorable.

▲ *The Aker way: goal-oriented, long-term, and profitable industrial development. Slide calipers measure dimensions — precisely.*

Key figures Aker		2007	2006	2005
Revenue *	NOK million	**61 702**	52 791	40 020
EBITDA *	NOK million	**3 867**	2 875	1 929
Cash flow before financing activities	NOK million	**(642)**	3 396	4 843
Cash	NOK million	**12 281**	895	1 102
Value adjusted equity per share	NOK	**460.28**	503.26	287.73
Number of employees 31 December	Manhours	**27 096**	25 088	22 737

** Including consolidated and associated companies within Aker*

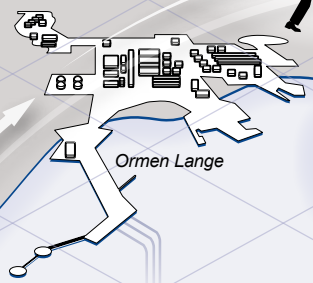
Five global business areas

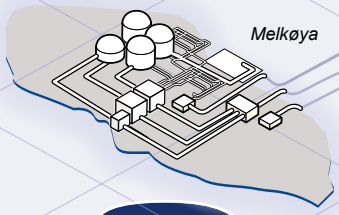
1 Field development

Studies, early-phase engineering, and EPC contracts related to fixed and floating offshore platforms, fixed and floating LNG terminals, and onshore oil and gas facilities.

2 MMO

Maintenance, Modifications and Operations (MMO) of offshore platforms and on-shore oil and gas installations. Removal and recycling of decommissioned offshore installations.

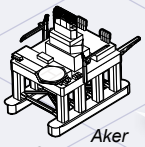




5 Process & Construction

Engineering services and project management:

Processing facilities – petrochemicals, mining and metals, power generation.



Dual RamRig™

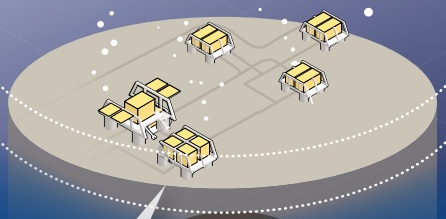
4 Products & Technologies

Drilling equipment, such as RamRig™ – an advanced drilling system, particularly suited to drilling at great water depths, well intervention solutions, offshore loading and unloading systems, mooring systems, oil and gas processing equipment. The subsidiary Aker Marine Contractors (owned 60%) provides advanced marine operations.

3,000 meters: Dual Ram-RigTM can operate at water depths of 3 000 meters and drill to a depth of 10 000 meters.

3 Subsea

Production systems, control systems, flexible umbilicals, and equipment and systems for subsea processing, gas compression, water and gas injection, pumps, and production risers.



Aker Holding is the largest shareholder, owning 41.0 % of Aker Solution shares.

Key locations

The Group has 33,000 employees; more than 24,000 are regular employees and about 9,000 are in-sourced.

Nyhetsgrafikk.no

Strengthening its energy market position

In 2008, Aker Kværner is changing its name to Aker Solutions. The company will continue to advance, as the preferred partner for energy sector projects and services, and process industries — with the whole world as its market.

President and CEO Simen Lieungh

Aker Solutions is strengthening its position as a leading supplier of engineering services, construction and fabrication, technology products, and turnkey solutions for the energy and process industries.

Four of the company's five global business areas focus on oil, gas, and energy markets. The fifth provides engineering, project planning, and management services for processing facilities for petrochemicals and the mining and metals industries (see illustration).

Growing markets

Aker Solutions' main markets are growing and the outlook is favorable. The Group's most important value drivers are the worldwide growth in energy demand, the need to maintain and upgrade oil and gas fields, the development of new fields, and implementation of technology to increase reservoir recovery rates.

In 2007, Aker reduced its financial engagement in Aker Solutions, when Aker's 41 percent stake in Aker Solutions was acquired by Aker Holding. Aker controls 60 percent of Aker Holding, the Norwegian government owns 30 percent, and the Wallenberg-related companies Saab and Investor AB own 7.5 percent and 2.5 percent, respectively. The transaction freed up capital for new industrial targeting by Aker, while providing Aker Solutions with a stable long-term ownership structure.

The establishment of Aker Clean Carbon — an amalgam of Aker Solutions' CO_2 capture technology and Aker's capital input — sets an example for innovative industrial targeting in partnership with Aker Solutions.

Favorable outlook

Aker Solutions expects to benefit from a continuation of solid markets for its business areas in 2008. Building stronger profits will take priority over revenue growth. Focus will be on efficient, profitable project execution and winning the right contracts at the right terms.

The company has implemented a competitiveness program that is aimed at cutting costs by more than NOK 1 billion over a two- to three-year period. The goal is an EBITDA margin of eight percent in 2008 and between nine and 11 percent by 2010, up from 6.8 percent in 2007.

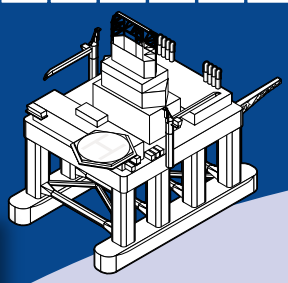
▲ *World's leader in flexible umbilicals for deepwater fields.*

▲ *Aker Solutions employees made 2007 a year of record profits.*

Key figures Aker Solutions		2007	2006	2005
Revenue	NOK million	**57 957**	50 592	36 940
EBITDA	NOK million	**3 913**	2 872	1 816
EBITDA margin	Percent	**6.8**	5.7	4.9
Order intake	NOK million	**57 942**	62 271	48 522
Order backlog 31 December	NOK million	**58 261**	59 695	51 937
Number of employees 31 December	Manhours	**24 427**	22 722	18 324

2008 2009 2010 2011 2012 2013 2014 2015 2016 2017 2018 2019 2020 2021

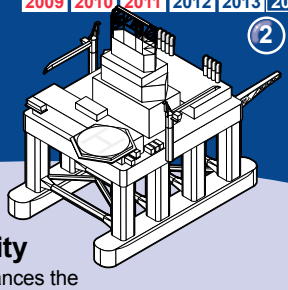
1 AKER SPITSBERGEN is chartered to StatoilHydro under a 3 to 10-year contract (to 2011-2018), agreement features 5 x 2-year options.



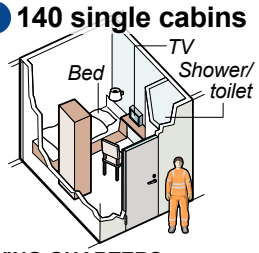
The Aker H-6e rigs are designed and built by Aker Solutions (formerly Aker Kværner).

2009 2010 2011 2012 2013 2014 2015 2016 2017 2018

2 AKER BARENTS is chartered to Aker Exploration under a three-year contract (to 2011), plus 2 X 1-year options.



140 single cabins



LIVING QUARTERS
The complex has four stories. First floor: 35 cabins; second floor: 70 cabins; third floor: 35 cabins. Fourth-floor facilities: control room, bridge, telecom room, heliport reception and lounge, offices, and meeting rooms.

Double capacity

Dual RamRig® enhances the rig's efficiency and operational features by allowing parallel operations.

Two 85-ton deck cranes for loading and unloading.

Variable deck load: 7 000 metric tons.

Remotely operated material and tool handling of drill string, casings, and risers.

24/7 operation in harsh weather

The rigs have been developed to operate safely and efficiently in deepwater fields under harsh weather conditions and in environmentally sensitive areas. The rigs can withstand waves up to 35 meters high.

35 meters

Drillers cabin

Living quarters

Bridge and control room

35 meters

Lifeboats

DRILLER'S CABIN: Crew practices drilling operations using a simulator.

Zero discharge

Designed for zero unintentional discharge to sea.

70 meters

90 meters

Aker Drilling is building a full-scale operations organization with 430 highly skilled employees.

Keeps operating when others shut down

The rig's unique hull design provides excellent stability, which ensures efficient drilling under weather conditions that would force competing rig types to shut down.

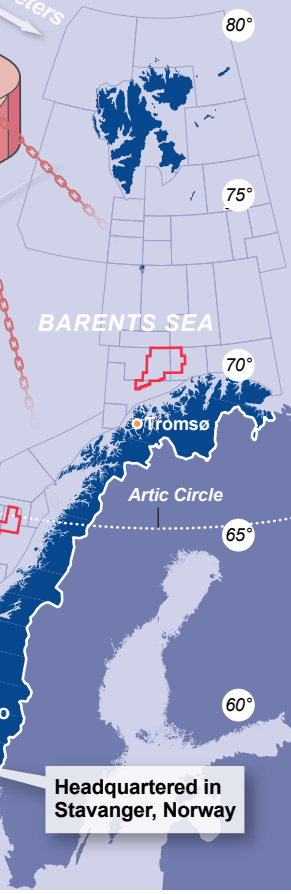
Drilling down to 10,000 m

The rigs are built for drilling 10,000-meter-long wells – in water depths of up to 3 000 m.

100 %

Aker ASA owns 100 % of Aker Drilling.

Nyhetsgrafikk.no



Drilling with the world's most advanced rigs

Aker Drilling is entering a new era. In 2008, the world's two largest, most advanced drilling units will be delivered to the rig company. Favorable long-terms contracts have been secured for both rigs. In 2008, Aker increased its ownerschip in Aker Drilling from 45 to 100 percent.

President and CEO Geir Sjøberg

Aker Drilling, an integrated drilling company that owns and operates offshore drilling units, has two Aker H-6e semi-submersible platforms under construction. The rigs have been developed to operate safely and efficiently in ultra-deep waters under harsh weather conditions.

Long-term contracts

Aker Spitsbergen and *Aker Barents,* the two sixth-generation drilling rigs, are under long-term drilling contracts with StatoilHydro and Aker Exploration, respectively. *Aker Spitsbergen* will be deployed at Halten/Nordland in the Norwegian Sea for StatoilHydro under a three-to-ten year agreement, including options. The rig is scheduled for delivery in late July 2008.

Attractive rigs

Aker Barents will drill for Aker Exploration on the Norwegian continental shelf, following delivery in December 2008. Aker Exploration holds an option to extend the three-year drilling contract for two one-year periods.

These prestigious contracts confirm the rigs' attractiveness. Oil companies are postponing drilling projects due to a lack of rig capacity, and greater demand for advanced drilling rigs is expected over the next few years. Aker Drilling also continuously assesses fleet expansion opportunities.

The company's first two rigs will be delivered by Aker Solutions, a leader in development and construction of semi-submersible drilling rigs. The Aker H-6e builds on the design of Aker H-3 and H-4.2 rigs, which have been in use worldwide over several decades.

Efficient operations

The unique hull design of the Aker H-6e provides stability that ensures efficient drilling in weather conditions that would force other rigs to shut down. Protected work and inspection areas contribute to safe all-weather operations, and the rigs' Dual RamRig™ drilling packages enable parallel operations and significantly increase drilling rates.

Aker Drilling is perceived as an attractive employer and has received more than 14 000 applications for jobs it has posted. During 2008, the company will operate as a full-fledged organization of some 430 employees, of whom about 400 will work offshore.

The world's largest, most advanced drilling unit, Aker Spitsbergen, will spud its first well for StatoilHydro on the Norwegian continental shelf in the second quarter of 2008.

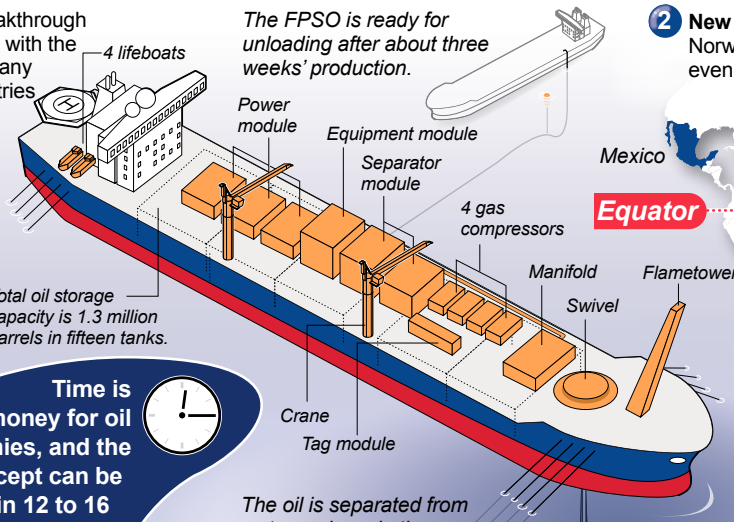
Attractive employer: Aker Drilling has received many job applications from experienced professionals.

Key figures Aker Drilling		2007	2006	2005
Revenue	NOK million	**0**	0	0
EBITDA	NOK million	**(76)**	(34)	(4)
Number of employees 31 December	Manhours	**70**	18	-

Aker Floating Production

1 **SMART 1**: Breakthrough contract signed with the Indian oil company Reliance Industries Ltd. Planned start-up of oil production is in 2Q 2008; gas export to begin in the 4Q of 2008.

The FPSO is ready for unloading after about three weeks' production.



2 **New growth areas for oil and gas recovery**
Norwegian maritime expertise is preferred, even in benign, Equatorial waters.

Aker Smart 1 will operate on the MA field in the Bay of Bengal.

Aker Floating Production has purchased three suezmax tankers for conversion into FPSOs at Jurong Shipyard in Singapore.

Time is money for oil companies, and the SMART concept can be executed in 12 to 16 months. Competitors typically require 24-month lead-time.

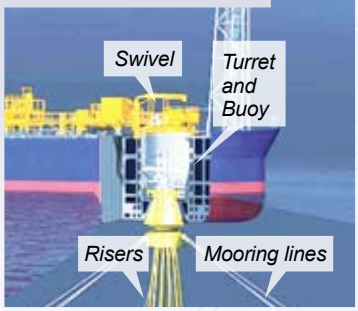
The oil is separated from water and gas in the separation plant on deck and stored in the cargo tanks. The gas is treated, compressed and then exported to shore through a subsea pipeline.

Bay of Bengal

- High exploration activity.
- Calm waters other than monsoon season.
- Great field-development opportunities.

Aker Floating Production awarded USD 1.35 billion in contracts for chartering the FPSO, and for its operations and maintenance over a 10-year period.

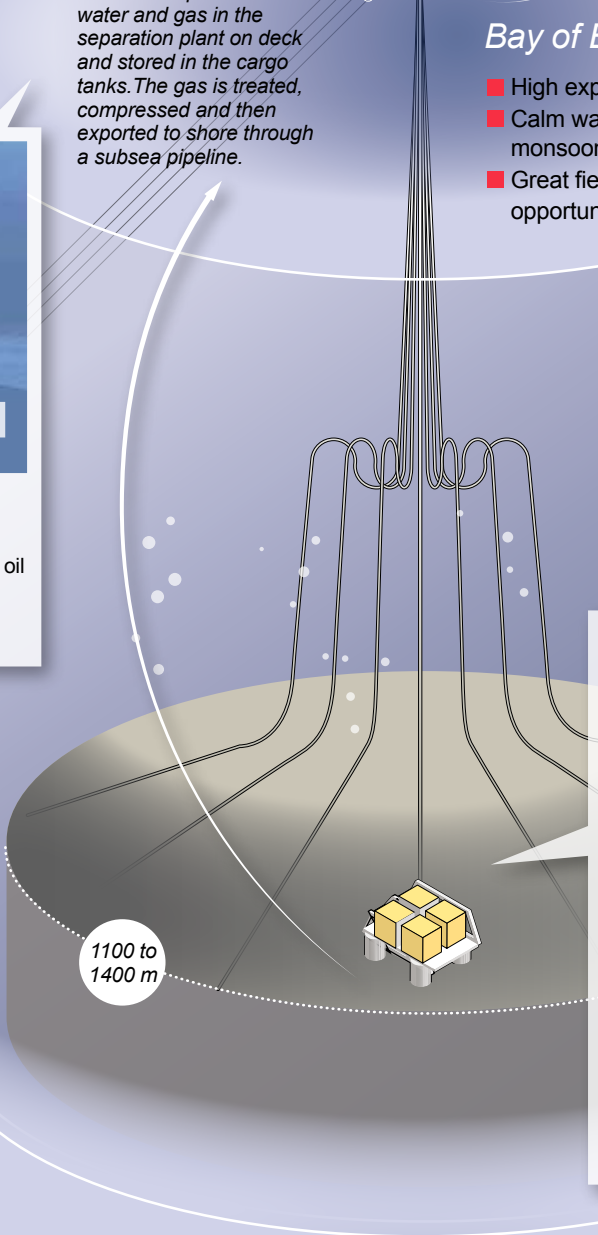
Cross-section through bow



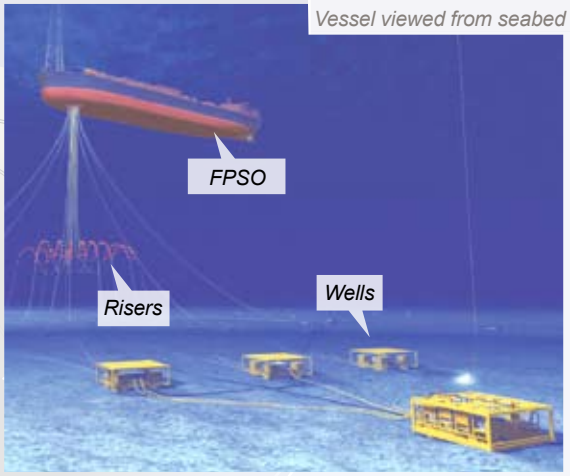
Aker Smart 1 can receive up to **80 000 barrels** of well stream in 24 hours, of which more than 60 000 barrels may be oil. Factors such as oil density, viscosity, and ease of oil separation affect production rates. Thus, oil production may be higher.

** FPSO= Floating Production, Storage and Offloading vessel.*

*** SMART = Standardized Modularized Attractive day rates. Reliable and Technically proven.*



Vessel viewed from seabed



Aker Floating Production teamed up with **Aker Solutions** is delivering the subsea production system and marine operations for the Reliance project.

Aker ASA is the largest shareholder: 51.1%.

Nyhetsgrafikk.no

Speeding up offshore field development

Aker Floating Production owns, operates, and charters vessels for oil and gas production and storage. The company's market breakthrough came in India; where the cooperation with Reliance Industries Ltd. is being expanded.

President and CEO Svein Olsen

Aker Floating Production offers the unique Aker Smart FPSO solution for oil companies operating in benign Equatorial waters — Floating Production, Storage and Offloading (FPSO) vessels with modularized processing systems.

Reliance Industries, one of India's largest and most successful enterprises, agreed in 2007 with Aker Floating Production to charter and operate *Aker Smart 1*, Aker Floating Production's first vessel. In January 2008, the Reliance agreement was extended to ten years.

Breakthrough

The USD 1.3 billion *Aker Smart 1* contract includes FPSO operations and maintenance services worth USD 200 million, to be performed by Aker Floating Production's 50-percent owned subsidiary Aker Borgestad Operations. The overall field development project is a joint effort by Aker Floating Production and Aker Solutions, which is delivering the subsea production systems and providing marine operations.

Aker Smart 1 will operate at the MA field in the Krishna Godavari Basin in the Bay of Bengal in waters 1 000 to 1 400 meters deep. Oil production is scheduled to begin in the second quarter of 2008; gas production will commence in the fall of 2008. Reliance is the field operator.

Shorter time to production

Aker Floating Production builds its FPSOs using converted Suezmax oil tankers. Modularization permits rapid, cost-effective implementation of customers' specifications. The day rates paid by an oil company to charter an Aker Smart FPSO are an attractive alternative to the cost of using other production solutions. Early production start-up is another key benefit.

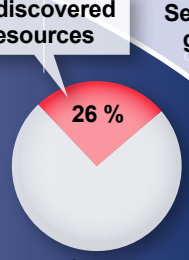
The FPSO contracts signed with Reliance showcase Aker Floating Production's fast-track capabilities. They also provide momentum towards the award of future contracts for the company's next FPSOs, *Aker Smart 2* and *Aker Smart 3.* The outlook for the FPSO market in Equatorial waters is promising.

Separation module for the Aker Smart 1 production and storage vessel.

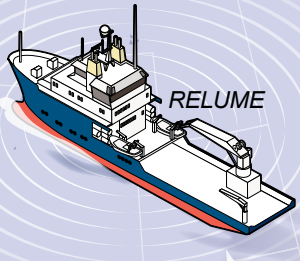
Key figures Aker Floating Production		2007	2005
Revenue	NOK million	**591**	6
EBITDA	NOK million	**(79)**	(45)
EBIT	NOK million	**(79)**	(45)
Profit before tax	NOK million	**(131)**	(11)
Order intake	NOK million	**6 318**	0
Order backlog 31 December	NOK million	**6 318**	0
Number of employees 31 December	Manhours	**37**	15

Discovering oil and gas resources

The Norwegian Continental Shelf holds an estimated 81 billion barrels of undiscovered hydrocarbon resources (oil equivalents)*



1 Large areas surveyed using Seabed Logging grids.



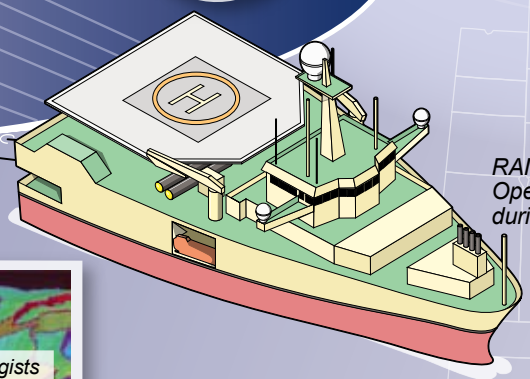
Aker Exploration has contracted with Electromagnetic Geoservices (emg) to survey attractive drilling prospects on the Norwegian Continental Shelf.

2 Investing in 3D seismic surveys

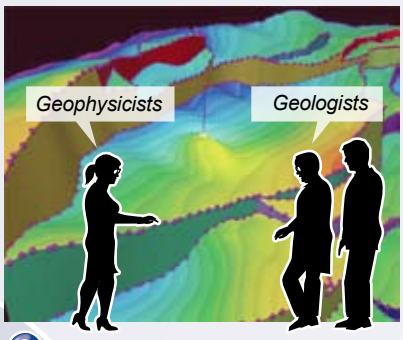
Several streamers towed behind the Ramform vessel. Measuring 1 km wide and 8 km long, the array is the world's largest moving object.

Every 14 seconds, 6 480 points are registered 500 times per second; generates 12.96 terabytes of data per day.

Ship can survey 215 sq. km. per day.



RAMFORM VESSEL
Operates at speed of 4 knots during seismic surveys.



3 Survey data interpreted by state-of-the art expertise.

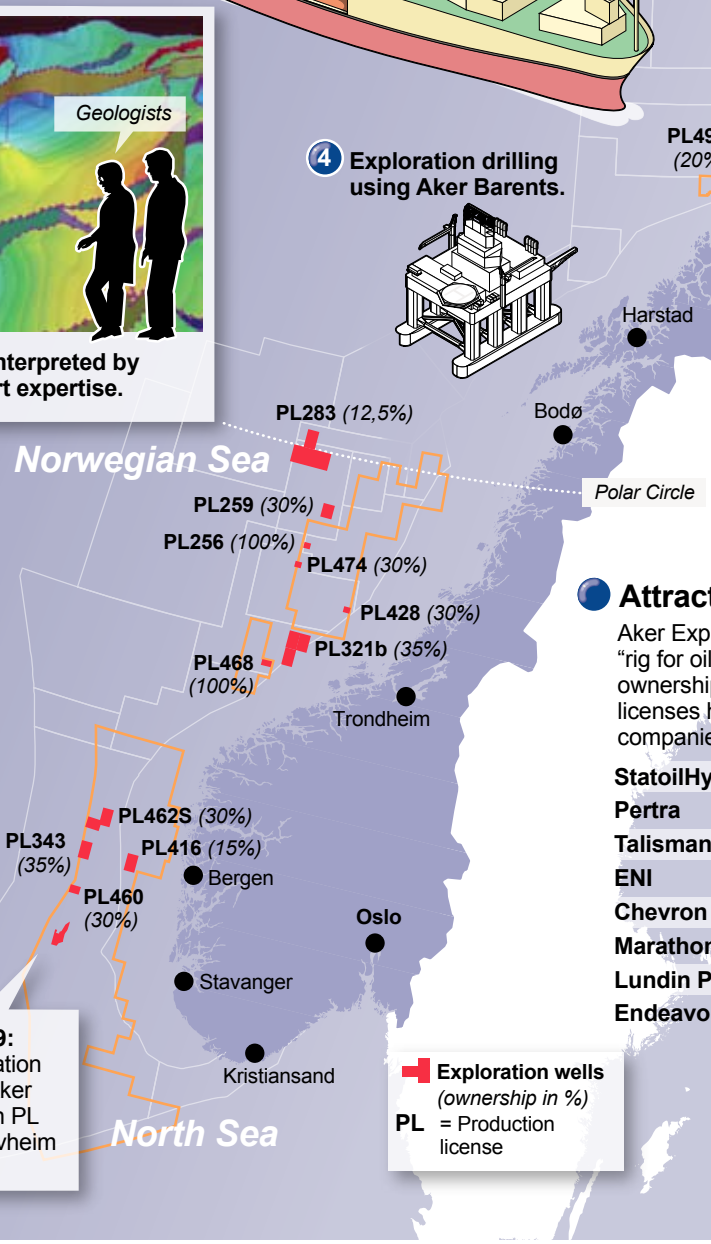
4 Exploration drilling using Aker Barents.

17 billion (80%)

Undiscovered resources: 21 billion barrels of oil equivalents*

4 billion (20%)

* Source: NPD/Rystad Energy



2008 – 2009: First exploration well using Aker Barents is in PL 343 near Alvheim field.

Exploration wells (ownership in %)
PL = Production license

Attractive partner

Aker Exploration has made "rig for oil" swaps, receiving ownership interests in licenses held by oil companies, including:

- StatoilHydro
- Pertra
- Talisman Energy
- ENI
- Chevron
- Marathon Oil
- Lundin Petroleum
- Endeavour

Goal: to drill 5 to 7 wells annually.

Aker ASA is largest shareholder: 54.6%

Nyhetsgrafikk.no

Discovering more oil and gas on the NCS

Aker Exploration is innovating with new technology in its search for oil and gas resources. The exploration company's portfolio comprises ownership stakes in attractive licenses in northern regions of the Norwegian continental shelf (NCS).

President and CEO Bård Johansen

A focused offshore exploration company with a distinctive business model for oil companies — swapping rig capacity for access to production licenses — Aker Exploration teams the world's most advanced drilling rig with world-class reservoir expertise.

Beginning in December 2008, Aker Exploration will conduct exploration drilling using Aker Barents, the world's largest, most advanced drilling rig. The semi-submersible platform has been chartered for a three-year period, with options for an additional two years.

At the end of February 2008, Aker Exploration had a portfolio of stakes in 15 licenses. The company was awarded stakes in six licenses at the APA 2007 (Awards in Predefined Areas).

Rig for oil

Aker Exploration is seeking to help write a new chapter in Norway's oil and gas history. Now that Norway's oil production is declining, exploration programs to identify additional hydrocarbon resources are increasingly important.

Aker Exploration's unique "rig for oil" approach provides Aker Barents for deepwater exploration drilling in return for ownership interests in promising exploration acreage. Aker Exploration is pre-qualified as a Norwegian continental shelf operator.

The company has built a strong organization featuring geologists, geophysicists, and others with state-of-the-art reservoir expertise. Working with leading service suppliers, Aker Exploration is conducting comprehensive electromagnetic Seabed Logging (SBL) and seismic surveys to select optimal drilling sites for new hydrocarbon resources.

Northern focus

Through license applications and swapping drilling capacity for license stakes, Aker Exploration is focusing on areas in the northern parts of the North Sea, the Norwegian Sea, and the Barents Sea, in which hydrocarbon reserves have already been identified. In 2007, Aker Exploration signed agreements with oil companies such as StatoilHydro, Pertra, Talisman Energy, ENI, Chevron, Marathon Oil, Lundin Petroleum, and Endeavour.

▲ *Aker Exploration intends to write a new chapter in Norway's oil and gas history. The exploration company plans to drill between five and seven wells annually.*

Ongoing cooperation with Norwegian and international partners confirms the attractiveness of Aker Exploration's business model to small as well as major oil companies. Aker Exploration aims to drill between five and seven wells annually.

Key figures Aker Exploration		2007	2006
Revenue	NOK million	**0**	0
EBITDA	NOK million	**(232)**	(37)
EBIT	NOK million	**(233)**	(37)
Profit for the year	NOK million	**(110)**	(8)
Number of employees 31 December	Manhours	**18**	8

Main markets

Well maintenance of the future

The vessel integrates advanced marine operations with high-tech subsea solutions. The intervention unit replaces services traditionally performed by drilling rigs.

Building six ships

Up to six vessels have been ordered at Aker Yards. On board are innovative solutions for efficient well intervention, maintenance, testing, installation, and construction of subsea infrastructure.

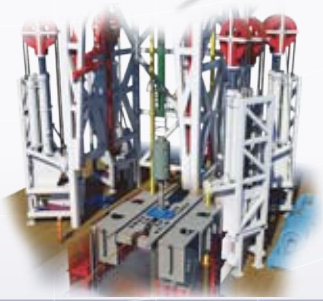
OSCV 03

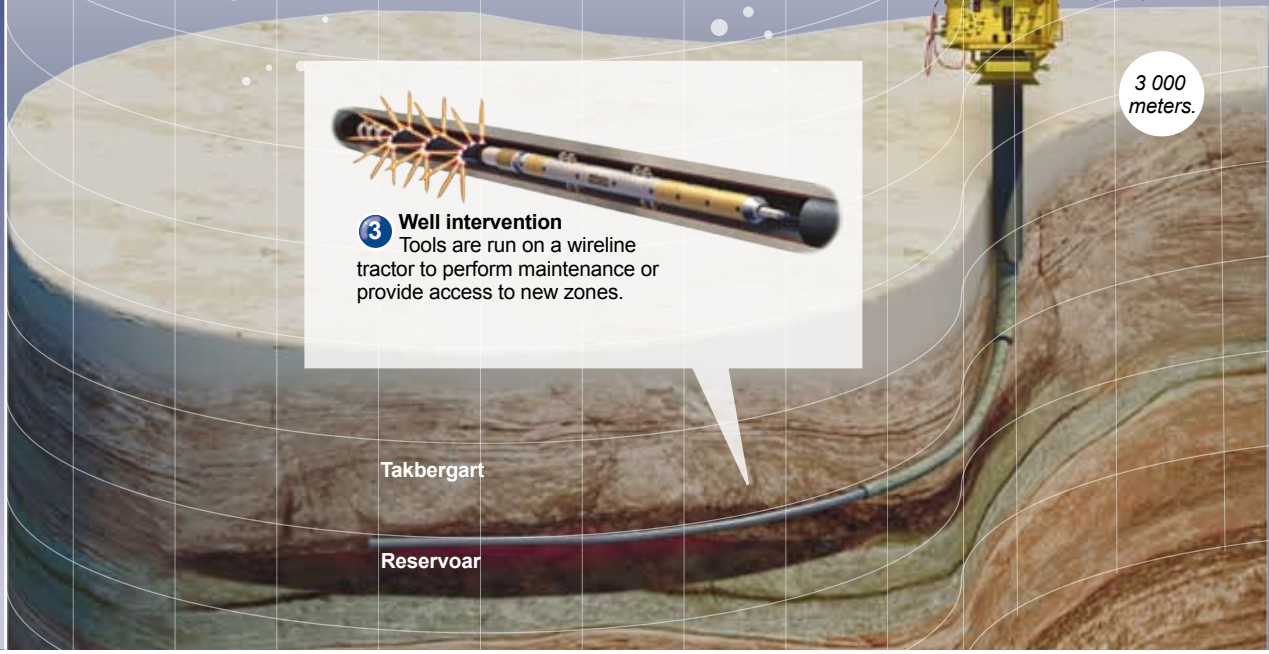
OSCV 06 WI

Lower recovery costs

The purpose built well intervention unit operates without support vessels, thus makes intervention on low producing wells economical and efficient allowing continuous maintenance programs to be run increasing overall oil recovery rate.

1 Moonpool area
Well intervention gear is lowered through the vessel's moonpool opening. The load is shifted to a heave compensating winch as it approaches the seabed wellhead.





2 Controlled well operations
The well intervention package ensures safe reservoir intervention.

3 Well intervention
Tools are run on a wireline tractor to perform maintenance or provide access to new zones.

Aker ASA owns 44.4 percent of Aker Oilfield Services shares.

Nyhetsgrafikk.no

Improving deepwater well maintenance

President and CEO Per-Ola Baalerud

Aker Oilfield Services makes it faster, safer, and more cost-effective for oil companies to perform production well maintenance at great water depths. Market breakthrough: Brazil 2007.

Aker Oilfield Services specializes in subsea well intervention for wells at water depths of up to 3,000 meters. The company uses advanced vessels and systems to increase oil and gas recovery rates from subsea fields.

State-of-the-art know-how, technologies, and solutions for improved reservoir recovery and well maintenance increase production, reduce downtime, and save money for oil companies. Services include testing, installation, maintenance, and replacement of subsea-installed "Xmas trees", equipment, and systems.

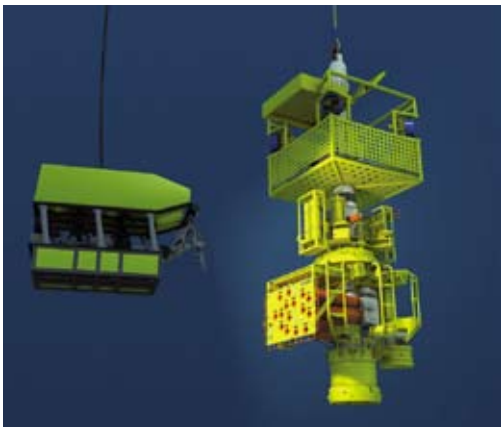
Optimal solutions

Because Aker Oilfield Services operates from its own, specially designed vessels and uses advanced downhole tools — instead of deploying a conventional rig and using traditional intervention methods — oil company clients achieve significant cost and time savings on deepwater well work.

Skilled vessel crews handle sophisticated marine operations and high-tech subsea techniques. Innovative intervention solutions that include coiled tube, wireline, and wireline tractors provide improved oil and gas well flow.

Breakthrough with Petrobras

The breakthrough for Aker Oilfield Services, established in 2007 as a cooperative venture between Aker companies and the subsea contractor DOF Subsea, came in its first year of operation — in Brazil.



▲ *Innovative solutions increase oil and gas recovery rates — quickly and efficiently.*

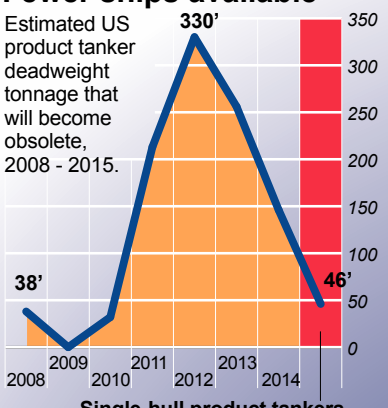
The breakthrough contract was awarded by the national oil company Petrobras, a pioneer of new technology and solutions that challenge established industry methods. The contract, which starts in 2010, is valued at USD 350 million for the first five years, with an option for a five-year extension. There is considerable market interest in Aker Oilfield Services' well intervention services. The company's first intervention vessel is scheduled to enter service in mid-2009.

▲ *Building an ultra-modern fleet.*

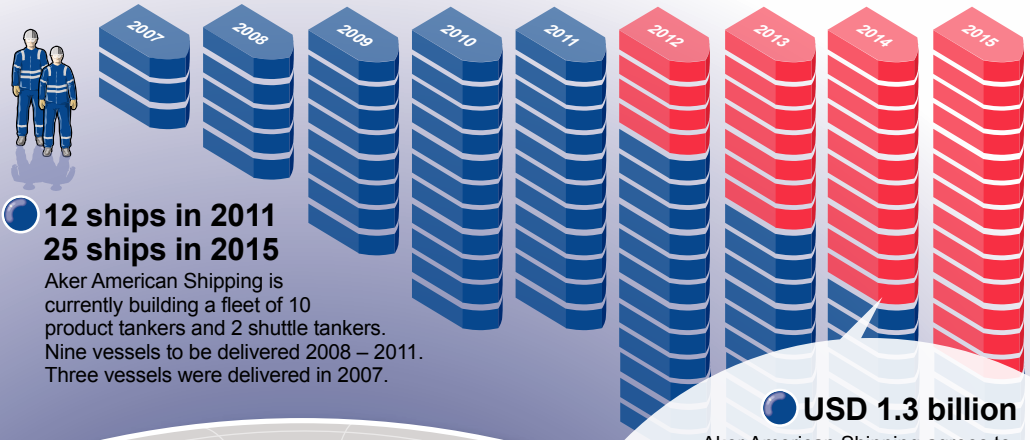
Key figures Aker Oilfield Services		2007
Revenue	NOK million	0
EBITDA	NOK million	(26)
EBIT	NOK million	(26)
Profit before tax	NOK million	(6)
Order backlog 31 December	NOK million	1 888
Number of employees 31 December	Manhours	10

Fewer ships available

Estimated US product tanker deadweight tonnage that will become obsolete, 2008 - 2015.



Single-hull product tankers banned as of 2015.



12 ships in 2011
25 ships in 2015

Aker American Shipping is currently building a fleet of 10 product tankers and 2 shuttle tankers. Nine vessels to be delivered 2008 – 2011. Three vessels were delivered in 2007.

USD 1.3 billion

Aker American Shipping agrees to build up to 13 product tankers worth USD 1.3 billion, from July 2011 to July 2015, subject to exercise of options.

Projected growth areas

North Pole

Norway

GREENLAND

Polar Circle

ALASKA

Anchorage

CANADA

USA

MEXICO

PANAMA

PUERTO RICO

HAWAII

Gulf of Mexico

Seattle

Portland

Los Angeles

Houston

Jacksonville

Norfolk

Boston

New York

1 On **24 March 1989** the **Exxon Valdez** grounded on Alaska's coast; 10.9 million gallons of crude oil released. The **Oil Pollution Act** adopted in 1990 requires all tankers to have double hulls as of 2015.

2 **2008:** Ten product tankers and two shuttle tankers are chartered to OSG* under bareboat charter agreements. OSG has already time-chartered 11 of the vessels to US customers.

Deadweight tons	**46,000**
Length	**180 meters long**
Capacity	**53 800 cu. m.**

Demand for seaborne transportation is expected to grow.

Oversas Huston

Overseas Texas City

Overseas New York

Overseas Tampa

Overseas Boston

Overseas Nikiski

Overseas Los Angeles

Overseas Long Beach

Overseas Chinook

Overseas Martinez

Overseas Cascade

Overseas Anacortez

Increased need for transportation.

53%

Aker ASA is largest shareholder: 53%.

AKER

* * Overseas Shipholding Group Inc. and OSG America LP.

Nyhetsgrafikk.no

Creating a leading, focused US shipowner

Aker American Shipping is developing as the leading US product tanker and shuttle tanker shipowner. Expansion of the company's fleet to 25 ultra-modern vessels is planned.

President and CEO Robert Kurz

Aker American Shipping has developed further as a shipowner: In December 2007, the company completed a split of its two core businesses — a shipowning company and a shipyard — into two independent, exchange-listed companies. The company sold its Philadelphia shipyard shareholding for NOK 437 million.

Decisive streamlining is key to further growth in the US market. Demand for product and shuttle tankers is rising. A strong driving force is the 1990 Oil Pollution Act, enacted in response to the *Exxon Valdez* grounding and the resulting extensive oil pollution on Alaska's coastline. The act requires all US tankers to have double hulls by 2015.

Robust market

The US Jones Act requires all vessels freighting goods between US harbors to be built in the USA, sail under the US flag, and be owned and operated by US citizens. These requirements, plus an aging fleet, mean considerable potential in a robust market.

Aker American Shipping partners with Overseas Shipholding Group (OSG), a world leader among shipping companies. OSG is in charge of vessel operations and chartering Aker American Shipping's fleet to oil companies and other end users. OSG is listed on the New York Stock Exchange.

Rapid fleet expansion

Aker American Shipping's fleet comprises ten product tankers and two shuttle tankers, all chartered to OSG under bareboat charter agreements. OSG has already chartered 11 of the vessels to US customers under bareboat charter agreements. Three of the vessels were delivered in 2007. Nine vessels will be delivered from 2008 through 2011. Aker American Shipping has a further agreement with OSG featuring options to deliver an additional 13 product tankers at a total value of USD 1.3 billion from July 2011 to July 2015. Aker plans to reduce its stake in Aker American Shipping, due to US rules that could restrict Aker's further targeting of maritime markets outside the US.

▲ *The product tanker Overseas Long Beach was commissioned in June 2007. Aker American Shipping's goal is to expand its fleet to 25 ultra-modern vessels.*

Key figures Aker American Shipping		2007	2006	2005
Revenue	NOK million	**74**	-	-
EBITDA	NOK million	**64**	(4)	(4)
EBIT	NOK million	**64**	(4)	(4)
Profit before tax	NOK million	**(255)**	50	(10)
Number of employees 31 December	Manhours	**1**	-	-

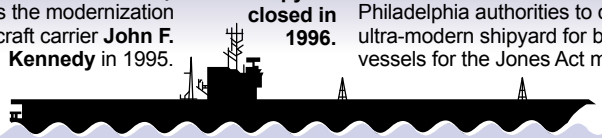
• The first vessel delivered was the frigate **USS United States**, launched in 1797.

Philadelphia is considered the birth-place of the US Navy.

• Many ships built for the US Navy and Coast Guard, from the late 1700s through the mid-1990s.

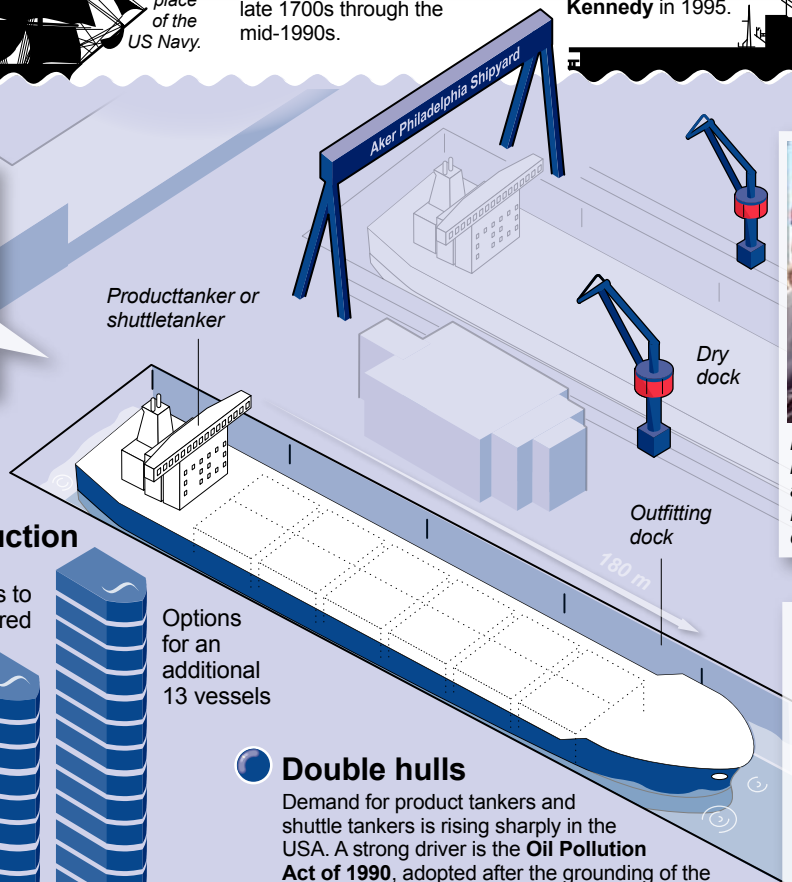
• Final task for the Navy was the modernization of the aircraft carrier **John F. Kennedy** in 1995.

Shipyard closed in 1996.



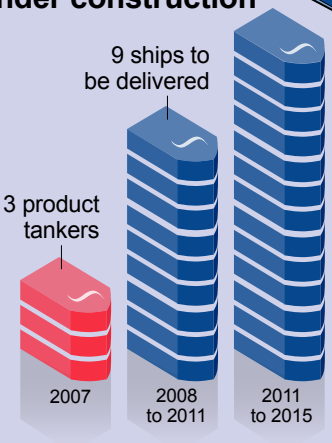
• Aker has worked with local Philadelphia authorities to create an ultra-modern shipyard for building vessels for the Jones Act market.

Our Jones Act product tankers	
Capacity	**46,000 DWT**
Tanks	**6**
Crew	**26+6**
Speed	**14.6 kn**
Range	**14,000 nm**

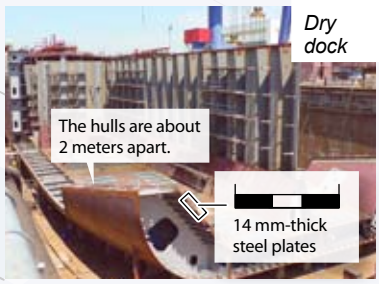


BREAKTHROUGH: *The commercial breakthrough came in 2005 with the agreement to build ten product tankers. Bill Clinton and Kjell Inge Røkke celebrated contract signing.*

Several ships under construction



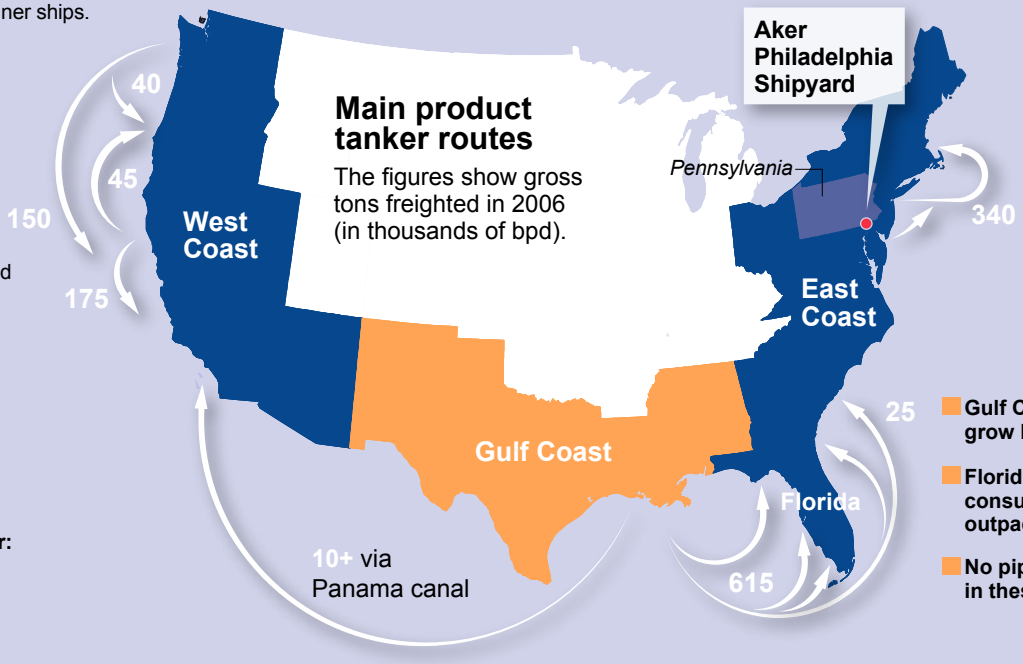
Between 2003-2006, the yard delivered four container ships.



