

3 May 2011

AquaBounty Technologies
(“AquaBounty” or “the Company”)

Preliminary Results for the year ended 31 December 2010

AquaBounty Technologies, Inc. (AIM: ABTX), a biotechnology company focused on enhancing productivity in the aquaculture market, announces the Company's preliminary financial results for the year ended 31 December 2010.

Financial and operational summary:

- Net loss of US\$5.3 million (2009: US\$4.8 million net loss)
- New equity subscription of US\$4.9 million net raised from Linnaeus Capital Partners, B.V. (Linnaeus)
- Cash and marketable securities at 31 December 2010 amounted to US\$6.2 million (2009: US\$5.7 million)
- Received section complete letters from the U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) on all seven parts of the New Animal Drug Application (NADA) for AquAdvantage[®] Salmon (AAS)
- FDA convened its Veterinary Medicine Advisory Committee (VMAC) to review its findings of AAS and concluded it is indistinguishable from conventional Atlantic salmon
- Successful completion of AAS commercial market test

Ron Stotish, Chief Executive Officer of AquaBounty, said: “This has been a pivotal year for AquaBounty as we achieved key milestones towards the FDA approval of AAS. I remain confident that this will soon be forthcoming, which will enable us to move into the commercial phase of development. We believe the potential for AAS, and subsequent products, to deliver value to investors is substantial, and we are encouraged that our leading shareholder saw fit to support us by completing an equity subscription. As a result, we continue to look to the future with confidence.”

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Chairman's Statement:

The focus of AquaBounty's activity in 2010 has been the final stages in seeking approval for its AquaAdvantage[®] Salmon from the U.S. Food and Drug Administration. Whilst this process has taken longer than initially expected due to the unique nature of the application, significant progress has been made this year. The Company remains in dialogue with the FDA and believes that they are advancing towards approval of the New Animal Drug Application. Once received, AAS will be the world's first genetically modified animal approved for human consumption.

At the same time, AquaBounty continued its research and development programs, including work on the next generation of AAS, and pursued parallel regulatory approvals in other countries. This resulted in operating expenses for the year that were 8 percent higher at US\$5.3 million (2009: US\$4.9 million). However, cash used in operations for the year remained at US\$4.6 million, the same as for the previous year (2009: US\$4.6 million).

In October 2010, AquaBounty completed an equity subscription with its largest shareholder, Linnaeus Capital Partners, B.V., with net proceeds to the Company of US\$4.9 million. With these funds, AquaBounty ended the year with cash and equivalents of US\$6.2 million, which is sufficient to take the Company into Q2 2012 at the current rate of spending.

FDA approval process

Despite the extended timescale, AquaBounty has made progress on its New Animal Drug Application for the approval of AAS from the FDA. The Company received section complete letters from the FDA on all seven parts of its NADA, at which point the FDA scheduled a public meeting of its Veterinary Medicine Advisory Committee on 19 and 20 September to review its findings. The FDA concluded that AAS is indistinguishable from other Atlantic salmon, is safe to eat and does not pose a threat to the environment under its conditions of use. The Company is now awaiting the formal approval from the FDA's Center for Veterinary Medicine. In conjunction with the VMAC meeting, on 21 September 2010 the FDA held a public hearing on the labeling of food, including AAS, which was followed by a short period for public comment. The FDA will not announce a decision on labeling until after formal NADA approval. However, the Company believes that, under current law and FDA policy, AAS would not require special labeling because, despite its method of production, it is indistinguishable from other Atlantic salmon.

The U.S. National Environmental Policy Act requires all federal agencies to consider possible environmental impacts of any action which they authorize. The next stage in the approval process is expected to be the publication by the FDA of an Environmental Assessment for AAS, followed by a period for public comment. Any approval by the FDA of AquaBounty's AAS application would follow this assessment. The Company has not been informed of the likely approval date, but remains confident that the process is advancing towards a successful conclusion.

Commercial market testing

In parallel with these regulatory activities, the Company progressed its market test, which was conducted at an inland commercial-scale unit and concluded successfully in December. AAS fish in the test unit achieved an average weight of almost 3 kilos in 608 days, which was more than double the average size achieved by the control animals in the same time under identical conditions. Similarly, the specific growth rate (gms/day) for AAS was more than twice that of the non-transgenic controls. This trial also successfully tested a locally produced feed (with a lower fish oil/fish meal content), which was less than half the cost of comparable commercial salmon feeds.

In anticipation of approval, AquaBounty has developed relationships with authorities and producers in several countries that have appropriate production resources and are interested in testing the AAS product. The Company has received a number of enquiries from developers, within the USA and elsewhere, that are enthusiastic about the economic prospects of growing AAS. Plans to expand capacity for the production of eggs for sale are in place and will be implemented as soon as approval is granted.

Outlook

Demand for seafood has put many of the world's natural fishing grounds under severe pressure and overfishing is a significant issue. As a result, world aquaculture has grown dramatically from less than 1 million tons in the early 1950s to over 53 million tons in 2008. However, coastal fish farming is also proving to have limitations when overstocking is practiced, such as adverse environmental impacts and disease transmission. By providing a ready source of faster-growing fish, which can be reared economically in land-based contained systems, salmon grown from AquaAdvantage® eggs can help satisfy the global need for increased food production and reduce pressure on wild fish stocks. In addition, faster growth and inland rearing results in reduced feed and transport costs, less time-to-market, more efficient use of capital and less impact on the environment compared with historical cultivation methods.