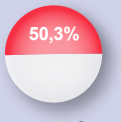
Double hulls

Demand for product tankers and shuttle tankers is rising sharply in the USA. A strong driver is the **Oil Pollution Act of 1990**, adopted after the grounding of the Exxon Valdez in Alaska and the resulting major oil spill. The Act requires all tankers to feature double hulls by 2015. The **US Jones Act** requires that all vessels transporting goods between US ports must be built in the United States, sail under the US flag, and be owned and operated by US citizens.

The Philadelphia shipyard has a staff of **aprox. 700 employees** and 450 in-sourced personnel.



- **Gulf Coast market will grow by 20% by 2016.**
- **Florida's energy consumption growth outpaces US average.**
- **No pipeline completed in these areas.**



Aker ASA is the largest shareholder: 50.3% percent.

Nyhetsgrafikk.no

Building an even stronger shipyard

Aker Philadelphia Shipyard is the most modern, cost-effective shipyard in the United States. With a solid order backlog, the yard is strengthening its position in robust markets for building product tankers.

President and CEO Dave Meehan

Aker Philadelphia Shipyard continues the proud traditions of the Philadelphia Naval Shipyard, founded in the late 1700's. Philadelphia is considered the US Navy's birthplace.

Working with Philadelphia authorities, Aker has established an ultra-modern yard for building vessels for the promising and robust US Jones Act market. The Jones Act requires all commercial vessels carrying goods between US harbors to be built in the United States.

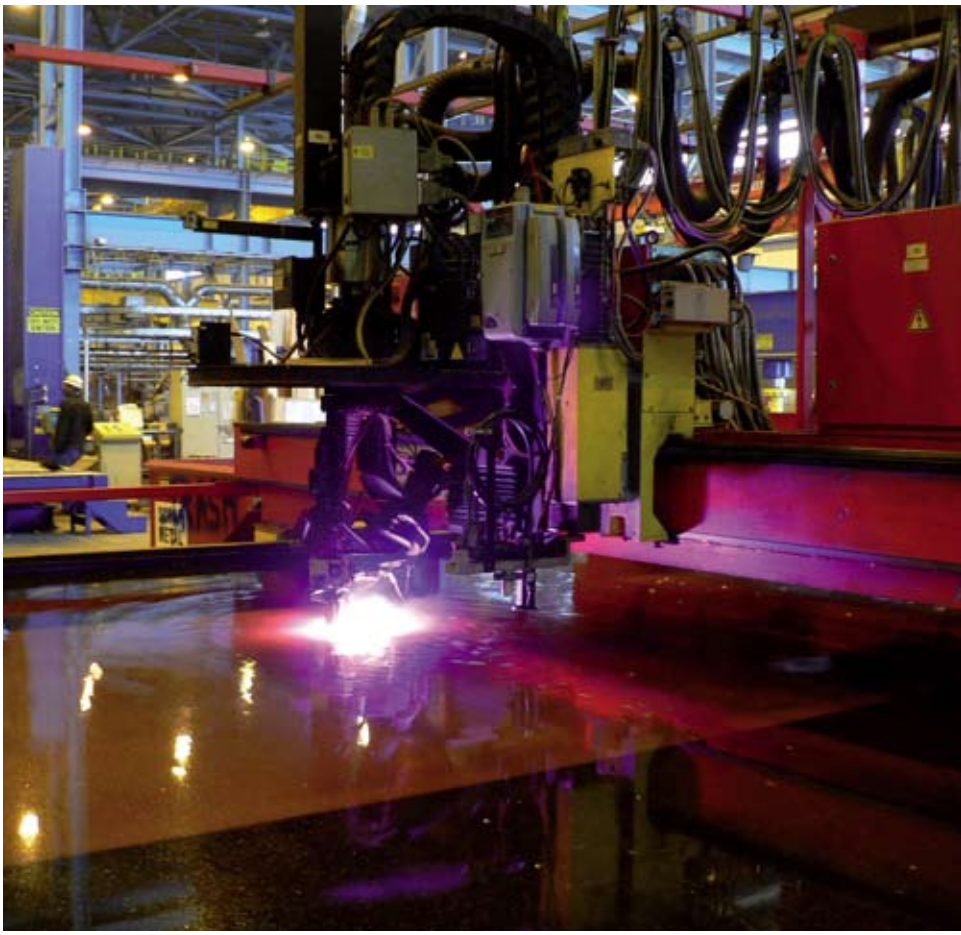
Leading market position

Aker Philadelphia Shipyard is in the lead position as a US builder of product tankers. In 2007, the yard delivered three product tankers. From 2008 to 2011, the yard will deliver seven product tankers and two shuttle tankers. The yard is also contracted to build up to 13 product tankers, worth USD 1.3 billion if all newbuilding options are exercised, with deliveries from 2011 until the summer of 2015.

All 25 vessels in the yard's newbuilding series are 46,000-deadweight-ton Veteran MT-46 Jones Act product tankers. Easily modified to be built as shuttle tankers or chemical carriers, their design flexibility provides significant productivity gains and competitive advantages.

Shipbuilding, a single focus

Because of the December 2007 divestiture of the yard by Aker American Shipping, the Philadelphia yard can be further developed as a focused shipbuilder. Prior to Oslo Axess listing, Aker Philadelphia Shipyard carried out a share issue, which strengthened its financial position for continued growth.



Aker Philadelphia Shipyard has made great strides to advance its position in the US Jones Act market. The fleet is aging and needs renewal. By 2015, all tankers operating between US ports must be built with double hulls.

Greater productivity: Top-of-the-line equipment and yard facilities, a skilled workforce, and proud shipbuilding traditions make Aker Philadelphia Shipyard the most cost-effective shipyard in the USA.

Key figures Aker Philadelphia Shipyard		2007	2006
Revenue	NOK million	**1 547**	1 582
EBITDA	NOK million	**76**	63
EBITDA margin	Percent	**4.9**	4,0
Order intake	NOK million	**1 700**	0
Order backlog 31 December	NOK million	**5 301**	4 023
Number of employees 31 December	Manhours	**738**	722

SUPERBA™ KRILL OIL

Dietary supplement launched in 2008.

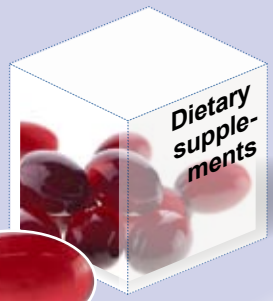
Contains:

Omega-3

Marine phospholipids

Astaxanthin (antioxidant)

Studies show that these bioactive components have beneficial effects on cardiovascular, brain, and joint health and possess anti-inflammatory properties.

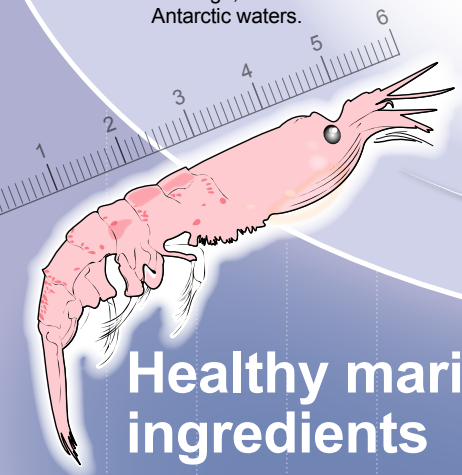


QRILL™

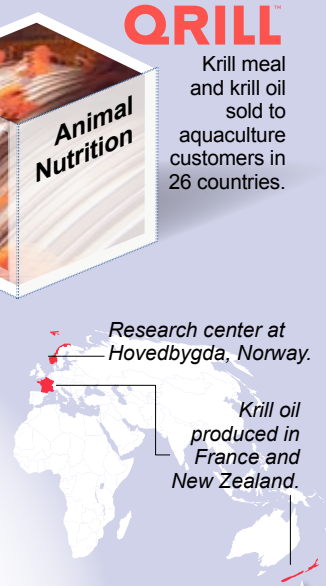
Krill meal and krill oil sold to aquaculture customers in 26 countries.

Krill facts

Krill are tiny shrimp-like crustaceans that can grow up to six centimeters in length and weigh two grams. Krill live in large, dense "swarms" in Antarctic waters.

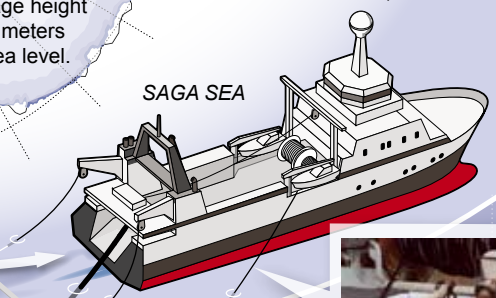


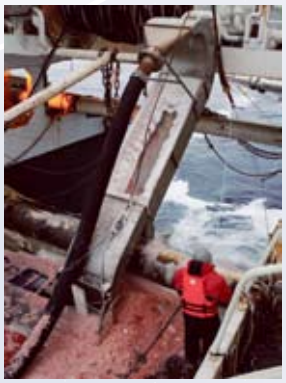
The Antarctic features an average height of 2,500 meters above sea level.



Protective harvesting

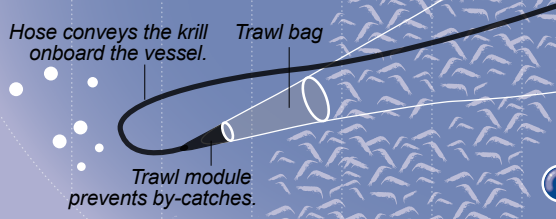
Aker BioMarine's **Eco Harvesting** provides continuous trawling. In brief, the technology brings krill directly onboard the vessel alive, and avoids by-catches of fish, birds, and other marine animals.





ECO-HARVESTING: Krill is brought onboard the vessel alive. Krill meal is produced onboard the factory trawler.

Healthy marine ingredients



Two licenses

The Norwegian Fisheries Directorate has awarded Aker BioMarine two krill harvesting licenses for Antarctic waters.

Vast quantities

The total biomass of krill is estimated at 400-500 million metric tons, which exceeds the combined weight of the worldwide human population.

Quota corresponds to **1.5%** of total krill population

76,3 %

AKER

Aker ASA owns 76.3% of Aker BioMarine.

WWF

VULNERABLE: The Antarctic is a vulnerable region. Aker BioMarine and WWF Norway cooperate on sustainable krill harvesting in Antarctic waters.

Nyhetsgrafikk.no

Breaking new ground in the biomarine industry

Aker BioMarine is succeeding throughout the value chain — from sustainable harvesting of krill through the sale of high-value products marketed under the company's brand names. The biotechnology company is a driving force in the biomarine industry.

President and CEO Helge Midttun

Aker BioMarine combines its expertise in deepwater fishing and harvesting with marine biotechnology to produce high-value dietary supplements and ingredients for food, aquaculture, and pharmaceutical products.

The Qrill™ brand represents high-quality krill meal and krill oil for the aquaculture industry worldwide. Superba™ is Aker BioMarine's brand for dietary supplement and food ingredients. Demand for health-promoting bioactive ingredients is growing rapidly — for health, pharmaceutical, aquaculture, and animal nutrition markets.

A strong value chain

Aker BioMarine has two krill-harvesting licenses for pristine Antarctic waters, and the company's technologically advanced Eco Harvesting method carefully handles its catch and safeguards the marine environment. Krill meal is produced onboard ultra-modern factory vessels; high-value krill oil is extracted at processing plants in France and New Zealand.

Qrill™ brand krill meal, already a proven success with aquaculture customers in 26 countries, provides documented benefits for fish farmers. Superba™ will be launched in 2008 as a dietary supplement; distribution agreements have been concluded for sale through health food retail chains and other distributors. Superba™ features high concentrations of Omega-3, bound as marine phospholipids and the antioxidant astaxanthin — important bioactive components with documented health benefits.

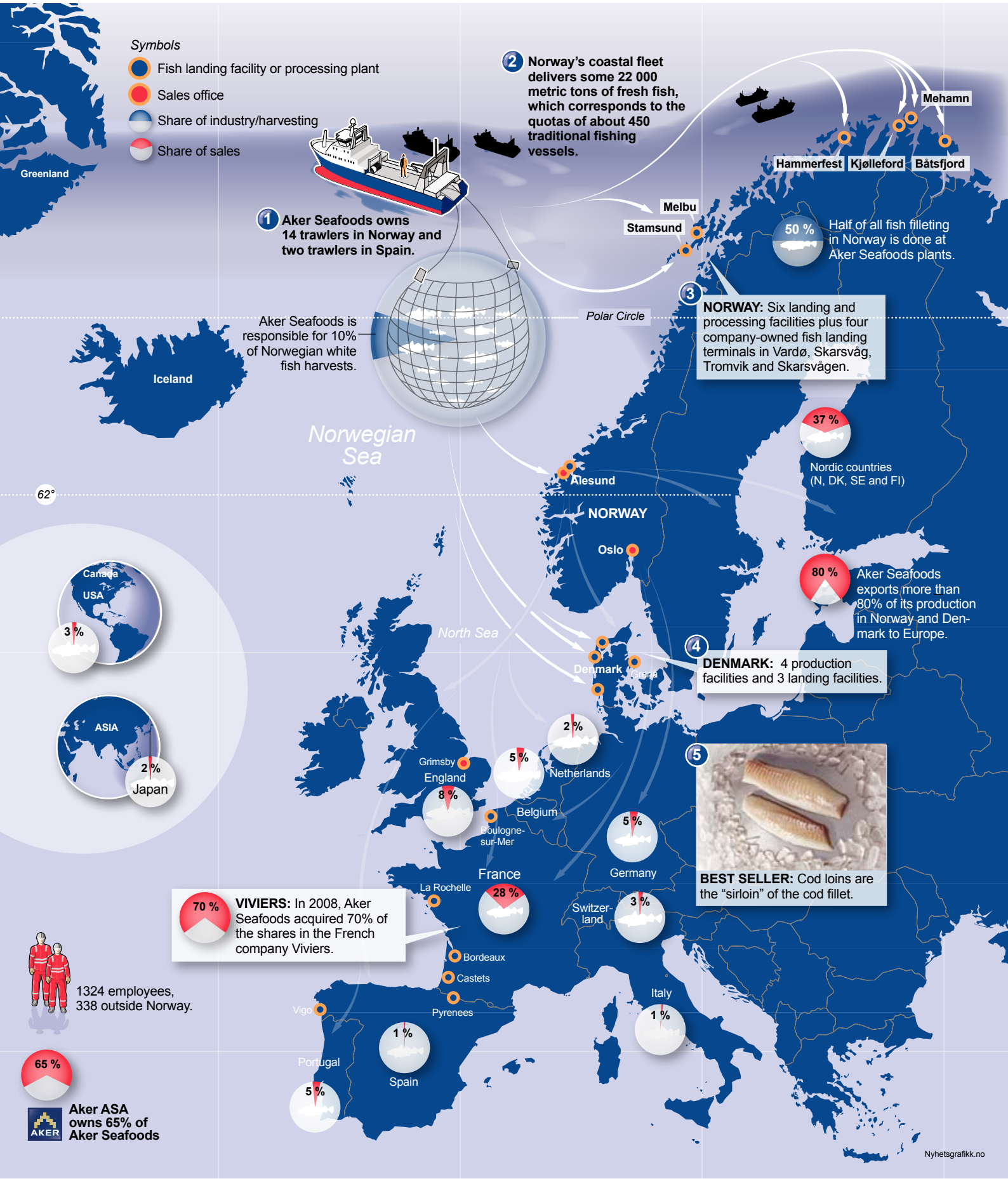
On course

Aker BioMarine is developing according to the company's business plan. As projected, 2007's result reflects organizational build-up, product development, and preparations for aggressive advances in international growth markets. The company is forging a powerful value chain – from sustainable harvesting to production of high-value health-promoting and nutritious products for customers worldwide.

The company's goal is to become an international leader of the biomarine industry by deploying state-of-the-art marine biotechnology, developing valuable ingredients from marine resources, and marketing its branded products worldwide.

Superba™ dietary supplement holds the healthiest the sea has to offer. Aker BioMarine's research center at Hovdebygda, near Ørsta on the central west coast of Norway, plays a key role in the company's development.

Key figures Aker BioMarine		2007	2006
Revenue	NOK million	**403**	460
EBITDA	NOK million	**(75)**	26
EBITDA margin	Percent	**(18.6)**	5.7
EBIT	NOK million	**(149)**	(13)
Profit before tax	NOK million	**(204)**	(15)
Number of employees 31 December	Manhours	**342**	350


Symbols
Fish landing facility or processing plant
Sales office
Share of industry/harvesting
Share of sales
Greenland
Iceland
1 Aker Seafoods owns 14 trawlers in Norway and two trawlers in Spain.
2 Norway's coastal fleet delivers some 22 000 metric tons of fresh fish, which corresponds to the quotas of about 450 traditional fishing vessels.
Aker Seafoods is responsible for 10% of Norwegian white fish harvests.
Polar Circle
Norwegian Sea
62°
Mehamn
Hammerfest
Kjølleford
Båtsfjord
Melbu
Stamsund
50 %
Half of all fish filleting in Norway is done at Aker Seafoods plants.
3 NORWAY: Six landing and processing facilities plus four company-owned fish landing terminals in Vardø, Skarsvåg, Tromvik and Skarsvågen.
37 %
Nordic countries (N, DK, SE and FI)
Ålesund
NORWAY
Oslo
80 %
Aker Seafoods exports more than 80% of its production in Norway and Denmark to Europe.
North Sea
Denmark
4 DENMARK: 4 production facilities and 3 landing facilities.
Canada
USA
3 %
ASIA
2 %
Japan
2 %
Netherlands
5 %
Belgium
Grimsby
England
8 %
Boulogne-sur-Mer
5 %
Germany
5 BEST SELLER: Cod loins are the "sirloin" of the cod fillet.
France
La Rochelle
28 %
70 %
VIVIERS: In 2008, Aker Seafoods acquired 70% of the shares in the French company Viviers.
Switzer-land
3 %
Bordeaux
Castets
Pyrenees
Vigo
Italy
1 %
1 %
Spain
Portugal
5 %
1324 employees, 338 outside Norway.
65 %
Aker ASA owns 65% of Aker Seafoods
AKER
Nyhetsgrafikk.no

Boosting capacity in Europe's seafood market

Aker Seafoods' corporate acquisitions in France and Spain and purchase of several fishing quotas in Norway have strengthened the company as a leading European seafood supplier.

President and CEO Yngve Myhre

Aker Seafoods spans the entire value chain — from harvesting of white fish and processing of high-value products, to sales to leading European retail chains. The company delivers fresh seafood products — cod, saithe, and haddock — 364 days a year.

Developments in 2007 and early 2008 show that European customers are demanding more first-class seafood. Prices are rising. Large cod, haddock, and saithe resources are available in Norwegian waters, which require long-term sustainable fisheries management.

Demand for nutritious seafood is rising in Europe.

Fish migration

In 2007, less fish was harvested and landed than quotas permitted, due to the closure of several important fishing grounds in the second half of the year to protect large stocks of under-sized fish. Also, fish migrate during certain periods to the far northern regions of the Norwegian Sea and further from land.

Reduced access to raw materials in the second half of 2007 affected the Norwegian coastal fleet, Aker Seafoods' vessels, and the company's processing facilities. Fish landings in Norway fell 24 percent in the second half of the year, compared with the same period in 2006, according to Norges Råfisklag (The Norwegian Fishermen's Sales Organisation). The business areas Processing Denmark and Sweden developed positively.

Targeting Europe

Acquisitions have improved raw materials access. In 2007, Aker Seafoods acquired a 60-percent interest in Pesquera Ancora in Spain. This investment in the Spanish fisheries industry secures control of two Spanish trawlers and their fishing rights and a distribution channel delivering salted, fresh, and frozen seafood to one of Europe's largest seafood markets.

In the first quarter of 2008, Aker Seafoods completed its acquisition of 70 percent of the shares in the French seafood company Viviers de France. The company owns processing facilities and farms trout and turbot. The acquisition increases product capacity, distribution clout, and product portfolio scope. France is Aker Seafoods' single largest market, accounting for 28 percent of the company's revenues.

Access to raw materials in Norway was improved via the purchase of additional harvest quotas for cod and saithe. The company will in 2008 continue to improve cost-efficiency in existing activities. Aker Seafoods projects continued margin and profit growth in 2008.

High-quality fish from Aker Seafoods.

Key figures Aker Seafoods		Proforma **2007**	2006	2005
Revenue	NOK million	**2 336**	2 120	1 739
EBITDA	NOK million	**189**	195	135
EBITDA margin	Percent	**8.1**	9.2	7.8
EBIT	NOK million	**112**	152	60
Profit before tax	NOK million	**28**	104	11
Number of employees 31 December	Manhours	**1 324**	1 167	1 235

Demonstrating corporate responsibility

Aker ASA's overriding concern is to create value via its ownership of well-run businesses that provide products and services in an environmentally sound, ethical, and socially responsible manner.

Our commitment

Aker makes the following commitments to its customers, shareholders, employees, and the communities in which we operate.

Our customers can expect

- Outstanding health, safety, and environmental performance
- To be listened to and understood
- Competitive, on-time, quality deliveries
- An open, long-term and mutually beneficial relationship
- High ethical standards and integrity

Our shareholders can expect

- To be part of an active and value-creating ownership, full of energy and determination
- Positive, long-term share-price growth
- A decisive management that closely supervises business activities, delivers solid profits, and inspires confidence
- Transparency — accurate, consistent, and timely presentation of financial and other relevant information
- Sound corporate governance

Our employees can expect

- A safe and inspiring working environment
- Challenging work assignments and opportunities for growth
- A working environment in which diversity is appreciated
- Competitive compensation, relative to the markets in which they work
- To be treated fairly, and with respect

The communities in which we operate can expect

- Local and regional value creation
- Respect for its inhabitants, laws, and culture
- Value-adding relationships with local partners, subcontractors, and suppliers
- Socially responsible business conduct, integrity, and high ethical standards
- Openness — an open agenda, transparency, and reliability

The way in which we achieve growth and profitability is as important as achieving them.

Via constant focus and actions that reflect our awareness, Aker instills confidence among employees, investors, customers, suppliers, cooperation partners, and the communities of which we are a part (see box).

At Aker ASA, active ownership means taking responsibility — which includes showing concern for the communities in which Aker companies operate. Aker is a significant shareholder in numerous companies. Each business that is called an Aker company has an Aker representative as chairman of the board of directors and a second Aker representative that holds a board membership. Our ownership gives Aker a great deal of influence — and the ability to create and develop companies that become cornerstone businesses in communities around the world.

Aker's contribution to society is establishing, developing, and running profitable businesses that create value. Our businesses and investments contribute to long-term economic, environmental, and social development.

How we monitor ourselves

Each Aker company's board of directors sets guidelines for corporate social responsibility and monitors compliance with guidelines for responsible, ethical, and sound business conduct. Aker's board and the boards of Aker companies continuously evaluate how business activities affect society — above and beyond the fundamental condition that all laws and regulations must be adhered to.

All Aker companies are committed to adhering to guidelines that ensure sound, ethical business conduct and responsible corporate citizenship. Aker companies' ethical guidelines delineate responsible conduct without being exhaustive. Employees are expected to use caution and sound judgment in their daily work.

International standards

Aker's corporate culture and the corporate values shared by Aker companies are founded on sound business conduct, honesty, and respect for all people. Other strong influences are internationally promulgated standards and guidelines such as the UN's Global Compact, the Global Reporting Initiative™ (GRI), and OECD's guidelines. The following four guidelines summarize Aker's corporate social responsibility policy.

People: A competent, motivated workforce, working towards common goals, is key. Diversity of culture, religion, and ethnicity makes us stronger and more adaptive. We help each employee reach his or her full potential — and take personal responsibility for health, safety, and the environment. Cooperation, quality-consciousness, and mutual respect further Aker's commitment to protect individual rights and the interests of the company's stakeholders, our local communities, and the environment.

Environment: Aker companies work systematically to reduce emissions and minimize environmental stress. The greatest long-term service we can perform for the environment is to offer our customers environmentally benign products and services. We continuously strive to develop and deliver technologies, products, and solutions that are consistent with sustainable development.

Integrity: Aker companies' success depends on a reliable, well-functioning business climate. Our corporate values help ensure integrity and adherence to high ethical standards. Potential ethical dilemmas are discussed in regular forums, thereby raising awareness of our guidelines and fostering their use. Aker is building a culture that values honesty, openness, and transparency.

Society: Through profitable investments, Aker companies establish good relations with communities in which they operate. We want to be a good neighbor. Several Aker companies in Norway and worldwide are cornerstone employers and influential constituents of local societies. Our focus on health, safety, and environmentally responsible technologies also benefits society at large.

Active dialogue brings further progress

Aker doesn't shy away from challenges, including dialogue with social activists and NGOs. Aker work with the Norwegian environmental group Bellona and WWF — two sources of inspiration for developing environmentally sound solutions.

Open and direct dialogue ranks among Aker's core values. This approach is also a hallmark of the company's communication with interest groups that hold views on industrial development that differ from Aker's.

Aker has taken the initiative to open a frank dialogue with interest groups in order to anticipate and overcome problems — and create value for society. Our cooperation with the environmental organization Bellona and with the WWF Norway are instances in which Aker has welcomed critical and even confrontational questions and comments on difficult issues. An exchange of opinions and expertise provides valuable input for the development of more environmentally benign solutions.

Sustainable cooperation

Bellona has acted as Aker's sparring partner for many years, regarding Aker's work on CO_2 capture. WWF Norway is working with Aker and Aker BioMarine to ensure sustainable krill harvesting in vulnerable Antarctic waters. The two projects described on pages 34-37 of this report are right on target as to Aker's core business activities: Energy Resources and Seafood & Marine Biotech.

Before the January 2008 establishment of Aker Clean Carbon, which will deliver large-scale CO_2 capture facilities, Bellona was a key sounding post. Because of our close professional dialogue with Bellona, the Sintef research center, the Norwegian University of Technology (NTNU), Aker Solutions, and other partners, Aker Clean Carbon was able to commercialize a solution to a major climate challenge.

Aker will continue to work with Bellona on CO_2 capture and environmentally friendly energy sources. Together we seek consistent, long-term governmental policy-making, predictability, and environmentally sound solutions.

Working together yields results

Aker, Aker BioMarine, and Aker Seafoods have worked with WWF Norway since 2006. Our shared goal is to ensure sustainable harvesting of fish and krill, and to stop illegal harvesting.

Fishing quotas are imposed to prevent over-fishing and long-term damage of fish resources. We have achieved solid successes in fisheries management.

Aker Seafoods is seeking to achieve correct market prices for legally harvested seafood, and ensure stable access to marine raw materials for the future. WWF is seeking to preserve biodiversity and ecosystem equilibrium. These goals also reveal a common enemy: illegal and unreported fishing, especially in the Barents Sea. Combating illegal fishing is a top priority.

Aker Seafoods participates in the Marine Stewardship Council (MSC), an organization working against over-fishing through environmental labeling of fisheries. MSC operates the world's leading independent certification and organic labeling program for wild-caught fish.

Active, open dialogue with interest groups and others will continue to be an important means of communicating goals and concerns to the public at large. Finding environmental solutions and establishing sustainable management of resources in the world's oceans both require cooperation.

The Antarctic is vulnerable. WWF Norway, Aker BioMarine and Aker work together on sustainable harvesting of krill in Antarctic waters.

Solving environmental challenges

Aker solves problems in the air and on the seas. Removing carbon dioxide (CO_2) from smokestacks. Achieving sustainable Antarctic krill harvesting and processing. Aker companies are helping find solutions for today's major challenges. Aker has been solving tough problems since 1841.

Breakthrough in CO_2 capture

Aker Clean Carbon will build Norway's first and the world's largest CO_2 capture facility with an annual capacity of 100 000 metric tons of CO_2. The worldwide market for CO_2 capture from fossil-fueled power plants may become as important as building oil platforms is today.

Climate changes are affecting our planet and life around the world. Temperatures are climbing. Weather is becoming more extreme. Sea levels are rising. Desertification is affecting new areas. Animal species are threatened.

Industrial facilities and power generation plants that burn fossil fuels such as oil, natural gas, or coal release huge volumes of carbon dioxide. This is the price of economic growth and rising wealth, and its effect is being felt by an increasing number of people worldwide.

Industry, oil companies, and power producers, a number of which are Aker customers, are increasingly recognizing that they are part of the global warming problem. Aker companies have an overarching commitment to provide innovative solutions to climate challenges arising from burning fossil fuels. Progress is being made via cooperation with energy companies, research environments, and other partners.

Solving the CO_2 emissions problem

One technological breakthrough results from our long-term targeting of large-scale removal of carbon dioxide from the exhaust of gas- and coal-fired power plants.

As far back as 1991, we were working on ways to reduce the technical and financial risk associated with building CO_2 stripping facilities for fossil-fueled power plants. Recently established Aker Clean Carbon will commercialize the work done by the Just Catch™ project of Aker Solutions (formerly Aker Kværner) and inject considerable project and construction financing into building CO_2 capture plants. Aker owns 70 percent of Aker Clean Carbon shares; Aker Solutions owns the remaining 30 percent.

Working with research partners, problem solvers at Aker companies have arrived at an environmentally friendly solution for CO_2 capture which will help make producing clean energy cheaper than polluting in the future.

Scrubbed clean

The CO_2 capture units designed by Aker Clean Carbon™ can be retrofitted at existing gas- and coal-fired power plants or incorporated into new facilities. CO_2 scrubbing is performed by an aqueous amine solution that absorbs carbon dioxide molecules in exhaust gases. Captured CO_2 is subsequently released by heating the circulating amine solution.

In brief, an Aker Clean Carbon installation functions as follows: Hot flue gas from a power plant passes through a cooler and then enters at the bottom of a tall scrubbing tower. A downward counterflow of the CO_2-absorbing amine solution captures most of the carbon dioxide present. Captured CO_2 is compressed to a liquid state for transport to permanent storage infrastructure.

Aker Clean Carbon can build a biomass-burning plant that will generate the energy needed to operate a carbon-capture facility. The capture of CO_2 from the exhausts of the power plant and the bioenergy plant also eliminates the natural release of CO_2 to the atmosphere as wood decomposes. Total carbon capture yield can reach 116 percent of the CO_2 emissions.

Global market prospects

Aker Clean Carbon intends to make carbon capture profitable. The company aims to become a global leader in CO_2 capture — offering the best technology, lowest cost, and the most environmentally friendly solution.

The market potential for carbon capture is considerable: some 4,000 power plants generate an estimated 40 percent of CO_2 emissions from fossil fuel sources. Of these plants, more than 2,000 power plants release more than one million metric tons of CO_2 annually.

Aker Clean Carbon intends to be at the forefront of an evolving carbon management market. Projections indicate that over the next few decades, building carbon capture facilities may become an industry on a par with designing and building oil platforms.

Building carbon capture plants

Aker Clean Carbon is ready to take the leap from research and development to commercialization and sales. At Kårstø in Rogaland county, the company will build the world's first and largest carbon capture facility of its kind.

After 17 years of technology development, Aker is ready to build this large CO_2 capture facility using efficient construction methods and execution models that make carbon catching a financially attractive option. The goal: making it cheaper to clean emissions than to pollute.

The Kårstø carbon capture facility has a planned budget framework of NOK 875 million. CO_2 capture operations begin in 2009. Facility investments are projected at some NOK 725 million, and operating costs are estimated at about NOK 150 million over a three-year period. The Kårstø facility will have the capacity to remove 100,000 tons of CO_2 annually from flue exhausts of Kårstø's gas-fired power plant and the site's natural gas reception plant. Connecting the CO_2-stripping facility to both emission sources makes more CO_2 is available for capture — and continuous operation is ensured, even during power-plant shutdowns.

▲ *Ready for carbon capture using Aker Clean Carbon™*

Aker Clean Carbon is helping fund work by the Sintef research center and the Norwegian University of Technology (NTNU) in Trondheim, Norway on developing aqueous amine solutions. Better CO_2 scrubbing agents will further reduce investments and operating expenses for carbon capture facilities.

Aker invests in the Kårstø plant and related development projects because it has the ability and willingness to think and act according to a long-term perspective. The market, with its numerous opportunities for helping ameliorate the climate crisis, along with the potential for future value creation, merits the investment.

Solving environmental challenges

Aker, Aker BioMarine and WWF co-operate for sustainable krill harvesting in the Antarctic.

Sustainable krill harvesting

The biotechnology company Aker BioMarine has developed a unique solution for harvesting and processing krill. The Eco Harvesting method features minimal environmental impact and enhances the production of nutritious, health-promoting marine ingredients from krill. Aker BioMarine has operations throughout the entire value chain — from harvesting in Antarctic waters to sales under the company's brand names.

The Antarctic is vulnerable. Aker, Aker BioMarine works with WWF to ensure sustainable krill harvesting in Antarctic waters.

Antarctic krill *(Euphausia superba)* are small shrimp-like crustaceans that measure up to six centimeters in length and weigh two grams. Krill live in large, dense populations in Antarctic waters. The total biomass of krill in the oceans of the word is estimated at 400-500 million metric tons, a figure that exceeds the aggregate weight of the world's human population.

Krill is an important source of nutrition for fish and other animals in Antarctic ecosystems. High reproduction rates maintain krill's overall biomass. Annual permitted harvesting in the Antarctic waters in which Aker BioMarine catches krill is 600,000 metric tons, or roughly 1-1.5 percent of the total biomass.

The challenge

This nutritious, small pelagic creature, which swarms in densities reaching 30,000 per cubic meter of ocean water, has been the subject of conjecture and mystique. The dense populations make it possible to harvest them by net trawling.

Keeping sensitive krill fresh up to the time of processing is a critical challenge. Conventional trawling poses major problems: significant mortality and decomposition occur during trawls, as nets are reeled in, and while the catch awaits processing. Fishermen and other professionals in Aker's fisheries businesses have tried for years to overcome such problems by harvesting krill in a careful manner, in order to retain krill's most health-promoting components, Omega-3, marine phospholipids, and the antioxidant astaxanthin.

Aker's main shareholder, Kjell Inge Røkke, has been a driving force for finding technical solutions that overcome critical krill-harvesting challenges. The 2006 establishment of the marine biotechnology company Aker BioMarine owes much to the discovery of a practical solutions to these challenges.

Innovation and sustainable harvesting are key to ensuring that future generations can also reap bounteous harvests of krill.

▲ *Aker BioMarine controls the entire value chain — from sustainable harvesting through brand names that stand for health-promoting, nutritious products.*

The solution

Aker BioMarine's harvesting method, Eco Harvesting, relies on continuous trawling. Hauling in nets loaded with krill is unnecessary. Instead, a compact trawl "head" that catches krill is towed underwater. A hose running from the trawl head to the trawler conveys trapped krill to the trawler's processing equipment. By-catches are not trapped in the specially designed trawl head, another significant improvement over traditional net fishing. Further, the trawl head is shut before it reaches the water's surface, to avoid entangling birds or other marine mammals.

The Eco Harvesting gear brings krill on board Aker BioMarine's krill trawler *Saga Sea* alive and sound, and processing begins immediately. Capacity and technology will be boosted in January 2009, when *Antarctic Navigator* enters service. The *Antarctic Navigator* is currently being converted into a so-called Life Science Factory — a facility unique in the biomarine industry. The Life Science Factory is equipped with a research and development laboratory, as well as an advanced factory for producing high-value krill meal and primary production of krill oil.

Careful treatment of raw materials, enhanced retention of bioactive components, maximum use of harvested resources, and reduced energy consumption are features of Aker BioMarine's krill factory trawlers.

Marine brand names

Ultra-modern factory trawlers for primary processing, followed by industrial end-production of krill oil onshore, ensure an optimal value chain — from sustainable harvesting to deliveries of products marketed under Aker BioMarine brand names. The Qrill™ brand name applies to high-value krill meal and krill-oil feed supplements for farmed fish and animals.

Aker BioMarine's Superba™ brand is a dietary supplement featuring high concentrations of Omega-3 bound to marine phospholipids and the antioxidant astaxanthin. Studies show that these bioactive components benefit the cardiovascular, brain and central nervous systems, as well as joint health, and reduce inflammation.

Sustainable development

Responsible and sustainable management of krill, a key species in the Antarctic's ecosystem, is vital. The Norwegian Fisheries Directorate has awarded Aker BioMarine two licenses for krill harvesting. To further environmentally responsible krill harvesting, Aker BioMarine will expand its cooperation with WWF to promote industry-wide sustainable harvesting.

Antarctic krill harvesting is managed and regulated by the treaty-based organization CCAMLR (Convention of the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources). CCAMLR determines krill harvesting limits and monitors compliance. Aker BioMarine goes the extra step of stationing inspectors who report directly to CCAMLR, onboard the company's vessels operating in Antarctic waters.

Innovation and sustainable harvesting are key to ensuring that future generations can also reap bounteous harvests of krill.

Taking personal responsibility for HSE

One dangerous incident is one too many. Aker's guiding principle is that all accidents are preventable.

Taking care of health, safety and the environment (HSE) is a core value among Aker companies that commits each and every employee to promote better HSE performance through his or her daily actions.

Attention to health, safety, and the environment — and profitability — are two sides of the same coin. Excellent HSE performance is fundamental for long-term value creation. Outstanding HSE conditions secure competitive advantages, desirable workplaces, and sustained profitability.

This focus on HSE factors powers the Group's continuous efforts to put a stop to incidents that can injure people, damage property, harm the environment, or tarnish our reputation.

Ambitious goals

Aker's HSE culture is driven by ambitious goals, decisive action, and individual commitment — taking personal responsibility for HSE and demonstrating concern for people, the environment, and the company's stakeholders.

Our overarching goal is zero undesirable incidents that can or do harm people, the environment, or property. Although serious accidents regrettably do occur, we refuse to compromise on our HSE zero tolerance goals.

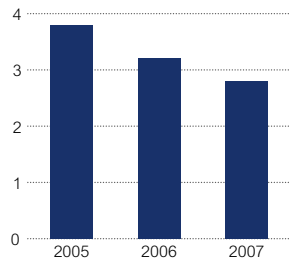
Risk increases considerably when employees' working procedures, safety equipment, or respect for HSE matters do not comply with the strictest standards. Accordingly, information about HSE factors is treated as a top priority in meetings, and backed up by managerial action.

Driving improvement

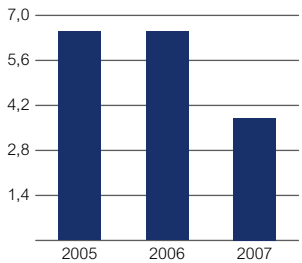
Aker managers drive HSE improvements — and they are regularly assessed as to their demonstrated HSE leadership. Everyone reporting on HSE observations, regular follow-up on reports, and the sharing of experience across Aker companies, helps to ensure the appropriate focus on HSE, along with quicker achievement of further improvements.

An open attitude about HSE performance, dangerous conditions, health hazards, accidents, and near-accidents increases our chances of reaching our HSE goals and helps foster constant improvement. Building an even stronger Aker HSE culture is a responsibility we all share.

Sick leave



Frequency of lost-time injuries



Health, safety, and environment (HSE) is a core value among Aker companies. Excellent HSE performance is fundamental to long-term value creation.

People-driven performance

Aker ASA's achievements and profitability are generated by our people, who are willing to take on challenges and deliver solutions.

Teamwork, know-how, and skills are the driving forces for enhanced performance and continual business development. Aker's corporate values guide the development of our people and the company. These values, rooted in the traditions and history of Aker, define who we are and the ideals we live by.

Leadership

Aker companies share a common approach to building managerial excellence. We emphasize clear expectations as to performance, individual responsibility, goal follow-up, and comprehensive feedback. Managers are rewarded for their achievements — and for adherence to our values in their work and interactions with staff, subcontractors, and customers.

Systematic appraisals of each manager's performance provide snapshots of how the company is run. The performance appraisal process also provides a platform for comparison across organizational levels, industry benchmarks, and best practices. Moreover, performance reviews provide fine-tuned guidance that hones individuals' capabilities. This interactive process also ensures that Aker assigns the right person to the right job. Recruitment of managerial talent ready to tackle new and more complex tasks is also a priority.

Our commitment

All Aker companies share a commitment to their employees: to establish a working environment that is safe, tolerant, and fair. Employees are given challenging assignments and ample opportunities for development and growth.

Continuous employee development is vital to Aker's competitiveness. The power of the company's collective know-how reinforces customer confidence and enhances our ability to win new contracts and execute them profitably.

Aker facilitates staff rotation among Aker companies. Wider job experience fosters career growth and helps instill a unified culture of achievement among Aker companies.

▲ *People create Aker companies! That's how it's been since Aker was founded in 1841. Teamwork, know-how, and individual dedication spur new levels of performance.*

Values realized, strengthened for further growth

The company's efforts over several years to create major value for shareholders were further demonstrated in 2007. Pre-tax profit for the parent company and its wholly owned holding companies amounted to NOK 12.7 billion, compared with NOK 4.2 billion in 2006.

The company's revenues are mainly attributable to sales gains. The largest transactions in 2007 were the divestiture of Aker's entire shareholding in Aker Yards, the sale of 10 percent of Aker Kværner shares, and the subsequent reorganization of Aker's ownership interest in Aker Kværner.

Via these transactions, Aker strengthened its balance sheet and enhanced its robustness and flexibility for further industrial development with long-term value growth as the goal. At year-end 2007, Aker ASA and its wholly owned holding companies had cash and cash equivalents of NOK 12.3 billion, up from NOK 0.9 billion a year earlier.

Value-adjusted equity as of 31 December 2007 amounted to NOK 33.3 billion, compared with NOK 36.4 billion at year-end 2006. Turbulence in global financial markets has affected the value of Aker's listed assets and the Aker share price.

Equity recorded in the parent company's balance sheet grew from NOK 12.2 billion to NOK 23.4 billion in 2007. The increase illustrates Aker's value creation in recent years.

In accord with Aker's established dividend policy and with regard to the company's solid 2007 profit, the Board of Directors of Aker ASA will propose to the 3 April 2008 annual shareholders' meeting that a per-share ordinary dividend of NOK 18.50 be paid for the 2007 accounting year.

Aker's main companies are developing favorably and largely as projected. Aker Kværner, Aker's largest asset in terms of market value, delivered a record profit for 2007. In line with its policy of active ownership, Aker is directing a major proportion of its resources to the many companies it has established in recent years. Thus, Aker is helping each company realize its full potential.

The bulk of Aker's asset values is in companies associated with the energy sector in general and the oil and gas industry in particular. Worldwide consumption of fossil fuels is rising. This trend has generated significant demand for the technologies, products, and services offered by these companies.

Increasing awareness of the importance of a healthy diet is driving demand for seafood and dietary products made from marine raw materials. This trend indicates a favorable outlook for Aker.

Business operations

Aker's corporate mission is to create lasting values for shareholders and other stakeholders by building first-rate companies in industrial sectors in which we possess a great deal of know-how and execution ability. Aker establishes new companies and develops them through active ownership. When development of a company has progressed to the appropriate stage, Aker will invite outside investors to join as co-owners — or facilitate transferring ownership to new owners.

Aker ASA is Aker's parent company, and has its activities in Norway. Aker comprises several dozen wholly and partly owned operating companies, and a number of industrial and financial ownership interests with activities worldwide. The activities of Aker companies, which are primarily directed at energy, maritime, and marine industries, are described in greater detail in the section Main companies and key figures below.

Total 2007 revenues of the aforementioned Aker companies was NOK 61.7 billion. As of 31 December 2007, these companies had an aggregate workforce of 35 630, of whom 27 100 were company employees.

Technology, know-how, and experience are key pillars of Aker's industrial activities. The development and application of new technologies and working methods provide an important competitive edge. Most of Aker companies' research, development, and innovation takes place as part of contracted projects, in close cooperation with customers, such as shipowners and oil companies.

Key events in 2007 and thus far in 2008

Strengthened for further growth

Aker began 2007 with the clear intention of freeing up financial capacity and creating a more appropriate balance among the company's assets. As of 1 January 2007, the company had interest-bearing short-term receivables and cash and cash equivalents of NOK 898 million or five percent of total assets. For comparison, listed shares amounted to 76 percent of total assets.

In January 2007, Aker sold 10 percent of Aker Yards shares and Aker Kværner stock for NOK 1.1 billion and NOK 3.6 billion, respectively. In March 2007, Aker sold its remaining 40.1 percent shareholding in Aker Yards for NOK 4.6 billion.

In June 2007, Aker, the Norwegian government and the Swedish companies SAAB and Investor agreed to establish a new joint ownership model for Aker's shareholding in Aker Kværner. Aker transferred its Aker Kværner shares to a newly established company, Aker Holding, and subsequently sold 30 percent of Aker Holding shares to the Norwegian government, 7.5 percent to Saab, and 2.5 percent to Investor at a total sales price of NOK 6.4 billion. The transactions were formally concluded in December 2007.

Total capital freed up through the aforementioned transactions amounted to NOK 15.6 billion. As a consequence, Aker achieved a great deal of financial freedom of action and strength to apply to continued industrial development.

In the fourth quarter of 2007, Aker sold all shares in its wholly owned subsidiary Aker Material Handling. Under Aker ownership, Aker Material Handling had completed a comprehensive reorganization and achieved profit growth in the period 2003-2007. The company's divestiture had no significant profit effect for Aker.

Strengthened organization

Parallel to the reorganization of its assets, Aker began a thorough review of the company's strategy and organization, the review confirmed its strategic. Aker's corporate mission remains unchanged: The company creates value for shareholders by building first-rate companies in sectors in which Aker possesses expertise and execution capabilities.

The strategy review process led to a decision to strengthen the parent company's organization. Greater capacity was needed to pursue the parent company's many industrial interests and to manage the company's financial resources.

Management and development of Aker's industrial engagements have been organized into four sectors: Energy Resources, Energy Technologies, Maritime Technologies, and Seafoods & Marine Biotech. Aker's financial assets are managed in a fifth sector, Financial Services. The head of each of the five sectors is a member of Aker's Group management team. Two new sector heads were appointed in 2007 and 2008. In addition, the sector teams comprise 14 individuals of whom nine were hired in 2007 and 2008.

New initiatives

Three new industrial initiatives were launched in 2007: Aker DOF Supply, Aker Clean Carbon, and Aker Oilfield Services.

Aker DOF Supply is an offshore shipowner under establishment by Aker and DOF. The parties each own 50 percent of Aker DOF Supply. Six anchor-handling vessels contracted from a new shipyard under construction in Vietnam form the core of the new company. The vessels will be delivered in the period 2010-2012.

Aker Clean Carbon was established in May 2007. During the remainder of the year, the company developed plans for building a large carbon capture facility in Norway. A commitment to build such a major facility was announced in January 2008. Aker Clean Carbon is conducting talks with public authorities and interested parties to finalize the location of the CO_2 capture facility. Aker Clean Carbon is owned 70 percent by Aker and 30 percent by Aker Kværner.

Aker Oilfield Services is discussed in the section on Main companies, below.

Parent company accounts, balance sheet, and allocation of profit for the year

The profit and loss account for the parent company Aker ASA and holding companies that are part of the parent company structure (parent and holding companies), expresses the parent company's ability to create added value for Aker ASA's shareholders beyond balance sheet carrying values.

In 2007, Aker ASA including holding companies had operating revenues of NOK 11 740 million. Operating revenues in 2007 comprised sales gains from the Aker Yards and Aker Kværner share sales and the establishment of Aker Holding. For comparison, 2006 operating revenues amounted to NOK 4 643 million.

The parent company Aker ASA gradually increased staffing and activity levels throughout 2007. Correspondingly, the parent company's operating expenses rose from NOK 131 million in 2006 to NOK 151 million in 2007.

Aker ASA including holding companies received NOK 1 158 million in dividends and Group contributions from subsidiaries and associated companies in 2007; other financial income amounted to NOK 363 million. A NOK -395 million exceptional financial item is attributable to a write-down of Aker BioMarine shares. Pre-tax profit for 2007 amounted to NOK 12 707 million.

The 2007 annual accounts for Aker ASA including holding companies show an ordinary net profit for the year of NOK 12 678 million.

The balance sheet of the parent company Aker ASA and holding companies expresses the holding companies' total liquidity, receivables, and liabilities of the exchange-listed companies and other operating companies in the Group.

The most significant changes in the company's assets in 2007 are a reduction in the total value of the shares owned by the company and an increase in cash and cash equivalents. Both are the outcome of the reorganization of the company's balance sheet described above.

Similarly, the company's equity increased from NOK 12 181 million as of 1 January 2007 to NOK 23 442 million at the close of the year.

Aker ASA's unrestricted equity that may be applied to dividends, amounted to NOK 21.7 billion as of 31 December 2007.

The parent company Aker ASA had a 2007 profit of NOK 21 437 million. The Board will propose to the 3 April 2008 annual shareholders' meeting that an ordinary dividend amounting to NOK 1 339 million be paid for the 2007 accounting year. The proposed dividend disbursement corresponds to a per-share dividend of NOK 18.50 and amounts to four percent of value-adjusted equity as of 31 December 2007. The Board further proposes that 2007's profit less dividend allocation be transferred to other equity.

Pursuant to section 3-3a of the Norwegian accounting act, the Board confirms that the 2007 annual accounts have been prepared based on the assumption of a going concern.

Group profit

Aker's consolidated accounts have changed significantly as of 2007, as Aker Kværner is no longer consolidated and Aker Yards has been divested.

The Aker Group had 2007 operating revenues of NOK 3 745 million, compared with NOK 52 791 million in 2006. The Group's operating profit before depreciation and amortization amounted to NOK 30 million, compared with NOK 2 875 million in 2006.

Pre-tax profit for 2007 amounted to NOK 4 148 million. The figure includes NOK 1 086 million in revenues from associated companies, primarily Aker Kværner, and NOK 3 241 million which is the Group's share of gains from the partial divestiture of Aker Kværner shares in the first quarter of 2007. The corresponding Group pre-tax profit for 2006 was NOK 1 793 million.

Group profit for 2007 amounted to NOK 6 958 million in 2007, compared with NOK 3 942 million in 2006. The figures include net profit from continued operations, sales gains, and profit from discontinued operations. In 2007, profit from discontinued operations amounted to NOK 2 772 million from the sale of Aker Yards and Aker Material Handling. The corresponding 2006 figure also includes the sale of Aker Kværner's Pulping & Power business area.

Main companies and key figures (segment reporting)

The main Aker companies as of 1 January 2008 are presented in the following.

Aker Kværner — Global supplier of technology-based products and engineering, construction, and related services. A leading provider of technology and systems for oil and gas exploration and production, Aker Kværner designs and delivers major projects for customers in the petrochemical, chemical, power generation, metals, and mining industries. Aker Kværner is listed on the Oslo Stock Exchange. As of 1 January 2008, Aker ASA controlled 40.9 percent of Aker Kværner stock through the company Aker Holding AS, of which Aker owns 60 percent.

Aker Kværner reported record revenues and profits for 2007. Operating revenues increased to NOK 57 957 million; operating profit before depreciation and amortization was NOK 3 913 million. Aker Kværner's markets are strong, the outlook is favorable, and the company is expecting continued revenue and margin growth.

Aker Kværner is not included in the consolidated figures for the Aker Group. Aker Kværner's board of directors has proposed the payment of a NOK 3 per-share dividend for the 2007 accounting year. Aker ASA's share of the proposed dividend disbursement would amount to NOK 199 million.

Aker Kværner's board will propose to the company's annual general meeting that the company change its name to Aker Solutions. Aker and Aker Holding support the proposal.

Aker Exploration — A skilled partner in the search for new oil and gas resources on the Norwegian continental shelf. The exploration company has entered into a long-term drilling contract for deployment of one of Aker Drilling's rigs, and offers to drill wells for license holders in return for ownership interests in licenses.

Aker Exploration is listed on Oslo Axess. As of 1 January 2008, Aker owned 54.6 percent of Aker Exploration shares.

Aker Exploration had no revenues in 2007; operating profit before depreciation and amortization was NOK -232 million. The loss reflects the company's outlays for establishing a portfolio of exploration licenses on the Norwegian continental shelf. As of 31 December 2007, Aker Exploration had ownership interests in nine licenses. In February 2008, the company was awarded six additional licenses, one of them as an operator.

Aker Drilling — Owner and operator of two advanced, sixth-generation drilling rigs for deepwater deployment and drilling under harsh weather conditions. The rigs, which are being built by Aker Kværner, are scheduled to enter operation on the Norwegian continental shelf in July and December of 2008. Aker Drilling is listed on the Oslo Stock Exchange.

As of 1 January 2008, Aker owned 45 percent of Aker Drilling shares. In February Aker increased its stake in Aker Drilling to more than 90 percent and announced a compulsary transfer of all outstanding shares in Aker Drilling.

Aker Drilling had no revenues in 2007; operating profit before depreciation and amortization was NOK -76 million. The loss reflects costs associated with building a professional organization for the company's two rigs and other preparations for drilling start-up in the second half of 2008. Aker Drilling has secured revenues from chartering the drilling rigs under long-term contracts.

Aker Drilling is not included in the Aker Group's consolidated 2007 figures, but will be consolidated as of 2008.

Aker Floating Production — Establishing a fleet of four vessels for offshore oil and gas production and storage. Three hulls have been purchased for convertion. The first Aker Smart FPSO (floating production, storage, and offloading) vessel will begin operations under contract in India in 2008.

Aker Floating Production is listed on the Oslo Stock Exchange. As of 1 January 2008, Aker owned 51.1 percent of Aker Floating Production shares.

Aker Floating Production had revenues of NOK 591 million in 2007; operating profit before depreciation and amortization was NOK -79 million. A significant part of the revenues derives from installation service work performed by contractors on the site in India. The loss reflects the scope of expenses prior to field operation of the Aker Smart 1 production vessel, and marketing the company's growing fleet.

Aker Oilfield Services — Specialist in subsea well maintenance and intervention services, currently building a fleet of four advanced vessels. The first ship, which will be delivered in 2009, is already chartered to Petrobras, Brazil's national oil company.

Aker Oilfield Services is not exchange-listed. As of 1 January 2008, Aker directly controlled 52.7 percent of Aker Oilfield Services

shares. An additional 19.1 percent shareholding is owned via Aker Kværner.

Aker Oilfield Services had no revenues in 2007; operating profit before depreciation and amortization was NOK -26 million. The loss reflects the costs of building up the operational organization, including marketing the company's services to customers worldwide.

Aker American Shipping — Owns ships that sail US domestic routes, the so-called Jones Act market. The company has a series of 12 product tankers under construction; all vessels are chartered under long-term agreements. To date, three vessels have been delivered and are in regular service. The company holds contract options for building an additional 13 ships at Aker Philadelphia Shipyard.

Aker American Shipping is listed on the Oslo Stock Exchange. Aker owns 53.2 percent of Aker American Shipping shares.

Aker American Shipping had 2007 operating revenues of NOK 74 million; operating profit before depreciation and amortization was NOK 64 million. Revenue and profit figures reflect that only the first few vessels in the company's fleet have been delivered and chartered.

Until the fourth quarter of 2007, Aker American Shipping owned Aker Philadelphia Shipyard. In December 2007, the yard was reorganized as an independent, listed company. The above-mentioned revenue and profit figures have been restated to conform with the new corporate structure.

Aker Philadelphia Shipyard — The most efficient commercial shipyard in the United States, builds on long shipbuilding traditions in Philadelphia. The yard has completed four containerships and is currently building a series of 12 product tankers, including two shuttle tankers. Aker Philadelphia Shipyard is listed on Oslo Axess. Aker owns 50.3 percent of Aker Philadelphia Shipyard shares.

Aker Philadelphia Shipyard had 2007 revenues of NOK 1 547 million; operating profit before depreciation and amortization was NOK 76 million. The shipyard has a solid order backlog, and the yard is considered well positioned for the anticipated fleet renewal by shipowners of their Jones Act containerships and product tankers. Shuttle tankers represent a new and promising market segment for the shipyard.

Aker BioMarine — Harvests and processes marine resources and develops and sells high-value branded products for aquaculture, food, and dietary supplement markets, and, eventually, the pharmaceutical industry. Aker BioMarine is listed on the Oslo Stock Exchange. As of 1 January 2008, Aker owned 76.3 percent of Aker BioMarine shares.

Aker BioMarine had 2007 revenues of NOK 403 million; operating profit before depreciation and amortization was NOK -75 million. The loss reflects the significant proportion of company operations in 2007 involved in laying the groundwork for future revenue streams. The company's two krill harvesting vessels and one surimi trawler were undergoing conversion and upgrading for large parts of the year. High activity levels were maintained regarding development of products, manufacturing processes, intellectual property rights, documentation of product benefits, and marketing channels for the company's products for aquaculture and dietary supplement markets.

The sale of krill meal for fish farming showed promising results in 2007. In the first half of 2008, krill oil will be launched under the brand name Superba™ as a dietary supplement in United States and European markets.

Aker Seafoods — Fishes under 29.6 trawler licenses and operates a fleet of 14 vessels in Norwegian waters. Processes mainly cod, saithe, and haddock at its facilities in northern Norway and Denmark for sale to food retail chains in Scandinavia and northern Europe.

Aker Seafoods is listed on the Oslo Stock Exchange. As of 1 January 2008, Aker owned 65 percent of Aker Seafoods shares.

Aker Seafoods had 2007 operating revenues of NOK 2 336 million; operating profit before depreciation and amortization was NOK 189 million. Aker Seafoods' development confirms the main trends for the European white fish industry. The market is strong, driven by increasing demand for first-class products, and moving toward higher prices. Uncertainty as to raw materials access and at times major variations in harvesting volumes undermine efficient operations.

Aker Seafoods' board of directors has proposed the payment of a dividend for 2007 of NOK 0.75 per share. Aker's share of the proposed dividend disbursement would amount to NOK 24 million.

Share investments — Aker has shareholdings in the listed oil services companies Odim ASA, Bjørge ASA and Genesis Ltd. Aker also owns 50 percent of Aker DOF Supply, a ship-owning company under establishment that has ordered six supply ships to be built in Vietnam, and one from India.

Financial risk and risk management

Aker ASA and individual Aker companies are exposed to various forms of risk and uncertainty, such as market risk, risk relating to operations, counterparty risk, and other financial-market risks.

About 40 percent of Aker ASA's assets are in shares of listed companies. The value of these assets varies with developments in the individual companies and with stock market fluctuations in general.

The activities of Aker companies and their main markets are described in greater detail above. By and large, these markets are characterized by favorable underlying trends.

Good risk management is a core competence of Aker companies. Through Board membership and other interactions with Aker companies, Aker ASA contributes to the various companies making systematic efforts to manage risk. In so doing, they protect their operations and ensure that projects are delivered in accord with contract specifications and frameworks.

In addition to implementing sound systems and effective procedures, a corporate culture that fosters openness and effective communication is stressed. It is important that any deviations from plans, specifications, or expected performance are identified quickly, so that corrective measures can be taken at an early stage, thus limiting the consequences of such deviations.

Aker companies adhere to a rigid risk policy to minimize exposure to financial-market risk, such as foreign exchange, interest, and counterparty risk. A further discussion of risk is presented in Note 35 to the consolidated accounts and in Note 14 of the parent company accounts.

Health, safety and environment

Employee health and the working environment are major areas of concern and the object of significant attention throughout Aker companies. In some industries excellent health, safety, and environmental performance constitutes a key competitive advantage. The sick leave rate among Aker company employees in 2007 was 2.8 percent, a decrease from 3.2 percent in 2006. The frequency of lost-time injuries (the number of injuries that resulted in lost working time per million working hours) was 3.8 percent in 2007, compared with 6.6 percent in 2006.

In 2007, one individual died in work-related accidents in the Aker companies.

The Board has noted that all serious accidents have been followed up by thorough investigations. The sequence of events has been documented and improvement measures assessed and implemented.

The parent company's activities do not have any detrimental environmental effects. Aker ASA is an office-based business, thus it is not seen as purposeful to prepare environmental accounts and an overview of the parent company's CO2 emissions. In this arena, Aker is a driver in the development of more environmentally sound solutions such as CO2 capture. Regular operations of individual Aker Group companies have only limited adverse environmental effects under normal operations. No material accidental emissions to the environment were reported in 2007.

Increasingly, attention to health, safety, and environmental concerns has become a key competitive advantage for Aker companies. The various business units strive to stay in the forefront, developing and implementing new technology and methodologies that help to reduce the potentially adverse effects of their activities — and the activities of their customers. Examples are the environmentally friendly Aker H-6e drilling rigs for Aker Drilling under construction at Aker Kværner, Aker Clean Carbon's technology for CO2 capture from the exhaust of gas- and coal-fired power plants, and the sustainable fisheries of Aker Seafoods and Aker BioMarine.

Organization

Aker's goal is to be recognized as the preferred partner for its employees and business associates, and to be a respected corporate citizen. Over time, profitability is vital to achieving this goal.

Aker will be recognized for what Group companies and their employees deliver in terms of services, products, and profits. However, the manner in which our companies deliver what is asked of them is equally important. Long-term and mutually beneficial relationships with society at large generate lasting value.

Aker companies had a total of 27 100 employees at year-end 2007, of whom approximately 12 145 worked in Norway, 3 625 in other European countries, and 6 959 in North America, primarily in the United States. In addition,

there are nearly 8 530 employees of associated companies and contract employees working on projects.
A common feature of most companies' activities in recent years is that deliveries demand significantly higher levels of expertise. Also, the participation of partners and subcontractors is increasingly important to project execution, which often takes place at facilities that are distant from the Aker companies' own production sites.

Consequently, it is important that Aker companies attract and retain solid, competent employees, and enrich employees' know-how via challenging work assignments and systematic development. These are priority tasks at Aker, and Aker companies cooperate in areas such as human resources development, organizational development, recruitment, and corporate profiling.

Aker considers diversity a positive contribution to any organization. Accordingly, Aker companies aim to be attractive workplaces for both women and men, regardless of ethnic origin, cultural background, religion, political persuasion, or age.

Aker's main businesses are public limited liability companies subject to Norwegian regulations pertaining to gender equality on boards of directors. As a main shareholder in several stock-exchange listed companies, Aker ASA has worked with those companies' nomination committees to ensure that they meet public authorities' legal requirements for gender equality.

Three of seven shareholder-elected Aker ASA board members are women. The four board members elected by and among employees are men. All-male representatives of employees is permitted in instances where the number of female employees is less than 20 percent of the total workforce. There are no female members of Aker ASA's executive management team. Aker ASA had 47 employees as of 1 January 2008.

Corporate governance

Good corporate governance, that is, proper board conduct and company management, are key to Aker's efforts to build and sustain trust. Aker companies are committed to maintaining an appropriate division of responsibilities between the company's governing bodies, its Board of Directors, and management.

Aker has compared the Norwegian recommendations on corporate governance for listed companies with the Group's own corporate governance procedures and practice. The findings show that, by and large, the two sets of guidelines are in agreement. There are some differences, which are presented on page [illegible] of this report. The Board regards these differences as minor.

Through his companies, Kjell Inge Røkke owns 67.8 percent of Aker shares. Mr. Røkke is nomination committee chairman of Aker ASA. He contributes actively to the development of the Group as an advisor to individual projects. Aker ASA and the various Aker companies regard proximity to such proactive ownership important to value creation and fully in accord with good corporate governance.

The company's nomination committee, board chairman, and shareholder-elected directors are elected by the company's annual shareholders' meeting. At the company's annual shareholders' meeting in March 2007, Kristin Krohn Devold was elected new board member. Kjeld Rimberg had chosen to depart the Board. The Board thanks Mr. Rimberg for his years of dedication and service to the company. The March 2007 shareholders meeting elected Mr. Rimberg as new member of the company's nomination committee.

In elections, Aker employees appoint four representatives to Aker ASA's Board of Directors. Three of these representatives have their day-to-day work at Aker Kværner and one works for Aker Seafoods. Members of the Board of Directors and executive management are presented on Aker's webpages and on pages 126-128 of this annual report.

Internal control at Aker ASA takes place via detailed budget follow-up; regular, thorough cost control; and procedures for certifying payments.

KPMG is Aker ASA's independent auditor. Fees for regular audit services and other audit services are detailed in the notes to the parent company accounts.

Outlook

A significant part of the Group's activities depends directly or indirectly on developments in the world's energy markets. The underlying trends in these markets continue to be positive.

Aker Kværner, Aker Drilling, Aker Floating Production, and Aker Exploration make substantial deliveries to the oil and gas industry. Anticipated general demand growth and requirements for technologies to increase oil recovery from mature oil and gas fields, are fundamental driving forces affecting these business activities.

Aker Philadelphia Shipyard builds and Aker American Shipping owns vessels for seaborne transportation of petroleum products in the US domestic market. From Aker's perspective, market developments in this industry are favorable.

For Aker Seafoods, the increased demand for fresh seafood products in the European market is an important factor. Aker BioMarine, with its targeting of bioactive ingredients based on krill oil, is well positioned as to the expected growth in market demand for dietary supplements, food ingredients, and specialty aquaculture feed.

Aker American Shipping, Aker Drilling, Aker Floating Production, Aker BioMarine, and Aker Exploration are all companies that were established in the past 18 to 24 months. Although the financial and operational basis for these companies has been established, the companies are still in a build-up phase — and Aker actively supports them with resources and expertise.

Aker is well prepared to take advantage of these fundamentally positive conditions and envisions continuing growth and margin improvement in all main companies. In a period marked by turbulence in global financial markets, the parent company's financial strength constitutes a solid foundation for continued development of Aker and Aker companies and for establishing new businesses. This is how Aker's long-term perspective builds value for shareholders.

Oslo, 28 Februar 2008

The board of directors Aker ASA

Leif-Arne Langøy (sign) *(Chairman)*	Lone Fønss Schrøder (sign) *(Deputy Chairman)*	Jon Fredrik Baksaas (sign) *(Director)*	Bjørn Flatgård (sign) *(Director)*
Hanne Harlem (sign) *(Director)*	Kristin Krohn Devold (sign) *(Director)*	Kjell A Storeide (sign) *(Director)*	Atle Tranøy (sign) *(Director)*
Bjarne Kristiansen (sign) *(Director)*	Harald Magne Bjørnsen (sign) *(Director)*	Stein Aamdal (sign) *(Director)*	Bengt A. Rem (sign) *(Managing Director)*


SOURCES OF FUNDING FOR
OPERATING ACTIVITIES
COMMERCIAL REVENUE
SOURCES
OPERATING RESULT
2006
$000
2005
$000
9,684
0
28,414
9,684
61,881
0
59,373
27,250
61,881

Contents

Aker Group

Profit and Loss Account

Amounts in NOK million	*Note*	**2007**	2006	2005
Operating revenues	*4*	**3 745**	52 791	40 020
Cost of goods and changes in inventory		**-1 341**	-32 198	-22 952
Wages and other personnel expenses	*5*	**-983**	-11 189	-10 475
Other operating expenses	*6*	**-1 391**	-6 529	-4 664
Operating profit before depreciation and amortization		**30**	2 875	1 929
Depreciation and amortization	*11,12*	**-307**	-504	-488
Impairment changes and non recurring items	*7,11,12*	**-95**	-40	-3
Operating profit	*4*	**-372**	2 331	1 438
Financial income	*8*	**785**	621	256
Financial expenses	*8*	**-592**	-1 707	-1 061
Share of profit of associated companies	*13*	**1 086**	-	28
Other items	*9*	**3 241**	548	1 041
Profit before tax	*4*	**4 148**	1 793	1 702
Income tax expense	*10*	**38**	-599	-9
Profit for the year continued operations		**4 186**	1 194	1 693
Discontinued operations:				
Profit for the period from discontinued operations net of tax	*3*	**2 772**	2 748	897
Profit for the year		**6 958**	3 942	2 590
Attributable to:				
Equity holders of the parent		**7 158**	1 435	1 614
Minority interests	*25*	**-200**	2 507	976
Average number of shares 2)	*23*	**72 367 374**	72 367 374	76 588 167
Earnings per share 1)	*23*	**98,91**	19,82	21,07
Diluted earnings per share 2)	*23*	**98,91**	19,82	21,07
Earnings per share continuing business:				
Earnings per share 1)	*23*	**60,61**	6,16	14,90
Diluted earnings per share 2)	*23*	**60,61**	6,16	14,90

1) Profit attributable to the equity holders of the parent / average number of shares
2) There was no potentially dilutive securities outstanding as of 31 December 2005, 31 December 2006 and 31 December 2007.

Aker Group

Balance Sheet of 31 December

Amounts in NOK million	*Note*	**2007**	2006
ASSETS			
Property, plant and equipment	*11*	**6 927**	9 243
Intangible assets	*12*	**2 759**	9 985
Deferred tax assets	*10*	**1 208**	2 411
Investments in associated companies	*13*	**5 282**	1 644
Other shares	*15*	**510**	263
Interest-bearing long-term receivables	*16*	**937**	484
Pension assets	*29*	**11**	22
Other non-current assets	*17*	**491**	240
Total non-current assets		**18 125**	24 292
Inventories	*18*	**256**	1 519
Projects under construction	*19*	**1 047**	16 461
Other trade and other interest-free receivables	*20*	**1 429**	13 706
Derivatives	*35*	**49**	902
Interest-bearing short-term receivables	*21*	**53**	836
Deposit to repay second priority lien notes	*27*	**0**	2 411
Cash and cash equivalents	*22*	**15 333**	14 987
Total current assets		**18 167**	50 822
Total assets		**36 292**	75 114
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Share capital	*24*	**2 026**	3 214
Other paid in capital		**0**	5 307
Translation and other reserve		**-862**	-391
Retained earnings		**13 180**	1 099
Total equity attributable to equity holders of the parent		**14 344**	9 229
Minority interests	*25*	**10 270**	11 494
Total equity		**24 614**	20 723
Interest-bearing loans	*27,35*	**5 280**	9 786
Deferred tax liabilites	*10*	**609**	836
Pension liability	*29*	**190**	1 306
Other interest-free long-term liabilities	*30*	**101**	356
Non-current provisions	*32*	**111**	420
Total non-current liabilities		**6 291**	12 704
Interest-bearing short-term debt	*27,35*	**3 516**	8 809
Trade and other payables	*34*	**1 568**	30 614
Income tax payable	*10*	**20**	287
Derivatives	*35*	**249**	676
Current provisions	*31,32*	**34**	1 301
Total current liabilities		**5 387**	41 687
Total liabilites		**11 678**	54 391
Total equity and liabilities		**36 292**	75 114

Oslo, 28 February 2008
Board of Directors Aker ASA

Leif-Arne Langøy (Sign.) *(Chairman)*
Lone Fønss Schrøder (Sign.) *(Deputy Chairman)*
Bjørn Flatgård (Sign.) *(Director)*
John Fredrik Baksaas (Sign.) *(Director)*
Hanne Harlem (Sign.) *(Director)*
Kristin Krohn Devold (Sign.) *(Director)*

Kjell A. Storeide (Sign.) *(Director)*
Atle Tranøy (Sign.) *(Director)*
Bjarne E.Kristiansen (Sign.) *(Director)*
Harald Magne Bjørnsen (Sign.) *(Director)*
Stein Amdal (Sign.) *(Director)*
Bengt Arve Rem (Sign.) *(Managing Director)*

Aker Group

Changes in Equity

Amount in NOK million	*Note*	Total paid-in capital	Translation reserve	Fair value reserves	Hedging reserves	Retained earnings	Total	Minority interests	**Total equity**
Balance per 31 December 2005		8 521	-574	23		135	8 105	6 841	**14 946**
Change in fair value available for sale financial assets		-		12		-	12	5	**17**
Change in fair value cash flow hedges					102	-	102	101	**203**
Currency translation differences		-	46	-		-	46	47	**93**
Net result recognized directly in equity		-	46	12	102	-	159	153	**313**
Profit for the year						1 435	1 435	2 507	**3 942**
Total recognized income and expense		-	46	12	102	1 435	1 594	2 661	**4 255**
Dividend						-470	-470	-376	**-846**
New minority interests and acquisition of minority interests							-	107	**107**
Sale of shares							-	39	**39**
Conversion of convertible debt							-	221	**221**
Share issued							-	2 001	**2 001**
Balance per 31 December 2006	*24,25*	8 521	-528	35	102	1 100	9 229	11 494	**20 723**
Change in fair value of available for sale financial assets		-		60		-	60	-	**60**
Change in fair value of available for sale financial assets transferred to profit and loss				-33		-	-33		**-33**
Changes in fair value cash flow hedges					24	-	24	-	**24**
Correction equity in associated company						67	67		**67**
Currency translation differences		-	-522	-	-	-	-522	-214	**-736**
Net result recognized directly in equity		-	-522	27	24	67	-404	-214	**-618**
Profit for the year						7 158	7 158	-200	**6 958**
Total recognized income and expenses		-	-522	27	24	7 225	6 754	-414	**6 340**
Dividend						-1 375	-1 375	-13	**-1 388**
Amortization of B-shares		-6 495				6 495	-	-	**-**
New minority interests and acquisition of minority interests							-	7 180	**7 180**
Sale of shares							-	-7 977	**-7 977**
Acquisition of own shares in associated companies						-264	-264	-	**-264**
Balance per 31 December 2007	*24,25*	2 026	-1 050	62	126	13 180	14 344	10 270	**24 614**

Translation reserve
The translation reserve comprises all foreign exchange differences arising from the translation of the financial statements of foreign operations as well as from translation of liabilities that hedge the Company's net investment in a foreign subsidiary.

Fair value reserve
The fair value reserve includes the cumulative net change in fair value of available-for-sale investments until the investment is derecognized.

Hedging reserve
The hedging reserve refers to cash flow hedges entered into to hedge revenues and expenses on ongoing construction contracts against fluctuations in exchange rates. The income statement effect of such instruments is recognized in accordance with progress as part of recognition of revenues and expenses on the construction contracts. The hedging reserve represents the value of such hedging instruments that are not yet recognized in the income statement. Users of the accounts should be aware of the underlying nature of a hedge; e.g that an unrecognized gain on a hedging instrument is there to cover an unrecognized loss on the hedged position.

Correction equity in associated company
The associated company Aker Drilling's result and equity in previous periods have been changed with NOK 219 million.
Aker's share is NOK 67 million

Acquisition of own shares in associated companies
Aker Kværner has in 2007 acquired 5.5 million own shares for a total of NOK 781 million, whereof 1.1 mill shares are amortized.
Aker's share is, considered the increased ownership in Aker Kværner, NOK -264 million.

Aker Group

Cash Flow Statement

Amounts in NOK million	*Note*	**2007**	2006
Profit before tax		**4 148**	1 793
Net interest expenses (+)		**46**	1 286
Interest paid		**-299**	-831
Interest received		**301**	305
Sales losses/gains (-) and write-downs		**-3 508**	-93
Unrealized foreign exchange gain/loss and other non-cash items		**53**	-359
Depreciation	*11,12*	**307**	914
Amortization and write downs	*7*	**95**	-252
Share of earnings in associated companies	*13*	**-1 086**	-2
Dividend received from associated companies	*13*	**888**	17
Taxes paid	*10*	**-14**	-769
Changes in other net operating assets and liabilites		**-1 248**	2 328
Net cash flow from operating activities		**-317**	4 337
Proceeds from sales of property, plant and equipment	*11*	**92**	354
Proceeds from sale of shares and other equity investments	*13*	**981**	385
Disposals of subsidiary, net of cash disposed		**3 949**	2 142
Acquisition of subsidiary, net of cash acquired	*2*	**759**	-205
Acquisition of property, plant and equipment	*11*	**-4 157**	-3 456
Acquisition of shares and equity investments in other companies	*13*	**-2 066**	-479
Net cash flow from other investments		**117**	318
Net cash flow from investing activities		**-325**	-941
Proceeds from issuance of long-term interest-bearing debt	*27*	**2 958**	4 378
Proceeds from issuance of short-term interest-bearing debt	*27*	**2 480**	121
Repayment of long-term interest-bearing debt	*27*	**-1 293**	-3 976
Deposit to repay second priority lien notes		**0**	-2 411
Repayment of short-term interest-bearing debt	*27*	**-1 718**	-164
New equity		**139**	1 990
Dividends paid		**-1 388**	-846
Changes in other financial liabilities		**0**	19
Net cash flow from financing activities		**1 178**	-889
Net change in cash and cash equivalents		**536**	2 507
Effects of changes in exchange rates on cash		**-190**	101
Cash and cash equivalents as of 1 January		**14 987**	12 379
Cash and cash equivalents as of 31 December	*22*	**15 333**	14 987

Aker Group

Notes

Note 1. Accounting principles, basis for preparation, and estimates

About the Group

Aker is a Norwegian company, domiciled in Norway. The 2007 consolidated financial statements of Aker include the financial statements of the parent company, Aker ASA, its subsidiaries, and interests in associated companies and jointly controlled entities.

Basis for preparation

Statement of compliance

Aker presents its consolidated Group accounts in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) and associated interpretations as determined by the EU, Norwegian requirements for disclosure pursuant to the Norwegian accounting act, and applicable stock-exchange laws, rules and regulations in force as of 31 December 2007.

The following IFRSs and interpretations that were issued before 28 February 2008, whose application is not mandatory as of 31 December 2007, have not been applied by the Group: IFRS 8, revised IAS 23, new IAS 1, and IFRIC 11, 12, 13, and 14. To date, based on evaluations, these standards and interpretation statements are not expected to materially affect reported figures. In 2007, the Group adopted IFRS 7, revised IAS 1, and IFRIC 7, 8, 9, and 10 without any material impact on reported figures. The requirements in IFRS 7 and IAS 1 have, however, resulted in new note information to the accounts.

The consolidated financial statements for the 2007 accounting year were approved by the Board of Directors on 28 February 2008. The annual accounts will come before Aker's 3 April 2008 annual shareholders' meeting for final approval. Until such final approval, the Board is authorized to make modifications to the annual accounts.

Basis of measurement

These consolidated financial statements have been prepared based on historical cost, with the following exceptions:

– Derivatives are valued at fair value
– Financial instruments at fair value through profit and loss are valued at fair value
– Financial assets that are available for sale are measured at fair value

Principles used to determine fair value are described in greater detail below.

Functional currency and presentation currency

Consolidated financial statements are presented in million Norwegian kroner (NOK million). The Norwegian krone (NOK) is the functional currency of the parent company.

Use of estimates and assumptions

Preparation of annual financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting principles, as well as the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, income and expenses. Actual results may differ from amounts arrived at based on these assumptions.

Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed and assessed on an ongoing basis. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and various other factors considered to be reasonable under the circumstances. Changes to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimates are revised and in any future periods that are affected.

Areas in which, in applying the Group's accounting principles, there tends to be uncertainty as to material estimations and critical assumptions and assessments, are described in the following paragraphs and in relevant notes to the accounts.

(a) Revenue recognition

The Group applies the percentage-of-completion method in accounting for its construction contracts. Use of the percentage-of-completion method requires the Group to estimate the construction performed to date as a proportion of the total construction to be performed. Another significant uncertainty is the expected total profit.

(b) Warranty provisions

Based on past experience, the Group has made warranty reserve provisions totaling NOK 21 million on completed contracts. Warranty periods typically run for two years. Provisions (see Note 32) are recognized on an individual contract basis, and typically constitute about one percent of the contract value.

(c) Goodwill impairment estimation

In accord with applicable accounting principles, the Group tests annually to determine whether goodwill recorded in the balance sheet has suffered any impairment. The estimated recoverable amount is determined based on the present value of budgeted cash flows for the cash-generating unit. Such determination requires the use of estimates that are consistent with the market valuation of the Group.

(d) Tax

The Group is subject to income taxes in numerous jurisdictions. Significant judgment is required to determine provisions for income taxes worldwide. There are many transactions and calculations for which the ultimate tax determination is uncertain during the ordinary course of business. The Group recognizes allocations for liabilities for anticipated tax audit issues, based on estimates of potential additional taxes due following tax audits. Where the final tax outcome of these matters is different from the amounts that have been recorded, such differences will impact the income tax and deferred tax provisions for the period in which such determination is made.

(e) Pension rights

The present value of pension obligations depends on a number of factors that are determined on an actuarial basis using several actuarial assumptions. The assumptions used in determining net pension costs and income include an applicable discount rate. Any changes in these assumptions will impact the calculated pension obligations.

The Group determines the appropriate discount rate at the end of each year. This is the interest rate that is to be used to determine the present value of estimated future cash outflows expected to be required to fulfill the pension obligations. In determining the appropriate discount rate, the Group considers the interest rates of high-quality government and/or corporate bonds denominated in the currency in which the benefits are payable and that have terms to maturity approximating the terms of the related pension liability. The discount rate and other key assumptions for determining the pension obligation are disclosed in note 29.

(f) Financial instruments

The Group is exposed to the following risks resulting from its use of financial instruments: credit risk, liquidity risk, and market risk (including currency- and interest risk).

Note 35 presents information about the Group's exposure to the above-mentioned risks, the Group's objectives, principles and processes for measuring and managing risk, and the Group's capital management.

(g) Contingencies and legal claims

With its extensive worldwide operations, companies included in the Group are in the course of their activities involved in legal disputes. Provisions have been made to cover the expected outcome of the disputes to the extent negative outcomes are likely and reliable estimates can be made. However, the final outcome of these cases will always be subject to uncertainties and resulting liabilities may exceed booked provisions. See Note 36.

Accounting principles

The accounting principles presented below have been applied consistently for all periods and

companies that are presented in the consolidated financial statements.

Comparative figures have been reclassified in accordance with this year's presentation. Further, comparative figures for the profit and loss account have been restated so that discontinued activities are presented as if they were discontinued at the start of the comparative period (see Note 3).

Group accounting and consolidation principles

Subsidiaries

Subsidiaries are entities of which Aker controls the company's operating and financial policies. Generally, the Group owns, directly or indirectly, more than fifty percent of the voting rights of such companies. Potential voting rights that may be exercised are considered when assessing whether an entity is controlled. Subsidiaries are included in the consolidated accounts from the day control is achieved until control ceases. Wherever necessary, subsidiaries' principles for financial statement preparation are adjusted to ensure compatibility with the Group accounting principles.

Investments in associates

The Group's investment in an associate (associated company) is accounted for under the equity method of accounting. An associate is defined as a company over which the Group has significant influence but that is not a subsidiary or a jointly controlled enterprise. Generally, the Group holds between 20% and 50% of the voting rights of associates. Potential voting rights that may be exercised are considered when assessing whether an entity is under significant influence.

Investments in associates are recognized using the equity method, and are initially recognized at acquisition cost. Investments include goodwill at acquisition, less accumulated losses upon impairment. The consolidated financial statement reflects the Group's share of profit/loss from operations of the associate, its share of costs, and its share of equity changes, after restatement to accord with the Group's accounting principles, from the time significant influence is established until such influence ceases. When the Group's share of losses exceeds the balance sheet value of the investment, the Group's balance sheet value is reduced to zero and additional losses are not recognized unless the Group has incurred or guaranteed obligations in respect of the associated company.

Jointly controlled entities

Jointly controlled entities are business entities that the Group controls jointly with others via a contractual agreement between the parties. The consolidated financial statements include the Group's proportionate shares of the entity's assets, liabilities, income, and expenses, line-by-line, from the time joint control is achieved until joint control ceases.

Minority interests

Minority interests have been disclosed separately from the parent company owners' equity and liabilities in the balance sheet, and are recorded as a separate item in the consolidated profit and loss account.

EBITDA

Aker defines EBITDA as operating profit before depreciation, amortization, impairment changes, and non-recurring items, as presented in the consolidated profit and loss account.

Impairment changes and non-recurring items

Impairment changes and non-recurring items includes write-downs of goodwill, significant write-downs and reversals of write-downs on real estate, facilities, and equipment, significant losses and gains on the sale of operating assets, restructuring costs, and other material items that are not deemed to be of a recurring nature. Operating profit includes the amount arrived at for impairment changes and non-recurring items.

Other items

Other items includes gains on the sale of subsidiaries and significant gains and losses that are not part of the Group's operational activities. Profit before tax includes the amount arrived at for Other items.

Foreign currency translations and transactions

Functional currency

Initial recording of items included in the financial statements of each Group subsidiary is in its functional currency, i.e., the currency that best reflects the economic substance of the underlying events and circumstances relevant to that subsidiary. The consolidated financial statements are presented in Norwegian kroner (NOK), which is the functional currency of the parent company.

Transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency of the respective Group companies using the exchange rates prevailing at the date of each transaction. Receivables and liabilities in foreign currencies are translated into the functional currency at the exchange rates on the balance sheet date. Foreign currency exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognized in the profit and loss account. Foreign currency exchange differences arising with respect to the translation of operating items are included in operating profit in the profit and loss account, and those arising with respect to the translation of financial assets and liabilities are recorded net as a financial item in the profit and loss account.

Group companies

Profit and loss accounts and cash flow statements of subsidiaries whose functional currencies are not NOK are translated into NOK at average exchange rates for the period. Balance sheet items are translated at the average exchange rates on the balance sheet date. Translation differences that arise from translation of net investments in foreign activities and from related hedging objects, are specified as translation differences under shareholders' equity. When a foreign entity is sold, translation differences are recognized in the profit and loss account as part of the gain or loss on sale.

Foreign exchange gains or losses on receivables from and liabilities payable to a foreign activity are recognized in the profit and loss with exception of when the settlement is neither planned nor likely to occur in the foreseeable future. Such foreign exchange gains or losses are considered to form part of the net investment in the foreign activity, and recognized directly in equity as a translation reserve entry.

Elimination of transactions upon consolidation

Intragroup balances and transactions, and any unrealized gains and losses or revenues and expenses arising from intragroup transactions, are eliminated in preparing the consolidated financial statements. Unrealized gains arising from transactions with associates and jointly controlled entities are eliminated in proportion to the Group's ownership interest. Unrealized losses are eliminated in the same way as unrealized gains, but only to the extent that there is no evidence of impairment.

Transactions with closely related parties

All transactions, agreements, and business dealings with closely related parties are conducted at normal market terms.

Financial risk management

The Group's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks: market risk (including currency risk, fair value interest risk, and price risk), credit risk, liquidity risk, and cash-flow interest-rate risk. The Group's overall risk management program focuses on the unpredictability of financial markets and seeks to minimize potential adverse effects on the Group's financial performance. The Group uses derivative financial instruments to hedge certain risk exposures. Risk management is carried out under policies prepared by the Board of Directors. The Board provides guidelines for overall financial risk management.

Financial instruments

Non-derivative financial instruments

Non-derivative financial instruments comprise investments in debt and equity instruments, customer receivables and other receivables, cash and cash equivalents, loans, accounts payable, and other debt.

Non-derivative financial instruments that are not recognized at fair value in the profit and loss account, are measured at initial recognition at fair value plus all directly attributable transaction costs. After initial recognition, the instruments are measured as discussed below.

Cash and bank deposits, including deposits on special terms and conditions, constitute cash and cash equivalents.

Principles used in accounting for financial income and costs are described in a separate paragraph.

Investments held to maturity

Where the Group has both the intention and ability to hold bonds to maturity, they are classified as held-to-maturity. Investments held to maturity are measured at their amortized cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment losses.

Available-for-sale financial assets

Investments in equity instruments and certain debt instruments are classified as financial assets that are available for sale. After initial recognition, they are measured at fair value. Changes in

fair value are recognized directly in equity, except in the case of impairment losses (see paragraph on Impairment losses), and foreign exchange gains and losses on available-for-sale monetary items. Once an investment has been derecognized, the accumulated gain or loss is transferred from equity to profit and loss.

Financial assets at fair value through profit and loss
A financial instrument is classified as recorded at fair value through profit and loss if it is designated as such at initial recognition or held for trading. Financial instruments are classified as recorded at fair value through profit and loss if the asset is managed, and purchase and sale decisions related to it are made based on fair value issues. After initial recognition, transaction costs that are attributable to the asset are recognized in the profit and loss account when incurred. Financial instruments that are recorded at fair value through profit and loss are measured at fair value; any value changes are recognized in the profit and loss account.

Other non-derivative financial instruments
Other non-derivative financial instruments are measured at amortized cost, using the effective interest method, less any impairment losses.

Financial derivatives
The Group uses financial derivative instruments to hedge its exposure to foreign exchange and interest-rate risks. Derivatives are recognized initially at fair value; attributable transaction costs are recognized in the profit and loss account as they are incurred. Subsequent to initial recognition, derivatives are measured at fair value, and changes therein are accounted for as described below.

Embedded derivatives are separated from the host contract and accounted for separately if (1) the economic characteristics and risks of the host contract and the embedded derivatives are not closely related, (2) a separate instrument with the same terms and conditions as the embedded derivative would meet the derivative definition, and (3) the combined instrument is not measured at fair value through profit and loss.

Changes in fair value of embedded derivatives that can be separated from the host contract, are recognized in the profit and loss account on a current basis.

Hedging
At the time a contract is entered into, the Group identifies whether it is a hedge of fair value of a recognized asset or liability (fair value hedge), a hedge of a future transaction (cash flow hedge), or a hedge of a "firm commitment" (fair value hedge).

Fair value hedges
Changes in the fair value of derivatives that have been identified and qualify for fair value hedging and that are effective hedges, are recognized in the profit and loss account, along with any changes in the fair value of the asset or liability that is being hedged.

Cash flow hedges
Changes in the fair value of a derivative hedging instrument that is designated as a cash flow hedge are recognized directly in equity to the extent the hedging is effective. Fair value changes in the ineffective part of the hedge are recognized at fair value in the profit and loss account.

When a hedging instrument no longer meets the criteria for hedging accounting, expires, or is sold, terminated, or exercised, hedging accounting is terminated. Any cumulative gain or loss previously recognized in equity, remains there until the forecast transaction occurs. If the hedged transaction is a non-financial asset, the amount recognized in equity is transferred to the asset's carrying value in the balance sheet upon recognition. In other cases, the amount recognized in equity is transferred to profit and loss in the same period that the hedged item affects profit and loss.

Hedging of net investments in foreign operations
With regard to an instrument used to hedge a net investment in a foreign operation, the proportion of gain or loss that is determined to be an effective hedge, is recognized directly in equity. The ineffective portion is recognized immediately in the profit and loss account.

Economic hedges
Where a derivative financial instrument is used as an economic hedge of the foreign exchange exposure of a recognized monetary asset or liability, no hedge accounting is applied. Changes in the fair value of such derivatives are recognized in profit and loss as part of any foreign currency gains or losses.

Compound financial instruments
Convertible bonds
Convertible bonds that can be converted to share capital at the option of the holder, and for which the number of shares issued does not vary with changes in fair value, are accounted for as compound financial instruments. Transaction costs directly attributable to the issue of a compound financial instrument are allocated to the liability and equity components in proportion to the initial carrying amounts.

The equity component of convertible bonds is calculated as the excess of the issue proceeds over the present value of interest and principal payments, discounted at the market rate of interest applicable to similar liabilities without a conversion option. The interest expense recognized in the profit and loss account is calculated using the effective interest rate method. The equity component is not remeasured subsequent to initial recognition. Interest, dividends, losses, and gains associated with the liability are recognized in the profit and loss account. Distributions to equity holders are recognized against equity, net after tax.

Share capital
Ordinary shares
Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Costs directly attributable to the issue of new ordinary shares or share options are recognized as a deduction from equity, net of any tax effects.

Repurchase of share capital (treasury shares)
When share capital that was recognized as equity is repurchased, the amount of the consideration paid, which includes directly attributable costs, is recognized as a deduction in equity, net of any tax effect. Repurchased shares are classified as treasury shares and are presented separately as a deduction from total equity. When treasury shares are subsequently sold or reissued, the amount received is recognized as an increase in equity; any resulting surplus or deficit on the transaction is transferred to or charged against retained earnings.

The translation reserve comprises all foreign exchange differences arising from translation of the financial statements of foreign operations, as well as from the translation of liabilities that hedge Aker's net investments in foreign subsidiaries.

The hedging reserve applies to cash flow hedges entered into in order to hedge against changes in income and expenses that may arise from exchange rate fluctuations. The profit effect of such transactions is included in the profit and loss account upon recognition of project revenues and expenses according to progress based on an updated total calculation for the project. The hedging reserve represents the value of such hedging instruments that are not yet recognised in the income statement.

The fair value reserve includes the cumulative net change in the fair value of available-for-sale investments until the investment is derecognized.

Property, plant, and equipment
Recognition and measurement
Property, plant and equipment are measured at acquisition cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses.

Acquisition cost includes expenditures directly attributable to the asset's acquisition. Acquisition cost of self-constructed assets includes the cost of materials and direct labor, any other costs directly attributable to bringing the asset to a working condition for its intended use, and the costs of dismantling and removing the items and restoring the site on which they are located. Acquisition cost may also include transfers from equity of any gain or loss on qualifying cash flow hedges of foreign currency purchases of property, plant and equipment. Borrowing costs associated with loans to finance the construction of property, plant and equipment is capitalized over the period necessary to complete an asset and make it ready for its intended use. Other borrowing costs are expensed.

When significant parts of an item of property, plant, and equipment have different useful lives, major components are accounted for as separate items of property, plant, and equipment.

Gain or loss on the disposal of an item of property, plant and equipment is determined by comparing the disposal proceeds with the carrying amount of that item; the result is included in operating profit before depreciation and amortization. If the amount is material and is not deemed to be of a recurring nature, the amount is presented under Impairment changes and non-recurring items.

Assets that will be disposed, which are classified as held-for-sale, are reported at the lower of the carrying amount or the fair value less selling costs.

Subsequent costs
The cost of replacing part of an item of property, plant and equipment is recognized in the carrying amount of the item if it is probable that the future economic benefits in the part will flow to

the Group and its cost can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of the replaced part is derecognized. The costs of day-to-day maintenance of property, plant and equipment are recognized in profit and loss as incurred.

Depreciation

Depreciation is recognized in profit and loss on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of each major component of an item of property, plant and equipment. Leased assets are depreciated over the shorter of the lease term or their useful lives, unless it is reasonably certain that the Group will acquire ownership at the end of the lease term. Land is not depreciated.

Estimated useful lives for the current and comparative periods are as follows:

Vessels, airplanes, etc.	20-30 years
Machinery and transportation vehicles	3-20 years
Buildings and residences	10-50 years

Depreciation methods, useful lives, and residual values, are reviewed at each balance sheet date.

Intangible assets

Goodwill

All business combinations are accounted for using the acquisition method. Goodwill on acquisitions of subsidiaries, associates, and jointly controlled entities represents the difference between the acquisition cost at the time the entity is acquired and the fair value of the net identifiable assets acquired.

Goodwill is allocated to cash-generating units and is tested annually for impairment. For associates, the carrying amount of goodwill is included in the carrying amount of the investment in the associate. Negative goodwill arising on an acquisition is recognized directly in the profit and loss account.