The Board of AquaBounty remains assured that the FDA is advancing the approval process and that the prospects for commercial development thereafter are strong.

R J Clothier
Chairman

Consolidated balance sheets

As at December 31	2010	2009
ASSETS		
Current assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 2,577,189	\$ 1,197,260
Marketable securities	3,615,008	4,496,700
Accounts receivable	105,350	180,778
Loan receivable	-	185,484
Prepaid expenses and other assets	236,232	199,660
Total current assets	6,533,779	6,259,882
Property and equipment	1,381,552	1,419,487
Patents	86,404	103,622
Licenses	3,750	5,625
Other assets	336,785	393,481
Total assets	\$ 8,342,270	\$ 8,182,097
LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY		
Current liabilities:		
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	\$ 654,299	\$ 490,834
Current portion of long-term debt	65,731	60,272
Total current liabilities	720,030	551,106
Deferred rent	13,683	22,750
Long-term debt	3,647,365	3,206,541
Commitments and contingencies		
Stockholders' equity:		
Common stock, \$0.001 par value, 100,000,000 shares authorized; 68,167,109 (2009: 50,370,443) shares outstanding	68,167	50,370
Additional paid-in capital	69,447,376	64,453,204
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	(723,284)	(591,517)
Accumulated deficit	(64,831,067)	(59,510,357)
Total stockholders' equity	3,961,192	4,401,700
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity	\$ 8,342,270	\$ 8,182,097

Consolidated statements of operations

Years ended December 31	2010	2009
COSTS AND EXPENSES		
Sales and marketing	\$ 758,775	\$ 830,286
Research and development	1,950,380	1,680,330
General and administrative	2,609,620	2,413,509
	5,318,775	4,924,125
OPERATING LOSS	(5,318,775)	(4,924,125)
Interest (expense) income	(1,935)	88,094
NET LOSS	\$ (5,320,710)	\$ (4,836,031)
Basic and diluted net loss per share	\$ (0.10)	\$ (0.10)
Weighted average number of common shares:		
. basic and diluted	54,857,110	50,293,520

Consolidated statements of changes in stockholders' equity

	Common stock issued and Outstanding	Par value	Additional paid-in capital	Accumulated other comprehensive loss	Accumulated deficit	Total
Balance at December 31, 2008	50,216,597	\$ 50,217	\$ 64,240,439	\$ (292,799)	\$ (54,674,326)	\$ 9,323,531
Net loss					(4,836,031)	(4,836,031)
Foreign currency translation				(238,341)		(238,341)
Unrealized losses on marketable securities				(60,377)		(60,377)
Total comprehensive loss						(5,134,749)
Conversion of outstanding receivable to equity			5,373			5,373
Issuance of common stock for compensation	153,846	153	16,415			16,568
Issuance of options			190,977			190,977
Balance at December 31, 2009	50,370,443	50,370	64,453,204	(591,517)	(59,510,357)	4,401,700
Net loss					(5,320,710)	(5,320,710)
Foreign currency translation				(129,219)		(129,219)
Unrealized losses on marketable securities				(2,548)		(2,548)
Total comprehensive loss						(5,452,477)
Issuance of common stock, net of expenses	17,666,666	17,667	4,837,384			4,855,051
Exercise of options for common stock	80,000	80	1,220			1,300
Issuance of common stock for compensation	50,000	50	15,995			16,045
Issuance of options			139,573			139,573
Balance at December 31, 2010	68,167,109	\$ 68,167	\$ 69,447,376	\$ (723,284)	\$ (64,831,067)	\$ 3,961,192

Consolidated statements of cash flows

Years ended December 31	2010	2009
OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Net loss	\$ (5,320,710)	\$ (4,836,031)
Adjustment to reconcile net loss to net cash used in operating activities:		
Depreciation and amortization	232,121	328,348
Stock-based compensation	155,618	207,545
Amortization of discount on marketable securities	57,429	44,093
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:		
Accounts receivable	75,970	(37,865)
Investment tax credit receivable	2,348	71,405
Prepaid expenses and other assets	32,286	65,165
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	146,310	(336,097)
Due from related parties	—	(105,046)
Net cash used in operating activities	(4,618,628)	(4,598,483)
INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Purchases of equipment	(107,178)	(132,434)
Purchases of marketable securities	(6,028,955)	(6,779,141)
Maturities of marketable securities	6,849,339	10,231,655
Payment of patent costs	(10,564)	(38,443)
Other	(10,651)	(18,667)
Net cash provided by investing activities	691,991	3,262,970
FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Repayment of long-term debt	(61,484)	(73,608)
Proceeds from issuance of debt	534,586	.
Proceeds from issuance of common stock, net	4,855,051	.
Proceeds from exercise of stock options	1,300	.
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities	5,329,453	(73,608)
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents	(22,887)	105,059
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	1,379,929	(1,304,062)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	1,197,260	2,501,322
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	\$ 2,577,189	\$ 1,197,260
SUPPLEMENTAL CASH FLOW INFORMATION		
Interest paid in cash	\$ 8,841	\$ 11,464