Goodwill arising upon the acquisition of minority interests (stepwise acquisitions) is calculated as the difference between acquisition costs and the carrying amount of net assets at the time of each acquisition.

Goodwill is valued at acquisition cost, less any accumulated impairment losses.

Research and development

Expenditure on research activities, undertaken to gain new scientific or technical knowledge and understanding, is recognized in profit and loss in the period it is incurred.

Development expenditures that apply research findings to a plan or design for production of new or substantially improved products or processes are capitalized if the product or process is technically and commercially feasible and the Group has sufficient resources to complete development. The capitalized amount includes the cost of materials, direct labor expenses, and an appropriate proportion of overhead expenses. Other development expenditures are recognized in the profit and loss account as an expense for the period in which they occurred.

Capitalized development expenditures are stated at cost less accumulated amortization and impairment losses.

Other intangible assets

Other acquired intangible assets (patents, trademarks, fishing licenses, and other rights) are stated in the balance sheet at cost less accumulated amortization and impairment losses. Expenditures on internally generated goodwill and brand names are recognized in profit and loss for the period in which they are incurred.

Leasing agreements (Group as lessee)

Leases of property, plant and equipment in which the Group has substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership, are classified as financial leases.

Financial leases are capitalized at the inception of the lease at the lower of the fair value of the leased property or the present value of the minimum lease payments. Following initial capitalization, the same accounting principle that applies to the corresponding asset is used. Lease payments are apportioned between financial expenses and reduction in the lease liability.

Leases in which a significant proportion of the risks and rewards of ownership are retained by the lessor are classified as operating leases. Payments made under operating leases, net of any incentives received from the lessor, are charged to the profit and loss account on a straight-line basis over the period of the lease, such that a constant periodic interest rate is calculated on the remaining balance sheet liability.

Inventories

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost or net realizable value. Cost is determined by the first-in, first-out (FIFO) method. The cost of finished goods and work in progress comprises raw materials, direct labor and other direct costs, and related production overhead (based on normal operating capacity), but excludes borrowing costs. Acquisition cost for inventories may also include elements transferred from equity. The latter may be gains or losses associated with cash flow hedging for foreign currency purchases.

Net realizable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less the costs of completion and selling expenses.

Construction contracts

Revenues related to construction contracts are recognized using the percentage of completion method, based primarily on contract costs incurred to date, compared to estimated overall contract costs.

If the final outcome of a contract cannot be estimated reliably, contract revenue is recognized only to the extent costs incurred are expected to be recovered. Any projected losses on future work done under existing contracts are expensed and classified as accrued costs/provisions in the balance sheet under short-term debt.

Losses on contracts are recognized in full when identified. Recognized contract profit includes profit derived from change orders and disputed amounts when, in management's assessment, realization is probable and reasonable estimates can be made. Project costs include costs directly related to the specific contract and indirect costs attributable to the contract.

Project revenue is classified as operating revenue in the profit and loss account. Work in progress is classified as short-term receivables in the balance sheet. Advances from customers are deducted from the value of work in progress for the specific contract or, to the extent advances exceed this value, recorded as customer advances. Customer advances that exceed said contract offsets are classified as short-term debt.

Impairment

Financial assets

Financial assets are assessed on each balance sheet date to determine whether there is any objective evidence of impairment. A financial asset is considered impaired if objective evidence indicates that one or more events have had a negative effect on the estimated future cash flow of that asset.

An impairment loss with respect to a financial asset measured at amortized cost is calculated as the difference between its carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows, discounted at the original effective interest rate. An impairment loss in respect of an available-for-sale financial asset is calculated based on its fair value.

Individually significant financial assets are tested for impairment on an individual basis, and the remaining financial assets are assessed collectively in groups that share similar credit risk characteristics.

Impairment losses are recognized in the profit and loss account. Accumulated loss on an available-for-sale financial asset previously recognized in equity is transferred to profit and loss.

Impairment losses are reversed if the reversal can be objectively related to an event occurring after the impairment loss was recognized. For financial assets measured at amortized cost and available-for-sale financial assets that are debt securities, the reversal is recognized in the profit and loss account. For available-for-sale financial assets that are equity securities, the reversal is recognized directly in equity.

Non-financial assets

The carrying amounts of the Group's non-financial assets other than inventories and deferred tax assets, are reviewed at each balance sheet date to determine whether there are indications of impairment. If such indications exist, the asset's recoverable amount is estimated. For goodwill and intangible assets that have indefinite lives or that are not yet available for use, the recoverable amount is estimated at each balance sheet date.

The recoverable amount of an asset or cash-generating unit is the greater of its value-in-use or its fair value less sales costs. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate. The pre-tax discount rate reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset.

For the purpose of impairment testing, assets are grouped together in the smallest groups of assets that generate cash inflows from continuing use, and that are largely independent of the cash inflows of other assets or groups of assets (the cash generating unit). For the purpose of impairment testing, goodwill acquired in a business combination is allocated to the cash-

generating units that are expected to benefit from the synergies of the combination.

Any impairment loss is recognized if the carrying amount of an asset or cash-generating unit exceeds its estimated recoverable amount. Impairment losses recognized in respect of cash-generating units are allocated first to reduce the carrying amount of any goodwill allocated to the unit and then to reduce the carrying amount of the other assets in the unit (or group of units) on a pro rata basis.

Impairment losses associated with goodwill are not reversed. For other assets, impairment losses recognized in prior periods are assessed at each reporting date for any indication that the loss has decreased or no longer exists.

Impairment losses are reversed only to the extent that the asset's carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation or amortization, if no impairment loss had been recognized.

Pension obligations

The Group has both defined benefit and defined contribution plans. For defined benefit plans, the liability recognized is the present value of the defined benefit obligation at the balance sheet date, minus the fair value of plan assets, together with adjustments for actuarial gains/losses and past service costs.

The defined benefit obligation is calculated by independent actuaries and is measured as the present value of estimated future cash outflows. The cost of providing pensions is charged to the profit and loss account so as to spread the regular cost over the service lives of employees. Actuarial gains and losses arising from experience adjustments, changes in actuarial assumptions, and amendments to pension plans are recognized over the average remaining service lives of the employees concerned.

For defined contribution plans, contributions are paid into pension insurance plans. Once the contributions have been paid, there are no further payment obligations. Contributions to defined contribution plans are charged to the profit and loss account in the period to which the contributions relate.

Provisions

A provision is recognized when the Group has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of a past event, it is probable that payments or other outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

Provisions are determined as the present value of expected future cash flows, discounted by a market-based pre-tax discount rate. The interest rate applied reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the liability.

Guarantees

Guarantee provisions are recognized when the underlying products or services have been sold. Provisions are made based on historic data and the likelihood of various outcomes.

Restructuring

A provision for restructuring is recognized when the Group has approved a detailed and formal restructuring plan, and the restructuring has either begun or has been announced to the affected parties.

Contract losses

Provisions for contract losses are recognized when the expected revenues from a contract are lower than the cost of meeting the contractual obligations. Estimated provisions constitute the lower of the present value of expected costs of terminating the contract and expected net loss on fulfilling the contract. Before provisions are made, all impairment losses on assets associated with the contract are recognized.

Revenue recognition

Revenue is recognized only if it is probable that future economic benefits will flow to Aker, and that these benefits can be measured reliably. Revenue includes gross inflows of economic benefits that Aker receives for its own account.

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognized when Aker has transferred the significant risks and rewards of ownership to the buyer, and no longer retains control or managerial involvement over the goods.

Revenue from providing services is recognized in the profit and loss account in proportion to the degree of completion of the transaction at the balance sheet date. The stage of completion is assessed based on surveys of work performed.

As soon as the outcome of a construction contract can be reliably estimated, contract revenues and costs are recognized in the profit and loss account proportionate to the contract's degree of completion. The degree of completion is assessed by reference to estimates of work performed. Expected contract losses are recognized directly in the profit and loss account.

Revenues related to vessel bareboat charter agreements are recognized over the charter period. Time-charter agreements may contain a revenue sharing agreement with the charterer. Revenue related to profit sharing agreements is recognized when the amount becomes fixed and determinable

Government grants

An unconditional government grant is recognized in the profit and loss account when the Group is entitled to receiving the funding. Other public funding is initially recognized in the balance sheet as deferred revenues when it is reasonably certain that the funding will be received and that the terms and conditions associated with the funding will be met.

Grants that compensate for incurred expenses are recognized in the profit and loss account on a systematic basis in the same periods in which the expenses are incurred. Funding that compensates for acquisition costs of an asset, is recognized in the profit and loss account on a systematic basis over the asset's useful life.

Expenses

Lease payments

Lease payments under operating leases are recognized in the profit and loss account on a straight-line basis over the lease period. Any lease incentives received are recognized as an integral part of the total lease expense over the term of the lease.

In financial leases, minimum lease payments are apportioned between financial expenses and a reduction in the outstanding liability. The finance expense is allocated to each period during the lease term, so as to produce a constant periodic interest rate on the remaining balance of the liability.

Contingent lease payments are accounted for by revising the minimum lease payments over the remaining term of the lease, when the contingencies of the variable lease have been met and the adjustment amount is known.

Exploration expenses – oil and gas activities

The Group applies the successful efforts method in accounting for petroleum exploration and development costs. All exploration costs (including purchase of seismic data, seismic studies, own labor, etc.), except acquisition cost of licenses and direct drilling costs for exploration wells, are expensed as incurred.

Financial income and expenses

Financial income comprises interest income on financial investments (including financial assets classified as available for sale), dividend income, gains on the disposal of available-for-sale financial assets, changes in the fair value of financial asset at fair value through profit and loss, and gains on hedging instruments recognized in profit and loss. Interest income is recognized using the effective interest method.
Dividend income is recognized when approved by the shareholders' meeting of the company in question.

Financial expenses comprise interest expenses on borrowing, the interest effect of downward discounted provisions, changes in the fair value of financial assets at fair value through profit and loss, impairment losses on financial assets charged to profit and loss, and losses on hedging instruments that are recorded in the profit and loss account. Borrowing costs are recognized in profit and loss using the effective interest method. However, the cost of loans assumed to finance the construction of property, plant and equipment are capitalized over the period required to complete the asset and prepare it for its intended use.

Foreign currency gains and losses are reported on a net basis.

Income tax

Income tax comprises current and deferred tax. Income tax expense is recognized in the profit and loss account except to the extent that it relates to items recognized directly in equity, in which case it is recognized in equity.

Current tax is the expected tax payable on the taxable income for the year, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted as of the balance sheet date, and any adjustments to tax payable in respect of previous years.

Deferred tax is calculated based on the temporary differences between the balance sheet values and the taxation values of assets and liabilities.

Deferred tax is not recognized for the following temporary differences:

- Initial recognition of assets or liabilities in a transaction that is not a business combination and that affects neither accounting nor taxable profit.

– Differences relating to investments in subsidiaries and jointly controlled entities, to the extent that it is probable that they will not reverse in the foreseeable future.
– Tax-increasing temporary differences upon initial recognition of goodwill.

Deferred tax is measured at the tax rates that are expected to be applied to the temporary differences when they reverse.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset if:
– There is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax liabilities and assets
– They relate to income taxes levied by the same tax authority on the same taxable entity
– or on different tax entities, but for which settlement of current tax liabilities and assets on a net basis is intended, or their tax assets and liabilities will be realized simultaneously.

A deferred tax asset will be recognized to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the temporary difference can be utilized.

Discontinued operations
A discontinued operation is a component of the Group's business operations that represents a separate, major line of business or geographical area of operations that has been disposed of or is held for sale. It may also be a subsidiary acquired for the sole purpose of resale. Classification as a discontinued operation occurs at the earlier of the following:
– Upon disposal, or
– When the operation meets the criteria to be classified as held for sale

When an operation is classified as a discontinued operation, the comparative income statement is restated as if the operation had been discontinued from the beginning of the reporting period.

Dividends
Dividends are recorded in the Group's financial statements in the period in which they are approved by the Group's shareholders.

Earnings per share
The calculation of ordinary earnings per share is based on the profit attributable to ordinary shares using the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the reporting period, after deduction of the average number of treasury shares held over the period.

The calculation of diluted earnings per share is consistent with the calculation of ordinary earnings per share, and gives effect to all ordinary shares with dilutive potential that were outstanding during the period, that is:

- The net profit for the period attributable to ordinary shares is increased by the after-tax amount of dividends and interest recognized in the period in respect of the ordinary shares with dilutive potential, and adjusted for any other changes in income or expenses that would result from the conversion of the ordinary shares with dilutive potential.
- The weighted average number of additional ordinary shares that would have been outstanding, assuming the conversion of all ordinary shares with dilutive potential, increases the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding.

Comparative figures
When necessary, comparative figures have been adjusted to conform to changes in presentation in the current year.

Segment reporting
Segment reporting is based on the dominant source and nature of the risks and returns of the Group, as well as the Group's internal reporting structure.

The Group has designated business segments as its primary reporting segments, and geographical segments as its secondary reporting segments.

Transactions between segments are conducted at market terms and conditions.

The Group comprises the following business segments:

– Aker American Shipping (Product- and shuttle tanker shipowner - vessel chartering)
– Aker Philadelphia Shipyard (vessel design and construction)
– Aker Floating Production (owns, operates, and charters vessels for oil and gas production and storage)
– Aker Seafoods (harvesting, processing, and sale of seafood products)
– Aker BioMarine (harvesting, processing, R&D, and distribution of marine resources for food, animal feed, dietary supplements, and related products)
– Other businesses (activities that do not qualify as separate segments due to the size of their operations
– Aker ASA, including other Holding Companies

The Aker Group has the following geographical segments:
– Norway
– European Union
– North America
– Asia
– Other areas
Comparative data is generally restated for changes in segments.

Determination of fair value
Accounting principles and note disclosures require the determination of fair value, for both financial and non-financial assets and liabilities. Fair values have been determined for measurement and/or disclosure purposes based on the following methods. When applicable, further information on the assumptions made in determining fair values is disclosed in the notes specific to the asset or liability.

Property, plant, and equipment
The fair value of property, plant, and equipment recognized as a result of a business combination is based on market values. The market value of property is the estimated amount for which a property could be exchanged on the date of valuation between a willing buyer and a willing seller in an arm's length transaction. The market value of items of plant, equipment, fixtures and fittings, is based on market prices for similar items.

Intangible assets
The fair value of patents and trademarks acquired in a business combination is the fair value based on the estimated discounted royalty payments that would have been paid if the Group had not had control of the patent or brand name. The fair value of other intangible assets is based on the discounted projected cash flow from usage or sale of the assets.

Inventories
The fair value of inventories acquired in a business combination is determined based on their estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less the estimated costs of completion and sale, with the addition of a profit margin based on the effort required to complete and sell the inventories.

Investments in equity and debt securities
The fair value of financial assets at fair value through profit and loss, investments held-to-maturity and financial assets available for sale is determined by reference to the bid price quoted at the reporting date. The fair value of investments held to maturity is determined for disclosure purposes only.

Trade and other receivables
The fair value of accounts receivable and other receivables, other than construction work in progress, is estimated at the present value of future cash flows, discounted at the market rate of interest at the balance sheet date.

Derivatives
The fair value of forward exchange contracts is based on their listed market price, if available. If a listed market price is not available, the fair value is estimated by discounting the difference between the contractual forward price and the current forward price for the residual maturity of the contract using a risk-free interest rate (based on government bonds).

The fair value of interest rate swaps is based on broker quotes. Those quotes are tested for reasonableness by discounting estimated future cash flows based on the terms and maturity of each contract and using market interest rates for a similar instrument at the measurement date.

Non-derivative financial liabilities
Fair value, which is determined for disclosure purposes, is calculated based on the present value of future cash flows of principal and interest, discounted at the market rate of interest at the balance sheet date.

For convertible bonds, the conversion right and the loan are separated. As to the loan component, the market rate of interest is determined by reference to similar liabilities that do not have a conversion option. Regarding financial leases, the market rate of interest is determined by reference to similar lease agreements.

NOTE 2: BUSINESS COMBINATIONS

Successive acquisition of Aker Exploration
On October 31st 2007 Aker acquired 1.62 % of the shares for NOK 19 mill. Following this Aker owned 51.5 % of the shares and Aker Exploration became a subsidiary of Aker Group. At end of November 2007 Aker acquired additional 4.12 % of the shares in Aker Exploration for NOK 48 mill.

Prior to the listing of Aker Exploration at Oslo Axess in December 2007 Aker sold 1 % of the shares and owns 54.6 % at end of 2007.

Details of assets acquired and goodwill is a s follows:

Acquisition costs (in NOK million):	
- Balance sheet value associated company (see note 13)	-424
- Additional acqusition on October 31, 2007	-19
Total acquisition cost	-443
Fair value of asset acquired	443
Goodwill	0

Assets and liabilities from the acquisition are as follows:

Amounts in NOK million	Fair value	Fair value adjustment	Book value of acquired company
Property, plant, and equipment	1	-	1
Other long-term assets	304	-	304
Short-term operating assets	201	-	201
Cash and cash equivalents	873	-	873
Total assets	1 379	-	1 379
Interest-bearing loans and credits	-372	-	-372
Derivatives	-68	-	-68
Trade accounts payable and other short-term liabilities	-78	-	-78
Net assets	861	-	861
Minority interests	-418	-	-418
Acquired assets, net	443	-	443

The Aker Groups share of the loss in Aker Exploration up to October 31, 2007 amount to NOK 57 mill.
In the two months period up to December 31, 2007 Aker Exploration contributed with a profit of NOK 4 mill.

Acquisition in Aker Seafoods
Aker Seafoods ASA has effective from July 1, 2007 acquired 50 % of the shares in Norwegian Fish Company Export AS and effective from October 31, 2007 60 % of the shares in Pesquera Ancora S.L. Aker Seafoods has the absolute majority in Norwegian Fish Company Export AS and consequently the company is a subsidiary in Aker Seafoods Group.

Acquisition of Norwegian Fish Company Export AS (NFC)

Details of assets acquired and goodwill is a s follows:

Acquisition costs (in NOK million):	
- Direct cost related to the acquisition	0
- Cash paid	-7
- Payment in shares	-2
Total acquisition cost	-9
Fair value of asset acquired	6
Goodwill	3

Assets and liabilities from the acquisition are as follows:

Amounts in NOK million	Fair value	Fair value adjustment	Book value of acquired company
Property, plant and equipment	29	17	12
Other long-term assets	4	-	4
Short-term operating assets	14	-	14
Cash and cash equivalents	3	-	3
Total assets	51	17	33
Interest-bearing loans and credits	-16	-	-16
Trade accounts payable and other short-term liabilities	-22	-5	-18
Net assets	12	12	-0
Minority interests	-6	-6	0
Acquired assets, net	6	6	-0

In the six months period up to December 31, 2007 NFC contributed with a loss of NOK 1 mill to the consolidated accounts.

Acquisition of Pesquera Ancora S. L.

Details of assets acquired and goodwill is a s follows:

Acquisition costs (in NOK million):	
- Direct cost related to the acquisition	-1
- Cash paid	-91
Total acquisition cost	-92
Fair value of asset acquired	93
Negative goodwill	-1

Assets and liabilities from the acquisition are as follows:

Amounts in NOK million	Fair value	Fair value adjustment	Book value of acquired company
Licences	126	126	0
Property, plant and equipment	67	59	7
Other non-current assets	11	-16	27
Current assets	21	-1	22
Cash and cash equivalents	1	-	1
Total assets	225	168	58
Longt term provisions	-53	-53	-
Trade accounts payable and other short-term liabilities	-17	-	-17
Net assets	154	115	40
Minority interests	-62	-46	-16
Acquired assets, net	93	69	24

In the two months period up to December 31, 2007 Pesquera Ancora contributed with a loss of NOK 1 mill to the consolidated accounts.

Start-up companies in Aker
During 2007 Aker have,together with exteral investors, established Aker Oilfield Services, Aker Dof Supply and Aker Clean Carbon. In total Aker contriuted with NOK 206 mill as new equity in the companies.

Cash effects of aquisition of subsidaries

Fair value af assets and liabilities are as follows: *Amounts in NOK million*	Total 2007
Property, plant and equipment	97
Other non-current investments	319
Current operational assets	234
Cash and cash equivalents	1 266
Minority interests	- 668
Non-current provisions	- 53
Trade accounts payable and other short-term liabilities	- 118
Derivatives	- 68
Interest bearing loans and credits	- 388
Net asset and liabilities	621
Licences and other intangibles	281
Deferred payments, shares and prepayments	- 578
Total	324
Cash paid	- 324
Cash received	1 083
Net Cash flow	759

NOTE 3: DISCONTINUED OPERATIONS

Sale of Aker Yards in 2007
On January 18, 2007 Aker decided to sell 2.3 mill shares in Aker Yards. The sale was carried through on January 19, 2007 at a price of NOK 1.1 billion. After the sale Aker owned 40.1 % of the shares in Aker Yards.

On March 19, 2007 Aker sold the remaining 9,1 million shares in Aker Yards, total selling price was NOK 4,5 billion, corresponding to NOK 500/per share.

The gain from the transactions, inclusive Akers's share of the profit from January 1, 2007, amount to NOK 2 647 mill. The gain and the profit from Aker Yards in all periods in 2006 are shown in the Profit and Loss Accounts as gain from discontinued operations.

Sale of Aker Material Handling in 2007
Aker agreed in September 2007 to sell the industrial company Aker Material Handling to the private equity fund Altor Fund II. The sale was contingent on approval by competition authorities and that no major negative events affect Aker Material Handling prior to final takeover. The sale was finalized in October 2007.

Aker Material is shown as discontinued business in the Profit and Loss.

Sale of Aker Kværners Pulping and Power segment in 2006
An agreement on sale of Aker Kværner's Pulping and Power activities was signed with Metso on April 28, 2006 and the sale was approved by the European Commission on December 12, 2006. The transaction was completed on December 29, 2006 based on the Balance sheet as per year end 2006.

The tables below show the financial data from Pulping and Power, Aker Yards and Aker Material Handling including the gain from the sales.

Financial data Pulping and Power, Aker Yards and Aker Material Handling:

Profit and Loss 2007

Amounts in NOK million	Aker Yards	Aker Material Handling	Elimination	Total 2007
Operating revenues	-	1 460	-	1 460
Operating expenses	-	-1 388	-	-1 388
EBITDA	-	72	-	72
Depreciation and amortization	-	- 25	-	- 25
Non recurring items	-	-	-	-
Operating profit	-	47	-	47
Share of earnings in associated companies	15	-	-	15
Net finance	-	- 21	-	- 21
Profit before tax	15	26	-	41
Taxation	-	- 2	-	- 2
Net profit/loss	15	24	-	39
Sales gain	2 632	101	-	2 733
Tax	-	-	-	-
Profit for the period from discontinued operations	2 647	125	-	2 772

Profit and Loss 2006

Amounts in NOK million	Aker Yards	Aker Material Handling	Pulping and Power	Elimination	Total 2006
Operating revenues	25 861	1 601	5 520	- 361	32 621
Operating expenses	-24 418	-1 526	-5 223	248	-30 919
EBITDA	1 443	75	297	- 113	1 702
Depreciation and amortization	- 381	- 29	- 54	-	- 464
Non recurring items	183	-	-	-	183
Operating profit	1 245	46	243	- 113	1 421
Share of earnings in associated companies	54	-	- 10	- 52	- 8
Net finance	- 72	- 22	-	-	- 94
Profit before tax	1 227	24	233	- 165	1 319
Taxation	- 190	21	- 65	20	- 214
Net profit/loss	1 037	45	168	- 145	1 105
Sales gain	-	-	1 643	-	1 643
Tax	-	-	-	-	-
Profit for the period from discontinued operations	1 037	45	1 811	- 145	2 748

Profit and Loss 2005

Amounts in NOK million	Aker Yards	Aker Material Handling	Pulping and Power	Elimination	Total 2005
Operating revenues	16 607	1 347	4 523	- 47	22 430
Operating expenses	-15 578	-1 312	-4 194	47	-21 037
EBITDA	1 029	35	329	-	1 393
Depreciation and amortization	- 284	- 26	- 50	-	- 360
Non recurring items	- 65	- 2	-	-	- 67
Operating profit	680	7	279	-	966
Share of earnings in associated companies	25	-	-	- 25	-
Net finance	- 1	- 20	- 1	- 35	- 57
Profit before tax	704	- 13	278	- 60	909
Taxation	73	-	- 85	-	- 12
Net profit/loss	777	- 13	193	- 60	897
Sales gain	-	-	-	-	-
Tax	-	-	-	-	-
Profit for the period from discontinued operations	777	- 13	193	- 60	897

Net interest free assets and liabilites at the time of sale

Amounts in NOK million	Pulping and Power Per 31.12.2006	Aker Yards Per 31.12.2006	Aker Material Handling Per 31.12.2006
Property, plant and equipment	251	3 469	178
Intangibles assets	325	1 645	215
Other non-current assets	74	1 076	47
Current operational assets	2 158	15 882	593
Other non-current liabilities	- 134	-13 857	- 482
Current operational liabilities	-3 019	-8 517	- 416
Net interest free assets and liabilites	- 345	- 302	135

Cash flow

	Pulping and Power	Aker Yards		Aker Material Handling	
Amounts in NOK million	2006	2007	2006	2007	2006
Net cash flow from operations	549	-	1 245	- 37	13
Net cash flow from investing activities	- 100	-	374	- 17	- 36
Net cash flow from financing activities	159	-	579	39	5
Payment in cash and dividends from the sale of businesses 1)	1 996	- 676	-	252	-
Net cash flow	2 604	- 676	2 198	237	- 18

1) Payment in cash is calculated as follows

Amounts in NOK million	Pulping and Power	Aker Yards	Aker Material Handling
Cash received	2 569	5 633	330
Cash sold	-436	-6 247	-40
Net cash before selling expenses	2 133	-614	290
Selling expenses	-137	-62	-38
Total	1 996	-676	252

NOTE 4: BUSINESS AND GEOGRAPHICAL SEGMENTS

Segment information is presented in respect of the Group's business and geographical segments.The primary format, business segments, is based on the Group's management and internal reporting structure. The operating companies in the Group which represent the different business segments provide different products and services and they are subject to different risk and returns. See the Board of Directors report for a description of the operating companies.

Operating revenue in geographical segments are based on the geographical location of customers whereas Segment assets and Capital expenditure are based on geographical location of the companies.

Inter-segment pricing are set on an arm's length basis in a manner similar to transactions with third parties.

2007 - Business segments *Amounts in NOK million*	Aker American Shipping	Aker Philadelphia Shipyard	Aker Floating Production	Aker Seafoods	Aker BioMarine	Other investments	Discontinued business	**Sum**
External operating revenues	74	0	591	2 230	400	450		**3 745**
Inter-segment revenues	0	1 547	0		3	-1 550		**0**
Operating revenues	74	1 547	591	2 230	403	-1 100		**3 745**
EBITDA	64	76	-79	178	-75	-134		**30**
Depreciation and amortization	-40	-42	-13	-82	-74	-56		**-307**
Impairment changes and non recurring items	0	0		6	0	-101		**-95**
Operating profit	24	34	-92	102	-149	-291		**-372**
Share of earnings in associated companies	0	0	0	0	1	1 085		**1 086**
Net financial items	-278	3	-39	-82	-56	3 886		**3 434**
Profit before tax	-254	37	-131	20	-204	4 680		**4 148**
Tax expense	-4	-12	-1	-11	45	21		**38**
Profit for the year from continuing operations	-258	25	-132	9	-159	4 701		**4 186**
Gain from discontinued operations (net of tax)	48		0	0	0	-48	2 772	**2 772**
Profit for the year	-210	25	-132	9	-159	4 653	2 772	**6 958**
Property, plant and equipment	1 705	393	2 887	895	617	430		**6 927**
Intangible assets	0	59	679	1 133	538	350		**2 759**
Investment in associated companies	0	0	0	22	0	5 260		**5 282**
Inventories, projects under constr. and interest-free receivables	34	560	174	518	160	1 335		**2 781**
Other assets 1)	1 351	355	394	501	721	15 221		**18 543**
Total assets	3 090	1 367	4 134	3 069	2 036	22 596		**36 292**
Trade and other payables	246	634	524	380	104	-71		**1 817**
Current Provisions	0	20	0	0	5	9		**34**
Other liabilities 2)	2 004	185	2 282	1 655	1 037	2 664		**9 827**
Total liabilities	2 250	839	2 806	2 035	1 146	2 602		**11 678**
Impairment				-3	-1	-95		**-99**
Capital expenditure 3)	494	35	2 916	567	210	510		**4 732**

2006 - Business segments *Amounts in NOK million*	Aker Kværner	Aker American Shipping	Aker Seafoods	Other investments	Discontinued business	**Total**
External operating revenues	50 592	236	2 120	-157		**52 791**
Inter-segment revenues	0	0	0	0		**0**
Operating revenues	50 592	236	2 120	-157		**52 791**
EBITDA	2 872	33	195	-225		**2 875**
Depreciation and amortization	-339	-5	-83	-77		**-504**
Impairment changes and non recurring items	0	0	40	-80		**-40**
Operating profit	2 533	28	152	-382		**2 331**
Share of earnings in associated companies	-18	0	1	17		**0**
Net financial items	-646	48	-49	109		**-538**
Profit before tax	1 869	76	104	-256		**1 793**
Tax expense	-575	0	18	-42		**-599**
Profit for the year from continuing operations	1 294	76	122	-298		**1 194**
Gain from discontinued operations (net of tax)					2 748	**2 748**
Profit for the year	1 294	76	122	-298	2 748	**3 942**
Order intake 5)	62 271	0	0	0	49 562	**111 833**
Order backlog 5)	59 695	4 089	0	0	79 806	**143 590**
Property, plant and equipment	1 761	1 956	761	1 100	3 665	**9 243**
Intangible assets	5 054	72	911	2 078	1 870	**9 985**
Investment in associated companies	122	0	6	1 312	204	**1 644**
Inventories, projects under constr. and interest-free receivables	15 118	140	490	385	16 455	**32 588**
Other assets 1)	9 341	191	538	4 151	7 433	**21 654**
Total assets	31 396	2 359	2 706	9 026	29 627	**75 114**
Trade and other payables	16 217	198	279	945	13 651	**31 290**
Current Provisions	602	13	0	22	664	**1 301**
Other liabilities 2)	6 463	948	1 447	3 941	9 001	**21 800**
Total liabilities	23 282	1 159	1 726	4 908	23 316	**54 391**
Capital expenditure 3)	1 603	1 251	81	1 022	567	**4 524**

2005 - Business segments *Amounts in NOK million*	Aker Kværner	Aker American Shipping 4)	Aker Seafoods	Other Investments	Discontinued business	**Total**
External operating revenues	36 940	345	2 339	396		**40 020**
Inter-segment revenues	0	0	0	0		**0**
Operating revenues	36 940	345	2 339	396		**40 020**
EBITDA	1 816	35	181	-103		**1 929**
				0,0		
Depreciation and amortization	-306	-22	-83	-77		**-488**
Impairment changes and non recurring items	0	0	0	-3		**-3**
Operating profit	1 510	13	98	-183		**1 438**
Share of earnings in associated companies	25	0	-5	8		**28**
Net financial itmes	-795	52	-52	1 031		**236**
Profit before tax	740	65	41	856		**1 702**
Tax expenses	312	-21	-4	-296		**-9**
Profit for the year from continuing operations	1 052	44	37	560		**1 693**
Gain from discontinued operations (net of tax)					897	**897**
Profit for the year	1 052	44	37	560	897	**2 590**
Order intake 5)	51 937	0	0	0	0	**51 937**
Order backlog 5)	48 522	5 830	0	0	0	**54 352**

Geographical segments	Operating revenues by customer location			Total assets by company location		Capital expenditure by company location 3)	
Amounts in NOK million	**2007**	2006	2005	**2007**	2006	**2007**	2006
Norway	**1 051**	28 199	19 443	**28 754**	25 048	**4 019**	1 551
EU	**1 615**	17 561	15 233	**893**	32 617	**57**	1 107
North America	**195**	15 024	12 016	**6 260**	10 402	**529**	1 439
Asia	**803**	6 122	3 161	**-**	1 583	**-**	221
Other areas	**81**	12 986	8 074	**385**	5 464	**126**	206
Discontinued business	**-**	-27 101	-17 907	**-**	-	**-**	-
Total	**3 745**	52 791	40 020	**36 292**	75 114	**4 732**	4 524

1) Other assets include deferred tax assets, interest-bearing receivables, cash and cash equivalents and other financial assets.
2) Other liabilities include non-current liabilities, Interest-bearing short-term debt, Income tax payable and Dividend payable.
3) Capital expenditure comprises additions to property, plant and equipment and Intangible assets.
4) The Profit and loss for Aker American Shipping in this note includes the Profit and loss from the time of Aker's acquisition 30 June 2005.
5) Unaudited

Analysis of operating revenues by category

Amounts in NOK million	**2007**	2006	2005
Construction contract revenue	**132**	57 737	38 802
Sales of goods	**2 716**	9 184	7 487
Revenue from services	**603**	12 453	11 146
Other	**295**	518	492
Discontinued business	**-**	-27 101	-17 907
Total	**3 745**	52 791	40 020

Bareboat charter in 2007 of NOK 144 million is included in Other revenue.

See below for information regarding Aker Seafoods business segments:

2007 - Aker Seafoods business segments *Amounts in NOK million*	Harvesting	Processing Norway	Processing Denamark	Other companies and elimination	**Total**
External operating revenues	336	1272	617	5	**2 230**
Inter-segment revenues	251	65	1	-316	**0**
Operating revenues	587	1336	618	-311	**2 230**
EBITDA	143	41	28	-34	**178**
Depreciation and amortization	-39	-26	-14	-3	**-82**
Impairment changes and non recurring items	6	0		0	**6**
Operating profit	110	15	14	-38	**102**
Share of earnings in associated companies		0	0	0	**0**
Net financial itmes	-24	-44	0	-14	**-82**
Profit before tax	86	-29	14	-51	**20**
Tax expenses	-18	-3	-4	14	**-11**
Profit for the year	68	-33	10	-37	**9**
Property, plant and equipment	511	251	41	91	**895**
Intangible assets	993	5	4	131	**1 133**
Investment in associated companies	2	1 208	97	-1 286	**22**
Inventories, projects under constr. and interest-free receivables	93	371	109	-56	**518**
Other assets 1)	497	318	50	-364	**501**
Total assets	2 098	2 153	302	-1 484	**3 069**
Trade and other payables	153	167	55	5	**380**
Current Provisions	0	0	0	0	**0**
Other liabilities 2)	1 119	781	98	-343	**1 655**
Total liabilities	1 272	948	153	-338	**2 035**

See below for information regarding Aker Kværner business segments:

2006 - Aker Kværner business segments *Amounts in NOK million*	Field Development (FD)	Maintenance, Modifications and Operations (MMO)	Subsea, Products & Technologies (SPT)	Process (PRO)	Other	**Total**
External operating revenue:						
Construction contract revenue	15 332	3 236	6 632	8 149	-46	**33 303**
Revenue from services	666	6 130	2 444	2 918	706	**12 864**
Products	0	0	3 944	0	0	**3 944**
Other	342	1	12	124	2	**481**
Total revenue from external customers	16 340	9 367	13 032	11 191	662	**50 592**
Inter-segment revenue	619	415	1 230	142	-2 406	**0**
Operating revenue	16 959	9 782	14 262	11 333	-1 744	**50 592**
EBITDA	1 044	468	972	401	-13	**2 872**
Depreciation and amortization	-61	-7	-162	-15	-94	**-339**
Operating profit (+) / loss (-)	983	461	810	386	-107	**2 533**
Share of earnings in associated companies	2	0	-1	1	-20	**-18**
Capital expenditures	93	16	487	19	211	**826**
Net short-term operating assets excl. tax and dividend	-1 968	125	387	-607	-109	**-2 172**
Net long-term operating assets excl. tax and dividend	1 341	1 154	2 205	1 019	-141	**5 578**
Net operating assets excl. Tax	-627	1 279	2 592	412	-250	**3 406**
Tax						**348**
Investment in associates	53	0	18	20	31	**122**
Investments excl associates						**16**
Subordinated loan						**0**
Net borrowings						**4 222**
Total equity incl. minority interests						**8 114**
Order intake (unaudited)	17 833	10 032	24 490	11 136	-1 220	**62 271**
Order backlog (unaudited)	20 813	12 272	21 392	7 658	-2 440	**59 695**
Employees	5 200	5 238	4 958	6 223	1 103	**22 722**
Intangible	1 099	1 478	1 419	1 015	43	**5 054**
Total operating assets excl. tax	5 161	3 767	8 786	3 784	445	**21 943**
Total operating liabilities excl. tax and dividend	-5 788	-2 488	-6 195	-3 368	-698	**-18 537**

2005 - Aker Kværner business segments *Amounts in NOK million*	Field Development (FD)	Maintenance, Modifications and Operations (MMO)	Subsea, Products & Technologies (SPT)	Process (PRO)	Pulping & Power (P&P) 7)	Other	**Total**
External operating revenue:							
Total revenue from external customers	10 443	7 061	9 322	9 594		521	**36 940**
Inter-segment revenue	177	391	532	31		-1 131	**0**
Operating revenue	10 620	7 452	9 854	9 625		-611	**36 940**
EBITDA	632	290	654	224		16	**1 816**
Depreciation and amortization	-57	-13	-151	-20		-65	**-306**
Operating profit (+) / loss (-)	575	277	503	204		-49	**1 510**
Share of earnings in associated companies	18	12	-5	0		0	**25**
Capital expenditures	46	13	213	12	92	105	**481**

NOTE 5: WAGES AND OTHER PERSONNEL EXPENSES

Wages and other personnel expenses consist of:

Amounts in NOK million	**2007**	2006	2005
Wages	**831**	12 589	11 963
Social security contributions	**57**	2 070	1 658
Pension costs	**39**	603	658
Other expenses	**56**	630	511
Total before discontinued operations	**983**	15 892	14 790
Discontinued operations		-4 703	-4 315
Total	**983**	11 189	10 475
Average number of employees	**2 580**	41 428	36 377
Number of employees at year end	**2 599**	46 256	36 937
Geographically split of number of employees per region			
Norway	**1 212**	13837	12453
EU	**342**	12630	11214
North America	**742**	7246	5514
Asia	**0**	2387	701
Other regions	**303**	10156	7055
Total	**2 599**	46 256	36 937

NOTE 6: OTHER OPERATING EXPENSES

Other operating expenses consist of:

Amounts in NOK million	**2007**	2006	2005
Research and development	**1**	119	197
Rent and leasing expenses (note 34)	**33**	636	611
Impairment loss on trade receivables	**4**	1	3
Other operating expenses	**1 353**	7 951	5 936
Discontinued operations		-2 178	-2 083
Total other operating expenses	**1 391**	6 529	4 664

Research and development cost in 2006 and 2005 refer mainly to Aker Kværner, which after sale of shares in 2007 is an associated company in 2007.

Payments/fees to auditors for the Aker Group are included in Other operating expenses.
The figures for 2007, 2006 and 2005 accounts are shown below.

Amounts in NOK million	Ordinary auditing	Consulting services	**Total 2007**	2006	2005
Aker ASA	1	2	**3**	3	3
Subsidiary companies	11	1	**12**	64	50
Total	12	3	**15**	67	53

Consulting services of NOK 3 million consist of NOK 1 million in other assurance services, NOK 1 million in tax advisory services and NOK 1 million in non-audit services.

NOTE 7: NON RECURRING ITEMS

Impairment changes and non recurring items include impairment on goodwill, impairment loss and reversal of impairment loss on property, plant and equipment, major losses on sale of operating assets, restructuring costs and other material matters not expected to be of recurring nature.

The items are as follows:

Amounts in NOK million	**2007**	2006	2005
Impairment loss on intangible assets (note 12)	**-95**	-82	-70
Recognition of negative goodwill		379	-
Impairment loss property, plant and equipment (note 11)	**-**	-45	-11
Reversal of impairment loss property, plant and equipment (note 11)	**-**	-	1
Other sales gains and loss		-	10
Other restructuring costs		-109	-
Discontinued operations		-183	67
Total	**-95**	-40	-3

Impairment of intangible assets in 2007 is related to goodwill from establishment of Aker ASA in 2004.

After sale of Aker Yards and Aker Material Handling in 2007, the non recurring items only amounts to NOK 40 million in 2006 and NOK 3 million in 2005. Following the Accounting principles of restating comparative figures as if the discontinued operations have been sold at the beginning of the reporting period.

NOTE 8: FINANCIAL INCOME AND FINANCIAL EXPENSES

Amounts in NOK million	**2007**	2006	2005
Interest income	**364**	330	168
Dividend income	**36**	51	6
Other financial income	**385**	379	218
Discontinued operations		-139	-136
Financial income	**785**	621	256
Interest expense	**-516**	-749	-567
Non payable interest expense Subordinated loan	**-**	-207	-227
Net foreign exchange gain/loss	**-102**	43	20
Foreign exchange gain (+)/ loss (-) on hedge instruments	**82**	241	-396
Refinancing expenses	**-**	-652	-
Other financial expenses	**-56**	-616	-84
Discontinued operations	**-**	233	193
Financial expenses	**-592**	-1 707	-1 061
Net financial items	**193**	-1 086	-805

2007
Net finance income/expense recognized in profit and loss:

Amounts in NOK million	
Interest income on unimpaired investment, available for sale	336
Interest income on impaired investments, available for sale	28
Interest income on bank deposits	234
Dividend on available for sale financial assets.	36
Net gain on sale of available for sale financial assets transferred from equity	33
Net change in fair value of financial assets at fair value through profit and loss	118
Total finance income	785
Interest expense on financial liabilities measured at amortized cost	-516
Net foreign exchange loss	-102
Foreign exchange gain (+)/Loss (÷) on hedge instruments	82
Net other financial expenses	-56
Total financial expenses	-592
Net financial items	193

2006
Other finance income includes, among other, gain of NOK 220 millions from sale of shares in NorSea.
Other finance expenses include, among other, impairment loss on receivables of NOK 260 million on TH Global and NOK 183 mill on Sea Launch.
Non payable interest expense on subordinated loan in Aker Kværner in the period January 1st on December 1st.
Foreign exchange gain (+)/loss (-) on hedging instruments in Aker Kværner that do not qualify for hedge accounting under IAS39, hence the fair value changes on foreign exchange forward contracts have been recorded in the income statement. This relates to 2005, January 2006 and for the minor contracts the remaining of 2006.

Finance items recognized directly in equity:

Amounts in NOK million	**2007**	2006	2005
Foreign currency differences related to foreign subsidiaries	**-736**	93	-27
Change in fair value on cash flow hedge	**24**	203	-
Change in fair value reserve	**60**	17	25
Change in fair value previously recognized in profit and loss	**-33**	-	-
Total	**-685**	313	-2
Split of items recognized in equity on majority and minority interests:			
Equity attributable to equity holders of the company	**-471**	160	-46
Minority interest	**-214**	153	44
Total	**-685**	313	-2

Specification of equity attributable to equity holders of the company

Amounts in NOK million	**2007**	2006	2005
Change in fair value reserve	**27**	12	23
Cash flow hedge	**24**	102	-69
Currency translation	**-522**	46	
Total	**-471**	160	-46

NOTE 9: OTHER ITEMS

Amounts in NOK million	**2007**	2006	2005
Gain by downward sale of Aker Kværner	**3 241**		
Gain by establishing and downward sale of Aker Floating Production		396	
Gain by establishing and downward sale of Aker Exploration		152	
Gain by establishing and downward sale of Aker Drilling			641
Sale of Aker Hus			400
Total other items	**3 241**	548	1 041

Aker Kværner in 2007
Aker decided on 17 January 2007 to sell 5.4 million shares in Aker Kværner. The sale was completed on 18 January 2007 and the sale proceeds were NOK 3.6 billion or NOK 660 per share. Following the share divestiture, Aker retains a 40.1 % shareholding in Aker Kværner.

The sales gain from the transaction is NOK 3 241 million. From 1st of January 2007 the investment in Aker Kværner is accounted for using the equity method. 1st of January used as a starting point for the equity method is due to the fact that there is no accounting figures available at the exact time of sale (18 January).

Aker Floating Production in 2006
Aker Floating Production raised USD 150 million in equity in a private placement from international and Norwegian investors. Prior to the private placement of shares, Aker Floating was valued at NOK 800 million. Aker's ownership interest in Aker Floating was reduced from 100 % to 49.4 %, following the share issue.

The gain after deduction of brokerage of NOK 767 mill is reduced by NOK 371 mill to NOK 396 mill in the Aker Group. The reduction represents 48.4 % of the total gain.

Aker Exploration in 2006
Aker Exploration raised NOK 915 million in equity from international and Norwegian investors. Of this amount, Aker contributed NOK 304 million. Prior to the private placement of shares, Aker Exploration was valued at NOK 305 million. Aker's ownership interest in Aker Exploration was reduced, from 100 percent to 49.9 %, following the share issue.

Aker Exploration also raised NOK 457.5 million from international investors via a convertible bond issue; the bonds can be converted into Aker Exploration shares. The gain of NOK 304 mill is reduced by NOK 152 mill to NOK 152 mill in the Aker Group. The reduction represents 49.9 % of the total gain.

Aker Drilling in 2005
Aker Drillling, a subsidiary of Aker Capital, placed on 3 October 2005 a fixed price order for two semi-submersible drilling rigs. The two identical rigs will be designed and built by Aker Kværner.
Aker Drilling decided on 13.October to issue 67.8 million new shares at a price of 36.85 per share. The indicative price interval was set from NOK 32.00 to NOK 36.85. Aker Drilling has 93 million shares after the stock issue. The implied market value is NOK 3.4 billon. The value of Aker Capital's 25.3 million shares amount to NOK 926 million. In addition Aker Capital subscribed for 3.4 million shares in the stock issue. In total the booked value of Aker Capitals 30.8% share in Aker Drilling at year end was NOK 1 056 million.
The gain of NOK 926 million in Aker Capital was in the Aker Group reduced by NOK 285 million to NOK 641 million. The reduction represents 30.8 % of the total gain.

Aker House in 2005
On 3 November 2005 Aker signed an agreement to sell all shares in the real estate company, who owns the land and building project for the Groups new head office at Fornebu outside Oslo, to Næringsbygg Holding 2 AS. The transaction contributed a profit to Aker of NOK 400 million.

NOTE 10: TAX

INCOME TAX EXPENSE
Recognized in profit and loss

Amounts in NOK million	**2007**	2006	2005
Current tax expense:			
Current year	**-34**	-482	-599
Adjustments for prior years		-9	-31
Total current tax expense	**-34**	-491	-630
Deferred tax expense:			
Origination and reversal of temporary differences	**67**	-453	-229
Benefit of tax losses recognized	**5**	196	838
Total deferred tax expense	**72**	-257	609
Discontinued operations		149	12
Total income tax expense in profit and loss	**38**	-599	-9
Income tax expenses divided between the Petroleum tax legislation and ordinary tax legislation:			
Petroleum tax legislation	**1**	-	-
Ordinary tax legislation	**37**	-599	-9
Total income tax expense in profit and loss	**38**	-599	-9

Reconciliation of effective tax rate

	2007		2006		2005	
	%	NOK mill	%	NOK mill	%	NOK mill
Profit subject to Petroleum tax legislation		**3**				
Profit subject to ordinary tax legislation		**4 145**		1 793		1 702
Profit before tax		**4 148**		1 793		1 702
Nominal tax rate Norway 28%	**28%**	**-1 161**	28%	-502	28%	-477
Nominal tax rate Norway under Petroleum tax legislation 78%	**78%**	**-2**	78%	-	78%	8
Tax differential in Norway and abroad	**0%**	**-**	8%	-149	5%	-91
Income not subject to tax	**-31%**	**1 273**	-12%	224	-18%	303
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes	**0%**	**-14**	0%	-	-1%	18
Utilization of previously unrecognized tax losses	**0%**	**5**	-4%	78	-32%	550
Tax losses for which no deferred income tax asset was recognized	**0%**	**-**	12%	-220	0%	-
Tax expense related to not approved tax statement abroad	**0%**	**-**	0%	-	18%	-312
Other differences	**2%**	**-63**	2%	-30	0%	-8
Total income tax expense in profit and loss	**-1%**	**38**	33%	-599	1%	-9

DEFERRED TAX ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

Gross movements on deferred taxes (assets and liabilities) are as follows:

Amounts in NOK million	**2007**	2006
Balance as of January 1	**1 575**	1 578
Exchange rate differences	**-71**	94
Acquisition and sale of subsidiaries	**-1 056**	228
Deferred tax expense	**72**	-257
Effect on deferred tax of reclassification within intangible assets (see note 12)	**81**	
Tax charged to equity	**-1**	-68
Balance as of December 31	**599**	1 575
Deferred tax assets	**1 208**	2 411
Deferred tax liabilities (-)	**-609**	-836
Balance as of December 31	**599**	1 575

Movement in deferred tax assets and liabilities during the year:

Deferred tax assets:

Amounts in NOK million	Fair value of asset acquired	Impairment losses	Pension	Tax losses carryforward	Other	**Total**
1 January 2006	-	133	337	1 534	217	**2 221**
Deferred tax (charged)/credited to the profit and loss	-41	31	-14	-304	94	**-234**
Charged to equity	-	-	-	15	-	**15**
Acquisition and sale of subsidiaries	362	-	29	5	-27	**369**
Exchange rate differences	-1	5	7	29	-	**40**
31 December 2006	320	169	359	1 279	284	**2 411**
Deferred tax (charged)/credited to the profit and loss	-	-11	-	6	-	**-5**
Charged to equity	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
Acquisition and sale of subsidiaries	-306	-70	-309	-369	-90	**-1 144**
Exchange rate differences	-	-4	-	-40	-10	**-54**
31 December 2007	14	84	50	876	184	**1 208**

Deferred tax assets are allocated as follows:

Amounts in NOK million	**2007**	2006	2005
Aker Kværner		552	851
Aker Yards		553	247
Aker Seafoods	**165**	159	105
Aker BioMarine	**87**	68	0
Aker ASA and Holding companies	**748**	762	772
Other companies 1)	**208**	317	246
Total	**1 208**	2 411	2 221

1) Deferred tax asset in other companies in 2007 relates mainly to the subsidiary Cork Oak Holding.

Aker Seafoods
Deferred tax asset of NOK 165 million refers to NOK 26 million related to temporary differences and NOK 139 million related to loss carry forward in Norway. The Board of Directors in Aker Seafoods expect an increase in taxable profit and the loss carry forward to be utilized within 4 to 6 years.

Aker Biomarine
Deferred tax asset of NOK 87 million refers to NOK 2 million related to temporary differences in liabilities and NOK 85 million related to loss carry forward in Norway. The management expects the loss carry forward to be utilized.

Aker ASA and Holding companies and Cork Oak Holding
Deferred tax asset in Aker ASA and Holding companies is NOK 748 million and NOK 274 million in Cork Oak Holding. After continuous evaluation of the companies possibilites in utilization of the loss carry forward the company has during the last three years reduce the amount not recognized in the balance sheet to NOK 699 million. Total deferred tax assets in Aker ASA and Holding and Cork Oak Holding of NOK 850 million are not accounted for in the balance sheet. The Board of Directors expects the loss carry forward to be utilized within a timeframe of 5 to 10 years.

Total not recognized deferred tax asset in the Aker ASA Group is NOK 1 137 million at year end 2007.

Deferred tax liabilities:

Amounts in NOK million	Accelerated tax depreciation	Projects	Fair value gain	Convertible bond	Other 1)	**Total**
1 January 2006	-232	-732	-264	-6	591	**-643**
Deferred tax (charged)/credited to the profit and loss	-7	-746	-	-	730	**-23**
Charged to equity	-	-	-	6	-89	**-83**
Acquisition and sale of subsidiaries	2	-15	-128	-	-	**-141**
Exchange rate differences	7	20	-	-	27	**54**
Offset	-	-	-	-	-	-
31 December 2006	-230	-1 473	-392	-	1 259	**-836**
Deferred tax (charged)/credited to the profit and loss	17	-1	4	-	57	**77**
Charged to equity	-	-	-	-	-1	**-1**
Acquisition and sale of subsidiaries	50	1 492	-56	-	-1 398	**88**
Effect on deferred tax of reclassification within intangible assets (see note 12)	-	-	80	-	-	**80**
Exchange rate differences	16	-	-	-	-33	**-17**
Offset	-	-20	-	-	20	**0**
31 December 2007	-147	-2	-364	-	-96	**-609**

1) Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are offset when the deferred income taxes relates to the same fiscal authority and refers to the same period. The amounts in "Other" include among other NOK 5 348 million in loss carry forward used to offset positive temporary differences within Aker Kværner.

Deferred tax recognized directly in equity

Amounts in NOK million	**2007**	2006	2005
Relating to available-for-sale financial assets	**-1**	-7	-7
Relating to cash flow hedging		-80	-51
Convertible bonds		6	
Tax on brokerage related to emissions.		13	
Total	**-1**	-68	-58

Tax payable and income tax receivable
Tax payables are NOK 20 million and tax receivable are NOK 235 million. The amounts are mainly related to petroleum tax receivable in Aker Exploration.

GEOGRAPHICAL ALLOCATION OF TAX EXPENSES AND DEFERRED TAX

The geographically split of tax expenses, net deferred tax liabilities and net tax payable are as follows:

2007 *Amounts in NOK million*	Tax payable	Deferred tax expense	Total tax expenses	Net deferred tax receivable	Net payable tax receivable
Norway	-	150	150	865	217
EU	-7	-	-7	8	-3
North America	-27	-78	-105	-274	1
Asia	-	-	-	-	-
Other areas	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-34	72	38	599	215

The 2007 figures are based on preliminary assumptions of non-taxable income, non-tax deductible items and temporary differences between the financial accounts and tax accounts. The final result will be calculated in the tax return and might differ from the estimates above.

NOTE 11: PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

Movements in property, plant and equipment for 2007 are shown below:

Amounts in NOK million	Ships, transportation equip, etc	Machinery Vehicles	Buildings Housing	Land	Under construction	Other assets	**Total**
Cost balance per 1 January 2007	1 679	3 135	4 057	530	1 726	381	**11 508**
Acquisitions through business combination	8	5	7	1	-	-	**21**
Other acquisitions 1)	5 082	414	76	10	-1 361	3	**4 224**
Sale of operations	-	-2 180	-3 114	-406	-258	-382	**-6 340**
Other disposals	-395	-20	-7	-13	-	-	**-435**
Reclassification from work in process	-	-6	-19	-	25	-	**-0**
Effect of movements in foreign exchange	-534	-32	-49	-15	-91	-	**-721**
Cost balance at 31 December 2007	5 840	1 316	952	107	41	2	**8 257**
Accumulated depreciation and fair value loss at 1 January 2007	-436	-478	-1 222	-5	-28	-96	**-2 265**
Depreciation charge of the year	-127	-88	-35	-4	-	-0	**-254**
Impairment	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
Reversal of impairment	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
Sale / disposal of operations	-	-70	798	-13	68	97	**880**
Other disposals	199	8	2	-	-	-	**209**
Effect of movements in foreign exchange	38	18	23	3	18	-	**100**
Depreciation and impairment losses at 31 December 2007	-326	-610	-434	-19	58	1	**-1 330**
Carrying amount at 31 December 2007 2)	5 514	706	518	88	99	3	**6 927**
1) Capitalized interest in 2007 is NOK 63 million							
2) Book value of leasing agreements recorded in the balance sheet:	-	2	11	-	-	-	**13**

Specification per company:

Amounts in NOK million	Ships, transportation equip, etc	Machinery Vehicles	Buildings Housing	Land	Under construction	Other assets	**Total**
Aker American Shipping	1 700				5		**1 705**
Aker Philadelphia Shipyard		80	213	81	19		**393**
Aker Floating Production	2 880	7					**2 887**
Aker Seafoods	463	194	231	6			**894**
Aker BioMarine	410	148	7	1	51		**617**
Other	61	277	67	0	24	3	**431**
Balance at 31 December 2007	5 514	706	518	88	99	3	**6 927**

Movements in property, plant and equipment for 2006 are shown below:

Amounts in NOK million	Ships, transportation equip, etc	Machinery Vehicles	Buildings Housing	Land	Under construction	Other assets	**Total**
Cost balance per 1. January 2006	1 710	2 936	3 262	307	799	281	**9 295**
Acquisitions through business combination	11	267	525	132	11	71	**1 018**
Other acquisitions	379	1 153	289	7	1 310	13	**3 150**
Disposals	-271	-1 407	-259	-1	-10	-	**-1 949**
Reclassification from work in process	-48	124	167	58	-329	28	**-**
Effect of movements in foreign exchange	-102	62	72	27	-55	-11	**-7**
Cost balance at 31.December 2006	1 679	3 135	4 057	530	1 726	382	**11 508**
Accumulated depreciation and fair value loss per 1. January 2006	-540	-962	-1 164	-	-35	-71	**-2 772**
Depreciation charge of the year	-94	-585	-223	-6	34	-15	**-888**
Impairment	-40	-5	-	-	-	-	**-45**
Reversal of impairment	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
Other disposals	205	1 094	194	-	-28	-	**1 464**
Effect of movements in foreign exchange	34	-20	-29	1	-0	-10	**-24**
Depreciation and impairment losses at 31 December 2006	-435	-478	-1 222	-5	-28	-96	**-2 265**
Carrying amount at 31 December 2006 2)	1 244	2 657	2 834	525	1 698	285	**9 243**
2) Book value of leasing agreements recorded in the balance sheet:	-	79	-	-	-	-	**79**

NOTE 12: INTANGIBLE ASSETS

Movements in intangible assets for 2007 are shown below:

Amounts in NOK million	Goodwill	Fishing licenses	Product tankers	Other intangibles	**Total**
Cost balance at 1 January 2007	8 545	559	681	935	**10 720**
Acquisitions through business combinations	19	126	-	29	**174**
Other acquisitions	16	87	-	1	**105**
Disposals	-7 124	-	-	-88	**-7 213**
Reclassification	197	-	-	-255	**-58**
Effect of movements in foreign exchange	-215	-	-	-4	**-219**
Cost balance at 31 December 2007	1 438	772	681	618	**3 509**
Amortization and impairment losses at 1 January 2007	-554	-7	-	-173	**-734**
Amortization for the year	-1	-	-27	-25	**-53**
Negative goodwill recognized in profit and loss	-	-	-	-	**-**
Impairment losses recognized in profit and loss	-95	-	-	-0	**-95**
Impairment losses reversed in profit and loss	-	-	-	-	**-**
Disposals	-	-	-	6	**6**
Reclassification	26	-	-	3	**29**
Effect of movements in foreign exchange	97	-	-	1	**97**
Depreciation and impairment losses at 31 December 2007	-527	-7	-27	-189	**-750**
Carrying amount at 31 December 2007	910	765	654	429	**2 759**

Of the fishing licenses NOK 765 million refers to Aker Seafoods, while product tankers refers to future revenue in Aker American Shipping of NOK 654 million, net after amortization of NOK 27 million in 2007.
The licenses are not subject of depreciation while the product tanker contract is depreciated over 25 years from January 2007

The carrying amount of other intangibles of NOK 429 million at the end of 2007 consist mainly of NOK 198 million in Aker BioMarine which relates to existing license agreements at the time of acquisition of Natural with maturity terms of 10 to 12 years.

Aker American Shipping
Related to Akers acquisition of Aker American Shipping the excess value was allocated to the product tankers contracts.
Aker American Shipping has contracts on building and bareboat charter of 10 product tankers and options for additional contracts with a subsidiary of Overseas Shipholding Group. The first ship was delivered in February 2007 and the 10th ship will be delivered during 2010.

Aker BioMarine
The amount refers to Aker's acquisition of Natural and establishment of the Aker BioMarine Group in December 2006. Fair value adjustment is allocated to license agreements with maturity of 10 to 12 years and goodwill. Goodwill refers to the company's expertise within Omega3 phospholipids.

Aker Seafoods
At the end of 2007, the Aker Seafoods Group owns 29.6 cod and haddock licenses, 31.8 saithe licenses, 6 shrimp licenses and 2 greater silver smelt licenses. In 2007 a cod license entitled the holder to harvest 639 tons of cod, 490 tons of haddock and 823 tons of saithe north of the 62nd parallel. Additionally 200 tons of cod were granted per vessel as a district quota in Finnmark and 80 tons per vessel in Nordland. Aker Seafoods operated 14 vessels in 2007. The shrimp licenses and greater silver smelt licenses are not limited by quantity.

Delivery conditions are recognized with the regional licenses belonging to Nordland and Finnmark. These conditions are considered when estimating the value of licenses.

New structural quota scheme was established by the Parliament in July 2007. Structural quotas was determined to have a limited life of 25 years for existing quotas (from 1/1/2008) and 20 years for new structural quotas (structured after the resolution). Further it was decided that structural quotas which expires will be given back to the group of companies who own structural quotas.

After 25 years the quotas expire but are given back to the group. The companies who structure along with the average of the group will be given their share of expired quotas back. Aker Seafoods is the largest quota owner with 29.3 of total 91 quotas. Aker Seafoods has structured close to the average of the industry. Aker Seafoods considers therefore the quotas as everlasting, hence there are not recorded any depreciation on the structured quotas.

Because current fishing quotas are far lower than the harvesting capacity of a modern trawler, it is possible to substantially improve efficiency by gathering more than one quota in a single vessel. This has also increased the demand for cod licenses from fishing companies with surplus harvesting capacity. The prices for cod, saithe and haddock have also risen in the last two years, which also increases the earnings per license. The shrimp situation has differed, however, by virtue of low prices the last two years. The Aker Seafoods Group has only harvested shrimp to a limited extent in 2007, as vessels have been deployed on other, more profitable operations. Aker Seafoods has been operating 14 vessels the last two years.

In connection with the presentation of the 2007 financial statements, an external valuation of the licenses was performed. The cod licenses were valued at NOK 50 million per license, the shrimp licenses at NOK 2 million per license and the greater silver smelt licenses at NOK 5 million per license. The value assessment is based on the market value of this type of license.

Sensitivity analysis of fishing licenses *(amounts in NOK million)*	Change in revenue	Change in EBITDA
Changes in the Harvesting segment:		
Effect of 10 % change in cod prices	29	10
Effect of 10 % change in quantity of cod	29	10
Effect of 10 % change in quantity of cod, saithe and haddock	59	16

Movements in intangible assets for 2006 are shown below:

Amounts in NOK million	Goodwill	Other intangibles	**Total**
Cost balance at 1 January 2006	8 262	1 557	**9 819**
Acquisitions through business combinations	-	92	**92**
Other acquisitions	1 627	597	**2 224**
Disposals	-1 007	-35	**-1 042**
Reclassification	-	-33	**-33**
Negative goodwill	-375		**-375**
Effect of movements in foreign exchange	38	-3	**35**
Cost balance at 31 December 2006	8 545	2 175	**10 720**
Amortization and impairment losses at 1 January 2006	-861	-160	**-1 021**
Amortization for the year	-	-26	**-26**
Negative goodwill recognized in profit & loss	379		**379**
Impairment losses recognized in profit and loss	-82	-	**-82**
Impairment losses reversed in profit and loss	-	-	**-**
Disposals	-	7	**7**
Effect of movements in foreign exchange	10	-2	**8**
Depreciation and impairment losses at 31 December 2006	-554	-181	**-735**
Carrying amount at 31 December 2006	7 991	1 994	**9 985**

Research at Aker mostly relates to ongoing projects, and is expensed. See note 6.

The amortization and impairment charge is recognized in the following lines in the income statement:

Amounts in NOK million	**2007**	2006	2005
Depreciation and amortization	**-53**	-48	-27
Impairment changes and non recurring items	**-95**	-12	-70
Total	**-148**	-60	-97

Allocation of goodwill

Amounts in NOK million	**2007**	2006
Aker Kværner:		
Field Development (FD)		1 539
Maintenance, Modifications and Operations (MMO)		1 664
Subsea, Products & Technologies (SPT)		891
Process (PRO)		1 095
Pulping & Power (P&P)		0
UK Resource		640
Other activities in Aker Kværner		453
Aker Yards		702
Aker Floating Productions	**311**	417
Aker BioMarine	**383**	123
Other	**216**	467
Total	**910**	7 991

Goodwill of NOK 679 million in Aker Floating Productions is related to acquisition of Aker Contracting FP AS from Aker ASA in 2006.
The gain in Aker ASA from this transaction was NOK 767 million and was reduced by NOK 371 million to NOK 396 million in the Aker Group. The reduction represented Akers share of 48,4 % at the transaction period. Aker have since then increased its share to 51.1 % and allocated goodwill in Aker Floating Production is reduced.

Goodwill in Aker BioMarine is mainly related to acquisition of Natural and the company's knowledge within Omega3 phospholipids.

Other goodwill is mainly related to Aker Seafoods NOK 169 million. Testing of values indicates that no write down for impairment will be necessary.

Determination of recoverable amounts:

Aker Floating Production:
The recoverable amount is based on a cash flow projection for the years 2008 to 2024, after which a steady state revenue was assumed. The revenue was projected at approximately USD 54 million in the first year, increasing to a maximum of approximately USD 463 million in 2013. The revenue was then projected to taper off to a steady state of about USD 250 million taking into consideration the effect of lease contracts entering into their option phases. Annual S,G & A cost increase of 3.5% has been assumed from 2008 to 2024. From 2025 onwards an annual cost increase of 2% has been assumed. A pre tax discount rate of 10% has been applied in determining the recoverable amount. The values assigned to the key assumptions represent management's assessment of future trends in the FPSO industry. The calculated enterprise value at this discount rate is significantly higher than book value.

The estimates are particulary sensitive to the following areas:
An increase in the pre tax discount rate of one percentage point would have decreased the enterprise value by USD 133 million.
A 5 percent decrease in EBITDA would have decreased the enterprise value by USD 109 million.
Even these significant decreases in calculated enterprise value would not have changed our conclusion.

Aker BioMarine:
Patents, technology together with scientific documentation of Omega3 phospholipids is of essential value to Aker BioMarine's Krill strategy. The analysis performed by the company indicates that no write-down for impairment is necessary.

Other:
The recoverable amount is found by calculation of value in use. The calculation is based on cash flow and strategy numbers. Present value is calculated by discounting the projected cash flows. The conclusion from the fair value testing is that there is no need for write down of goodwill in any of the operations.

NOTE 13: INVESTMENTS IN ASSOCIATES

Amounts in NOK million	**2007**	2006
Beginning of the year	**1 644**	1 191
Acquisition in stages, downward sale and sale of subsidiaries	**2 602**	0
Acquisitions / Disposals	**1 159**	278
Share of loss/profit	**1 086**	2
Exchange differences	**-65**	0
Other equity movements	**-1 144**	173
End of the year	**5 282**	1 644

The movements of investments in associates companies are allocated on companies as follows:

2007 *Amounts in NOK million*	Balance beginning of the year	Acquisition and sale of subsidiaries	Acquisitions and disposals	Share of loss/ profit	Exchange differences	Other equity movements	Balance end of the year
Aker Kværner ASA	-	3 132	-	965	-132	-1 129	2 836
Bjørge ASA	196	-	-	25	-	-5	216
Aker Drilling ASA	734	-	439	101	67	-22	1 319
Aker Exploration ASA	448	-424	-	-57	-	33	-
ODIM ASA	136	-	593	57	-	-21	765
Genesis Petroleum Corp. Plc	-	-	127	-6	-	-	121
P/f Næraberg	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Siva Verdal Eiendom	13	-13	-	-	-	-	-
RR Offshore Oy	16	-16	-	-	-	-	-
JSC Astrakhan Korabel	31	-31	-	-	-	-	-
Power Maintenance and Constructors, LLC	19	-19	-	-	-	-	-
Other companies	51	-27	-	1	-	-	25
Total	1 644	2 602	1 159	1 086	-65	-1 144	5 282

Acquisition in stages, down sale and sale of subsidiaries:
In relation to sale of the subsidiary Aker Yards and down sale to 40.1 % in Aker Kværner NOK 124 million in shares in several associated companies were deconsolidated.
Following the down sale the Aker Kværner cost price in Aker constituted of NOK 3 132 million. At end of October 2007 Aker acquired further 1.62 % of the shares in Aker Exploration and owned thereby 51.5 % of the company. Following this the company became a subsidiary of Aker.

Acquisition and disposals:
In March 2007 Aker acquired 8.4 million shares in Aker Drilling ASA. Further 4.7 million were acquired in December and Aker owned following this 44.97 % of total shares an increase from 36.85 % at year end 2006.
Aker acquired in June 2007 40% of Aker Yard's share in Aker Invest II KS and owned thereby 100 % of the company. Aker Invest II KS owned among other 22,7% in ODIM.
The excess value was allocated mainly to ODIM shares and is, together with further acquisitions of 5.9 million shares during 2007, included in the amount above.
Following this Aker's ownership in ODIM increased from 22.7 % to 36.5 % during 2007.

Other changes in equity:
Other changes in equity related to the share of Aker Kværner include dividend received of NOK 883 million and effect of acquisition of own shares in Aker Kværner of NOK 264 million.

Fair value adjustment
Shares in associated companies as per 31. December 2007 include excess value of NOK 1 475 million allocated to intangible assets. Specification per company are as follows:

Amounts in NOK million	
Aker Kværner ASA	847
ODIM ASA	599
Bjørge ASA	29

Aker Kværner:
The amount of goodwill related to Aker Kværner originate from a number of historic transactions, mainly the acquisitions of Trafalgar House in 1996 and Aker Maritime in 2002, and the establishment of Aker in 2004, but also from a number of other acquisitions. Subsequent the group has been reorganized many times, including mergers and de-mergers of individual businesses, following which it is not longer possible to identify individual businesses from past acquisitions to enable allocation of goodwill from individual acquisitions to individual businesses. Consequently, we have identified Business Areas as the lowest identifiable cash generating units for this purpose.

ODIM:
The goodwill related to ODIM refer to the company's expertise and position in the market for development and production of automated handling tools within, among other, seismology and offshore service vessels.

Determination of recoverable amounts:
Aker Kværner:
Recoverable amounts are based on value in use calculations. The calculations use cash flow projections based on budgets for the years 2008-2010 and a yearly growth rate of a 2.5 percent for the following years. An enterprise value is calculated by discounting the projected cash flows by a pre-tax discount rate of 13.3 percent.

For all businesses the recoverable amounts are higher than the carrying amounts and consequently, the analysis indicates that no write-down for impairment is necessary. As part of a sensitivity analysis, value in use has been calculated with annually discount rates up to 40 percent, without any effect for the conclusions.

ODIM:
Carrying amount in Aker correspond to NOK 46.75 per share. All analysis indicates a substantially higher value and there are no indications of impairment

The movements of investments in associates companies are allocated on companies as follows:

2006 *Amounts in NOK million*	Balance beginning of the year	Acquisitions and disposals	Share of loss/ profit	Exchange differences	Other equity movements	Balance end of the year
Kværner Powergas India	53	-51	2	-	-4	-
Bjørge ASA	205	-	-4	-	-5	196
Aker Drilling ASA	770	-	-7	-	-29	734
Aker Exploration		448				448
Odim ASA		133	3			136
Norsea AS	60	-296	28		208	-
Supply Invest KS	37	-37				-
P/f Næraberg	-		-1		1	-
Siva Verdal Eiendom	13					13
RR Offshore Oy	32	-	-16	-	-	16
JSC Astrakhan Korabel		31				31
Power Maintenance and Constructors, LLC		19				19
Other companies	21	31	-3	-	2	51
Total	1 191	278	2	-	173	1 644

Acquisistion and disposals:
Kværner Powergas India became a subsidiary from February 2006. Aker Exploration December 2006 and Odim ASA associates from May 2006. Sale of NorSea in December 2006 for NOK 296 million and gain on sale of NOK 220 million.

Other equity movements:
Bjørg ASA NOK 5 million dividend received, Aker Drilling equity movements of NOK 29 million, is 30,8% share of result by sale from Aker Group to Aker Drilling. NorSea NOK 220 million in gain less dividend received in 2006 NOK 12 million

Investment in associates at 31 December 2006 include excess value of NOK 127 million that is allocated to other intangible assets.

Summary financial information on associates and the group's interest in its principal associates is shown below

Listed companies are Aker Kværner ASA, Aker Drilling ASA, Bjørge ASA, Odim ASA and Genesis Petroleum Corp. Plc.
Below is shown the quoted price at the Stock Exchange and Aker's market value of the investments in Aker Kværner ASA, Bjørge ASA, Aker Drilling ASA, ODIM ASA and Genesis Petroleum Corp. Plc.

Amounts in NOK million	Number of shares in million	Share price (NOK) 31 Dec 2007	Carrying value 31 Dec 2007	Market value 31 Dec 2007
Aker Kværner ASA	110,3	144,50	2 836	15 943
Bjørge ASA	17,5	18,00	216	315
Aker Drilling ASA	41,8	42,50	1 319	1 777
Odim ASA	16,4	84,00	765	1 375
Genesis Petroleum Corp. Plc	49,8	2,78	121	139

2007 *Amounts in NOK million*	Country	Assets	Liabilities	Revenues	Profit for the year	% interest held
Aker Kværner ASA	Norway	28 542	21 279	57 957	2 460	40,3 2)
Aker Drilling ASA	Norway	11 589	7 785	0	261	44,9
Bjørge ASA	Norway	945	425	1 168	266	39,9
Odim ASA	Norway	1 211	761	1 417	201	36,5
Genesis Petroleum Corp. Plc 3)	Great Britain	136	3	1	-15	29,8
P/f Næraberg 1)	the Faroe Islands	679	741	199	3	33,0

1) Aker BioMarine ASA, a subsidiary of Aker ASA has a interest bearing receivable of NOK 282 million on P/f Næraberg.
2) After amortization of 1,1 million own shares
3) Company figures at 3rd Quarter 2007

2006 *Amounts in NOK million*	Country	Assets	Liabilities	Revenues	Profit for the year	% interest held
Aker Drilling ASA	Norway	4 151	827	0	-22	30,8
Bjørge ASA	Norway	0	0	0	0	39,9
Aker Exploration ASA	Norway	1 456	481	0	-8	49,9
Odim ASA	Norway	0	0	0	0	22,7
P/f Næraberg 1)	the Faroe Islands	780	840	202	-4	33,3
RR Offshore Oy	Finland	83	86	251	-31	26,0
Siva Verdal Eiendom 2)	Norway	42	8	4	2	46,0
JSC Astrakhan Korabel	Finland	95	88	26	-7	56,0
Power Maintenance and Constructors, LLC	Norge	68	30	398	-3	49,0

1) Aker BioMarine ASA, a subsidiary of Aker ASA has an interest bearing receivable of NOK 328 million on P/f Næraberg.
2) Voting rights 40%

NOTE14: INVESTMENT IN JOINT VENTURES

The group has interests in several joint venture activities, among them the newly established Aker Dof Supply, whose principal activities are in the supply market. In addition Aker BioMarine ASA has 50% ownership in the joint venture company O3C Nutraceuticals AS. The group's share of assets and liabilities, revenues and expenses of the joint ventures operating agreements and entities are included in the consolidated financial statements.

Amounts in NOK million	**2007**	2006	2005
Non-current assets	**62**		
Current assets		42	44
Current liabilities	**-2**	-37	-44
Net assets / liabilities	**60**	5	-
Income	**1**	264	12
Expenses	**-4**	-260	-
Total	**-3**	4	12

NOTE 15: OTHER SHARES

Other shares consist of the following:

Amounts in NOK million	Ownership %	**2007**	2006
AAM Absolute fund	20.8	**124**	-
Deep Ocean ASA	4.6	**118**	-
Dof Installer ASA	3.9	**28**	-
Shares in other companies		**240**	263
Total		**510**	263

Investments in other shares are classified as hold for sale and is valued at fair value.

NOTE 16: INTEREST-BEARING LONG-TERM RECEIVABLES

Financial interest-bearing long-term receivables consist of the following items:

Amounts in NOK million	**2007**	2006
Restricted deposits	**110**	107
Loans to employees 1)	**19**	15
Long term bonds	**416**	
Other interest-bearing long-term receivables 2)	**392**	362
Total	**937**	484

1) Average interest rate on loans to employees is 4.9 % in 2007 and 3.06 % in 2006.
2) Including receivable on the associated company p/f Næraberg of NOK 220 million, nominal value NOK 409 million. The interest on the receivables is according to market terms.

The terms of the long term bonds are as follows:

Amounts in NOK million	Currency	Nominal Interest rate	Time of maturity	2007 Nominal value	Carrying amount
Aker Kværner ASA	NOK	6%	02.12.13	15	15
Aker Drilling ASA	NOK	9.5 % from 24.04.08	24.10.10	124	136
6% Norwegian Energy Company AS Conv. 07/12	NOK	6%	11.05.12	150	224
NBT AS - Convertible loan	NOK	10%	05.12.09	41	41
Total				330	416

Aker Kværner ASA bond:
Incurred interest is paid quarterly.

Convertible bond in Aker Drilling ASA:
The bond can be converted at a price of NOK 46.0625 per share. Interest incurred is paid per half-year.

Convertible bond in Norwegian Energy Company:
The bond can be converted at a price of NOK 22.5 per share. Interest incurred is paid per half-year.

Convertible bond in NBT:
If the NBT AS shares are publicly listed, NBT AS may redeem the bond at a a rate of 120 % in addition to interest incurred.
The bond can be converted at a price of NOK 18.00 per share. Interest incurred is paid yearly.

NOTE 17: OTHER NON-CURRENT ASSETS

Other non-current assets consist of the following items:

Amounts in NOK million	**2007**	2006
Receivable on Sea Launch 1)		-
Subscription rights		37
Prepayments property, plants and equipment	**180**	129
Capitalized cost related to mobilization of rig	**252**	
Other interest-free long-term receivables	**59**	74
Total	**491**	240

Prepaid mobilization expenses for rig will be expensed over the contractual period of 3 years.
Subscription rights in 2006 of NOK 37 million are written off in 2007.
The receivable on Sea Launch of NOK 198 million was written off in 2006. Aker has also issued guarantees totaling USD 124 million related to loans Sea Launch have from third parties and advance payments from clients related to ongoing contracts

Total Other fixed assets and Financial interest bearing fixed assets are classified as follows:

Amounts in NOK million	**2007**	2006
Fair value through profit and loss		-
Available for sale	**416**	37
Hold to maturity		-
Loans and receivable	**580**	558
Total financial assets	**996**	595
Non-financial assets	**432**	129
Total financial long-term interest bearing receivables and other non-current assets	**1 428**	724

NOTE 18: INVENTORIES

Inventory comprises the following items:

Amounts in NOK million	**2007**	2006
Raw materials	**62**	1 072
Work in progress	**5**	89
Finished goods	**189**	358
Total	**256**	1 519
Write-down of inventories recognised as an expense during the period	**3**	3
Reversals of any write-down that is recognized as an expense reduction in the period		1

Of the total value of the Aker Group's inventories as of 31 Dec 2007, NOK 104 million is measured at fair value less cost to sell.

NOTE 19: ORDER BACKLOG

Activities in Aker Floating Production, Aker Philadelphia Shipyard and other areas are largely based on deliveries according to customers contracts. The order backlog represents an obligation to deliver goods not yet produced, and gives Aker contractual rights for future deliveries.
If projected costs are higher than projected income, the total projected loss on the contract is recorded to costs.

Order intake and order backlog for the companies in the Aker Group as per year end 2007:

Not audited *Amounts in NOK million*	Order backlog 31. Dec. 2007	Order intake 2007	Order backlog 31. Dec. 2006	Order intake 2006
Aker Philadelphia Shipyard	5 301	1 700	4 089	-
Aker Floating Production	6 318	6 318		
Aker Oilfield Services	1 888	1 888		
Other	95	188	39	41
Total	13 602	10 094	4 128	41

NOTE 20: TRADE AND OTHER INTEREST-FREE RECEIVABLES

Trade and other interest-free receivables consist of the following items:

Amounts in NOK million	**2007**	2006
Trade receivable	**307**	6 901
Other short-term interest-free receivables	**1 122**	6 805
Total	**1 429**	13 706

In 2007 the group has recognized an impairment loss in trade receivables of NOK 4 million (2006:NOK 2 million).
The loss has been included in other operating expenses in the profit and loss.
It has been made provisions of NOK 10 mill for impairment loss.

Other short-term interest-free receivables consist mainly of tax receivable related to exploration cost, interest receivable, VAT returns and advance payment to suppliers.

NOTE 21: INTEREST-BEARING SHORT-TERM RECEIVABLES

Interest-bearing short-term receivables consist of the following items:

Amounts in NOK million	**2007**	2006
Interest-bearing short-term receivables on associated companies	**22**	25
Other Interest-bearing short-term receivables	**31**	811
Total	**53**	836

Other Interest-bearing short-term receivables are measured to fair value. The change in fair value is recognized in the profit and loss.
Interest-bearing short-term receivables on associated companies relates to p/f Næraberg.

Other Interest-bearing short-term receivables relates to contractual hold backs from the a customer in Aker Philadelphia Shipyard and are contingent upon final closeout of warranty work.
The receivable have a floating interest of 4.3 % at year end 2007.

NOTE 22: CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

Cash and cash equivalents comprise the following items:

Amounts in NOK million	**2007**	2006
Cash and bank deposits	**11 853**	14 987
Short-term investments with terms less than 3 months	**3 480**	-
Cash and cash equivalente	**15 333**	14 987

Short-term investments are made for varying periods of between one day and three months depending on the immediate cash requirements of the Group, and earn interest at the respective short-term deposit rates.

Cash and cash equivalents are allocated as follows:

Amounts in NOK million	**2007**	2006
Aker Kværner		5 666
Aker Yards		6 247
Aker American Shipping	**819**	66
Aker Philadelphia Shipyard	**315**	
Aker Seafoods	**189**	150
Aker Material Handling		57
Aker BioMarine	**349**	816
Aker Floating Production	**364**	636
Aker Exploration	**802**	
Other companies	**214**	454
Aker ASA and holdingcompanies	**12 281**	895
Total	**15 333**	14 987

There are restrictions on the cash transfer between Aker ASA and Holding companies and the listed subsidiaries
Aker American Shipping, Aker Philadelphia Shipyard, Aker Seafoods, Aker BioMarine, Aker Floating Production and Aker Exploration.

The cash and cash equivalents include restricted deposits of NOK 2 258 million in Aker.
The cash and cash equivalents in Aker ASA and holding companies include restricted deposits of NOK 2 251 million.
The restricted deposits are related to mainly NOK 215 mill in guarantees for the Warnow claim
and NOK 2 billion as cash deposit for the purchase of shares in Aker Drilling.

NOTE 23: EARNINGS PER SHARE AND DIVIDEND PER SHARE

EARNINGS PER SHARE

Calculation of profit from discontinued and continued operations to equity holders of the Group:

Amounts in NOK million		**2007**	2006	2005
Continued operations:				
Net profit from continued operations		4 186	1 194	1 693
Minority interest		-200	748	552
Profit from continued operations attributable to equity holders of the group		4 386	446	1 141
Discontinued operations:				
Net profit from discontinued operations		2 772	2 748	897
Minority interest		-	1 759	424
Profit from discontinued operations attributable to equity holders of the group		2 772	989	473
Total profit attributable to equity holders of the Group		7 158	1 435	1 614
Outstanding ordinary shares at 1 January	A	72 367 374	114 775 441	86 532 067
Effect of own shares held	B	-	-42 408 067	-9 560 192
Effect of merger between Aker and Kværner 30 November 2005		-	-	-4 604 501
Total		72 367 374	72 367 374	72 367 374
Allocation:				
Issued ordinary shares at 31 December 2005, 2006 and 2007		72 374 728	114 775 441	114 775 441
Effect of own shares held B-shares			-42 400 713	-42 400 713
Effect of own shares held A-shares		-7 354	-7 354	-7 354
Total		72 367 374	72 367 374	72 367 374
Weighted average number of ordinary shares at 31 December		72 367 374	72 367 374	76 588 167

Diluted earnings per share
There were no potentially dilutive securities outstanding as of 31 December 2007 and 31 December 2006

DIVIDEND PER SHARE

Dividend paid in 2007 and 2006 was respectively NOK 1 375 million (NOK 19.00 per share) and NOK 470 million (NOK 6.50 per share).
A dividend of NOK 18.50 per share will be proposed at the Annual General Meeting on 3. April 2008.

NOTE 24: PAID IN CAPITAL

As of 31 Dec 2007 Aker ASA's share capital consists of the following share classes:

	Number of shares Shares issued	Shares Own shares	Par value outstanding	Shares NOK	Shares issued	*Total par value 31.12 (NOK million)* outstanding
A-shares	72 374 728	7 354	72 367 374	28	2 026	2 026
Total share capital	72 374 728	7 354	72 367 374		2 026	2 026
Share premium reserve					-	
Other paid-in capital					-	
Total paid in capital					2 026	

All shares are entitled to dividend.
The A-Shares has equal voting power except that Aker ASA has no voting rights for their A-shares owned.
In 2007 the company has amortized all the B-shares (42 400 713 shares) owned 100 % by the subsidiary Aker Maritime Finance AS. Aker Maritime Finance AS received NOK 8 095 765 296 for the shares.

Dividends
Dividend as shown below is proposed distributed after balance sheet date. No provision have been made for the dividend and there are no tax effects.

Amounts in NOK million	**2007**
Dividend proposed in 2007 18.50 per share	**1 339**
Estimated dividend paid in 2008	**1 339**

The 20 largest shareholders as of 05 January 2008 (A-shares):

Shareholders	Number of shares	%
TRG Holding AS	48 245 048	66,7 %
UBS AG, London Branch	2 987 480	4,1 %
Reka AS	1 326 000	1,8 %
Bank of New York, Brussel Branch	966 020	1,3 %
Nordea Bank Sweden AB	885 807	1,2 %
The Resource Group TRG AS	824 642	1,1 %
Wenaasgruppen AS	820 060	1,1 %
JPMBLSA	816 840	1,1 %
Nordea Bank Norge ASA	595 004	0,8 %
Skandinaviska Enskilda Banken	391 809	0,5 %
Orkla ASA	375 000	0,5 %
Nordea Bank PLC Finland	363 962	0,5 %
Clearstream Banking S.A	345 189	0,5 %
UBS AG	325 639	0,4 %
Verdipapirfondet KLP Aksjenorge	316 900	0,4 %
Vital Forsikring ASA	305 713	0,4 %
State Street Bank And Trust Co	273 155	0,4 %
State Street Bank And Trust Co	269 651	0,4 %
Spencer Trading Inc	237 400	0,3 %
State Street Bank And Trust Co	235 000	0,3 %
Total	60 906 319	84,2 %

NOTE 25: GROUP ENTITIES AND MINORITY INTERESTS

The largest subsidiaries in the Aker Group accounts are presented in the table below.
Company shareholding owned directly by Aker ASA is emphasized.

	Group's ownership in %	Group's share of votes (in %)	Business address City/Location	Country
Norway Seafoods Holding AS	100,00	100,00	Oslo	Norway
Aker Seafoods Holding AS	100,00	100,00	Oslo	Norway
Aker Seafoods ASA (AKS)	64,95	64,95	Oslo	Norway
Aker Seafoods Finnmark AS	64,95	64,95	Hammerfest	Norway
Aker Seafoods Melbu AS	64,95	64,95	Melbu	Norway
Aker Seafoods JM Johansen AS	64,95	64,95	Stamsund	Norway
Aker Seafoods Denmark A/S	64,95	64,95	Grenå	Denmark
Aker Seafoods UK Ltd.	64,95	64,95	Grimsby	UK
Norwegian Fish Company Export AS	50% av AKS	50% av AKS	Kristiansund	Norway
Aker Seafarms AS	64,95	64,95	Hammerfest	Norway
Hammerfest Industrifiske AS	64,95	64,95	Hammerfest	Norway
Nordland Havfiske AS	96% av AKS	96% av AKS	Stamsund	Norway
Finnmark Havfiske AS	98% av AKS	98% av AKS	Hammerfest	Norway
Aker Seafoods Båtsfjord AS	64,95	64,95	Båtsfjord	Norway
Aker Seafoods Nordkyn AS	64,95	64,95	Kjøllefjord	Norway
Aker Seafoods Eiendom AS	64,95	64,95	Ålesund	Norway
Aker Seafoods Nordland AS	64,95	64,95	Stamsund	Norway
Berlevågtrål III AS	64,95	64,95	Berlevåg	Norway
Aker Seafoods Sweden AB	64,95	64,95	Kungshamn	Sverige
Pesquera Ancora S.L.	60% av AKS	60% av AKS	Vigo	Spain
Aker BioMarine ASA	76,27	76,27	Oslo	Norway
Aker BioMarine Corp	76,27	76,27	Seattle	USA
Aker BioMarine Antartic AS	76,27	76,27	Ålesund	Norway
Aker BioMarine Trading, Ltd	76,27	76,27	Cayman Island	Cayman Island
Natural USA, Inc	76,27	76,27	Illinois	USA
Aker BioMarine Group Holding, Ltd	76,27	76,27	Buenos Aires	Argentina
EstreMar S.A.	76,27	76,27	Buenos Aires	Argentina
Aker American Shipping Holding AS	100,00	100,00	Oslo	Norway
Aker American Shipping ASA	53,17	53,17	Oslo	Norway
Aker American Shipping Inc	53,17	53,17	Philadelphia	USA
Aker American Shipping Corp	53,17	53,17	Philadelphia	USA
Aker Philadelphia Shipyard ASA	50,30	50,30	Oslo	Norway
Aker Philadelphia Shipyard Inc	50,30	50,30	Philadelphia	USA
Aker Holding AS	60,00	60,00	Oslo	Norway
Aker Floating Production ASA (AFP)	51,10	51,10	Oslo	Norway
Aker Contracting FP ASA	51,10	51,10	Oslo	Norge
Aker Borgestad Operations AS	50% av AFP	50% av AFP	Brevik	Norge
Aker Floating Operations Public Ltd	51,10	51,10	Limassol	Cypros
Aker Installation FP AS	51,10	51,10	Oslo	Norge
Aker Capital AS	100,00	100,00	Oslo	Norway
Aker Oilfield Services Ltd	53,00	53,00	Oslo	Norway
Aker Exploration ASA	54,64	54,64	Oslo	Norway
Recondo AS	100,00	100,00	Oslo	Norway
Cork Oak Holding Ltd	100,00	100,00	Hertfordshire	UK
RGI (Europe) BV	100,00	100,00	Rotterdam	Netherland
RGI Inc.	100,00	100,00	Seattle	USA
Molde Fotball AS	100,00	100,00	Molde	Norway

MINORITY INTERESTS

The Aker group contains several subsidiaries where Aker ASA and holding companies own less than 100 %.
Main companies with minority shareholders per 31 December 2007 are Aker American Shipping with 46.8%, Aker Philadelphia Shipyard 49.7%, Aker Seafoods 35.1 %, Aker BioMarine 23.7 %, Aker Floating Production 48.9 %, Aker Exploration 45.4 % and Aker Holding with 40 %.
See note 4 Business segments for key figures for some of these companies.

Change in minorities during 2007 refers to the following companies:

Amount in NOK million	Balance per 1. January	Acquisitions & Disposals	Sale of shares	Result minority-interest	Effect of change in exchange rates	Dividend	Balance per 31 December
Aker Kværner	5 874	-	-5 874	-	-	-	-
Aker Yards	2 103	-	-2 103	-	-	-	-
Aker Seafoods	512	-	-	3	3	-13	505
Aker American Shipping	769	-	-	-122	-100	-	547
Aker Philadelphia Shipyard		277		-	-	-	277
Aker BioMarine	1 165	4	-	-40	-3	-	1 126
Aker Floating Production	826	-17	-	-66	-114	-	629
Aker Exploration		391		2			393
Aker Holding		6 546		-			6 546
Other companies	245	-21	-	23	-	-	247
Total	11 494	7 180	-7 977	-200	-214	-13	10 270

Acquisition and disposals:
- Sale of Aker Philadelphia Shipyard (AKPS) from Aker American Shipping in December 2007 and private placement in AKPS.
- Aker acquired Aker 1.62 % in Aker Exploration in October and owned thereby 51.5 % of the company. Following this Aker Exploration is a subsidiary in the Aker Group.
- In December 2007 Aker sold 40 % of Aker Holding, the owner of shares in Aker Kværner.

Sale of shares:
- Downward sale in January 2007 of shares in Aker Kværner from 50.01 % to 40.1%.
- Downward sale in January 2007 of shares in Aker Yards from 50.4 % to 40.1 % and of the remaining shares in March 2007.

NOTE 26: FOREIGN CURRENCY EXCHANGE RATES

In the consolidated accounts of Aker, the following exchange rates have been used in translating the accounts of foreign subsidiaries and associated companies:

Country	Currency		Average rate 2007	Rate at 31 Dec. 2007	Average rate 2006	Rate at 31 Dec. 2006
Great Britain	GBP	1	11,72	10,78	11,80	12,30
USA	USD	1	5,86	5,39	6,41	6,26
Denmark	DKK	100	107,52	106,42	107,89	110,40
Sweden	SEK	100	86,60	84,19	86,98	90,94
The European Union	EUR	1	8,01	7,95	8,05	8,24

The average rate and rate at 31 December have been used in translation of profit and loss and balance sheet items, respectively.

NOTE 27: INTEREST-BEARING LOANS AND LIABILITIES

This note provides information on the contractual terms of the Group's interest-bearing loans and borrowings.

Interest bearing short term and long term liabilities are as follows:

Amounts in NOK million	Carrying amount 2007	Carrying amount 2006
Non-current liabilities		
Secured bank loans	2 495	801
Unsecured bank loans	88	445
Secured bond issues	-0	1 203
Unsecured bond issues	2 135	4 935
Convertible bonds	374	278
Finance lease liabilities	13	59
Loan from associate	-	-
Other long term liabilities	175	2 065
Total non-current interest bearing liabilities	5 280	9 786
Current liabilities		
Current portion of secured bank loans	219	1 209
Current portion of non secured bank loans	917	2 329
Current portion of secured bond issues	-	
Current portion of unsecured bond issues	1 540	
Current portion of convertible bonds	215	
Current portion of finance lease liabilities	1	
Current portion of other long term liabilities	100	19
Overdraft facilites	58	118
Contruction loan	434	4 795
Other short term liabilities	32	339
Total current interest bearing liabilities	3 516	8 809
Total interest bearing liabilities	8 796	18 595

Specification of interest bearing liabilites on companies in the Group:

Amounts in NOK million	**2007**	2006
Aker Kværner		4 455
Aker Yards		7 929
Aker American Shipping	**2 001**	906
Aker Philadelphia Shipyard	**566**	
Aker Seafoods	**1 315**	1 178
Aker BioMarine	**1 019**	
Aker Floating Production	**2 237**	
Aker Exploration	**374**	
Aker Material Handling	**-**	145
Aker ASA and Holdingcompanies	**2 080**	3 432
Other operations and eliminations	**-796**	550
Total	**8 796**	18 595

Contractual terms on the interest bearing liabilities as per 31.12.2007:

Amounts in million	Currency	Nominal interest %	Maturity	Carrying amount Nominal currency	Amounts in NOK
Aker American Shipping:					
Bond issue	NOK	Nibor + 4,75%	February 2012	745	745
Secured bankloan Fortis Capital Corp.	USD	6,1% - 6,2%	2016	233	1 256
Total Aker American Shipping					2 001
Aker Philadelphia Shipyard:					
Bond issues:					
Philadelphia Industrial Development Authority (PIDA)	USD	3,75%	October 2015	11,8	64
Philadelphia Industrial Development Corporation (PIDC)	USD	3,75%	October 2015	5,8	31
Philadelphia Industrial Development Corporation (PIDC)	USD	2,75%	March 2012	8,5	46
Total				26,1	141
Construction loan:					
Caterpillar Financial Services Corporation	USD	7,41% Libor + 2,5%	Less than 12 months	78,7	424
Finance lease liabilities	USD			0,2	1
Total Aker Philadelphia Shipyard				105,0	566

Amounts in million	Currency	Nominal interest %	Maturity	Carrying amount Nominal currency	Amounts in NOK
Aker Seafoods:					
Bond issue	NOK	8,14%	June 2010	396	396
Secured bank loan	NOK	6,68%	July 2015	894	894
Overdraft facility	NOK			7	7
Finance lease liabilities	NOK			9	9
Other long term and short term liabilities	NOK			9	9
Total Aker Seafoods				1 315	1 315
Aker BioMarine:					
Bond issues:					
Caterpillar Financial Services Corporation/2018	USD	7,04%	March 2018	21,1	114
Caterpillar Financial Services Corporation/2016	USD	7,57%	November 2016	21,3	115
Redeemable bond issue	NOK	3 mnd Nibor + margin	May 2010	750	750
Overdraft facility	USD			6,2	33
Finance lease liabilities				4	4
Other long term and short term liabilities	NOK			3	3
Total Aker BioMarine					1 019
Aker Floating Production:					
Secured bank loan	USD	7,26%	June 2012	35,9	194
Unsecured bank loan	USD	9,60%	By delivery Aker Smart I	170,0	917
Bond issue	USD	8,64%	July 2008	207,3	1 126
Total Aker Floating Production					2 237
Aker Exploration:					
Convertible bonds	NOK	6%	December 2011	374	374
Aker ASA and Holding companies:					
Unsecured bond issues:					
FRN Aker ASA Open Senior Unsecured Bond Issue 2005/2010	NOK	8,44%	September 2010	359	359
8.0 per cent Aker ASA Open Senior Unsecured Bond Issue 2005/2012	NOK	8,00%	March 2012	467	467
FRN Aker ASA Senior Unsecured Bond Issue 06/08	NOK	6,49%	August 2008	710	710
8.00 per cent Aker Invest II KS Senior Unsecured Open Bond Issue 2005/2010	NOK	8,00%	September 2010	200	200
Transaction cost				-11	-11
Aker ASA's share of Aker Invest II KS FRN 2005/2010			September 2010	-134	-134
Total				1 591	1 591
Exchangeable:					
3.75 per cent Aker Seafoods Holding AS Exchangeable Bond Issue 2005/2008	NOK	3,75%	June 2008	289	289
Transaction cost				-3	-3
Aker ASA share of Aker Seafoods Holding NT290			June 2008	-70	-70
Total				216	216
Other long term loans					
Aker Yards	NOK	6,83%	March 2010	247	247
Other short term and long term loans	NOK			26	26
Total Aker ASA and Holding companies				2 080	2 080
Aker ASA 's share of the following bond issues:					
Aker American Shipping incuding NOK 17 million in capitalized interest.					-320
Aker BioMarine					-319
Aker Floating Production					-296
Total					-935
Other loans					139
Total					8 796

Aker American Shipping (AKASA):
Bond issue:
On February 16, 2007 AKASA issued a NOK 700 million bond. The interest rate on the bond is NIBOR (Norwegian Inter Bank Offered Rate) + a margin of 4.75%. The bond along with any interest is due in full in February 2012. AKASA has the option to make any of the interest payments for the first three years as payment in kind (PIK) where the interest is added to the principal. AKASA also has the option to call the bond, or parts of the bond, at certain dates. The first call date is August 2009 at which AKASA can redeem the bond at a call price of 104.75% of par.

Secured loan:
Aker American Shipping has secured long term takeout financing of USD 770 million for ten product tankers with Fortis. The facility is structured so that upon delivery of each vessel, AKASA will draw down approximately USD 80 million with partial repayment to Fortis over the initial fixed bareboat charter period. The Fortis facility matures fully in 2016. In connection with the Fortis facility, AKASA has entered into interest rate swap agreements which in effect locks in the interest rate AKASA pays to Fortis. The fixed interest rates vary between 6.1 % and 6.2 % p.a.

Aker Philadelphia Shipyard
Secured loans:
The PIDA/PIDC loans are secured against property, plant, and equipment with a carrying amount of NOK 393 million (USD 72.9 million), and have a fixed interest rate until maturity. Payments are fixed and are paid monthly through maturity. As of 31 December 2007, the Company has USD 16.8 million creditfacilities,of which 10.6 are undrawn. The construction loan with a limit of USD 125 million is for construction of vessel NB008 and NB009 and is secured by vessels under construction-receivables, valued at USD 93.2 million.
The loan balance is repayable at the delivery of each vessel

Aker Seafoods:
The trawler fleet and shares in the trawling companies provide security for the secured debt. The loan matures in 2015.The bond loan is placed in the Icelandic market and is listed on the ICEX. The bond loan is unsecured and matures in 2010. Aker Seafoods ASA has covenants in the loan agreements that are linked to minimum equity ratio. The Company is not in violation of the covenants on loans.
The group has unutilized bank overdraft limit of NOK 70 million as of 31 December 2007.
The secured loans, overdraft facility and other short term loans of total NOK 919 million are secured by mortgage in non-current assets, inventories and receivables of total NOK 1 524 million.

Aker BioMarine:
Secured loans:
Caterpillar/2018 loan has a floating interest of Libor + margin which was 7.04 % at end of 2007 and 8.05 % in average in 2007. The loan has a fixed payment plan. Caterpillar/2016 loan has a floating interest of Libor + margin which was 7.57 % at end of 2007. The loan has a fixed payment plan.
The secured bank loans in are secured in the fishing fleet in Argentina and Aker BioMarine Antarctic, total NOK 521 million. The loans are due in November 2016 and March 2018.

Callable Bond Issue:
The Callable Bond Issue of NOK 750 milion is due in May 2010. Limit for the Bond is NOK 1 000 million.
The loan has a floating interest of Nibor + margin, which was 9.41 % at year end 2007 and 8.70 % in average in 2007. The loan is due in May 2010 and interest is paid quarterly until due date of the loan.
The company has an overdraft facility of 8 USD million, of which USD 1,8 million is not utilized.

Aker Floating Production:
The bond issue has a fixed interest rate. In addition to the bond the company has an undrawn unsecured borrowing facility of USD 45 million with DnBNOR. The purpose of the facility is construction of Aker Smart 1. The interest rate under this facility is LIBOR plus 2.0 percent.

Aker Exploration (se also below):
The loan has a maturity term from 18 December 2006 to 16 December 2011 and has a fixed interest rate of 6 % with yearly payments per 16 December. The loan may be converted to shares at NOK 79.30 per share (5 769 321 shares). The loan is unsecured.

Aker ASA and Holding:
Aker ASA FRN 2005/2010
The loan has a floating interest of Nibor + 3.75 %, which was 8.44 % at year end 2007 and 7.94 % at average in 2007. The loan is due 2 March 2010 and the interest is paid quarterly until due date.

Aker ASA FRN 2005/2012
The loan has a fixed interest of 8 %. The loan is due 2 March 2010 and the interest is paid quarterly until due date.

Aker ASA FRN 06/08
The loan has a floating interest of Nibor + 1.25 %, which was 6.49 % at year end 2007 and 5.71 % at average in 2007. The loan is due 29 August 2008. The interest is paid quarterly.

Aker Invest II KS FRN 2005/2010
The loan has a fixed interest of 8 % and is due 20 September 2010. The interest is paid quarterly.

Aker Seafoods Holding (Exchangeable):
The loan has a fixed interest of 3.75 % and is due 20 June 2008. The interest is paid yearly. The owners of the bond have the right to convert 1 bond (par 100) to 12 500 ordinary shares in Aker Seafoods ASA in the period 20 September 2005 to 20 June 2008. Total number of convertible shares is 7 250 000 at par value NOK 5. Aker ASA has provided surety and will have to redeem the bond in case of breach of contract.

Own bonds:
Aker ASA and Holding companies have purchased bonds issued by some of the subsidiaries and own at year end 2007 42.9 % of Aker American Shipping's bond, 42.7 % of Aker BioMarine's bond and 26,5 % of Aker Floating Production's bond.

Other loans:
Other loans constitute NOK 139 million and include unsecured bank loan of NOK 88 million, overdraft facilities of NOK 25 million and other liabilities of NOK 26 million.

Convertible bond in Aker Exploration

Amounts in NOK million	**2007**
Convertible bond issue Norsk Tillitsmann, principal	**458**
Equity share of convertible bond at initial recognition	**-99**
Accumulated amortization of equity share	**16**
Carrying amount convertible bond 31.12	**374**

2007 changes in Group's interest bearing liabilities:

Amounts in NOK million	Long term	Short term excl construction loan	Total	Construction loan	**Total**
Interest bearing liabilities 01.01.2007	9 786	4 014	13 800	4 795	**18 595**
Change in construction loan	-	-	-	-348	**-348**
New bond issue in Aker American Shipping 1)	700	-	700		**700**
New bank loan in Aker American Shipping	1 382	-	1 382		**1 382**
New bond issue in Aker BioMarine 2)	750	-	750		**750**
New bond issue in Aker Floating Production 3)	-	1 103	1 103		**1 103**
New bank loan in Aker Floating Production	126	1 081	1 207	-	**1 207**
Other new loans	-	296	296	-	**296**
Total payment from new long term and short term loans (excl construction loan)	2 958	2 480	5 438	-	**5 438**
Payment of bonds in Aker ASA and holding companies	-	-803	-803	-	**-803**
Instalment bank loan in Aker ASA and holding companies	-	-352	-352	-	**-352**
Purchase own bonds1,2,3,4)	-1 293	-296	-1 589	-	**-1 589**
Aker Invest payment of debt to Aker Yards Holding	-	-215	-215	-	**-215**
Other instalments	-	-52	-52	-	**-52**
Total payment of long term and short term loans	-1 293	-1 718	-3 011	-	**-3 011**
Sale of shares in Aker Yards and Aker Kværner (effect of deconsolidation)	-5 668	-2 508	-8 176	-4 013	**-12 189**
Sale of Aker Material Handling	-70	-75	-145	-	**-145**
Consolidation of Aker Exploration	374	-	374	-	**374**
Other acquisition/disposal of subsidiaries	-	-	-	-	**-**
Total conversion and acquisition of subsidiaries with no cash effect	-5 364	-2 583	-7 947	-4 013	**-11 960**
Reclassification/ 1.year instalments	-923	923	-	-	**-**
Loan from Aker Yards	147	100	247		**247**
Currency translation and other changes	-31	-134	-165	-	**-165**
Interest bearing liabilities per 31.12.2007	5 280	3 082	8 362	434	**8 796**

1) The company has issued a bond of NOK 700 million. Aker ASA has subscribed for NOK 303 million
2) The company has issued a bond of NOK 750 million. Aker ASA has subscribed for NOK 313 million
3) The company has issued a bond of NOK 1103 million (USD 200 million). Aker ASA has subscribed for NOK 308 million
4) Aker ASA has purchased own bonds for total NOK 671 million during 2007.

NET INTEREST BEARING DEBT
Net interest bearing items consist of the following:

Amounts in NOK million	**2007**	2006
Cash and cash equivalents	**15 333**	14 987
Financial interest bearing non-current assets	**937**	484
Interest bearing short term receivables	**53**	836
Deposit to repay second priority lien note	**-**	2 411
Total interest bearing assets	**16 323**	18 718
Interest bearing long term debt	**-5 280**	-9 786
Interest bearing short term debt incl construction loan	**-3 516**	-8 809
Total interest bearing debt	**-8 796**	-18 595
Net interest bearing debt (-) / assets (+)	**7 527**	123

Finance lease liabilities
Finance lease liabilities are payable as follows:

Amounts in NOK million	Minimum lease 2007	Interest 2007	Principal 2007	Minimum lease 2006	Interest 2006	Principal 2006
Less than one year	4	-	4	25	4	21
Between one and five years	8	2	6	70	8	62
More than five years	2	1	1	6	-	6
Total	14	3	11	101	12	89

The main part of the finance lease liabilities in 2006 relates to financing of production equipment in Aker Material Handling's factories in Netherlands and Norway. Aker Material Handling was sold in 2007.

NOTE 28: OPERATING LEASES

In December 2006, Aker Exploration ASA signed a Heads of Agreement with Aker Drilling ASA, whereby Aker Exploration ASA agreed to lease a 6th generation drilling rig (Aker Barents) for a fixed period of 3 years, with additional option period of up to two years.
The lease period is estimated to start medium December 2008. The rig is now under construction.
The agreement is classified as an operating lease.

The agreed rig rate is USD 520 000 per day, including operating costs of NOK 900 000, which will be subject to inflation adjustment during the lifetime of the contract. Final rig contract was signed in February 2007 with Aker Drilling Operations AS which is a 100% owned subsidiary of Aker Drilling ASA.

Other non-cancellable operating lease rentals (leases as a lessee) are payable as follows:

Amounts in NOK million	**2007**	2006
Less than one year	**25**	590
Between one and five years	**95**	1 816
More than five years	**18**	1 384
Total	**138**	3 790

The major part of the operating lease costs and commitments relate to rent of office facilities and IT equipment.

Estimated minimum rent receivable for subletting agreements related to non terminable operational lease is NOK 0 million as per 31 December 2007.

NOTE 29: PENSION EXPENSES AND PENSION LIABILITIES

The Aker Group's Norwegian companies mainly cover their pensions through group pension plans in life insurance companies. Under IAS 19 Employee Benefits, the plans have been treated for accounting purposes as defined benefit plans.
The Group's companies outside Norway have pension plans based on local practice and regulations. Certain companies have pension plans for which the employer provides an agreed-upon contribution that is managed in separate pension savings plan, (defined contribution plans) or makes contributions that are included in joint plans with other employers (multi-employer plans). The contributions are recorded as pension expenses for the period.
The Group also has uninsured pension liabilities for which provisions have been made.
Actuarial calculations have been made to determine pension liabilities and pension expenses in connection with the Group's defined benefit plans.
The following assumptions have been made when calculating liabilities and expenses in Norway:

	2007	2006	2005
Expected return	**6,0 %**	5,5 %	6,0 %
Discount rate	**5,0 %**	4,5 %	5,0 %
Wage growth	**4,3 %**	4,3 %	3,0 %
Pension adjustment	**2,5 %**	2,5 %	2,5 %

Pension expense recognized in profit and loss:

Amounts in NOK million	**2007**	2006	2005
Current service cost	**-16**	-215	-264
Interest cost	**-15**	-168	-237
Expected return on pension funds	**10**	139	199
Amortization of actuarial gains and losses	**-2**	-13	-67
Amortization of past periods service cost		-	-
Curtailment / Settlement	**-**	-1	-
Pension expenses recognized from defined benefit plans	**-23**	-258	-369
Contribution plans (employer's contribution)	**-16**	-345	-288
Total pension expense recognized in profit and loss	**-39**	-603	-658

Net pension funds and liabilities:

Amounts in NOK million	2007 Pension asset	2007 Pension liabilities	2007 Net asset and liabilities	2006 Net asset and liabilities
Defined Benefit obligation funded plans	-127	-111	-238	-3 748
Defined Benefit obligation unfunded plans	-	-149	-149	-853
Fair value of plan assets	115	64	179	2 635
Calculated present value of net pension funds(+)/pension liabilities (-)	-12	-196	-208	-1 966
Unrecognized net actuarial gains and losses	23	6	29	682
Unrecognized Past service costs	-	-	-	-
Net liability recognized in the balance sheet	11	-190	-179	-1 284

Changes in the net defined benefit obligations recognized in the balance sheet are as follows:

Amounts in NOK million	2007 Pension asset	2007 Pension liabilities	2007 Net asset and liabilities	2006 Net asset and liabilities
Net defined benefit obligations at the beginning of the year	22	-1 306	-1 284	-1 343
Net expense recognized from defined benefit plans	-6	-17	-23	-258
Pension contribution	6	20	26	24
Effect change pension plans	-	-	-	-
Acquisition and sale	-11	1 113	1 102	297
Translation difference	-	-	-	-4
Net defined benefit obligations at 31 December	11	-190	-179	-1 284
Pension funds	11	-	11	22
Pension liabilities	-	-190	-190	-1 306
Net defined benefit obligations at 31 December	11	-190	-179	-1 284

Actual return on plan assets in 2007 and 2006 was respectively NOK 7 million and NOK 145 million.

The major categories of plan assets as a percentage of total plan assets are as follows:

Percentage	**2007**	2006
Bonds	**57,2 %**	48,9 %
Equity securities	**15,0 %**	9,2 %
Money market instruments	**18,9 %**	39,6 %
Other	**8,9 %**	2,3 %
Total	**100,0 %**	100,0 %

The Group expects to contribute approximately NOK 8 million to pension funds in 2008.

Financial assumptions (Norwegian plans):
The discount rate is based on the interest rate on Norwegian government securities.
As the capital is invested in securities with higher risk than the government securities the return on the funds are expected to be higher than the discount rate.
Experience data reveal that in the long term the return on investment have been approximately 1 % higher than the discount rate, we have therefore used an expected return of 6.0 %.

The discount rate is based on the interest rate on Norwegian government securities. Below is the effect on pension cost and liabilities with 1 per cent increase or decrease in the discount rate. In addition the effect of 1 per cent increase or decrease in wage growth is shown.

Amounts in NOK million	1% increase	1% decrease
Discount rate:	6,0 %	4,0 %
Pension expenses	-17	-26
Pension obligations	282	428
Wage growth:	5,3 %	3,3 %
Pension expenses	-25	-23
Pension obligations	393	384

Historical information

Amounts in NOK million	**2007**	2006	2005
Defined Benefit obligation funded and non-funded plans	**-386**	-4 601	-4 221
Actual value plan assets	**179**	2 635	2 538
Net value of pension liabilities (-) / assets (+)	**-208**	-1 966	-1 683

NOTE 30: OTHER INTEREST-FREE LONG-TERM LIABILITIES

Other interest-free long-term liabilities comprise the following itmes:

Amounts in NOK million	**2007**	2006
Security reserve	**-**	293
Other interest-free long-term liabilities	**101**	63
Total	**101**	356

Other interest free long-term liabilites refer among other things to long-term derivatives related to foreign exchange exposure in Aker Exploration.

NOTE 31: PROVISIONS FOR LOSS CONTRACTS

Amounts in NOK million	**2007**	2006	2005
Carrying amount at 1 January	**192**	198	196
Acquition and sale of subsidiaries	**-192**	-	0
Additional provisions	**-**	221	114
Amounts used	**-**	-196	-114
Unused amounts reversed during the period	**-**	-28	-5
Exchange adjustment	**-**	-3	7
Carrying amount at 31 December	**-**	192	198
Whereof:			
- amount to reduction of projects under construction	**-**	153	-
- amount to short-term provision	**-**	39	198

Contract losses
Any forseeable losses on signed construction contracts are expensed. Amounts recoverable on work in progress are written down before a provision for contract losses is recognised. The cash effect of any provisions will come over the projects' life time.

NOTE 32: OTHER PROVISIONS

2007

Amounts in NOK million	Warranties	Restructuring	Legal claims	Other	Total
Balance as of 1 January	583	241	5	853	1 682
Acquition and sale of subsidiaries	-565	-241	-4	-716	-1 526
Provisions made during the year	13	0	-1	7	19
Provisions used during the year	-4	0	0	-2	-6
Provisions reversed during the year	-3	0	0	-1	-4
Exchange adjustment	-3	0	0	-17	-20
Balance as of 31 December	21	0	0	124	145
Non-current	0	0	0	111	111
Current 1)	21	0	0	13	34
Balance as of 31 December	21	0	0	124	145

2006

Amounts in NOK million	Warranties	Restructuring	Legal claims	Other	Total
Balance as of 1 January	817	94	43	233	1 187
Acquition and sale of subsidiaries	-210	0	0	608	398
Provisions made during the year	294	168	3	258	723
Provisions used during the year	-141	-22	-33	-166	-362
Provisions reversed during the year	-183	0	-8	-82	-273
Exchange adjustment	6	1	0	2	9
Balance as of 31 December	583	241	5	853	1 682
Non-current	1	41	2	376	420
Current 1)	582	200	3	477	1 262
Balance as of 31 December	583	241	5	853	1 682

1) Short-term liabilities related to provisions for loss contracts is shown in a separate note.

Warranties
The provision for warranties relates mainly to the possibility that Aker based on contractual agreements, needs to do guarantee work related to products and services delivered to customers. The provision is based on estimates on occurrence and cost of work that needs to be done. The warranty period is normally two years and any cash effects will come in this period.

Restructuring
The provision made in 2006 is mainly related to various provisions in Aker Kværner. Other provisions in 2006 for restructuring are mainly related to the restructuring process in Aker Yards Finland in 2004. The yards in Turku, Rauma and Helsinki was merged. The provision is related to possible future pension benefit obligations related to former employees, and in addition clean up provision related to shipyards in Finland. Both provisions are long-term.

Other
Other provisions in 2006 relates mainly to provisions for early retirement in Aker Yards Germany of NOK 91 million and for environmental clean-up of NOK 71 million. It also includes NOK 387 million in provisions for contracts in process which were taken over as part of the acquisition of Aker Yards France.

NOTE 33: GUARANTEE OBLIGATIONS

At year-end 2007Aker had guarantee obligations of NOK 1 100 million that were not recorded in the balance sheet

As part of its ordinary operations, completion guarantees and guarantees for advance payments form customers are written.
Such guarantees typically involve a financial institution that issues the guarantee vis-à-vis the customer.

Collateral has been posted for interest-bearing long-term debt of NOK 2.7 billion. The book value of assets used as collateral is NOK 4.4 billion.

Aker Exploration AS signed a revolving credit facility of USD 300 million on 31 January 2007.
The loan is secured in the tax refund of tax on exploration expenses from Norwegian tax authorities, and has been guaranteed by Aker Exploration ASA.
Aker Exploration ASA has guaranteed to the Ministry of Petroleum and Energy (OED) on behalf of Aker Exploration AS.
Aker Exploration ASA has guaranteed to Pertra ASA (Det norske oljeselskap ASA) for rig delivery and other related services in connection with Pertra's sale of 15% share in PL 321 to Aker Exploration AS.
Aker Exploration ASA has guaranteed to Chevron Norge AS and Norsk Hydro Produksjon AS
(StatoilHydro Petroleum AS) in connection with the sale of 12.5% and 30% in PL283 and PL428 to Aker Exploration AS.

NOTE 34: TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES

Trade and other payables comprise the following itmes:

Amounts in NOK million	**2007**	2006
Advances from customers	**3**	11 930
Trade accounts payable	**886**	8 452
Accrual of operating- and financial costs	**364**	7 750
Other short-term interest free liabilites	**315**	3 158
Total	**1 568**	31 290

NET CURRENT OPERATING ASSETS / LIABILITIES (-)

Specification of net curent operating assets (see also note 4):

Amounts in NOK million	**2007**	2006
Inventories, Projects under constr., Other trade and other interest-free receivables	**2 732**	32 588
Trade and other payables	**-1 568**	-31 290
Current provisions	**-34**	-1 301
Total	**1 130**	-3

NOTE 35: FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

The Aker Group consists of various operations and companies that are exposed to different kinds of financial risk including credit-, interest- and currency risk. The Group uses different financial instruments to active operate its financial exposure. The main companies in the Group have developed their own policies and guidelines on how the financial risk should be handled based on the individual companies exposure to the different kinds of financial risk.

Capital management
One important objective for Akers finance policy is to secure financial headroom both on a short- and long term basis to be able to achieve strategic goals. Aker wants to maintain a strong capital base and aim at a conservative investment strategy with minimal risk. The investments need to be liquid and the capital is mainly invested in securities with low credit risk and short duration.
Beyond the capital base described above, Aker wants to have a certain share of the capital available for possible investments. The required rate of return on this part of the capital base is some higher.
Aker also participate in public share- and debt issues in Aker-related companies.
Aker ASA and Holding companies has issued bonds in the Norwegian capital marked. As of 31 December 2007 Aker has re-purchased 27 % of own bonds (see note 27).
The capital base is partly managed directly by Aker and partly by some of the major Norwegian capital management companies.

Credit risk
The management for the main companies has developed their own policies and guidelines for credit risk. The exposure to credit risk is monitored on an ongoing basis within the group guidelines.

The group's principal financial assets are bank balances and cash, trade and other receivables, finance lease receivables and investments, which represent the group's maximum exposure to credit risk in relation to financial assets. The group's credit risk is primarily attributable to its trade and finance lease receivables. The amounts presented in the balance sheet are net of allowances for doubtful receivables, estimated by the group's management based on prior experience and their assessment of the current economic environment. Credit evaluations are performed on all customers requiring credit over a certain amount. Transactions involving derivative financial instruments are with counterparties with whom the Group has a signed netting agreement as well as sound credit ratings. Given their high credit ratings, management does not expect any counterparty to fail to meet its obligations. The maximum exposure to credit risk is represented by the carrying amount of each financial asset, including derivative financial instruments, in the balance sheet.

Exposure to credit risk
The carrying amount of financial assets represents the maximum credit exposure.
The maximum exposure to credit risk at the reporting date was:

Amounts in NOK million	*Note*	**2007**	2006
Available-for-sale-financial assets	*15,16,17*	**926**	300
Held-to-maturity investments		**-**	-
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss		**49**	902
Trade receivables	*20*	**307**	6 901
Other loans and receivables	*16,17,20,21*	**1 755**	8 199
Cash and cash equivalentes	*22*	**15 333**	14 987
Total		**18 370**	31 289

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss in 2007 consist of NOK 31 million in currency contracts used for economic hedges and NOK 18 million in interest rate swaps and interest rate swaps options.

The main companies have different exposures to credit risk. Trade receivables per company are as follows:

Amounts in NOK million	**2007**	2006
Aker American Shipping	**1**	-
Aker Philadelphia Shipyard	**1**	-
Aker Seafoods	**241**	251
Aker BioMarine	**24**	43
Aker Floating Production	**-**	-
Other companies	**40**	28
Discontinued operations and Aker Kværner	**-**	6 579
Total trade receivables	**307**	6 901

Aker Seafoods enter into credit insurance agreements for all customers with credits limits above NOK 100 000.
Bad debt expense in Aker Seafoods in relation to sales was approximately 0.15 per cent and 0.05 per cent in 2007 and 2006, respectively.

The maximum exposure to credit risk for trade receivables at the reporting date by type of customer was:

Amounts in NOK million	**Gross trade receivables 2007**
Wholesale customers	**215**
Retail customers	**40**
End-user customers	**19**
Other	**43**
Total trade receivables	**317**

The aging of trade receivables and provision for impairment loss

The aging of trade receivables at the reporting date was:

Amounts in NOK million	Gross trade receivables 2007	Provision for impairment loss 2007
Not past due	193	-
Past due 0-30 days	69	-1
Past due 31-120 days	45	-3
Past due 121 - 365 days	2	-1
Past due more than one year	8	-5
Total trade receivables	317	-10
Recognised impairment loss		-4

Gross trade receivables in 2006 was NOK 6 930 million and the provision for impairment loss was NOK 29 million.
The recognised impairment loss on trade receivables was NOK 2 million in 2006. The loss is included in other operating expenses in the profit and loss statement.

Liquidity risk
Liquidity risk is the risk that the Group will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they fall due. The Group's approach to managing liquidity is to ensure that it will always have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when due.

Overview of contractual maturities of financial liabilities, including estimated interest payments:

		2007 Contractual cash flows including estimated interest payments					
Amounts in NOK million	Carrying amount	Contractual cash flows	6 mths or less	6-12 mths	1-2 years	2-5 years	More than 5 years
Secured bank loans	2 714	-3 601	- 223	- 153	- 382	-1 228	-1 615
Unsecured bank loans	1 005	-1 035	- 929	- 14	- 5	- 14	- 74
Secured bond issues	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unsecured bond issues	3 675	-4 478	- 55	-1 670	- 184	-2 569	-
Convertible loans/bonds	589	- 783	- 215	- 27	- 27	- 512	-
Finance lease liabilities	14	- 16	- 2	- 3	- 3	- 6	- 2
Other long term liabilities	275	- 290	- 115	- 28	- 110	- 24	- 13
Bank facility	58	- 58	- 58	-	-	-	-
Other short term liabilities	31	- 36	- 30	- 6	-	-	-
Construction loans	434	- 448	- 328	- 120	-	-	-
Total contractual cash flows for interest-bearing liabilities	8 796	-10 745	-1 957	-2 021	- 711	-4 353	-1 704
Short-term derivative financial liabilities	249						
Trade and other payables	1 622						
Long-term derivative financial liabilities	54						
Long-term interest-free liabilities	957						
Total liabilities	11 678						

Short-term derivative financial liabilities consist of NOK 2 million in currency contracts used for economic hedges and NOK 247 million in interest rate swaps. Long-term derivative financial liabilities consist of currency contracts used for economic hedges.

For 2006 the table below shows the contractual cash flows not including estimated interest payments:

		2007 Contractual cash flows including estimated interest payments					
Amounts in NOK million	Carrying amount	Contractual cash flows	6 mths or less	6-12 mths	1-2 years	2-5 years	More than 5 years
Secured bank loans	4 339	-4 339	-2 402	-18	-124	-290	-1 505
Unsecured bank loans	445	-445	-280	-12	-87	-27	-39
Secured bond issues	1 203	-1 203	0	-250	0	-353	-600
Unsecured bond issues	4 935	-4 935	-801	0	-995	-2 207	-932
Convertible loans/bonds 1)	278	-278	0	-278	0	0	0
Finance lease liabilities	77	-77	-10	-10	-20	-32	-5
Other long term liabilities 2)	2 065	-2 065	0	-1	-76	-1 454	-534
Bank facility	118	-118	-51	-67	0	0	0
Other short term liabilities	339	-339	-295	-44	0	0	0
Total	13 799	-13 799	-3 839	- 680	-1 302	-4 363	-3 615
Construction loans	4795						
Short-term derivative financial liabilities	676						
Trade and other payables	32 203						
Long-term derivative financial liabilities	-						
Long-term interest-free liabilities	2 918						
Total liabilities	54 391						

1) 2006: 3,75% Aker Seafoods Holding AS Exchangeable Bond Issue 2005/2008. Bonds owners may at any time during the period from and including 20 September 2005 until and including 20 June 2008 exchange 1 bond (par value 100) to 12 500 ordinary shares in Aker Seafoods ASA. Total Exchange Asset is 7 250 000 shares (par value NOK 5,-)
2) Including seller credit in connection with acquisition of subsidiaries.

Currency risk
Aker operates internationally and is exposed to foreign exchange risk arising from various currency exposures. Foreign exchange risk arises from future commercial transactions, recognised assets and liabilities and net investments in foreign operations.
Below is a description of currency risk per main company in Aker.

Aker American Shipping
Aker American Shipping incurs foreign currency risk on sales, purchases and borrowings that are denominated in a currency other than USD. The currency giving rise to this risk is primarily NOK.

As of December 31, 2007 the Aker American Shipping Group's portfolio of foreign exchange derivatives consist of the following currencies and maturities. Amounts indicated represent the underlying notional amounts.

Amounts in thousand USD	2008	2009	2010	Later years	**Total**
Buy NOK	68 294	15 482			**83 776**
Total buy NOK	68 294	15 482	-	-	**83 776**

Aker Philadelphia Shipyard
Aker Philadelphia Shipyard incurs foreign currency risk on sales, purchases and borrowings that are denominated in a currency other than USD. The currencies giving rise to this risk are primarily EUR, NOK and KRW (Korean Won).

As of December 31, 2007 the Aker Philadelphia Shipyard Group's portfolio of foreign exchange derivatives consist of the following currencies and maturities. Amounts indicated represent the underlying notional amounts.

Amounts in thousand USD	2008	2009	2010	Later years	**Total**
Buy KRW	15 005	-			**15 005**
Total buy KRW	15 005	-	-	-	**15 005**

Aker Floating Production
Aker Floating Production incurs foreign currency risk on sales, purchases and borrowings that are denominated in a currency other than USD. While the conversion program for the fleet of FPSO's are in effect the currencies giving rise to risk are primarily NOK, GBP, EUR and SGD. The Company will in the future have its revenues in USD currency and thus have a natural hedge against its debt exposure which is nominated in USD.

As of December 31, 2007 the Aker Floating Production Group's portfolio of foreign exchange derivatives consist of the following currencies and maturities. Amounts indicated represent the underlying notional amounts.

Amounts in thousand USD	2008	Later years	**Total**
Buy NOK	75 000	-	**75 000**
Total buy NOK	75 000	-	**75 000**

Aker Seafoods
The Group incurs foreign currency risk on sales that are denominated in a currency other than NOK. The currencies giving rise to this risk are primarily EUR, GBP, DKK and USD.

Roughly 50 per cent of all receivables in EUR and GBP are hedged. Roughly 50 per cent of the foreign-exchange risk associated with anticipated sales the subsequent six months are also hedged at all times. Forward foreign exchange contracts are used for hedging the foreign-exchange risk. All forward foreign exchange contracts expire less than one year after the balance sheet date.

The Group ensures that the net exposure linked to other monetary assets and liabilities in foreign currency is kept at an acceptable level by buying and selling foreign currency at the current rate of exchange when it is necessary to manage a short-term imbalance.

As of December 31, 2007 the Aker Seafoods Group's portfolio of foreign exchange derivatives consist of the following currencies and maturities. Amounts indicated represent the underlying notional amounts.

Amounts in NOK million	2008	Later years	**Total**
Sell EUR	188	0	**188**
Sell GBP	20	0	**20**
Total sell	208	0	**208**

Aker BioMarine
Aker BioMarine incurs foreign currency risk on sales that are denominated in currencies other than NOK. It is primarily the currencies JPY and USD giving rise to the risk. Aker BioMarine had no currency derivatives at 31 December 2007.

Aker Exploration

The Group is exposed towards currency risk, in particular USD related to the lease agreement for the drilling rig with an agreed rig rate of USD 520 000 per day, including operating costs of NOK 900 000, which will be subject to inflation adjustment during the lifetime of the contract.
The lease agreement has a fixed period of 3 years with additional option period of up to two years. The lease period is estimated to start medium December 2008.
The rig is now under construction. The agreement is classified as an operating lease.

The Group has entered into agreements to reduce this exposure, and at 31 December 2007 the Group had financial instruments consisting of:

Amounts in NOK million	Estimated fair value
Structured forward contracts (collar)	64
Options	-10
Total carrying value of liability	54

Paid premium is NOK 15,3 million. An unrealised loss arising from decline in value of NOK 69,4 million has been charged to the income statement in 2007. From 1 November when Aker Exploration became a subsidiary in the Aker Group the change in value is positive with NOK 14,4 million.
The derivative financial instruments are measured and carried at fair value. The instruments are not defined as hedges and changes in fair value are charged to the income statement.

Description of Structured forward contracts (collar):
The Group will buy a total of USD 144 million during a 3 year period at rate NOK/USD: maximum 6,145 / minimum 5,65.
Description of options:
The Group has an option, but are not committed to buy USD 3 million per month over 3 years, at strike price NOK/USD 6,5.

Aker Oilfield Services
As of December 31, 2007 the Aker Oilfield Services Group's portfolio of foreign exchange derivatives, which hedges against borrowings, investments and operational transactions consist of the following currencies and maturities. Amounts indicated represent the underlying notional amounts.

Amounts in thousand USD	2008	2009	2010	Later years	**Total**
Buy NOK	-	-	14 640	58 560	**73 200**
Total buy NOK	-	-	14 640	58 560	**73 200**

Interest rate risk
The group's interest rate risk arises from long-term borrowings and receivables. Borrowings and receivables issued at variable rates expose the group to cash flow interest rate risk. Securites issued at fixed rates expose the group to fair value interest rate risk. The Group's exposure to interest risk is evaluated on an ongoing basis. Interest swap agreements are used to achieve a desired mix of fixed and floating interests.

Profile

At 31 December the interest rate profile of the Group's interest bearing financial instruments was:

Amounts in NOK million	**2007**
Fixed rate instruments	
Financial assets	**532**
Financial liabilities	**-3 718**
Net fixed rate instruments	**-3 186**
Variable rate instruments	
Financial assets	**15 790**
Financial liabilities	**-5 077**
Net variable rate instruments	**10 713**
Net interest-bearing debt(-) / asset(+)	**7 527**

Fair value sensitivity analysis for fixed rate instruments
The Group does not account for any fixed rate financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss. Aker Seafoods has designated an interest rate swap (fair value NOK 10 million) as hedge for part of the secured bank loan. A change in interest rates at the reporting date would not affect profit or loss for these. Other interest rate derivatives are not designated as hedges and due to this a change in the interest rate would affect profit or loss for these instruments.

Fair value estimations
Due to the short-term nature, the carrying amount is a reasonable approximation of fair value for cash and cash equivalents and for short-term loans and receivables. For available-for-sale financial assets and financial assets at fair value through profit and loss there is no difference as they are carried at fair value.

The estimates of fair values together with the carrying amounts shown in the balance sheet are as follows:

	2007		2006	
Amounts in NOK million	Carrying amount	Fair value	Carrying amount	Fair value
Bonds and convertible loans	4 265	4 288	8 745	8 853
Other interest bearing loans	4 531	4 517	9 850	9 850
Total liabilities	8 796	8 805	18 595	18 703

The fair value of financial instruments traded in active markets (such as currency forward contracts and options, interest swaps and FRA's) is based on quoted market prices at the balance sheet date.

Fair values for available-for-sale financial assets are estimated by using quoted prices and market-based pricing techniques. Fair values for interest-bearing liabilities are estimated by using quoted prices and market-based pricing techniques.

NOTE 36: CONTINGENCIES AND LEGAL CLAIMS

LEGAL CLAIMS
Project risks and uncertainties

The group's operations are to a large extent subject to long term contracts, some of which are fixed-price, turnkey contracts that are awarded on a competitive bidding basis. Failure to meet schedule or performance guarantees or increases in contract costs can result in non-recoverable costs, which could exceed revenues realized from the applicable project. Where a project is identified as loss making, forward loss provisions are made. The accounting treatment is based on the information and advice available. Inevitably, such circumstances and information may be subject to change in subsequent periods and thus the eventual outcome may be better or worse than the assessments made in preparing up periodical financial reports.

Legal proceedings
With its extensive worldwide operations, companies included in the group are in the course of their activities involved in legal disputes. Provisions have been made to cover the expected outcome of the disputes to the extent negative outcomes are likely and reliable estimates can be made. However, the final outcome of these cases will always be subject to uncertainties and resulting liabilities may exceed booked provisions.

Warnow
In 2000 the European Commission opened formal proceedings to examine whether Kvaerner Warnow Werft, now renamed Aker Warnow Werft, a subsidiary within the Aker Group, received approximately EURO 61 million (plus interest) in excess subsidies from German authorities in connection with the privatizations of the shipyard in 1992 and, if so, to what extent could be required to repay any such subsidies. On 20.10.2004 the Commission declared that approximately EURO 26,5 million (including interest as of May 2005) of the state aid given to the yard was incompatible with the Common Market and instructed Germany to institute all measures to reclaim this amount. Kværner is of the opinion that all subsidies granted were utilized in accordance with provisions duly notified to and approved by the European Commission and thus that no repayment obligation can be justified. Aker Warnow Werft and have filed an application with the European Court of First Instance to overturn the Commissions repayment decision. In May 2005 German authorities made a claim for Aker Warnow immediate repayment of the state aid declared illegal by the Commission. In June 2005 Aker Warnow Werft filed a request for an injunction with the Administrative Court of Berlin to suspend any payment obligation until the European Courts have finally ruled on the validity of the Commissions repayment decision. In August 2005 the injunction was awarded. The German authorities may appeal the temporary injunction to the Administrative Court of Appeal Berlin-Brandenburg. No provision is held against the outcome of this potential exposure. Following the merger of Warnow and Aker MTW in connection with the establishment of the Aker Ostsee Group, it has been agreed that the outcome of this EU case will be Kværner's (Aker Maritime Finance after the merger at the end of 2005) sole financial responsibility.

TAX
Aker ASA and its subsidiaries have some issues that are under consideration by local tax authorities in certain countries in which the Group has operations. In accordance with generally accepted accounting practices, Aker has treated issues pending final determination in accordance with the information available at the end of the accounting period.

NOTE 37: TRANSACTIONS AND AGREEMENTS WITH RELATED PARTIES

Aker ASA's main shareholder is TRG Holding AS, controlled by Kjell Inge Røkke through the The Resource Group AS (TRG AS). All companies controlled by Kjell Inge Røkke are considered as related parties for the Aker Group.

Kjell Inge Røkke:
Aker does not have any material outstanding accounts neither has there been any transactions during 2007 with Kjell Inge Røkke except remuneration as a leader of the nomination committee in Aker ASA (see note 38).

Associated companies:
p/f Næraberg;
Aker BioMarine ASA, a subsidiary of Aker ASA, has at end of December 2007 NOK 282 million (2006: NOK 328 million) in interest bearing receivables on the associated company p/f Næraberg, with an interest income in 2007 of NOK 28 million. Aker has issued a bank guarantee of NOK 155 million in favour of p/f Næraberg.

Aker Drilling ASA:
In December 2006, Aker Drilling ASA signed a Heads of Agreement with Aker Exploration ASA, whereby Aker Exploration ASA agreed to lease a drilling rig for operations in Norwegian offshore industry. The leasing period is 3 years, starting from December 2008, with an additional option period of up to two years. As part of the agreement Aker Exploration has paid a mobilization fee of USD 41 million to Aker Drilling

Aker Kværner:
A letter of intent was signed with Aker Floating Production ASA to deliver a complete subsea production system for a customer in India. Aker Kværner will also deliver the marine installation of the floating production storage and offloading (FPSO) vessel to be leased out by Aker Floating Production. Total contracts value for Aker Kværner USD 250 million.

Aker Kværner has invested NOK 72.3 million in Aker Oilfield Services and owns thereby 18.97 percent of the shares. Aker Kværner has signed a letter of intent with Aker Oilfield Services and is set to expand its subsea service offering by providing equipment and personnel to the world's first deepwater Subsea Equipment Support Vessel (SESV). The contract, to commence latest 2010, is worth approximately USD 60 million over an initial five year period.

Aker Kværner has agreed to transfer its Just Catch technology for CO_2 capture to the company Aker Clean Carbon AS, which will develop CO_2 capture projects. Aker Kværner will own 30 percent of the shares in Aker Clean Carbon AS, while Aker ASA will own 70 percent. The ownership ratio has been determined following valuations and negotiations that have also recognized the value of Aker Kværner's exclusive rights to participate in building future carbon capture facilities in co-operation with Aker Clean Carbon.

Aker Kværner ASA has an agreement with Intellectual Property Holdings AS (IPH) that holds all rights, titles to and interests in registered trademarks and domain names containing "Aker" and "Kværner". IPH will act as a joint branding tool where the companies in the Aker group join forces in selected initiatives. The annual royalty cost for Aker Kværner is approximately NOK 10 million.

Aker Kværner acquired in 2007 the remaining 9.9 percent of the shares in Aker Insurance controlled by Aker ASA for NOK 10 million. After the transaction, Aker Kværner owns 100 percent of the shares in Aker Insurance AS.

Aker Kværner Business Partner and Aker Kværner's corporate functions are offering services to other Aker companies on arms length terms.

Total NOK 2.4 million have been charged from Aker to associated companies and other related parties for rent of premises and other administrative services in 2007.

Note 38 SALARY AND OTHER REMUNERATION TO THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS, NOMINATION COMMITTEE GROUP, GROUP PRESIDENT, MANAGING DIRECTOR AND OTHER LEADERSHIP IN AKER ASA

Remuneration to the board of directors
Remuneration paid to the board of directors in 2007 is NOK 2 450 000 (nok 2 550 000 in 2006). The members of the board, with exception of the chairman (see below), did not receive any other remuneration in 2007.
The Chairman of the board (Leif-Arne Langøy) employed in Aker ASA, do not receive any board remuneration from Aker ASA.

Amount in NOK	**2007**	2006
Kjell Inge Røkke (Chairman of the Board until 30.3.06)	**-**	250 000
Leif-Arne Langøy (Chairman of the Board from 30.3.06)	**-**	-
Lone Fønss Schrøder	**350 000**	350 000
Bjørn Flatgård	**300 000**	300 000
Jon Fredrik Baksaas	**300 000**	300 000
Kjeld Rimberg (until 29.3.2007)	**150 000**	300 000
Kjell A. Storeide	**300 000**	300 000
Hanne Harlem (from 1.4.06)	**300 000**	150 000
Kristin Krohn Devold (from 29.3.2007)	**150 000**	-
Atle Tranøy (employee representative)	**150 000**	150 000
Harald Magne Bjørnsen (employee representative)	**150 000**	150 000
Bjarne Kristiansen (employee representative)	**150 000**	150 000
Stein Aamdal (employee representative)	**150 000**	150 000
Total	**2 450 000**	2 550 000

Remuneration to the nomination committee
The remuneration to the nomination committee from Aker ASA was NOK 30 000 in 2007.

Directive of remuneration to the CEO and the Executive team
The systems for the leadership remuneration main purpose are to stimulate to a strong and lasting profit oriented culture which makes an increasing value of the stocks. The accumulated remuneration to the leadership consists of marked based fixed salary, some few standard remuneration in addition and a variable salary.

The CEO and the Executive team are members in a collective pension and insurance scheme applicable to all employees. The companies practice standard employment contracts and standard employment conditions regarding notice period and severance payfor the CEO and the Executive team. The company do not offer stock option programs to the employees.

The intention of the variable salary program is to contribute to achievement of good financial profit and leadership according to the company's values and business ethics.

The variable salary is based on achievement of financial and personal goals, leadership according to the company's values and development of the company's share price. The program represents a potential for the Leadership to earn a variable salary up to the value of 100% of the fixed salary. Variable salary is paid over 3 years. Half of the variable salary earned is paid the following year. The remaining amount is paid two years later together with a raise provided the leader still is employed in the company. The yearly payments have a limit corresponding to one years fixed salary.

Remuneration to the Managing Director
Managing Director Bengt A. Rem has received a fixed salary of NOK 1 979 709 (NOK 1 913 000 in 2006) and a bonus/variable salary of NOK 607 339 in 2007 (7 788 000 in 2006, whereof 5 250 000 is related to projects). The value of additional remuneration is NOK 14 379 (NOK 15 000 in 2006) and net pension expenses for Bengt A. Rem is NOK 123 046 (NOK 112 000 in 2006). Carrying out special projects may give an extra bonus in addition to the above.

Remuneration to the CEO
In 2007 Leif-Arne Langøy received a salary of NOK 4 585 184 (NOK 4 462 000 in 2006). In addition he received a bonus of NOK 3 520 000 (NOK 2 639 000 in 2006) and other remuneration of NOK 13 929 (NOK 14 000 in 2006). Net pension expenses for Leif-Arne Langøy in 2007 is NOK 141 718 (NOK 128 545 in 2006).

The appointment of Leif-Arne Langøy can be terminated with 6 months notice. Leif-Arne Langøy is entitled to receive up to 6 months salary from the date of termination if the contract is terminated by the company. The salary will not be paid if he continues as Managing director in an other company within the Aker Group. The remuneration plan for Leif-Arne Langøy includes a fixed salary, standard pension- and insurance plan for employees and a variable salary. The variable salary for Leif-Arne Langøy implies a potential for a variable salary up to the value of 100% of the fixed salary.

Remuneration to the Executive team
The Executive team appointments can be terminated with a six months notice. If the company terminates the appointment, the Executive team has the right to six months salary after the notice period. The Executive team has a bonus plan which is based on achievement of defined short and long terms goals (see description below). The Norwegian Executive team is included in the company's collective pension plan for salary up to 12 G.
Carrying out special projects may give an extra bonus in addition to the above.

Executive vice president (EVP) Geir Arne Drangeid has received a fixed salary of NOK 1 870 079 in 2007 (NOK 1 816 000 in 2006) and a bonus/variable salary of NOK 580 742 in 2007 (NOK 1 589 000 in 2006). The value of additional remuneration is NOK 14 375 in 2007 (NOK 15 000 in 2006) and net pension expenses for Geir Arne Drangeid is NOK 116 974 in 2007 (NOK 106 000 in 2006).

Martinus Brandal was EVP in Aker ASA until 30 June 2006 when he was appointed as the President and CEO in the subsidiary Aker Kværner ASA. In the period Martinus Brandal was EVP in Aker ASA he received a fixed salary of NOK 1 405 000 in 2006 and a bonus/variable salary of NOK 9 128 000 in 2006 (whereof NOK 7 000 000 is related to projects). The value of additional remuneration is NOK 6 000 in 2006 and net pension expenses for Martinus Brandal was NOK 117 000 in 2006.

Nils Are K. Lysø was employed as EVP in Aker from 1 February 2007 and has received a fixed salary of NOK 1 909 844 in 2007 and a bonus/variable salary of NOK 557 039 in 2007. The value of additional remuneration is NOK 14 212 in 2007 and net pension expenses for Nils Are K. Lysø is NOK 102 686 in 2007.

Karl Erik Kjelstad was employed as EVP in Aker from 1 August 2007 and has received a fixed salary from 1 August until 31 December 2007 of NOK 1 250 000 and a bonus/variable salary of NOK 40 384 in 2007. The value of additional remuneration is NOK 4 751 in 2007 and net pension expenses for Karl Erik Kjelstad is NOK 97 199 in 2007.

The remuneration plan for Managing Director and other EVP's includes a fixed yearly salary, standard pension- and insurance plan for the employees and variable salary.

The appointments of other leaders can be terminated with six months notice. If the company terminates the appointment, the leader will receive six months salary after the notice period. The Executive team in Norway has a retirement plan starting from the age of 60 up to 67 years with gradually slow-down of working time and salary.

Note 39 SHARES OWNED BY BOARD OF DIRECTORS AND THE PRESIDENT & CEO

Shares owned or controlled by members of the Board of Directors and Executive team (and their related parties) in Aker ASA and other listed subsidiaries as per 31 December 2007

	Aker ASA	Aker Floating Production	Aker Exploration	Aker Seafoods	Aker American Shipping	Aker Philadelphia Shipyard	Aker BioMarine
Leif-Arne Langøy (Chairman of the Board) 1)	41 000	25 000	40 700	38 400	33 000		62 500
Lone Fønss Schrøder	1 173						
Bjørn Flatgård							
Jon Fredrik Baksaas							
Kristin Krohn Devold							
Kjell A. Storeide							
Hanne Harlem							
Atle Tranøy (employee representative)							
Harald Magne Bjørnsen (employee representative)	700						
Bjarne Kristiansen (employee representative)							
Stein Aamdal (employee representative)							
Other members of Group Management:							
Karl Erik Kjelstad						2 000	
Bengt A. Rem	10 000	11 000	17 250		9 000		17 500
Geir Arne Drangeid	1 500						
Nils Are K. Lysø	2 000		17 250				26 100

1) Also owns 33 333 B-shares (0.26 %) in TRG Holding AS, who owns 66.66 % in Aker ASA.

The Managing Director and other members of Group Management have no other remuneration than what is described above. Accordingly, they have no loans or stock option rights in their employment conditions.

NOTE 40: SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

Successive acquisition of Aker Drilling
On 13 December 2007, Aker Capital, a wholly owned subsidiary of Aker ASA purchased 4.7 million shares in Aker Drilling ASA and increased its shareholding in Aker Drilling to 44.97 percent. According to applicable law this purchase triggered a mandatory offer to buy out all other shareholders.

In January and February 2008 Aker Capital purchased additional 41.9 million shares for NOK 1 633 million and increased Aker's ownership interest from 44.97 percent at year end to 89.98 percent at the end of February 2008.

NOTE 41: GOVERNMENT GRANTS

Grants received relates to the following activities:

Amounts in NOK million	**2007**	2006	2005
Research and development	**1**	55	21
Subsidiaries to yards		85	173
Other		3	12
Total	**1**	143	206

The Shipyard has been funded by various federal, state, and local government agency subsidies for periods including those prior to the purchase on 30 June 2005, totaling USD 438.6 million, as set forth in the Master Agreement between the Government Parties and the Shipyard, dated 16 December 1997, as amended 30 July 1999.

Funding under the Master Agreement was allocated as follows:
USD 42 million for preliminary Shipyard development
USD 259.6 million for initial construction costs
USD 137 million for employee training programs.

In 2001, the Shipyard was granted a transfer of USD 50 million from the preliminary Shipyard development budget to the initial construction costs budget, but the overall amount of USD 438.6 million did not change. Funding was provided through loans to the Shipyard as well as grants.

The Shipyard has exhausted the funding under the preliminary Shipyard development costs and the initial constructions costs, and therefore did not receive any related reimbursements in 2007 or 2006.

For the year ended 31 December 2007, the Shipyard received no reimbursment of employee training costs (USD 2.1 million in 2006).

Through 31 December 2007, the Shipyard has cumulatively received USD 134.1 million of the amount available for training costs and does not expect to receive any more training funding.

In addition to the construction costs that were funded by the financing under the Master Agreement, the Shipyard was obligated to make USD 135 million of additional capital investments through December 2014. The Shipyard fulfilled the last USD 3 million remaining of this obligation during the year ended 31 December 2006.

Under the terms of the Master Agreement, the Shipyard, and the former Kvaerner ASA are subject to various operating covenants, restrictions, and obligations throughout an approximately 15-year period. The Shipyard anticipates that it will continue to comply with the terms and requirements of the Master Agreement and that the Master Agreement will continue to remain in effect.

During 2001, the Shipyard received USD 50,000,000 from the PSDC for construction costs, which was originally stipulated as funding for training costs. As a result, the Shipyard agreed to match government funding for training costs commencing on 1 April 2002, until all of the remaining training funding was utilized. The Shipyard utilized the last USD 1,7 million during the year ended 31 December 2006 (USD 48.3 million as of 31 December 2005). As of 31 December 2007, the Shipyard has fulfilled the matching funding obligation.

In addition, under the Master agreement, the Shipyard is required to pay a common area maintenance charge each month to the PSDC of approximately USD 30,250 through the term of the agreement.

On 13 September 2002, the Shipyard finalized an agreement with the City of Philadelphia (and others), whereby the Real Estate and Use and Occupancy Tax for the years 2001 through 2017 were agreed to. The Shipyard is committed to a fixed assessment of approximately USD 3.3 to USD 3.6 million per year, commencing in 2003.

Aker ASA

Profit and Loss Account

Amounts in NOK million	*Note*	**2007**	2006	2005
Total revenues		**-**	-	-
Wages and other personnel expenses	*1,20*	**-78**	-64	-61
Depreciations	*4*	**-7**	-5	-7
Other expenses	*2*	**-59**	-47	-28
Sales gain/loss fixed assets	*3*	**2**	-	2
Operating profit		**-142**	-116	-94
Dividends from subsidiaries		**883**	360	14
Dividends other companies		**35**	-	4
Received Group contribution		**141**	4	-
Interest income from Group companies	*6*	**613**	402	101
Gain on sale of shares	*3*	**19 731**	840	2 343
Other interest and financial income		**452**	220	64
Interest expenses to Group companies	*11*	**-407**	-275	-225
Writedowns shares and receivables	*15*	**-44**	-249	-4
Other interest and financial expenses	*14*	**-267**	-191	-221
Profit before tax		**20 995**	995	1 982
Tax on ordinary profit	*9*	**442**	57	45
Profit/loss for the year		**21 437**	1 052	2 027
ALLOCATION OF PROFIT/LOSS FOR THE YEAR				
Profit/loss for the year		**21 437**	1 052	2 027
Dividends	*11*	**-1 339**	-2 181	-746
Transferred from/allocated to (-) retained earnings		**-20 098**	1 129	-1 281
Total	*8*	-	-	-
Received group contribution from subsidiaries against investments before tax		**-**	203	2 092
Group contribution without tax effects to subsidiaries		**-11**	-	-519

Aker ASA

Balance sheet of 31 December

Amounts in NOK million	*Note*	**2007**	2006	2005
ASSETS				
Goodwill	4	**-**	95	95
Deferred tax benefit	9	**442**	-	-
Total intangible assets		**442**	95	95
Art, inventory and vehicles		**42**	39	42
Airplane		**242**	-	-
Property		**6**	3	3
Total tangible fixed assets	4	**290**	42	45
Shares in subsidiaries	5,15	**17 252**	12 831	12 363
Other long-term investments in shares etc.		**8**	13	10
Investment in related parties		**360**	-	-
Long- term receivables from Group companies	6,15	**5 334**	9 903	7 720
Other long-term investments	6	**1 252**	190	16
Total financial fixed assets		**24 206**	22 937	20 109
Total fixed assets		**24 938**	23 074	20 249
Short-term receivables on Group companies		**74**	42	38
Group contributions		**141**	208	2 092
Other short-term receivables	14	**392**	27	15
Other short-term investments	7	**-**	-	50
Bank deposits, cash in hand, etc	17	**11 568**	522	928
Total current assets		**12 175**	799	3 123
Total assets		**37 113**	23 873	23 372
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES				
Share capital		**3 214**	3 214	3 214
Purchased shares		**-**	-	-
Share premium reserves		**2 071**	2 071	2 071
Other paid in equity		**3 236**	3 236	3 236
Not registrated reduction of capital		**-6 495**	-	-
Total paid in equity		**2 026**	8 521	8 521
Other equity		**23 629**	3 531	4 661
Not paid reduction of capital		**-1 601**	-	-
Total retained earnings		**22 028**	3 531	4 661
Total equity	8,19	**24 054**	12 052	13 182
Pension liability	10	**99**	101	105
Total provisions		**99**	101	105
Long-term debt to Group companies	11,16	**4 900**	1 770	1 708
Long- term subordinatet debt to Group companies	11,16	**5 106**	4 835	4 848
Other long-term debt	11	**1 525**	2 800	1 453
Total other long-term debt		**11 531**	9 405	8 009
Short-term debt to Group companies	11	**14**	864	1 525
Other short-term debt	11	**1 415**	1 451	551
Total short-term debt		**1 429**	2 315	2 076
Total equity and debt		**37 113**	23 873	23 372

Oslo, 28 February 2008
Board of Directors Aker ASA

Leif-Arne Langøy (Sign.) *(Chairman)*
Lone Fønss Schrøder (Sign.) *(Deputy Chairman)*
Bjørn Flatgård (Sign.) *(Director)*
John Fredrik Baksaas (Sign.) *(Director)*
Hanne Harlem (Sign.) *(Director)*
Kristin Krohn Devold (Sign.) *(Director)*

Kjell A. Storeide (Sign.) *(Director)*
Atle Tranøy (Sign.) *(Director)*
Bjarne E.Kristiansen (Sign.) *(Director)*
Harald Magne Bjørnsen (Sign.) *(Director)*
Stein Amdal (Sign.) *(Director)*
Bengt Arve Rem (Sign.) *(Managing Director)*

Aker ASA

Cash Flow Statement

Amounts in NOK million	*Note*	**2007**	2006	2005
Profit after financial items		**20 995**	995	1 982
Gain/(loss) of sales fixed assets and write downs		**-19 637**	-604	-2 285
Unrealized foreign exchange loss/gain (-)		**49**	-10	43
Ordinary depreciation	*4*	**7**	5	7
Change in short-term items etc		**-411**	-545	1 613
Cash flow from operating activities		**1 003**	-159	1 360
Investments in tangible fixed assets	*4*	**-258**	-	-
Payments for acquisitions of shares and other equity investments	*5*	**-611**	-36	-152
Payments for long-term interest bearing receivable	*6*	**-4 356**	-1 018	-
Proceeds from sales of tangible fixed assets	*4*	**5**	-	2
Proceeds from sales of shares and other equity investments	*5*	**15 705**	3	1 499
Other investments/disposals etc	*6*	**1 545**	281	-289
Cash flow from investments activities		**12 030**	-770	1 060
New long-term interest-bearing debt	*11*	**906**	1 451	1 533
Repayment of long-term interest-bearing debt	*11*	**-1 510**	-351	-1 580
Change in short-term interest-bearing debt	*7,11*	**-5**	-101	-89
Dividend and Group contributions paid/received	*8*	**-1 378**	-476	-1 541
Cash flow from financing activities		**-1 987**	523	-1 677
Cash flow for the year		**11 046**	-406	743
Bank deposits, cash in hands etc in the beginning of the period		**522**	928	185
Bank deposits, cash at hands etc in the end of the period		**11 568**	522	928

Aker ASA

Accounting Principles

The annual report is prepared according to the Norwegian Accounting Act 1998 and generally accepted accounting principles in Norway.

Subsidiaries and investment in associate
Subsidiaries and investments in associate are valued by the cost method in the company accounts. The investment is valued as cost of acquiring shares in the subsidiary, providing that write down is not required. Write down to fair value will be carried out if the reduction in value is caused by circumstances which may not be regarded as incidental, and deemed necessary by generally accepted accounting principles. Write downs are reversed when the cause of the initial write down are no longer present.

If dividends exceed withheld profits after acquisition, the exceeding amount represents reimbursement of invested capital, and the distribution will be subtracted from the value of the acquisition in the balance sheet.

Balance sheet classification
Net current assets comprise creditors due within one year, and entries related to goods circulation. Other entries are classified as fixed assets and/or long term creditors.

Current assets are valued at the lower of acquisition cost and fair value. Short term creditors are recognized at nominal value.

Fixed assets are valued by the cost of acquisition, in the case of non incidental reduction in value the asset will be written down to the fair value amount. Long term creditors are recognized at nominal value.

The bond loans with fixed interest are recorded according to amortized cost.

Trade and other receivables
Trade receivables and other current receivables are recorded in the balance sheet at nominal value less provisions for doubtful debts.

Foreign currency translation
Foreign currency transactions are translated using the year end exchange rates.

Short term investments
Short term investments (stocks, short-term bonds, liquid placements and shares are valued as current assets) are valued at fair value at the balance sheet date. Dividends and other distributions are recognized as other investment income.

Property, plant and equipment
Property, plant and equipment is capitalized and depreciated over the estimated useful economic life. Direct maintenance costs are expensed as incurred, whereas improvements and upgrading are assigned to the acquisition cost and depreciated along with the asset. If carrying value of a non current asset exceeds the estimated recoverable amount, the asset is written down to the recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the greater of the net selling price and value in use. In assessing value in use, the esimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value.

Pensions
Pension costs and pension liabilities are estimated on the basis of linear earnings and future salary. The calculation is based on assumptions of discount rate, future wage adjustments, pension and other payments from the national insurance fund, future return on pension funds and actuarial assumptions for deaths, voluntary resignation etc. Pension funds are valued at fair value and deducted from net pension liabilities in the balance sheet. Changes in the pension obligations due to changes in pension plans are recognized over the estimated average remaining service period. When the accumulated effect of changes in estimates, changes in assumptions and deviations from actuarial assumptions exceed 10 percent of the higher of pension obligations and pension plan assets, the excess amount is recognized over the estimated average remaining service period.

Income tax
Tax expenses in the profit and loss account comprise both tax payable for the accounting period and changes in deferred tax. Deferred tax is calculated at 28 percent on the basis of existing temporary differences between accounting profit and taxable profit together with tax deductible deficits at year end. Temporary differences, both positive and negative, are balanced out within the same period. Deferred tax assets are recorded in the balance sheet to the extent it is more likely than not that the tax assets will be utilized.

Cash flow statement
The cash flow statement is presented using the indirect method. Cash and cash equivalents includes cash, bank deposits and other short term higly liquid placement with original maturities of three months or less.

Use of estimates
The preparation of the financial statements requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts in the profit and loss statement the measurement of assets and liabilites and the disclosre of contigent assest and liablilities on the balanse sheet date. Actual results can differ from these estimates.

Contingent losses that are probable and quantifiable is expenced as occured.

Aker ASA
Notes

Major events and effects
In 2007, Aker made significant balance-sheet reallocations, realized major asset value, and freed up significant financial capacity.
In the first quarter of 2007, Aker sold all of the company's shares in Aker Yards and ten percent of its Aker Kværner shareholding. In the second quarter of the year, Aker reorganized its Aker Kværner ownership interest by transferring Aker's 40-percent Aker Kværner shareholding to a newly established company, Aker Holding.
In the forth quarter of 2007, Aker sold 40 percent of the Aker Holding shares to the Norwegian government and the two Swedish companies Investor and Saab. Se note 3 for effects.

NOTE 1: WAGES AND OTHER PERSONNEL EXPENSES

Wages and other personnel expenses consist of the following:

Amounts in NOK 1 000	**2007**	2006	2005
Wages and salaries	**53**	42	35
Social security	**13**	13	8
Pension cost	**11**	8	6
Other benefits	**1**	1	12
Total	**78**	64	61
Average number of employees	**43**	39	35

Also see note 20.

NOTE 2: AUDITOR'S FEE

Auditor's fee is included in other expenses and consists of the following:

Amounts in NOK million	Ordinary auditing	Attestation	Other services	Law services	Total 2007	Total 2006	Total 2005
Aker ASA	1	1		1	3	3	3

NOTE 3: SALES GAIN/(LOSS)

Sales gain of tangible fixes assets consists of the following:

Amounts in NOK million	**2007**	2006	2005
Sale property	**2**	-	2
Total	**2**	-	2

Sale of subsidiaries in 2007 consist mainly of the following:

	Share before sale	Share after	Sale value pr share	Nb. Sold	Gain (mill)
Aker Kværner ASA sold January 2007 1)	50,01	40,1	660,0	5 454 207	2 856
Aker Kværner ASA transferred June 2007	40,1	0	145,6	110 333 615	13 143
Totale gain Aker Kværner ASA					15 999
Aker Yards ASA sold January 2007	50,4	40,1	460,0	2 340 722	658
Aker Yards ASA sold March 2007	40,1	0	500,0	9 111 389	2 863
Total gain Aker Yards ASA					3 521

1) 5 454 207 Aker Kværner ASA shares sold January 2007 equal 27 271 035 after share splittt 29 March 07 (1:5)

NOTE 4: FIXED ASSETS

The change in fixed assets consists of the following:

Amounts in NOK million	Airplane	Art	Machines/ cars/ inventory	Buildings etc	Total	Goodwill
Cost as of 1 Jan.		23	85	8	116	95
Purchase	243		9		252	
Sold				3	3	
Cost as of 31 Dec.	243	23	94	11	371	95
Accumulated depreciations	-1		-75	-5	-81	-95
Book value as of 31 Dec.	242	23	19	6	290	-
Ordinary depreciations for the year	-1		-6		-7	
Life time	25 yerar		4-8 years			20 years
Plan of depreciations	Linear		Linear			Linear

NOTE 5: SHARES

Shares in subsidiaries consist of the following companies as of 31 Dec:

Amounts in NOK million	Ownership in % [1]	Head quarters	Equity as of 31 Dec	Profit after financial items 2007		Book value
Aker AS	100,00	Oslo	-	-	2)	-
Recondo AS	100,00	Oslo	144	4	2)	139
Norway Seafoods Holding AS	92,40	Oslo	760	-8	2)	762
Atlas-Stord AS	100,00	Bergen	82	3	2)	84
RGI (Europe) BV	100,00	Rotterdam	432	21	2)	1 666
Norcrest Finance Corp	100,00	Liberia	-17	-3	2)	-
CS Krabbe AS	100,00	Oslo	49	3	2)	47
Aker Reassurance AS	100,00	København	7	-	2)	5
Resource Group International AS	100,00	Oslo	33	-1	2)	33
Aker Mekaniske Verksted AS	100,00	Oslo	21	-63	2)	65
Intellectual Property Holdings AS	100,00	Oslo	4	13	2)	8
Aker Maritime Finance AS	100,00	Oslo	4 610	412	2)	1 786
Aker Geo Seismic AS	100,00	Oslo	310	13	2)	314
Aker Start Holding 4 AS	100,00	Oslo	-	-	2)	-
Aker Capital AS	100,00	Oslo	2 172	284	2)	1 456
RGI Inc	1,25	Seattle	1 147	317	2), 3)	14
Molde Fotball AS	100,00	Molde	9	-22	2)	25
Aker Floating Production ASA	51,10	Oslo	1 637	160	2), 4)	909
K3 Komplementar Tomt AS	100,00	Oslo	0	-	2)	3
Aker Holding AS	60,00	Oslo	16 065	-	2)	9 639
Opptur Molde AS	100,00	Oslo	-	-	2)	1
Akerhallen AS	100,00	Oslo	-	-	2)	1
Aker Holding Start 1 AS	100,00	Oslo	-	-	2)	-
Aker Holding Start 2 AS	100,00	Oslo	-	-	2)	-
Aker Holding Start 3 AS	100,00	Oslo	-	-	2)	-
Aker Philadelphia Shipyard ASA	50,30	Oslo	494	3	2), 4)	294
Aker American Shipping Holding AS	100,00	Oslo	-39	-56	2)	-
Total						17 252

1) Aker ASA's ownership and voting power are the same for all companies.
2) 100% of the company's equity and 2007 profit after financial items
3) Subsidiary company in the group
4) Spesification of investment in public listed companies as of 31.12.2007

Amounts in NOK million	Number of shares owned	Market value pr shares 31.12	**Market value total**
Aker Philadelphia Shipyard ASA	5 112 750	57,00	**291**
Aker Floating Production ASA	11 241 806	80,50	**905**
Total			**1 196**

The shares considered as long-term strategic investment by Aker ASA. Short-term fluctations in the marked is therefore not taken into consideration for accounting purposes. The shares are recorded by historical cost

NOTE 6: OTHER LONG-TERM FINANCIAL ASSETS

Other long-term financial assets consist of the following:

Amounts in NOK million	**2007**	2006	2005
Other long-term receivables	**113**	1	15
Bonds 1)	**1 139**	-	-
Pension funds	**-**	-	1
Activated costs relating to new debt	**-**	190	-
Total other long-term financial assets	**1 252**	191	16
Long-term receivables on Group companies 2)	**5 334**	9 903	7 720
Total	**6 585**	10 093	7 736

1) Bonds consists of:

Amounts in NOK million	Kostpris	Merverdi (+)	**2007**
Aker BioMarine Obl 07/10	313	-6	**307**
Aker Invest II KS Obl 05/10	135	-1	**134**
Aker Seafoods Holding AS Obl 05/08	71	-1	**70**
Aker American Shipping ASA Obl 07/12	323	4	**327**
Aker Floating Production ASA Obl 07/08	285	1	**286**
Aker Kværner ASA Obl 06/13	15	-	**15**
Total	1 142	-3	**1 139**

The assessment of market value is based on the stock value.

2) Long term interest bearing receivable on group companies consists of:

Amounts in NOK million	**2007**	2006	2005
Aker American Shipping Holding AS	**1 024**	1 011	970
Aker Maritime Finance AS	**-**	7 147	5 368
Cork Oak Holding Ltd	**128**	96	593
Aker Seafoods Holding AS	**-**	472	296
Aker Capital AS	**1 827**	338	-
Aker Mekaniske Verksted AS	**433**	411	-
RGI (Europe) BV	**1 559**	-	-
Aker Geo Seismic AS	**243**	234	-
Others	**120**	194	493
Total	**5 334**	9 903	7 720

The receivable are due after 1 years.
The interest conditions are according to marked conditions.

NOTE 7: OTHER SHORT-TERM INVESTMENTS

Other short-term investments consist of the following:

Amounts in NOK million	**2007**	2006	2005
Certificate	**-**	-	50
Total	**-**	-	50

The assessment of market value is based on the stock value.
There where no certificates in 2006. In 2007 the certificates are included in the cash.

NOTE 8: SHAREHOLDERS EQUITY

As of 31 Dec 2007 Aker ASA's share capital consists of the following share classes:

	Number of shares				*Total par value (million)*	
	Shares issued	Own shares	Shares outstanding	Par value (NOK)	Shares issued	Shares outstanding
A-shares	72 374 728	7 354	72 367 374	28	2 026	2 026
B-shares	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total share capital	72 374 728	7 354	72 367 374	28	2 026	2 026
Own shares					-	
Share premium reserve					-	
Other paid-in capital					-	
Total paid in capital					2 026	

All the A-shares have voting power and can receive dividends. Aker ASA has no voting power for their A-shares owned.
In 2007 the company has amortized the B-shares (42 400 713 shares) owned 100% by the subsidiary Aker Maritime Finance AS. Aker Maritime Finance AS received NOK 8 095 765 296 for the shares. The amortization is registered as of February 18, 2007.

The 20 largest shareholders as of 05 January 2008 (A-shares):

	Number shares	Percent
TRG Holding AS 1)	48 245 048	66,7 %
UBS AG, London Branch	2 987 480	4,1 %
Reka AS	1 326 000	1,8 %
Bank of New York, Brussel Branch	966 020	1,3 %
Nordea Bank Sweden AB	885 807	1,2 %
The Resource Group TRG AS 1)	824 642	1,1 %
Wenaasgruppen AS	820 060	1,1 %
JPMBLSA	816 840	1,1 %
Nordea Bank Norge ASA, markets	595 004	0,8 %
Skandinaviska Enskilda Banken	391 809	0,5 %
Orkla ASA	375 000	0,5 %
Nordea Bank PLC Finland, Nifc	363 962	0,5 %
Clearstream Banking S.A	345 189	0,5 %
UBS AG, London Branch	325 639	0,4 %
Verdipapirfondet KLP Aksjenorge	316 900	0,4 %
Vital Forsikring ASA	305 713	0,4 %
State Street Bank And Trust Co	273 155	0,4 %
State Street Bank And Trust Co	269 651	0,4 %
Spencer Trading Inc	237 400	0,3 %
State Street Bank And Trust Co	235 000	0,3 %
Total	60 906 319	84,2 %

1) Kjell Inge Røkke owns trough TRG companies total 67,8% of the shares in Aker ASA.

Changes in shareholders equity in 2007 are shown below:

Amount in NOK million	Share capital	Share premium reserve	Own shares	Other paid-in equity (1)	Total paid-in capital	Other equity	Retained earnings	Total equity
Equity as of 01.01.	3 214	2 071	-	3 236	8 521	3 531	3 531	12 052
Amortized B-shares (not registrated/paid capital reduction)	-1 188	-2 071		-3 236	-6 495	-1 601	-1 601	-8 096
Ordinary dividends					-	-1 339	-1 339	-1 339
Profit					-	21 437	21 437	21 437
Equity as of 31 Dec	2 026	-	-	-	2 026	22 028	22 028	24 054

1) Other paid-in equity is included in the basis for calculate free equity, regarding calculation of dividend capacity.

Amounts in NOK million	**2007**	2006	2005
Opening balance	**12 052**	13 182	7 807
Net profit for the year	**21 437**	1 050	2 027
Paid in capital	**-**	-	5 713
Amortized B-shares	**-8 095**	-	-
Dividends	**-1 339**	-2 181	-2 353
Others	**-**	-	-13
Balance as of 31 Dec	**24 054**	12 052	13 182

NOTE 9: DEFERRED TAX

The table below shows the difference between book and tax value at the end of 2007, and deferred tax liability at the end of 2007 and change in deferred tax:

Amounts in NOK million	**2007**	2006	2005
Differences in accruals	**204**	204	204
Differences of receivables	**-403**	-433	-217
Fixed assets differences	**13**	-21	-21
Net pension liability	**-99**	-101	-104
Capital gains and losses reserve	**24**	30	37
Total differences	**-261**	-321	-101
Tax losses carried forward	**-1 316**	-1 558	-1 671
Total basis, deferred tax	**-1 577**	-1 879	-1 772
Net deferred tax 28%	**-442**	-526	-496
Deferred tax receivable not in the balance sheet	**-**	526	496
Deferred tax receivable	**442**	-	-
Deferred tax liability	**-**	-	-

ESTIMATED TAXABLE PROFIT

Amounts in NOK million	**2007**	2006	2005
Profit before tax	**20 995**	995	1 982
Received group contribution against investments in subsidiaries	**-**	203	2 092
Profit after finance for tax purposes	**20 995**	1 198	4 074
Net not deductible items	**-20 692**	-1 210	-2 174
Change in differences	**-61**	220	-117
Use of deferred tax	**-242**	-208	-1 783
Estimated taxable income before Group contributions	**-**	-	-
Tax payable (28%) in the Profit and loss accounts	**-**	-	-
Tax of Group contribution	**-**	-	-
Tax payable (28%) in the balance sheet	**-**	-	-

Tax expence:	**2007**	2006	2005
Tax payable in the Profit and Loss account	**-**	-	-
Change in deferred tax	**-442**	-	541
Reversing write-off deferred tax assets	**-**	-57	-586
Total tax expense/(income)	**-442**	-57	-45

The company has balanced the tax receivable mainly due to future interest income.

The 2007 figures are based on estimates of different non deductable taxable income, non deductable items and differences between accounting and taxable items. The final items will be calculated in the income-tax return, and may differ from the estimates above.

Explanation why the tax income differ from 28% of profit before tax:

28 % tax of profit before tax	5 879
Tax against equity	-
Deferred tax asset not included in the balance sheet erarlier years, etc	357
Permanent differences and others	-5 794
Calculated tax income	442
Effective tax percent (tax income compared with profit/loss before tax)	2%

NOTE 10: PENSION LIABILITIES/ASSETS

Aker ASA covers its pensions mainly through a group pension plan in a life insurance company. The plan has been treated for accounting purposes as a defined benefit plan. Aker ASA also has uninsured pensions liabilities.

Actuarial calculations have been made based on the following assumptions:

Expected return	6,0 %
Discount rate	5,0 %
Wage increases	4,3 %
Social security base adjustment/inflation	4,0 %
Pension adjustment	2,5 %

Amounts in Nok million	Over-funded plans 1)	Under-funded plans 1)	**Total 2007**	Total 2006	Total 2005
Present value of the year's pension earnings	-	-5	**-5**	-3	-2
Interest cost on accrued pension liabilities	-	-7	**-7**	-7	-9
Expected return on pension funds	-	3	**3**	2	3
Allocated effect of change in estimates and pension plans	-	-2	**-2**	-	-
Change in social security	-	-	**-**	-	2
Net pension expenses	-	-11	**-11**	-8	-6

NET PENSION LIABILITIES/ASSETS AS OF 31 DEC:

Amounts in Nok million	Over-funded plans 1)	Under-funded plans 1)	**Total 2007**	Total 2006	Total 2005
Present value of accrued pension liabilities	-	-165	**-165**	-151	-159
Value of future wage increases	-	-11	**-11**	-13	-8
Calculated pension liabilities	-	-176	**-176**	-164	-167
Value of pension funds	-	52	**52**	47	53
Calculated net pension funds/(liabilities)	-	-124	**-124**	-117	-114
Amortization 2)	-	30	**30**	21	15
Social security	-	-5	**-5**	-5	-5
Net pension funds/(liabilities) 3)	-	-99	**-99**	-101	-104
Number of persons			**156**		

1) Under-funded plans: The value of the pension liability exceeds the value of the pension funds.
Over-funded plans: The value of the pension funds exceeds the value of the pension liability.
2) Amortization: The effect of changes in estimates and pension plans not recorded in the profit and loss account.
3) A provision is made for employment tax on contracts with net pension liabilities.

Aker ASA's net liabilities are presented in the balance sheet as an interest-free long-term liability. Net pension funds are recorded in the balance sheet as interest-free long-term receivables. Pension funds are invested in accordance with the general guidelines for life insurance companies. Recorded pension liablilities are calculated on the basis of estimated pension liabilities and accrued in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. The pension liability recorded in the accounts is not the same as the pension rights legally earned as of 31 December. Pensions where implemented according to IFRS in 2005 (NRS 6a).

The company is required to have a collective pension plan. The companies pension plan are according to legislations.

NOTE 11: DEBT

Long-term debt to group companies has maturity date longer than 5 years. Also see note 16 regarding subordinated debt.
Interest conditions are according to marked conditions.

Interest bearing long-term debt external is distributed as shown below:

Amounts in NOK million	Bond loans	Debt to credit institutions	Other loans	**Total 2007**	Own Bonds	Activated Expenses	Book value 2007
Year							
2008	1 000			**1 000**	-290	-2	708
2009				**-**			-
2010	500			**500**	-142	-3	355
2011				**-**			-
2012	500			**500**	-33	-5	462
After 2012				**-**			-
Total 2007	2 000	-	-	**2 000**	-465	-10	1 525
2005	1 357	-	14	**1 371**			1 453
2006	2 803	-	14	**2 817**			2 800

Average yearly interest rate on the interest- bearing loans is 6,8%.
Bond loans are reduced by loan expences of NOK 10 mill and will be expenced over the life time for det debt.
Bond loans are in NOK.
Short-term loans to others consist mainly of dividends of nok 1 339 mill, and accrued interest bonds of nok 38 mill, and others with NOK 24 mill.

Short term debt to Group companies consists of the following:

Amounts in NOK million	**2007**	2006	2005
Accrued interests	**2**	51	2
Dividends Aker Maritime Finance AS	**-**	806	276
Group contributions	**11**	-	519
Others	**1**	7	728
Total	**14**	864	1 525

NOTE 12: LEGAL DISPUTES

There is no major legal disputes as of 31.12.

NOTE 13: GUARANTEE OBLIGATIONS

Amounts in NOK million	**2007**	2006	2005
Loan guarantee	**392**	933	1 169
Performance guarantee	**126**	963	221
Total	**518**	1 896	1 390

The decrase in loan guarantee relates mainly to Aker Mateial Handling AS NOK 0,2 billion and Aker Seafoods Holding AS NOK 0,3 billion.
The decrase in performance guarantee relates mainly to Aker Material Handling AS by NOK 0,8 billion.

NOTE 14: FINANCIAL MARKET RISK

Foreign currency balance sheet items are naturally hedged, to the extent that borrowing and lending in the same currency coincide.
Aker has loan and guarantee commitments that contain covernants as to equity ratio and other issues. At the end of the 2007 accounting year, Aker met all loan and guarantee covernants.
Some Group subsidiaries are exposed to risk associated with the value of their investments in subsidiaries, due to changes in market prices for raw materials and semi-processed goods, to the extent that such fluctuations result in changes to these companies' competitiveness and earnings potential over time.
Exposure to risk arising from foreign currency exchange rate fluctuations is identified and reduced through continuous monitoring and adjustment of the Group's collective portfolio of loans and financial instruments. Exchange risk related to investments in foreign currencies is hedged by modifications to the loan portfolio and/or via other financial instruments.
Some Group subsidiaries enter into ongoing hedging transactions related to individual subsidiaries' sales in foreign currencies. Such hedging is done to reduce the exchange rate risk affecting sales contracts.

NOTE 15: WRITE-DOWNS SHARES AND RECEIVABLES

Writedowns shares and receivables as shown below:

Amounts in NOK million	**2007**	2006	2005
Write-downs shares	**-**	64	5
Write-downs receivables	**44**	185	-1
Total	**44**	249	4

NOTE 16: SUBORDINATED DEBT GROUP COMPANIES

Subordinated debt as shown below:

Amounts in NOK million	**2007**	2006	2005
Aker Geo Seismic AS	**572**	541	521
Prosessholding AS	**-**	-	197
RGI (Europe) BV	**2 020**	1 914	1 840
RGI Inc	**1 303**	1 234	1 187
Aker Maritime Finance AS	**1 211**	1 146	1 103
Total subordinated debt	**5 106**	4 835	4 848

The loans are sub-ordinatet to all Aker ASA other liabilities, and is due after external debt is paid. The interest conditions is 12 mnd NIBOR + 1% margin.

NOTE 17: BANK DEPOSITS

Bank deposits as shown below:

Amounts in NOK million	**2007**	2006	2005
Restricted cash	**2 019**	52	10
Non restricted cash	**1 907**	470	776
Time deposits	**4 162**	-	142
Certificates	**3 480**	-	-
Total	**11 568**	522	928

NOTE 18: EVENTS AFTER THE BALANCE SHEET DATE

There is no major events after the balance sheet date.

NOTE 19: SHARES OWNED BY THE LEADERSHIP/BOARD

Aker ASA shares owned as of 31.12.2007:

	Aker ASA
Leif-Arne Langøy (Chairman) 1)	41 000
Lone Fønss Schrøder	1 173
Bjørn Flatgård	-
Jon Fredrik Baksaas	-
Kristin Krohn Devold	-
Kjell A. Storeide	-
Hanne Harlem	-
Atle Tranøy (employee rep.)	-
Harald Magne Bjørnsen (employee rep.)	700
Bjarne Kristiansen (employee rep.)	-
Stein Aamdal (employee rep.)	-
	-
Other leadership:	-
Karl Erik Kjelstad	-
Bengt A. Rem	10 000
Geir Arne Drangeid	1 500
Nils Are K. Lysø	2 000

1) Also ownes 133 333 b-shares (0,26%) in TRG Holding AS, as again ownes 66,66% in Aker ASA.

The leadership has no loans or share option rights.

Note 20 SALARY AND OTHER REMUNERATION TO THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS, NOMINATION COMMITTEE GROUP, GROUP PRESIDENT, MANAGING DIRECTOR AND OTHER LEADERSHIP IN AKER ASA

Remuneration to the board of directors

Remuneration paid to the board of directors in 2007 is NOK 2 450 000 (nok 2 550 000 in 2006). The members of the board, with exception of the chairman (see below), did not receive any other remuneration in 2007.

The Chairman of the board (Leif-Arne Langøy) employed in Aker ASA, do not receive any board remuneration from Aker ASA.

Amounts in NOK	**2007**	2006
Kjell Inge Røkke (Chairman of the Board until 30.3.06)	**-**	250 000
Leif-Arne Langøy (Chairman of the Board from 30.3.06)	**-**	-
Lone Fønss Schrøder	**350 000**	350 000
Bjørn Flatgård	**300 000**	300 000
Jon Fredrik Baksaas	**300 000**	300 000
Kjeld Rimberg (until 29.3.2007)	**150 000**	300 000
Kjell A. Storeide	**300 000**	300 000
Hanne Harlem (from 1.4.06)	**300 000**	150 000
Kristin Krohn Devold (from 29.3.2007)	**150 000**	-
Atle Tranøy (employee representative)	**150 000**	150 000
Harald Magne Bjørnsen (employee representative)	**150 000**	150 000
Bjarne Kristiansen (employee representative)	**150 000**	150 000
Stein Aamdal (employee representative)	**150 000**	150 000
Total	**2 450 000**	2 550 000

Remuneration to the nomination committee

The remuneration to the nomination committee from Aker ASA was NOK 30 000 in 2007.

Directive of remuneration to the CEO and the Executive team

The systems for the leadership remuneration main purpose are to stimulate to a strong and lasting profit oriented culture which makes an increasing value of the stocks. The accumulated remuneration to the leadership consists of marked based fixed salary, some few standard remuneration in addition and a variable salary. The CEO and the Executive team are members in a collective pension and insurance scheme applicable to all employees. The companies practice standard employment contracts and standard employment conditions regarding notice period and severance payfor the CEO and the Executive team. The company do not offer stock option programs to the employees.

The intention of the variable salary program is to contribute to achievement of good financial profit and leadership according to the company's values and business ethics. The variable salary is based on achievement of financial and personal goals, leadership according to the company's values and development of the company's share price. The program represents a potential for the Leadership to earn a variable salary up to the value of 100% of the fixed salary. Variable salary is paid over 3 years. Half of the variable salary earned is paid the following year. The remaining amount is paid two years later together with a raise provided the leader still is employed in the company. The yearly payments have a limit corresponding to one years fixed salary.

Remuneration to the Managing Director

Managing Director Bengt A. Rem has received a fixed salary of NOK 1 979 709 (NOK 1 913 000 in 2006) and a bonus/variable salary of NOK 607 339 in 2007 (7 788 000 in 2006, whereof 5 250 000 is related to projects). The value of additional remuneration is NOK 14 379 (NOK 15 000 in 2006) and net pension expenses for Bengt A. Rem is NOK 123 046 (NOK 112 000 in 2006). Carrying out special projects may give an extra bonus in addition to the above.

Remuneration to the CEO

In 2007 Leif-Arne Langøy received a salary of NOK 4 585 184 (NOK 4 462 000 in 2006). In addition he received a bonus of NOK 3 520 000 (NOK 2 639 000 in 2006) and other remuneration of NOK 13 929 (NOK 14 000 in 2006). Net pension expenses for Leif-Arne Langøy in 2007 is NOK 141 718 (NOK 128 545 in 2006). The appointment of Leif-Arne Langøy can be terminated with 6 months notice. Leif-Arne Langøy is entitled to receive up to 6 months salary from the date of termination if the contract is terminated by the company. The salary will not be paid if he continues as Managing director in an other company within the Aker Group. The remuneration plan for Leif-Arne Langøy includes a fixed salary, standard pension- and insurance plan for employees and a variable salary. The variable salary for Leif-Arne Langøy implies a potential for a variable salary up to the value of 100% of the fixed salary.

Remuneration to the Executive team

The Executive team appointments can be terminated with a six months notice. If the company terminates the appointment, the Executive team has the right to six months salary after the notice period. The Executive team has a bonus plan which is based on achievement of defined short and long terms goals (see description below). The Norwegian Executive team is included in the company's collective pension plan for salary up to 12 G.

Carrying out special projects may give an extra bonus in addition to the above.

Executive vice president (EVP) Geir Arne Drangeid has received a fixed salary of NOK 1 870 079 in 2007 (NOK 1 816 000 in 2006) and a bonus/variable salary of NOK 580 742 in 2007 (NOK 1 589 000 in 2006). The value of additional remuneration is NOK 14 375 in 2007 (NOK 15 000 in 2006) and net pension expenses for Geir Arne Drangeid is NOK 116 974 in 2007 (NOK 106 000 in 2006).

Martinus Brandal was EVP in Aker ASA until 30 June 2006 when he was appointed as the President and CEO in the subsidiary Aker Kværner ASA. In the period Martinus Brandal was EVP in Aker ASA he received a fixed salary of NOK 1 405 000 in 2006 and a bonus/variable salary of NOK 9 128 000 in 2006 (whereof NOK 7 000 000 is related to projects). The value of additional remuneration is NOK 6 000 in 2006 and net pension expenses for Martinus Brandal was NOK 117 000 in 2006.

Nils Are K. Lysø was employed as EVP in Aker from 1 February 2007 and has received a fixed salary of NOK 1 909 844 in 2007 and a bonus/variable salary of NOK 557 039 in 2007. The value of additional remuneration is NOK 14 212 in 2007 and net pension expenses for Nils Are K. Lysø is NOK 102 686 in 2007.

Karl Erik Kjelstad was employed as EVP in Aker from 1 August 2007 and has received a fixed salary from 1 August until 31 December 2007 of NOK 1 250 000 and a bonus/variable salary of NOK 40 384 in 2007. The value of additional remuneration is NOK 4 751 in 2007 and net pension expenses for Karl Erik Kjelstad is NOK 97 199 in 2007.

The remuneration plan for Managing Director and other EVP's includes a fixed yearly salary, standard pension- and insurance plan for the employees and variable salary. The appointments of other leaders can be terminated with six months notice. If the company terminates the appointment, the leader will receive six months salary after the notice period. The Executive team in Norway has a retirement plan starting from the age of 60 up to 67 years with gradually slow-down of working time and salary.

Auditors report

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To the Annual Shareholders' Meeting of Aker ASA

AUDITOR'S REPORT FOR 2007

Respective Responsibilities of Directors and Auditors
We have audited the annual financial statements of the Aker ASA as of 31 December 2007, showing a profit of NOK 21 437 million for the parent company and a profit of NOK 6 958 million for the group. We have also audited the information in the Board of Directors' report concerning the financial statements, the going concern assumption and the proposal for the allocation of the profit. The annual financial statements comprise the parent company's financial statements and the group accounts. The parent company's financial statements comprise the balance sheet, the statements of income and cash flows and the accompanying notes. The group accounts comprise the balance sheet, the statements of income and cash flows, the statement of changes in equity and the accompanying notes. The rules of the Norwegian accounting act and good accounting practice in Norway have been applied to prepare the parent company's financial statement. The rules of the Norwegian accounting act and International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by the EU have been applied to prepare the group accounts. These financial statements and the Board of Directors' report are the responsibility of the company's Board of Directors and Managing Director. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements and on the other information according to the requirements of the Norwegian Act on Auditing and Auditors.

Basis of Opinion
We conducted our audit in accordance with the Norwegian Act on Auditing and Auditors and good auditing practice in Norway, including standards on auditing adopted by The Norwegian Institute of Public Accountants (Den norske Revisorforening). These auditing standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. To the extent required by law and good auditing practice an audit also comprises a review of the management of the company's financial affairs and its accounting and internal control systems. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

Opinion
In our opinion,

- the parent company's financial statements are prepared in accordance with the law and regulations and give a true and fair view of the financial position of the parent company as of 31 December 2007, the results of its operations and its cash flows for the year then ended, in accordance with the rules of the Norwegian accounting act and good accounting practice in Norway
- the group accounts are prepared in accordance with the law and regulations and give a true and fair view of the financial position of the group as of 31 December 2007, the results of its operations, its cash flows and the changes in equity for the year then ended, in accordance with the rules of the Norwegian accounting act and International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by the EU
- the company's management has fulfilled its duty to produce a proper and clearly set out registration and documentation of accounting information
- the information in the Board of Directors' report concerning the financial statements, the going concern assumption and the proposal for the allocation of the profit is consistent with the financial statements and comply with the law and regulations.

Oslo 6 March 2008
KPMG AS

Asbjørn Nesse
State Authorized Public Accountant
Note: This translation from Norwegian has been prepared for information purposes only

Aker ASA and Holding Companies

Profit and Loss Statement

Balance Sheet Aker ASA and Holding Companies

The balance sheet of the Holding Company shows the value at which each investment has been recorded and how much debt Aker has assumed to finance the investments. In Akers view the Holding Company balance sheet is presented in a format that provides relevant information to investors and analysts and makes it easier to calculate the NAV of Aker ASA.

The traditional parent company balance sheet has been expanded to contain all the wholly owned underlying administrative service companies and holding companies that carry only investments, cash, and debt in the balance sheet. The balance sheet therefore shows net debt relating to the holding companies' investments, i.e. the investments in Aker Kværner, Aker Yards, Aker Seafoods, Aker Material Handling, etc.

The balance sheet shows all holding companies consolidated, whereas the operating holding companies like Aker Kværner ASA, Aker Yards ASA and Aker Seafoods are included at original cost price. Original acquisition cost means the cost price paid by the Holding Company.

For further comments on the applied accounting principles, see 101 "Accounting Principles Aker".

Please note that Aker has elected to present this balance sheet for Aker ASA and Holding companies in accordance with the cost method of accounting. Thus, shares in associated companies and subsidiaries are not valued according to the equity capital method in the balance sheet.

The most significant holding companies which are consolidated are : Aker ASA, Aker Maritime Finance, Resource Group International as, RGI (Europe) BV, RGI Inc, RGI Holdings, Inc, RGI(Denmark) Aps, Aker Capital, Aker Geo Seismic, Norway Seafoods Holding, Aker Seafoods Holding AS, Kværner AS, Aker Invest II KS, A-S Norway AS and Hanøytangen Invest AS.

PROFIT AND LOSS STATEMENTS AKER ASA AND HOLDING COMPANIES

Amounts in NOK million	*Note*	**2007**	2006	2005
Operating revenue	*1*	**11 740**	4 643	1 613
Operating expenses		**-151**	-131	-104
Depreciation and amortization		**-8**	-8	-9
Exceptional operating items		**-**	-	-
Operating profit		**11 581**	4 504	1 500
Received dividend	*2*	**1 158**	390	18
Other financial items	*3*	**363**	-113	-10
Exceptional financial items	*4*	**-395**	-611	-
Profit before tax		**12 707**	4 170	1 508
Tax	*5*	**-29**	-41	-317
Profit after tax		**12 678**	4 129	1 191

Aker ASA and Holding Companies

Balance sheet of 31 December

Amounts in NOK million	*Note*	**2007**	2006
ASSETS			
Intangible assets	*7*	**748**	1 038
Tangible fixed assets	*7*	**289**	38
Total intangible and tangible assets		**1 037**	1 076
Financial interest-bearing long-term assets	*8*	**1 515**	1 688
Financial interest-free long-term assets	*7*	**39**	156
Long term equity investments and interests	*6*	**12 069**	13 965
Total financial fixed assets		**13 623**	15 809
Total fixed assets		**14 660**	16 885
Short-term interest-free receivables		**540**	110
Short-term interest-bearing receivables	*8*	**-**	3
Liquid assets	*9*	**12 281**	895
Total current assets		**12 821**	1 008
Total assets		**27 481**	17 893
SHAREHOLDERS` EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Paid-in capital		**2 026**	8 521
Retained earnings		**21 416**	5 035
Total shareholders` equity	*10*	**23 442**	13 556
Provisions and other interest-free long-term liabilities	*11*	**257**	214
Long-term interest-bearingliabilities	*12*	**1 124**	2 553
Total long-term liabilities		**1 381**	2 767
Short-term interest-free liabilities	*11*	**1 610**	485
Short-term interest-bearing liabilities	*12*	**1 048**	1 085
Total short-term liabilities		**2 658**	1 570
Total shareholders`equity and liabilities		**27 481**	17 893

Oslo, 28 February 2008
Board of Directors Aker ASA

Leif-Arne Langøy (Sign.) *(Chairman)*
Lone Fønss Schrøder (Sign.) *(Deputy Chairman)*
Bjørn Flatgård (Sign.) *(Director)*
John Fredrik Baksaas (Sign.) *(Director)*
Hanne Harlem (Sign.) *(Director)*
Kristin Krohn Devold (Sign.) *(Director)*

Kjell A. Storeide (Sign.) *(Director)*
Atle Tranøy (Sign.) *(Director)*
Bjarne E.Kristiansen (Sign.) *(Director)*
Harald Magne Bjørnsen (Sign.) *(Director)*
Stein Amdal (Sign.) *(Director)*
Bengt Arve Rem (Sign.) *(Managing Director)*

Aker ASA and Holding Companies

Notes to the Accounts

NOTE 1: OPERATING INCOME

Operating income is allocated as follows:

Amounts in NOK million	**2007**	2006	2005
Sale of shares in Aker Yards	**3 562**		
Sale of shares in Aker Kværner	**2 857**		
Sale of shares in Aker Holding	**5 321**		
Gain by establishing Aker Floating Production	**-**	767	
Gain by establishing Aker Exploration	**-**	304	
Gain by establishing Aker BioMarine	**-**	3 548	
Sale of shares in Aker Seafoods	**-**	24	
Gain by establishing Aker Drilling	**-**	-	926
Gain of sale of Aker Hus	**-**	-	400
Sale of shares in Aker Kværner and Aker Yards	**-**	-	201
Gain by establishing Aker Invest II KS	**-**	-	86
Total	**11 740**	4 643	1 613

NOTE 2: DIVIDEND RECEIVED

Dividend received consists of the following:

Amounts in NOK million	**2007**	2006	2005
Aker Kværner	**883**	138	-
Aker Yards	**-**	177	-
Aker Seafoods	**24**	24	-
Other	**251**	51	188
Total dividend received	**1 158**	390	188

NOTE 3: OTHER FINANCIAL ITEMS

Other financial items consists of the following:

Amounts in NOK million	**2007**	2006	2005
Net Interest income from company with in the same Group	**109**	130	72
Other interest expenses	**187**	-56	-74
Other financial items	**67**	-187	-8
Total other financial items	**363**	-113	-10

NOTE 4: EXCEPTIONAL FINANCIAL ITEMS

Exceptional financial items consists of the following:

Amounts in NOK million	**2007**	2006	2005
Write down of Aker BioMarine shares	**-395**		
Write down receivable on TH Global	**-**	-260	-
Write down receivable on Sea Launch	**-**	-183	-
Write down receivable on Cork Oak Holding	**-**	-168	-
Total other financial items	**-395**	-611	-

NOTE 5: TAX

Amounts in NOK million	**2007**	2006	2005
TAX PAYABLE:			
Norway	0	0	0
Abroad	0	-23	-312
Total tax payable	-	-23	-312
CHANGE IN DEFERRED TAX:			
Norway	45	98	-66
Abroad	-74	-116	61
Total change in deferred tax	-29	-18	-5
Total	-29	-41	-317

NOTE 6: LONG TERM EQUITY INVESTMENTS AND INTERESTS

At 31.12.2007	Ownership in %	Number of shares	**Book value (NOK mill)**	Market price 31.12.2007 (kr)	Market value 31.12.2007 (NOK mill)
Aker Holding (Aker Kværner ASA)	60,0	66 200 169	**1 695**	144,50	9 566
Aker American Shipping ASA	53,2	14 675 950	**954**	125,50	1 842
Aker Philadelphia Shipyard ASA	50,3	5 112 750	**294**	57,50	294
Aker Seafoods ASA	64,9	31 594 910	**520**	37,90	1 197
Aker BioMarine ASA	76,3	68 731 838	**3 467**	23,60	1 622
Aker Floating Production ASA	51,1	11 241 806	**903**	80,50	905
Aker Exploration ASA	54,6	10 928 293	**662**	57,00	623
Aker Drilling ASA	44,9	41 822 195	**1 496**	42,50	1 777
Bjørge ASA	39,9	17 518 861	**203**	18,00	315
Odim ASA	36,5	16 364 200	**806**	84,00	1 375
Genesis Petroleum Corp Plc	29,8	49 835 391	**127**	2,78	139
Total listed shares			**11 127**		19 655
Aker Oilfield Services Ltd			**176**		
Other			**766**		
Total other shares			**942**		
Total			**12 069**		

NOTE 7: INTEREST-FREE LONG-TERM RECEIVABLES AND OTHER ASSETS

Interest-free long-term receivables and other assets are distributed as shown below:

Amounts in NOK million	Receivable	Other assets	**Total 2007**	Total 2006
Deferred tax assets	748		**748**	762
Pension funds	11		**11**	8
Sea Launch	-		**-**	-
Receivables from companies in the same group	-		**-**	-
Other	28	289	**317**	462
Total	787	289	**1 076**	1 232

NOTE 8: OTHER INTEREST-BEARING CURRENT ASSETS AND LONG-TERM RECEIVABLES

Other interest-bearing current assets and long-term receivables from companies within the same group, associated companies, and external companies are as shown below:

Amounts in NOK million	Short-term assets	Long-term receivables	**Total 2007**	2006
Receivable, companies within the same group	0	118	**118**	1 646
Receivable, external	0	1 397	**1 397**	45
Total	0	1 515	**1 515**	1 691

NOTE 9: LIQUID ASSETS

Liquid assets amounts to 12 281 NOK million, whereof 2 251 NOK million are restricted.
Restricted assets consist among other of NOK 2 004 million in depositum in connection with the Aker Capital voluntary offer to Aker Drilling shareholders to buy their shares.

NOTE 10 SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY

As of 31 Dec 2007 Aker ASA's share capital consists of the following share classes:

	Shares issued	Number of shares Own shares	Shares outstanding	Par value	Shares issued	Shares outstanding
A-shares	72 374 728	7 354	72 367 374	28	2 026	2 026
Total share capital	72 374 728	7 354	72 367 374		2 026	2 026
Share premium reserve					-	
Other paid-in capital					-	
Total paid in capital					2 026	

All the A-shares have voting power and can receive dividends.
Aker ASA has no voting power for their A-shares owned.
In 2007 the company has amortized the B-shares (42 400 713 shares) owned 100% by Aker Maritime Finance AS. Aker Maritime Finance AS received NOK 8 095 765 296 for the shares.
The amortization is registered as of February 18, 2007.

Dividend of NOK 18,50 per share proposed by the Board of Director are included in the accounts:

Amounts in NOK million	**2007**
Dividend NOK 18,50 per share	**1 339**
Expected payment of dividend from Aker ASA in 2008	**1 339**

NOTE 11 INTEREST-FREE LIABILITIES

Interest-free liabilities are presented below:

Amounts in NOK million	Short-term	Long-term	**Total 2007**	2006
Tax liabilities	2	117	**119**	77
Pension liabilities	-	140	**140**	144
Dividend	1 339		**1 339**	1 375
Liabilities to companies in the same group	54	-	**54**	194
Other	215	-	**215**	284
Total	1 610	257	**1 867**	2 074

NOTE 12: INTEREST-BEARING DEBT

Interest-bearing debt is distributed among companies in the same group and external creditors as shown below:

Amounts in NOK million	Short-term	Long-term	**Total 2007**	2006
Debt to companies in the same group	-	92	**92**	197
Debt to external creditors	1 048	1 032	**2 080**	3 441
Total	1 048	1 124	**2 172**	3 638

Interest-bearing debt to external creditors is shown below:

Amounts in NOK million	**2007**	2006
Bond loans	**1 804**	2 786
Debt to credit institution	**-**	352
Other debt	**276**	303
Total	**2 080**	3 441

The installment schedule for interest-bearing external debt

Amounts in NOK million	Bond loans	Other debt	**Total**
Year			
2008	924	124	**1 048**
2009	0	100	**100**
2010	418	47	**465**
2011	0		**0**
2012	462		**462**
After 2012		5	**5**
Total	1 804	276	**2 080**

Auditors report

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To the Board of Directors of Aker ASA

Report on Summarized Financial Statements

Respective Responsibilities of Management and Auditors
We have audited the summarized financial statements of Aker ASA and Holding Companies for the year ended 31 December 2007, showing a profit of NOK 12 678 million. The summarized financial statements comprise the balance sheet, the statement of income and the accompanying notes. The Summarized Financial Statements are the responsibility of the Company's Board of Directors and Managing Director. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements with accompanying notes.

Basis of Opinion
We conducted our audit of the summarized financial statements in accordance with good auditing practice in Norway, and we express our opinion in accordance with the Norwegian Auditing Standard RS 800 "The Auditor's Report on Special Purpose Audit Engagements". These standards and practices require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance that the Summarized Financial Statements are not materially misstated. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements with accompanying notes, assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the Summarized Financial Statements. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

Opinion
In our opinion

- the Summarized Financial Statements for 2007 have been prepared according to the principles described in the opening paragraph to these statements, and give a true and fair view of the financial position as of December 31 2007 and the results of the operations for the year then ended.

Oslo, 6 March 2008
KPMG AS

Aahjord Næss
State Authorized Public Accountant

Note: This is a translation from our Norwegian report and has been prepared for information purposes only

Shares and shareholder matters

Aker ASA is committed to maintaining an open and direct dialogue with its shareholders, potential investors, analysts, brokers, and the financial community in general. The timely release of information to the market that could affect the company's share price helps ensure that Aker ASA's share price reflects its underlying value.

Aker ASA's goal is that the company's shareholders will, over time, receive competitive returns on their investments through a combination of dividends and share price growth.

Aker ASA strives to create value for its shareholders in the form of dividend payments and share price growth over time. In February 2006, Aker's Board of Directors adopted the following dividend policy:

"Aker ASA's dividend policy supports the company's intention to maintain a solid balance sheet and liquidity reserves adequate to handle future obligations. The company's objective is to pay dividends annually that amount to 2-4 percent of the company's value-adjusted equity."

The determination of value-adjusted equity is based on the share price of Aker's listed investments.

The Board of Directors will propose to Aker ASA's annual shareholders' meeting that a per-share dividend of NOK 18.50 be paid for the 2007 accounting year.

Year	Dividend
2005	6.50
2005 Extraordinary	14.00
2006	19.00
2007 - proposed	18.50

Shares and share capital

Aker ASA has 72 374 728 ordinary shares; each share has a par value of NOK 28 (see Note 8 to the company's 2007 accounts). As of 31 December 2007, the company had 14 742 shareholders, of whom 3.9 percent were non-Norwegian shareholders.

Aker ASA has a single share class. Each share is entitled to one vote. The company held 7 354 of its own (treasury) shares as of 31 December 2007. In 2007, no share issues were carried out.

On 28 November 2007 an extraordinary general meeting adopted the following resolution

"The share capital is reduced by NOK 1 187 219 964, from NOK 3 213 712 348 to NOK 2 026 492 384, by redemption of 42 400 713 Class B shares belonging to Aker Maritime Finance AS.

The redemption is made against a distribution to Aker Maritime Finance AS in the total amount of NOK 8 095 765 296. The amount of NOK 6 908 545 332 that exceeds the reduction amount shall be debited to the share premium reserve with NOK 2 071 321 597, to other paid in equity with NOK 3 235 740 727 and to other equity with NOK 1 601 483 008. Hence, the redemption implies that the share premium reserve is reduced from NOK 2 071 321 597 to NOK 0.

Distribution to Aker Maritime Finance AS will take place after the expiry of a creditor notification period and shall, to the extent possible, be settled against existing intercompany debt.

With effect from the entry into force of the capital reduction, section 3 of the articles of association shall be amended to read as follows:

"§ 3 Share capital

The company's share capital is NOK 2 026 492 384, comprising 72 374 728 shares, each with a par value of NOK 28. The company's shares shall be registered with the Norwegian Registry of Securities.""

Stock-exchange listing

Aker ASA was listed on the Oslo Stock Exchange on 2 September 2004. The company's shares are listed on the Oslo Stock Exchange's main (OSEBX) list (ticker: AKER). Aker ASA's shares are registered in the Norwegian Central Securities Depository; the shares have the securities registration number ISIN NO 0010234552. DnB NOR Bank ASA is the company's registrar

Majority shareholder

Aker ASA's majority shareholder is Kjell Inge Røkke, who holds 67.8 percent of the company's shares via his privately held company TRG. The Aker group comprises companies that legally and financially are independent units. Nevertheless, Aker companies have many commonalities, and the active ownership of Aker ASA provides a unifying influence.

Aker's long-term industrial approach, its shareholder structure and its management model imbue Aker companies with autonomy and decisiveness. Just as Aker ASA carries the imprint of its main shareholder Kjell Inge Røkke, Aker puts its mark on the development of each company.

Through the exercise of active ownership, Aker intends to create value that benefits all stakeholders.

From time to time, agreements are entered into between two or more Aker companies. The boards of directors and other parties involved in the decision-making processes related to such agreements are all critically aware of the need to handle such matters in the best interests of the involved companies, in accordance with good corporate governance practice. If needed, external, independent opinions are sought.

Current Board authorizations

Aker ASA's 29 March 2007 annual shareholders' meeting authorized the Board to acquire company shares up to 7 237 473 of a total number of shares, with an aggregate nominal value of NK 202 649 244. The authorization also provides for acquisition of agreement liens in shares. The lowest and the highest purchase amount for each share shall be NOK 4 and NOK 800 respectively. The Board is free to decide the method of acquisition and disposal of the company's shares. The power of attorney is valid form 29 March 2007 until next annual general meeting.

Stock option plans

As of 31 December 2007 Aker ASA has no options program.

Investor relations

Aker ASA seeks to maintain an open and direct dialogue with shareholders, financial analysts, and the financial market in general. In addition to meetings with analysts and investors, the company schedules regular presentations at major financial centers in Europe and the United States.

All Aker ASA press releases, and investor relations (IR) publications, including archived material, are available at the company's website: www.akerasa.com. This online resource

includes the company's quarterly and annual reports, prospectuses, corporate presentations, articles of association, financial calendar, and its Investor Relations and Corporate Governance policies, along with other information.

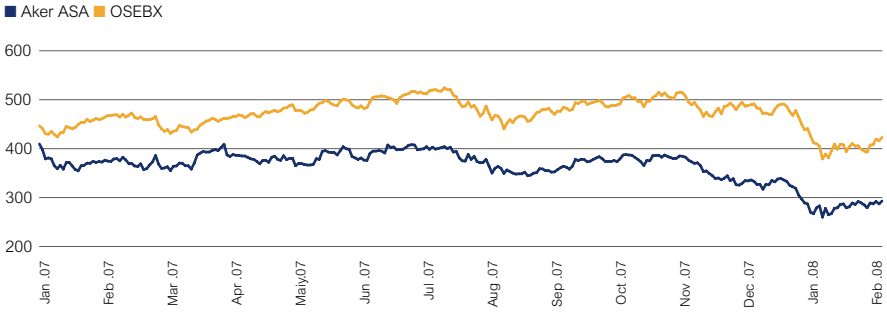
Shareholders can contact the company at contact@akerasa.com.

Electronic interim and annual reports

Aker ASA encourages its shareholders to subscribe to the company's annual reports via the electronic delivery system of the Norwegian Central Securities Depository (VPS). Please note that VPS services (VPS Investortjenester) are designed primarily for Norwegian shareholders. Subscribers to this service receive annual reports in PDF format by email. VPS distribution takes place at the same time as distribution of the printed version of Aker ASA's annual report to shareholders who have requested it.

Quarterly reports, which are generally only distributed electronically, are available from the company's website and other sources. Shareholders who are unable to receive the electronic version of interim reports, may subscribe to the printed version by contacting Aker ASA's investor relations staff.

Share price development



Geographic distribution of ownership as of 5 February 2008

Nationality	Number of shares held	Ownership
Non-Norwegian	10 944 364	15.1%
Norwegian	61 430 364	84.9%
Total	72 374 728	100.0%

Share capital development over the past three years (if possible):[any changes during the reporting period must be incorporated into the table]

Date	Change in share capital	Share capital in NOK	Number of A-shares	Number of B-shares	Par value in NOK
1 January 2005		3 212 712 348	72 374 738	42 400 713	28.00
Change in 2005					
31 December 2005		3 212 712 348	72 374 728	42 400 713	28.00
Change in 2006					
31 December 2006		3 212 712 348	72 374 728	42 400 713	28.00
Change in 2007	- 1 187 219 964			- 42 400 713	
31 December 2007		2 026 492 384	72 374 728	0	28.00

Analytic coverage

The following securities brokers provide analytic coverage of AkerASA (as of 31 December 2007):

Company	Telephone
ABG Sunndal Collier	+ 47 22 01 60 00
Carnegie	+47 22 00 93 00
DnB NOR	+ 47 03000
Enskilda Securities	+47 21 00 85 00
Fondsfinans	+47 23 11 30 00
Glitnir Securities	+ 47 22 01 63 00
Kaupthing	+47 24 14 74 00
Orion Securities	+47 21 00 29 00
Pareto Securities	+47 22 87 87 00
UBS	+46 8 453 7300

Nomination committee

The company's nomination committee has the following members: Kjell Inge Røkke, Gerhard Heiberg og Kjeld Rimberg.

Shareholders who wish to contact Aker ASA's nomination committee may do so using the following email address: contact@akerasa.com.

Annual shareholders' meeting

Aker ASA's annual shareholders' meeting is normally held in late March or early in April. Written notification is sent to all shareholders individually or to the shareholders' nominee. To vote at shareholders' meetings, shareholders (or their duly authorized representatives) must either be physically present, or must vote by proxy.

2007 share data

The company's total market capitalization as of 31 December 2007 was NOK 24 535 million. During 2007, a total of 273 853 050 Aker ASA shares traded, corresponding to 3.8 times the Company's freely tradable stock. The shares traded on all possible trading days.

Twenty largest shareholders as of 5 February 2008

Name	Number of shares held	Ownership (in %)
TRG Holding AS	48 245 048	66.66%
Bank of New York, BR BNY GCM Client	2 205 100	3.05%
Reka AS	1 226 000	1.69%
UBS AG, London Banc Equities/Corp	1 060 790	1.47%
Wenaasgruppen AS	998 998	1.38%
UBS AG, London Branc S/A IPB Segreg.	943 780	1.30%
JPMBLSA Nordea Lux Lending A	934 652	1.29%
Nordea Bank Sweden A	885 707	1.22%
The Resource Group TRG	824 642	1.14%
Nordea Securities AB Egen handel	575 000	0.79%
Orkla ASA	450 000	0.62%
Nordea Bank PLC Finland	428 513	0.59%
Verdipapirfondet KLP	346 240	0.48%
DnB NOR Bank ASA Egenhandelskonto	315 559	0.44%
Vital Forsikring ASA omløpsmidler	309 680	0.43%
Skandinaviska Enskilda A/C Clients A	295 646	0.41%
Rasmussengruppen AS	280 000	0.39%
JPMorgan Chase Bank A/S Escrow A	259 678	0.36%
State Street Bank AN A/C Client Omnibus I	253 841	0.35%
Spencer Trading Inc.	237 400	0.33%
Total 20 largest shareholder	**61 076 274**	**84.39%**
Other shareholders	11 298 454	15.61%
Total	72 374 728	100.0%

Ownership structure by number of shares held 5 February 2008

Shares	Number of shareholders	Percent of share capital
1-100	9 323	0.34%
101- 1000	4 777	2.06%
1001 - 10000	792	3.18%
10001-100000	163	7.26%
100001-500000	24	7.16%
Over 500000	10	80.00%
Total	15 089	100%

2007 share data

Highest traded	NOK	409.50
Lowest traded	NOK	317.00
Share price as of 31 December	NOK	339.00
Shares issued as of 31 December		72 374 728
Own (treasury) shares as of 31 Dec.		7 354
Shares issued and outstanding as of 31 Dec.		72 367 374
Market capitalization as of 31 Dec.	NOK million	24 535
Proposed per-share dividend	NOK per share	xx.y

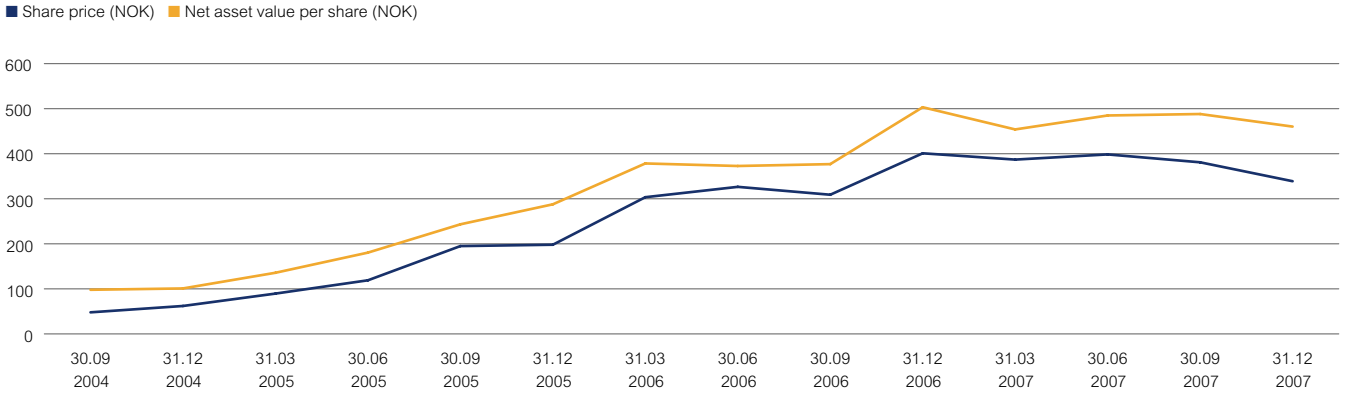
Analytical information

Aker ASA including holding companies – key figures from 2005-2007 accounts:

	2005		2006		2007	
	Book value	Adjusted[1)]	Book value	Adjusted[1)]	Book value	Adjusted[1)]
Shares	8 612	19 381	13 965	36 828	12 069	20 597
Other assets/liabilities	971	971	(1 784)	(1 784)	11 373	11 373
Equity including dividend	**9 583**	**20 352**	**12 181**	**35 044**	**23 442**	**31 970**
Equity before dividend	10 053	20 822	13 556	36 419	24 781	33 309
Net asset value per share before dividend	138.92	287.73	187.32	503.26	342.43	460.28

[1)] *Adjusted = Value adjusted*

Development, per share



Shares and company holdings:

Per 31.12.2007	Ownership in %	Number of shares	Book value (NOK mill)	Market price 31 Dec. 20007 (NOK)	Market value 31 Dec. 20007 (NOK mill)
Aker Holding AS (Aker Kværner ASA)	60.0	66 200 169	1 695	144.50	9 566
Aker American Shipping ASA	53.2	14 675 950	954	125.50	1 842
Aker Phildadelphia Shipyard ASA	50.3	5 112 750	294	57.50	294
Aker Seafoods ASA	64.9	31 594 910	520	37.90	1 197
Aker BioMarine ASA	76.3	68 731 838	3 467	23.60	1 622
Aker Floating Production ASA	51.1	11 241 806	903	80.50	905
Aker Exploration ASA	54.6	10 928 293	662	57.00	623
Aker Drilling ASA	45.0	41 822 195	1 496	42.50	1 777
Bjørge ASA	39.9	17 518 861	203	18.00	315
Odim ASA	36.5	16 364 200	806	84.00	1 375
Genesis Petroleum Corp Plc	29.8	49 835 391	127	2.78	139
Total listed shares			**11 127**		**19 655**
Aker Oilfield Services Ltd			176		
Other			766		
Total other shares			**942**		
Total			**12 069**		

Corporate governance

The company's Corporate Governance policy was adopted by the Board of Aker ASA in February 2008. The corporate governance principles are based on the Norwegian Code of Practice for Corporate Governance, dated 4 December 2007. The following presents Aker ASA's practice regarding each of the recommendations contained in the Code of Practice. Any deviations from the recommendations are found under the item in question.

Purpose

Aker ASA's Corporate Governance principles ensure an appropriate division of roles and responsibilities among the company's owners, its Board of Directors, and its executive management and that the company's activities are subject to satisfactory control. The appropriate division of roles and satisfactory control contribute to the greatest possible value creation over time, to the benefit of owners and other stakeholders.

Values and ethical guidelines

The Board has adopted the Group's corporate values and ethical guidelines. Aker ASA's corporate values are presented on page 6 of this annual report.

Business

Aker ASA's business purpose clause is as follows:

"The company's activities consist of owning and operating industrial businesses and other, related activities, capital management and other group functions, and participation in or acquisition of other activities."

The function of the business purpose clause ensures that shareholders have control of the business and its risk profile, without limiting the Board or management's ability to carry out strategic and financially viable decisions within the defined purpose. The Group's financial goals and main strategies are presented in the Board of Directors' report.

Equity and dividends

Equity

The Group's equity as of 31 December 2007 amounted to NOK 24 614 million, corresponding to an equity ratio of 67.8 percent. Aker ASA regards the Group's current equity structure as appropriate and adapted to its objectives, strategy, and risk profile.

Dividends

Aker ASA's dividend policy is included in the section Shares and shareholder information, see page 120 of this annual report. The company's dividend policy is among the factors considered as part of the Board's proposal for allocation of profit for 2007.

Board authorizations

The Board's proposals for future Board authorizations are to be limited to defined issues and to be valid only until the next annual shareholders' meeting.

Current Board authorizations to increase share capital and acquire own (treasury) shares are presented in the section Shares and Shareholder information on page 120 of this annual report.

Equal treatment of shareholders and transactions with close associates

The company has a single class of shares, and all shares carry the same rights in the company. Equal treatment of all shareholders is crucial. If existing shareholders' preemptive rights are waived upon an increase in share capital, the Board must justify the waiver. Transactions in own (treasury) shares are executed on the Oslo Stock Exchange or by other means at the listed price.

If there are material transactions between the company and a shareholder, Board member, member of executive management, or a party closely related to any of the aforementioned, the Board shall ensure that independent valuations are available. The preceding sentence also applies to transactions between Aker ASA and Group companies in which there are minority interests.

Aker ASA has prepared guidelines designed to ensure that members of the Board of Directors and executive management notify the Board of any direct or indirect stake they may have in agreements entered into by the Group/company.

See additional information on transactions with related parties in Note 37 to the consolidated accounts.

Freely negotiable shares

Aker ASA's shares are freely negotiable. No restrictions on transferability are found in the company's articles of association.

Shareholders' meetings

The company encourages shareholders to participate in shareholders' meetings. It is the company's priority to hold the annual general meeting as early as possible after the year-end. Notice of shareholders' meetings and comprehensive supporting information is made available for the shareholders on the company's homepage and sent to the shareholders according to the deadlines stated in the Norwegian Public Company Act (allmennaksjeloven). The deadline for shareholders to register to the shareholder's meetings is set as close to the date of the meeting as possible. Shareholders who are unable to attend the meeting in person may vote by proxy. Both on the attendance and proxy form and the notice of meeting, all procedures for registration are thoroughly explained.

Pursuant to Aker ASA's articles of association, the Chairman of the Board, or an individual appointed by the Chairman, chairs shareholders' meetings. To the extent possible, Board members, the nomination committee leader, and auditor attend annual shareholders' meetings.

In its work, the nomination committee emphasize on composing a board that works as a team, and that the Board members' experience and qualifications supply each other. The shareholder's meeting is therefore invited to vote for a complete Board.

Minutes of shareholders' meetings are published as soon as practically possible on the Oslo Stock Exchange, www.newsweb.no (ticker: AKER) and on the company's homepage www.akerasa.com, under the heading "Investors".

Nomination committee

Aker ASA has a nomination committee, as set forth in the company's articles of association. Pursuant to the articles of association, the nomination committee is to comprise no fewer than three members. Each member is normally elected for a two-year period. The composition of the nomination committee reflects the interests of the shareholders, and the nomination committee members' independence from Aker ASA's Board and executive management. Nomination committee members and Chairman are elected by the company's annual shareholders' meeting, which also determines remuneration payable to committee members.

Pursuant to Aker ASA's articles of association, the nomination committee recommends candidates for members of the Board of Directors. The nomination committee also makes recommendations as to remuneration of Board members. The nomination committee should justify its recommendation.

Deadline for submitting proposals for Board candidates is 31 October 2008.

Board composition and independence

The company does not have corporate assembly. The employees' rights to representation and codetermination are secured by extended Board representation by the employee's.

Pursuant to the company's articles of association, the Board comprises between 6 and 12 members, of whom 1/3 are elected by and among company employees. Further, up to 3 shareholder-elected deputy Board members may be elected. A suggestion of whom to be appointed Chairman is normally included in the recommendation from the nomination committee and approved by the shareholder's meeting. The Board elects its own Deputy Board Chairman. Board members are elected for a period of two years.

The majority of the shareholder-elected Board members are independent of the company's executive management and its significant business associates. Further, no fewer than two of the shareholder-elected Board members are independent of the company's main shareholder. Group President & CEO Leif-Arne Langøy, is also Chairman of the Board. Aker ASA do not have any Board committees.

The current composition of the Board is presented on page 126 of this annual report; the Board members' expertise, capabilities, and independence are also presented. Board members' shareholdings are presented in Note 39 to the consolidated accounts. The company encourages the Board members to invest in the company shares. The shareholder-elected Board members represent a combination of expertise, capabilities, and experience from the finance business, industry, and NGOs.

4 of the shareholder-elected Board members are up for election in 2008. The recommendation from the nomination committee will be published on the company's homepage and the Oslo Stock Exchange on www.newsweb.no as soon as it is available.

The work of the Board of Directors

The Board of Aker ASA annually adopts a plan for its work, emphasizing goals, strategies, and implementation. Also, the Board has adopted board instructions that regulate areas of responsibility, tasks, and division of roles of the Board, the Board Chairman, and the Managing Director. The Board instructions also feature rules governing Board schedules, rules for notice and chairing of Board meetings, decision-making rules, the managing director's duty and right to disclose information to the Board, professional secrecy, impartiality, and other issues.

The Board evaluates its own performance and expertise once a year.

Risk management and internal control

The Board is to ensure that the company maintains solid in-house control practices and appropriate risk management systems tailored to the company's business activities. The Board annually reviews the company's most important risk areas and internal control systems and procedures, and the main elements of these assessments are mentioned in the Board of Directors' report. The issue is further described in the Note 35 to the consolidated accounts.

Remuneration of the Board of Directors

Board remuneration reflects the Board's responsibility, expertise, time spent, and the complexity of the business. Remuneration does not depend on Aker ASA's financial performance. Board members and companies with whom they are associated are not to take on special tasks for the company beyond their Board appointments.

Additional information on remuneration paid to Board members for 2007 is presented in Note 38 to the consolidated accounts.

Remuneration of executive management

The Board has adopted guidelines for remuneration of executive management in accordance with the Norwegian Public Limited Company Act (Allmennaksjeloven § 6-16a). The Chairman determines the remuneration of the managing director. The election committee determines the remuneration of the CEO. Before enforcement, the employment contact and the remuneration of the CEO and the managing director are presented in a meeting of the Board of Directors.

Aker ASA does not have stock option plans or other such share award programs for employees. Further information on remuneration for 2007 for members of Aker ASA's executive management is presented in Note 38 to the consolidated accounts. The Group's guidelines for remuneration to executive management are discussed in Note 38 to the consolidated acconts and will be presented to the shareholder at the annual general meeting.

Information and communications

The company has prepared an IR policy, which is available on the company's homepage. The company's reporting of financial and other information is based on openness and on equal treatment of shareholders, the financial community, and other interested parties.

The long-term purpose of Aker ASA's IR activities is to ensure the company's access to capital at competitive terms and to ensure shareholders correct pricing of shares. These goals are to be accomplished through correct and timely distribution of information that can affect the company's share price; the company is also to comply with current rules and market practices, including the requirement of equal treatment.

All stock exchange notifications and press releases are made available on the company's homepage www.akerasa.com; stock exchange notices are also available from www.newsweb.no. All information that is distributed to shareholders is simultaneously published on Aker ASA's homepage. The company endeavors to hold open presentations in connection with the reporting of the results and the presentations are often transmitted directly on the internet.

The company's financial calendar is found on page 4 of this annual report.

Takeovers

The company has not produced special principles for how it will act in the event of a takeover bid. Through his private TRG-companies, Mr Kjell Inge Røkke controls a total of 67.8 % of the shares in the company. Mr. Røkke has committed himself to control Aker in a minimum of 10 years as long as the shareholders agreement in Aker Holding AS applies. On this basis a takeover bid is not very likely.

Auditor

The auditor makes an annual presentation to the Board of a plan for the auditing work for the year. Further, the auditor has provided the Board with a written confirmation that the requirement of independence is met.

The auditor participates in the Board meeting that deals with the annual accounts, and the auditor has reviewed the companies' internal control with the Board. The auditor has been given the opportunity to meet with the Board of Directors without the presence of the executive management, but this opportunity has not been employed.

No formal guidelines have been established for executive management's use of auditors for services other than auditing, but the auditors are to provide the Board with an annual overview of services other than auditing that have been supplied to the company.

Remuneration for auditors is presented in Note 2 to the Aker ASA accounts and is detailed in auditing and other services. In addition these details are presented at the annual general meeting.

Presentation of the Board of Directors

Leif-Arne Langøy
Chairman

Leif-Arne Langøy (born 1956) has been President & CEO of Aker ASA, former Aker RGI, since 2003. Since 2006 he has also been the board chairman. He has previously served as President & CEO of the Aker Yards Group, and as a Managing Director for Aker Brattvaag for 13 years. He is also chairman of the board of Aker Holding, Aker Kværner, Aker Seafoods, Aker Drilling, Aker Floating Production, Aker BioMarine and Aker Exploration, deputy chairman of TRG Holding and board member of Aker Philadelphia Shipyard. Langøy holds an MBA degree from the Norwegian School of Economics and Business Administration. As of 29 February 2008 Mr. Langøy holds 41 000 shares in the company, and no stock options. Mr. Langøy is a Norwegian citizen. He has been elected for the period 2007-2009.

Lone Fønss Schrøder
Deputy Chairman

Lone Fønss Schrøder (born 1960) is President in Wallenius Lines in Sweden. Lone Fønss Schrøder received her law degree from the University of Copenhagen and a Master of Economics degree from Handelshøjskolen, Copenhagen. Ms. Fønss Schrøder has broad international experience, acquired during 21 years in senior management and via board positions at A.P. Møller-Maersk. Ms. Fønss Schrøder is currently a non-executive director of Yara International ASA, Vattenfall AB (Sweden) and DSB (Denmark). As of 29 February 2008 Ms. Fønss Schrøder holds 1,173 shares in the company, and no stock options. Lone Fønss Schrøder is a Danish citizen. She has been elected for the period 2006-2008.

Bjørn Flatgård
Board Member

Mr. Flatgård (born 1949) runs his own business, the principal activities of which are participation on boards of directors and investing. Mr. Flatgård was President and CEO of Elopak AS from 1996 - 2007. He previously served as President and CEO for Nycomed Pharma and Executive Vice President for Hafslund Nycomed and Nycomed AS. Mr. Flatgård is among other things deputy chairman of Aker Kværner, and chairman of the board of SalMar. Mr. Flatgård holds an M.Sc degree from the Norwegian University of Science and Technology and is a business graduate from the Norwegian School of Management. As of 29 February 2008 Mr. Flatgård holds no shares in the company, and no stock options. Mr Flatgård is a Norwegian citizen. He has been elected for the period 2006-2008.

Kristin Krohn Devold
Board Member

Kristin Krohn Devold (born 1961) was a Member of the Norwegian Parliament for the Conservative Party from 1993 to 2005. She was Minister of Defense 2001 to 2005. Krohn Devold is currently the General Secretary of The Norwegian Trekking Association and Board member of Aker Floating Production and Aker Holding. She is educated at the Norwegian School of Economics and Business Administration and has a Bachelor in sociology from the University of Bergen. As of 29 February 2008 Krohn Devold holds no shares in the company, and no stock options. Ms. Krohn Devold is a Norwegian citizen. She has been elected for the period 2007-2009.

Jon Fredrik Baksaas
Board Member

Jon Fredrik Baksaas (born 1954) holds a Master of Science in Business Administration from the Norwegian School of Economics and Business Administration and has additional qualifications from IMD in Lausanne, Switzerland. He has been President and CEO of Telenor since June 2002. He joined Telenor in 1989 and was made Deputy CEO in 1997. Baksaas has held positions as Finance Director, Executive Vice President and CEO of TBK AS. Before joining Telenor, Baksaas held finance-related positions in Aker AS, Stolt-Nielsen Seaway and Det norske Veritas. He is a board member of Svenska Handelsbaken AB. As of 29 February 2008 Mr. Baksaas holds no shares in the company, and no stock options. Mr. Baksaas is a Norwegian citizen. He has been elected for the period 2007-2009.

Kjell A. Storeide
Board Member

Kjell A. Storeide (born 1952) holds a Business Economics degree from the Norwegian School of Management and Business Administration. From 1990 to 2004, Storeide was CEO and part owner of Stokke Gruppen AS. Storeide is currently the board chairman of several Norwegian industrial companies, and a board member of Innovasjon Norge. As of 29 February 2008 Mr. Storeide holds no shares in the company, and no stock options. Mr. Storeide is a Norwegian citizen. He has been elected for the period 2006-2008.

Hanne Harlem

Board Member

Hanne Harlem (born 1964) was managing director at the University of Oslo from 2004 until May 2007. She holds a Cand. jur. degree. Ms. Harlem has previous served as lawyer and Senior Vice President in Norsk Hydro ASA. She as i.a. been Minister of Justice, a lawyer in Kredittilsynet, and town councillor for children and education in The city of Oslo. Ms. Harlem is chairman of the board of Helse Sør-Øst (South-Eastern Norway Regional Health Authority) and board member of the Norwegian School of Management and Hafslund ASA. As of 29 February 2008 Ms. Harlem holds no shares in the company, and no stock options. Ms. Harlem is a Norwegian citizen. She has been elected for the period 2006-2008.

Atle Tranøy

Board Member

Elected by the employees

Group Union Representative Aker. Atle Tranøy (born 1957) is trained as a pipe fitter and has been an employee of Aker Stord since 1976. Mr. Tranøy has been a full-time employee representative since 1983. He has been a group union representative in Aker Maritime since 1997, in Aker Kværner from 2002 and in Aker ASA from 2004. He has also been elected as an employee representative to the Board of Directors of Aker Maritime, Kværner, Aker Kværner and Aker AS. As of 29 February 2008 Mr. Tranøy holds no shares in the company, and no stock options. Mr. Tranøy is a Norwegian citizen. He has been elected for the period 2007-2009.

Harald Magne Bjørnsen

Board Member

Elected by the employees

Group employee representative. Harald Magne Bjørnsen F(born 1947) is a professional shipfitter and electrical installer. An employee of Aker Elektro since 1978, Bjørnsen became a project leader in the electrical equipment and instrumentation department in 1986. As of 29 February 2008 Mr. Bjørnsen holds 700 shares in the company, and no stock options. Mr. Bjørnsen is a Norwegian citizen. He has been elected for the period 2007-2009.

Bjarne E. Kristiansen

Board Member

Elected by the employees

Mr. Bjarne Kristiansen (born 1955) has worked in the fishing industry since 1973 and has been the chief union representative since 1966. Mr. Kristiansen is also an employee representative at Aker Seafoods ASA's Board of directors. As of 29 February 2008 Bjarne Kristiansen holds no shares in the company, and has no stock options. Mr. Kristiansen is a Norwegian citizen. He has been elected for the period 2007-2009.

Stein Aamdal

Board Member

Elected by the employees

Employee representative for Aker Verdal. Stein Aamdal (born 1947) has been employed by Aker Verdal since 1974. He is a trained fitter. He has been a union representative at Aker Verdal since 1990. As of 29 February 2008 Mr. Aamdal holds no shares in the company, and no stock options. Mr. Aamdal is a Norwegian citizen. He has been elected for the period 2007-2009.

Leif-Arne Langøy

Chairman and CEO

Lei-Arne Langøy (born 1956) has been President & CEO of Aker ASA, former Aker RGI, since 2003. Since 2006 he has also been the board chairman. He has previously served as President & CEO of the Aker Yards Group, and as a Managing Director for Aker Brattvaag for 13 years. He is also chairman of the board of Aker Holding, Aker Kværner, Aker Seafoods, Aker Drilling, Aker Floating Production, Aker BioMarine and Aker Exploration, deputy chairman of TRG Holding and board member of Aker Philadelphia Shipyard. Langøy holds an MBA degree from the Norwegian School of Economics and Business Administration. As of 29 February 2008 Mr. Langøy holds 41 000 shares in the company, and no stock options. Mr. Langøy is a Norwegian citizen. He has been elected for the period 2007-2009.

Martinus Brandal

Senior Partner & President Energy Technologies

Martinus Brandal (born 1960) joined Aker ASA in 2008. He was President & CEO of Aker Kværner ASA from July 2006 to March 2008. Prior to this, Mr. Brandal was Executive Vice President (EVP) in charge of operations, strategy and business development at Aker ASA. He joined the Aker group in July 2004. From 1985 to 2004, Mr. Brandal held various management positions in the ABB Group at its headquarters in Zurich, including Group Senior Vice President and Head of Business Area Process Automation. He has also held board positions in several of the Aker companies, including Aker Kvaerner and Aker Seafoods. Mr. Brandal has a BSc in Electrical Engineering from Oslo University College. As of 29 February 2008, Mr. Brandal holds 1 300 shares in the company, and has no stock options. Mr. Brandal is a Norwegian citizen.

Karl Erik Kjelstad

Senior Partner & President Maritime Technologies

Karl Erik Kjelstad (born 1966) joined Aker ASA in 2007. He has been with Aker since 1998. Kjelstad was President & CEO of Aker Yards ASA from January 2003–June 2007. Prior to joining Aker, he held the position as senior consultant at PA Consulting Group. From 1992 to 1996 he held various management positions in the TTS Group. Kjelstad is Chairman of Aker Philadelphia Shipyard ASA, Aker Oilfield Services Ltd, and Aker DOF Supply AS. Kjelstad holds a Master of Science (M.Sc) degree in Marine Engineering from the Norwegian University of Science and Technology (NTNU). As of 29 February 2008, Kjelstad holds 1 500 shares in the company, and no stock options. Kjelstad is a Norwegian citizen.

Nils Are Karstad Lysø

Senior Partner & President Energy Resources

Nils Are Karstad Lysø (born 1968) joined Aker ASA in 2005, and is CEO of Aker Capital. He has previously been a partner in the management consulting firm McKinsey & Company (1992-2005). Mr. Lysø is member of the board of Aker Exploration, Aker Drilling, Aker Floating Production and Aker BioMarine Mr. Lysø holds an MBA from the Norwegian School of Management. As of 29 February 2008 Lysø holds 2 000 shares in the company, and no stock options. Mr. Lysø is a Norwegian citizen.

Bengt A. Rem

Senior Partner & CFO

Bengt A. Rem (born 1961) is a state authorized accountant and a Master of Business and Economics from the Norwegian School of Management. Mr. Rem joined the Aker RGI Group in 1995 where he has, among other things, held the position as CFO and Chief of Staff. Mr. Rem is Managing Director of Aker ASA and a member of the board of Aker Holding. Before joining the Aker RGI Group, Mr. Rem has among other things worked with Arthur Andersen & Co. and Oslo Børs. Mr. Rem is a board member of Aker Holding. As of 29 February Mr. Rem holds 10 000 shares in the company, and no stock options. Mr. Rem is a Norwegian citizen.

Geir Arne Drangeid

Senior Partner & EVP

Drangeid (born 1965) is responsible for communications, investor relations and human resources. He has a background from journalism. He joined the Company on 1 September 2004. Mr. Drangeid has held various communications related positions in Aker since 1990, when he joined Norwegian Contractors. In 1996 he became head of group communications in Aker Maritime, and since 2002 he has been group SVP Communications and Investor Relations in Aker Kværner. As of 29 February 2008 Drangeid holds 1 500 shares in the company, and no stock options. Mr. Drangeid is a Norwegian citizen.

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